# PEKING REVIEW

39

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## Chairman Mao Once More Receives a Million Young Revolutionary Fighters

## In Praise of the Red Guards

by *Hongqi* Commentator

## *Heroic Chinese People's Air Force Punishes Intruding U.S. Air Pirates*

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great leader, great teacher, great supreme commander and great helmsman, on the Tien An Men rostrum

## A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

**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 prime of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. All hopes are placed on you.**

*"A Talk With Chinese Students Studying in the Soviet Union" (November 17, 1957).*

# Chairman Mao Once More Receives a Million Young Revolutionary Fighters

### To Greet the New Upsurges in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in Socialist Construction

- **Comrade Lin Piao emphatically pointed out at the rally: To bombard the headquarters is to bombard the handful of persons in power who are taking the capitalist road. The handful of reactionary bourgeois elements, and those belonging to the five categories of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not really turned over a new leaf, are trying to bombard our headquarters of the proletarian revolution. We must smash the plots of these ghosts and monsters, we must see through them, we must not let their schemes succeed.**
- **Comrade Chou En-lai said: We must take a firm hold of the revolution with one hand and spur production on with the other so as to ensure victory in both the cultural revolution and in industrial and agricultural production.**

IN the afternoon of September 15, in the centre of the great proletarian cultural revolution — the capital of our great motherland, in magnificent Tien An Men Square, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great leader, great teacher, great supreme commander and great helmsman, once again received a million Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers from all parts of the country and the capital.

On that day a clear sky hung over Peking. From early morning young revolutionary fighters of colleges and middle schools in the provinces, municipality and autonomous regions of the nation and of the capital in high spirits converged from all directions on Tien An Men Square and the broad East and West Changan Boulevards. They held aloft portraits of Chairman Mao, placards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao and

countless red banners. Red flags fluttered in the square; songs were sung one after another filled with revolutionary vigour. A million ardent hearts beat with excitement and a million pairs of eyes looked up to the Tien An Men rostrum with deep feeling, eagerly waiting for that happiest of moments to arrive.

At 5:15 p.m. our great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other leading members of the Central Committee of the Party Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kang Sheng, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsueh-feng and Hsieh Fu-chih mounted the rostrum of Tien An Men to the strains of *The East Is Red*. At that moment the whole square surged with motion. A million pairs of hands again and again held high the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao*, and under the brilliant sunshine it seemed as if a sea of red waves flowed over the square. For many minutes cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live, long live Chairman Mao!" rang out and shook the skies of the capital.

More than 300 representatives of the revolutionary students from all parts of the nation also mounted the Tien An Men rostrum. On all sides of Chairman Mao they cheered and jumped in joyous excitement.

Ten thousand revolutionary students and teachers of the military colleges of the Chinese People's Liberation Army joined the heroic Red Guards to be reviewed by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao.

Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group under the Party's Central Committee, declared the rally open. He said: On behalf of the Cultural Revolution Group of the Party's Central Committee, I welcome you, greet you and give the militant salutations of the proletarian cultural revolution to you and through you to the revolutionary students, teachers, workers and staffs of all the schools in the country! He added: Our great leader Chairman Mao will receive us, let us cheer: "Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung! Long live Chairman Mao!"

Amid stormy applause, Comrade Lin Piao spoke to the revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guard fighters who had come to Peking from all parts of the country. (For full text of speech see p. 10.)

Comrade Chou En-lai then spoke. (Full text on p. 12.)

In their speeches, representatives of the capital's Red Guards gave a warm welcome to their revolutionary comrades-in-arms who had come from other parts of the country, and declared that in the great cultural revolution they and the latter would support each other, help each other and learn from each other in a still better way.

Representatives of the revolutionary students from north China, the southwest, east China, the northeast, the northwest and the central south spoke at the rally. They said:

"Our wish to see our great leader Chairman Mao which we have cherished for a very long time is finally realized today. This is our greatest happiness."

"Our people of all nationalities always have the warmest love for Chairman Mao, always follow his teachings, always follow him to make revolution, and will never forget that greatest concern which the great Chinese Communist Party and our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao show for us."

"We are the young generation of the revolution and sons and daughters of the people, and we will temper ourselves and mature in the big storms of class struggle. We will be for ever loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and to the people. Great leader Chairman Mao! We will certainly follow you, marching forward in the teeth of big storms, learn to swim by swimming and learn to make revolution in carrying on the revolution. We pledge ourselves to be a generation of pathbreakers who dare to struggle and make revolution and are adept at waging struggles and making revolution!"

"We will surely raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought; we are determined to carry back with us Peking's experience in revolutionary struggle, do everything according to Chairman Mao's directives and the 16-point decision [of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution], carry forward the revolutionary rebel spirit of the proletariat, resolutely overthrow those persons in power who are taking the capitalist road, sweep away all ghosts and monsters, do a good job in the great proletarian cultural revolution of our own localities and thoroughly dig out the root of revisionism."

After these speeches were delivered at the rally, Chairman Mao walked to the eastern and western ends of the Tien An Men rostrum amid enthusiastic cheers from the crowd to whom he waved continually. On the east and west platforms of the rostrum, he received more than 300 representatives of revolutionary students from all parts of China and had pictures taken together with them.

After dark, lights went on at the Tien An Men rostrum and in the square. The hundreds of thousands of revolutionary students who had originally occupied places in the Tien An Men Square moved to the south in perfect order under the orders of the rally organizers, so that the several hundred thousand young revolutionary fighters on both flanks of the square, who

**Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung together with his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao**

were eager to see Chairman Mao, could move into the square.

At 8:30 p.m. our great leader Chairman Mao, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee again appeared on the rostrum of Tien An Men. Chairman Mao waved continually to the crowd of revolutionary students and teachers. Amid thunderous applause and cheers, Chairman Mao, Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee walked again to the east and west ends of the Tien An Men rostrum and once more met the young revolutionary fighters. At that moment, cheers of "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! Long live, long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" reverberated in the capital's night sky. The square presented a festive sight. A million young revolutionary fighters breathed an atmosphere of boundless joy and happiness.

E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife Joyce Hill, now visiting China, had been invited to attend the rally and Chairman Mao greeted them cordially on the Tien An Men rostrum.

Other leading people present at the rally were: Liu Ning-I, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching, Wang Jen-chung, Wu Teh, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Ting-cheng, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Su Yu, Teng Tzu-hui, Chang Yun-yi, Liu Hsiao, Yang Hsiu-feng, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Chien Ying, Hsu Kuang-ta, Tseng Shan, Hsu Hai-tung, Chao Erh-lu, Lu Cheng-tsao, Wang Shu-sheng, Chang Ching-wu, Yang Yung, Chang Tsung-hsun, Li Tao, Chen Chi-han, Chen Man-yuan, Li Chih-min, Liu Lan-po, Su Chen-hua, Chang Lin-chih, Liao Han-sheng, Hsu Ping, Sung Shih-lun, Chung Chi-kuang, Chen Cheng-jen, Tao Lu-chia, Liu Chien-hsun, Chao Yi-min, Kung Yuan, Fang Yi, Sun Chih-yuan, Chang Ai-ping, Yao Yi-lin, Peng Shao-hui, Wang Hsin-ting, Liu Chih-chien, Hsu Li-ching, Yuan Tzu-chin, Chou Shih-ti, Chu Liang-tsai, Chiu Hui-tso, Chang Chih-ming, Wu Fa-hsien, Yu Li-chin, Li Chu-kuei, Kuo Tien-min, Chung Chih-ping, Lo Shun-chu, Wu Keh-hua, Chen Jen-chi, Huang Chih-yung,

Chen Shih-chu, Li Tien-huan, Tan Fu-jen, Li Shou-hsuan, Tsui Tien-min, Tsai Shun-li, Kung Shih-chuan, Li Tso-peng, Chiang Wen, Chen Ho-chiao, Li Chen, Cheng Wei-shan, Fu Chung-pi, Huang Tso-chen, Hu Chih, Chang Chun-chiao, Hsieh Tang-chung, Wang Li, Kuan Feng, Chi Pen-yu, Mu Hsin, Yao Wen-yuan, Kuo Mo-jo, Ho Hsiang-ning, Yang Ming-hsuan, Cheng Chien, Chang Chih-chung, Chou Jung-hsin, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu, Chiang Yi-chen, Liu Wen-hui, Lu Tung, Hsu Chin-chiang, Tuan Chun-yi, Liu Chieh, Wang Cheng, Chiu Chuang-cheng, Fang Chiang, Wang Ping-chang, Li Ssu-kuang, Kang Shih-en, Liu Yu-min, Lai Chi-fa, Chiang Kuang-nai, Chien Chih-kuang, Hsu Yun-pei, Sun Ta-kuang, Chu Hsueh-fan, Fu Tso-yi, Yuan Pao-hua, Sha Chien-li, Lin Hai-yun, Hsu Teh-heng, Hsiao Wang-tung, Ho Wei, Chang Hsi-jo, Hsieh Fu-min, Jung Kao-tang, Hu Li-chiao, Wang Tung-hsing, Tseng Ti, Hsieh Yu-fa, Wang Ping, Chin Hua-lung, Hsiung Fu, Tang Ping-chu, Ting Lai-fu, Ma Chun-ku, Wang Tao-yi, Yang Chi-ching, Li Chen, Yu Sang, Chao Hsin-chu, Tung Hsiao-peng, Kao Chung-min, Tsai Ting-kai, Shen Yen-ping, Li Chu-chen, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Su Chien-yi, Yung Wen-tao, Kao Yang-wen and Ma Li.

## Chairman Mao's Receiving of Young Revolutionary Fighters Further Inspires the Revolutionary Fighting Will of Armymen and Civilians Throughout the Nation

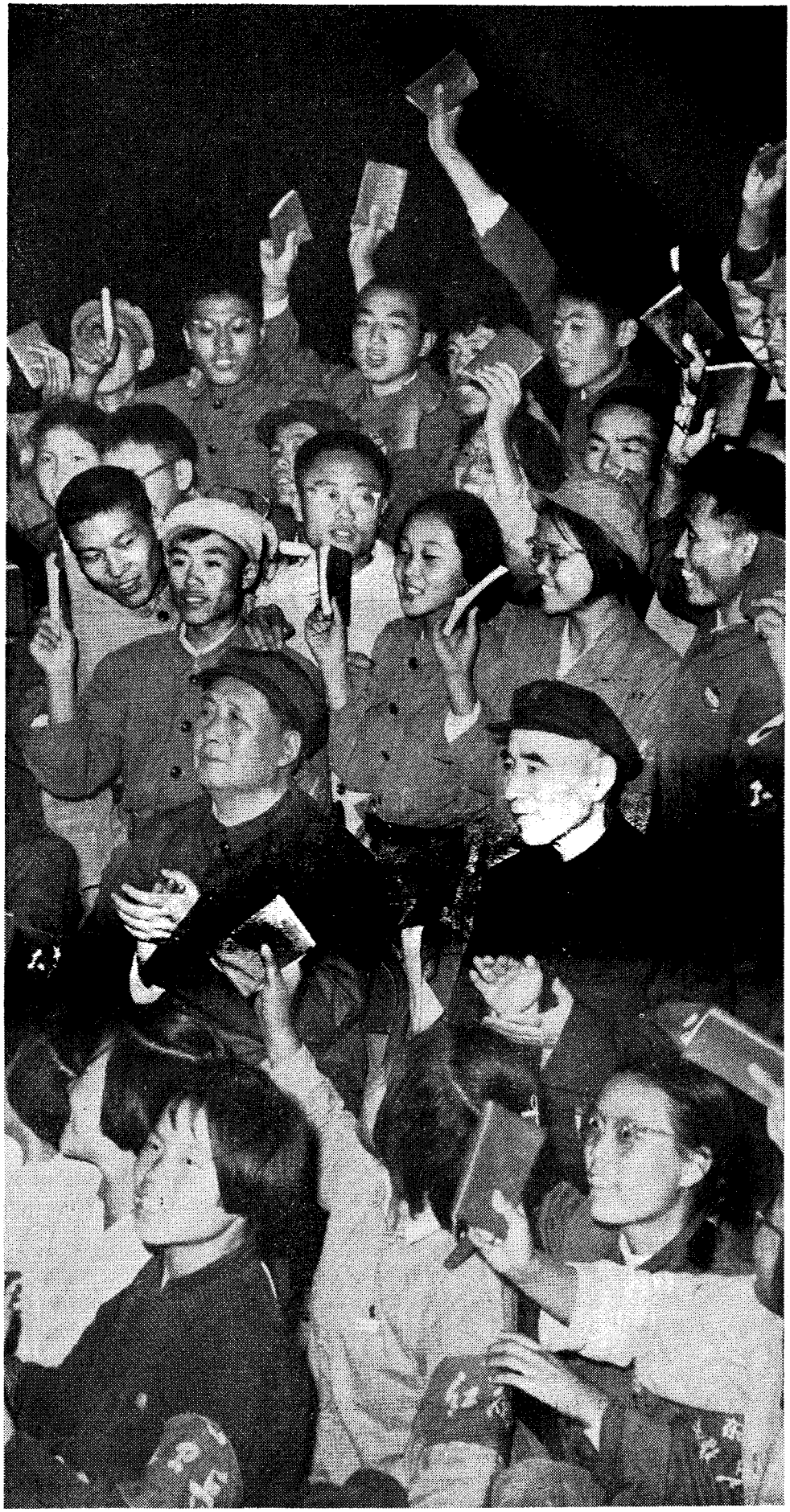
That our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao had once again, on September 15, received a million young revolutionary fighters in the capital has given the greatest inspiration and fighting strength to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres in every part of the country. The happy news was acclaimed by the whole nation. With the happiest and most ardent feelings, hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses belonging to different nationalities pledged their word to Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee that they would resolutely carry out the 16 Points formulated under the direction of Chairman Mao, firmly grasp the main orientation of struggle, continue to march forward victoriously under circumstances which are increasingly favourable for the revolution, greet the new upsurges in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in socialist construction, and win new victories in the cultural revolution and in production and construction.

In the morning of September 16, thunderous cheers were heard in many cities as people listened to the recorded broadcast of the mass rally of the previous day. They sang, danced, held rallies and parades to celebrate the occasion. There were festive scenes everywhere. Workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary students and teachers in huge numbers attended discussions where they said in great excitement: "This is the third time in less than a month that our great leader, great teacher, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao has met Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers of Peking and from other parts of the country. This shows his deepest concern for the revolutionary masses and is the greatest inspiration to us. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country has been rolling forward wave on wave, each higher than the one before, and the situation is getting better and better. This is a big victory won by following Chairman Mao's teaching of firmly grasping the main orientation of struggle. In his speech Comrade Lin Piao pointed out that 'to bombard the headquarters is to bombard the handful of persons in power who are taking the capitalist road.' We will surely 'site the guns correctly, aim accurately, and pound the target hard,' make better efforts to study and apply the 16 Points in the course of waging the struggle, and resolutely carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end."

When commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army heard the happy news that Chairman Mao had once again received Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers, they expressed their unanimous determination: Under the brilliant leadership and direction of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, we will resolutely unite closely with the young Red Guard fighters and the revolutionary students and teachers, use the 16 Points as our weapon to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and will never stop fighting until complete victory is won.

The broad masses of workers and staff members in Peking, Shanghai, Shenyang, Kwangchow (Canton), Chengtu, Sian, Harbin, Changchun, Wuhan, Nanning, Urumchi, Sining, Yinchuan and other places who shoulder big and glorious tasks in the great cultural revolution were inspired by the happy news that Chairman Mao had once again received the young revolutionary fighters. In discussion meetings or in written pledges they declared with enthusiasm: Under the brilliant banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, we will take the 16-point decision as the key, grasp the revolution with one hand and production with the other, play our role well as the main force of revolution and construction, tightly grasp the main orientation of struggle and march from victory to victory!

Now the busy autumn harvest season has set in. In response to the great call of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party, Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers from colleges and middle schools in every part of the country have gone to the frontlines of farm production to work and help with the autumn harvest.



**Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao warmly greet revolutionary teachers and students from all parts of the country**

# Comrade Lin Piao's Speech

## — At the Peking Rally to Receive Revolutionary Teachers And Students From All Parts of China

(September 15, 1966)

**Comrades, Students, Red Guard Fighters:**

In order to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution well, you have come from all parts of the country to Peking, and are here by the side of our great leader Chairman Mao. You have travelled a long way and worked hard! I greet you on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party. We extend you a warm welcome!

Led by Chairman Mao, and guided by the 16-point decision drawn up under his leadership, the great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is advancing triumphantly on a nationwide scale. The situation is very fine! It is getting finer every day.

Red Guard fighters, revolutionary students, the general orientation of your struggle has always been correct. Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee firmly support you! So do the broad masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers! Your revolutionary actions have shaken the whole of society and given a blow to the dregs and left-over evils from the old world. You have scored brilliant successes in the vigorous fight to destroy the "four olds" [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits] and foster the "four news" [new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits]. You have created utter consternation among those in power who are taking the capitalist road, the reactionary bourgeois "authorities," and bloodsuckers and parasites. You have acted correctly and done well!

Chairman Mao teaches us that the fundamental contradiction to be solved by the great proletarian cultural revolution is the contradiction between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the two roads, the socialist and the capitalist. The main target of attack in the present movement is those in the Party who are in power and are taking the capitalist road. To bombard the headquarters is to bombard the handful of persons in power who are taking the capitalist road. Ours is a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The leadership of our country is in the hands of the proletariat. It is precisely for the purpose of consolidating and strengthening our dictatorship of the proletariat that we must struggle against and overthrow the handful of persons in power who are taking the capitalist road. Quite clearly, the handful of reactionary bourgeois elements, and those belonging to the five categories of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not really turned over a new leaf, are different from us. They oppose the dictatorship exercised over them by the broad masses of revolutionary people headed by the proletariat, and they are trying to bombard our headquarters of the proletarian revolution. Can we tolerate these actions? No, we must smash the plots of these ghosts and monsters, we must see through them, we must not let their schemes succeed. They are only a small handful, but they can deceive some good people at times. We must keep firmly to the general orientation of our struggle. Any deviation from this general orientation will lead us astray.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary students have a common aim and their orientation is the same. All of them must unite and go forward hand in hand under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Some people are now going against Chairman Mao's instructions and the 16-point decision. By exploiting the profound class feelings of the masses of workers and peasants for the Party and Chairman Mao, they are creating antagonism between the masses of workers and peasants and the revolutionary students and are inciting the former to struggle against the latter. Under no circumstances must we let them hoodwink us!

The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, have always been the main force of the revolution in our country. Today, they are the main force of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country and also the main force in the country's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Our masses of workers, peasants and soldiers must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and stand fast at their posts in production and combat stations. They must stand firmly on the side of the revolu-

**Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and Comrade Chou En-lai together with representatives of revolutionary students from all parts of the country**

tionary students, support their revolutionary actions and give them powerful backing.

The Red Guards and all revolutionary youth are good sons and daughters of the Chinese people. You must learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Learn from them their extremely firm revolutionary stand and their most thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. Learn from them their high sense of organization and discipline and all their other fine qualities. Like the workers, peasants and soldiers, be for ever loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and to the people and temper yourselves in the great storm of the revolutionary struggle to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, our great leader, great teacher, great supreme commander and great helmsman, and under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, let the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary students unite, let all revolutionary comrades unite, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

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

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! Long live, long live Chairman Mao!

# Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech

## — At the Peking Rally to Receive Revolutionary Teachers and Students From All Parts of China

(September 15, 1966)

**Comrades, Students:**

We warmly welcome you! We welcome you who have come from all parts of the country to Peking, the centre of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and are here by the side of our great leader Chairman Mao.

By cordially meeting us, Chairman Mao — our most respected and beloved leader — shows his greatest concern for us and gives us the greatest encouragement! This is our greatest happiness, our greatest honour!

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution transforming the very souls of people; it is also a great revolution promoting social production.

The 16-point decision drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance stipulates:

"The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."

"The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to revolutionize people's ideology and as a consequence to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work."

With the upsurge in the great proletarian cultural revolution, a newer and more flourishing situation is appearing in our country's industrial and agricultural production.

It is very important to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production. It is important for our socialist construction, for our Third Five-Year Plan, for the people's livelihood in town and country, and for the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is also important for the support and assistance we are giving to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world.

We must respond to Chairman Mao's call to take a firm hold of the revolution with one hand and spur production on with the other so as to ensure victory in both the great cultural revolution and in industrial and agricultural production!

The broad masses of workers, commune members, scientific and technical personnel and functionaries of Party, of government and public organizations and enterprises should remain firmly at their jobs, grasp the link of production in good time and apply the soaring enthusiasm and energy generated in the great cultural revolution to industrial and agricultural production and scientific experimentation!

Comrades, students!

In order to facilitate the normal progress of industrial and agricultural production, the Red Guards and revolutionary students from the universities, colleges and middle schools are now not to go to the factories and enterprises and to Party, government and public organizations of county level and below, and people's communes in the rural areas to establish revolutionary ties. The revolution in these places is to proceed in a planned and systematic way in accordance with the original arrangements for the "four clean-ups" movement.* Factories and rural areas cannot take time off like the schools and stop production to make revolution. Revolutionary students should respect the masses of workers and peasants, trust them and have confidence in their being fully able to successfully make revolution on their own.

The tremendously busy autumn season of harvesting and sowing is here. The Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from the universities, colleges and middle schools should organize themselves and go and work in the countryside, help bring in the autumn harvest and learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants their revolutionary zeal and fine qualities of diligence.

Comrades, students! You have played a very big role in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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* The socialist education movement to clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy. — *Tr.*

We warmly acclaim and firmly support your revolutionary action. We are convinced you will hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn how to make revolution in the revolution, and temper yourselves to become good soldiers and pupils of Chairman Mao — a new generation of communists!

Carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Take firm hold of the revolution, spur production and usher in a new upsurge in socialist construction!

Long live the great people of all the nationalities in China!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! Long live, long live Chairman Mao!

# The World's Revolutionary People Ardently Love Chairman Mao

## — An Account of the Visits of Foreign Friends to the Famous Revolutionary Base Area, the Chingkang Mountains

THE Chingkang Mountains revolutionary base area is a cradle of revolution cherished by revolutionary people the world over.

More than a thousand visitors from nearly a hundred countries and regions of the world have in the last few years visited the Chingkang Mountains area, China's first red base area established by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

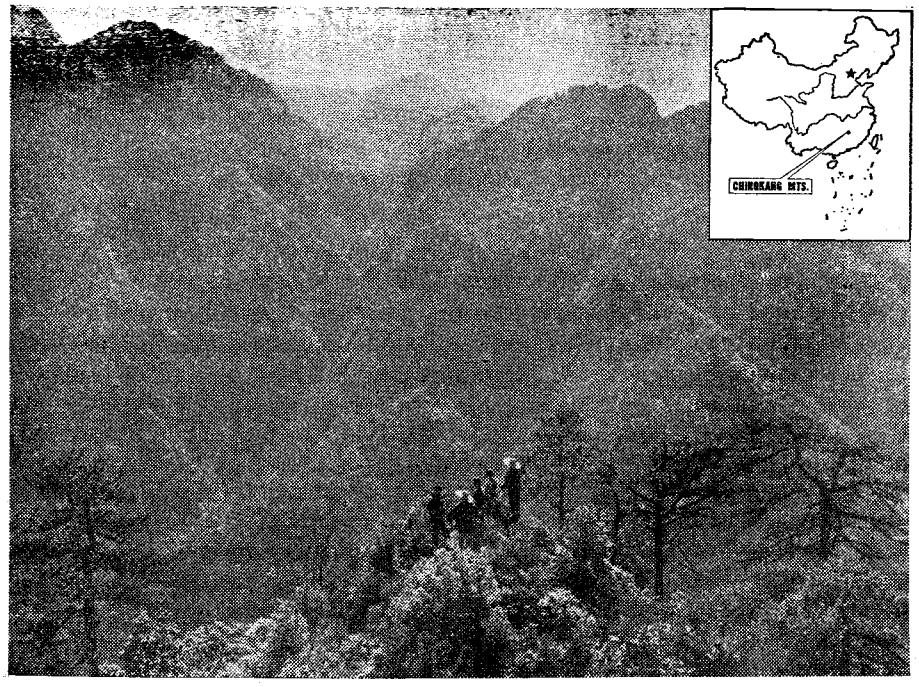
In the late twenties, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Chinese revolution came to this area along the border of Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces and established the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army, the first armed forces under the exclusive leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, after the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27) was suppressed in blood by Chiang Kai-shek.

Foreign revolutionary friends today describe this area as a "great revolutionary base for the world revolution as a whole." The theories on the establishment of revolutionary bases developed by Chairman Mao in the period of the Chingkang Mountains are the common treasure of the proletariat of the whole world, the visitors say.

A revolutionary from Latin America put it in these words: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest leader and the most outstanding teacher of the revolution in the world today. Now that we have gained a detailed understanding of the struggle of the Chingkang Mountains base, we feel more than ever that he is glorious, correct and great."

A friend from Colombia said: "I need sunlight, the sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the sunlight of China. The sun has risen from the Chingkang Mountains, and therefore, I treasure the sun of the Chingkang Mountains."

Talking with some Red Army veterans, the head of a delegation from a Latin American country said: "We love Chairman Mao as you do. But for him, it would have been quite impossible for you to win your libera-




**The main peak of the Chingkang Mountains**

tion; and without Chairman Mao, it will also be impossible for us to win final victory in our own revolution. We love Chairman Mao as much as you do."

The visitors expressed deep admiration and esteem for Chairman Mao and the Chingkang Mountains base because, they said, they needed Chairman Mao as their teacher in their revolution, because they needed the great Mao Tse-tung's thought, and because they needed to establish revolutionary base areas of the Chingkang-type to accomplish the tasks of their own revolutionary cause. A friend from an Asian country wrote a poem after his visit to Chingkang Mountains. It reads in part:

*The great Mao Tse-tung's thought has taken deep root in China,*

*And its radiance illuminates every corner of the world.*

A Japanese friend said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the summit of Marxism-Leninism in the present era. It is living Marxism-Leninism at its highest, and it is universal truth that guides the world revolution."

During their visit, many revolutionary friends from the five continents read Chairman Mao's writings on the strategy and tactics of the Chinese revolution in the Chingkang Mountains period. These include "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?" "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains," "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire." They read Mao Tse-tung's works whenever they had a spare moment.

A friend from the Congo (Brazzaville) went along the narrow mountain paths during the day to visit the revolutionary sites. Then, in spite of his fatigue, he studied Mao Tse-tung's writings into the small hours of the night. When he was urged to rest, he replied: "I have come here to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. I'm not weary. Chairman Mao's books and the spirit of the Chingkang Mountains fill me with boundless strength."

A friend from Brazil told the Chinese comrades who saw him off after his visit: "I have worked hard for decades to find the road for the liberation of Brazil. Now I have finally found it. It is the road of the Chingkang Mountains."

This road created by Chairman Mao Tse-tung is one of armed struggle, of relying on the peasants to set up revolutionary bases in the countryside, and of using the countryside to encircle the cities. The essential point of the experience of the Chingkang Mountains is to wage armed struggle. The struggle of the Chingkang Mountains period was armed struggle, and people's war.

A comrade from south Vietnam showed special interest in Mao Tse-tung's thought on people's war. He said: "We are now waging a revolutionary war. We need Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought on people's war. The victory of the people of south Vietnam in their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is a victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung on people's war."

The head of a trade union delegation from Laos said: "The struggle of the Chingkang Mountains testifies to the truth that without armed struggle the people have nothing. The struggle in our country also testifies to this. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung put it: Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. We shall strike harder to crush U.S. imperialism."

A comrade from Vietnam said: "From weak to strong, from simple guns to the atom bomb — this has been the course of the great revolution of the 700 million Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This revolution is a shining example to all oppressed peoples and nations."

"Only by establishing strong and firm revolutionary bases in the countryside is it possible for the revolution to win final victory through armed struggle," a friend from Venezuela pointed out. "We shall follow what Comrade Mao Tse-tung did, go to the countryside and the mountains to establish revolutionary base areas, where we can conserve and expand the revolutionary forces, and work for final victory by using the countryside to encircle and finally seize the cities."

Many revolutionary friends said that the establishment of the red base in the Chingkang Mountains had been a great contribution by the Chinese people to the international proletariat, and that the revolutionary people all over the world should draw the necessary lessons from this experience in their struggle against imperialism and all reactionaries.

The road of the Chingkang Mountains is also the road of fully mobilizing the peasants, of waging agrarian revolution by closely relying on the peasants, and of rousing the peasant masses to liberate themselves — this was another conclusion reached by the visitors. One of them said: "We must re-study the peasant question, especially the question of rousing the peasants ideologically so as to lay a solid foundation for establishing a revolutionary base, in the spirit of the experience of Comrade Mao Tse-tung in the period of the Chingkang Mountains."

A guerrilla fighter from the Congo (Leopoldville) said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories concerning the agrarian revolution are absolutely correct. Not a single inch of the vast land of Africa is in the hands of the poor peasants. We shall surely win once we have seized the land and won the support of the peasants."

After their visits, the foreign guests expressed wholehearted admiration for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his great thought. They said: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the sun in our hearts," "he is the greatest teacher of the revolution," "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the summit of Marxism-Leninism of our time" and "every word by Chairman Mao is guidance to the revolutionary people of the world."

One of them told a group of militia women who had demonstrated their shooting skill: "Chairman Mao does

not only belong to you, but also to us. His resolute and thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and his thought on people's war have pointed out to us the way leading to final victory."

The visitors were inspired by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's famous saying "a single spark can start a prairie fire." A guerrilla fighter from Laos said: "'A single spark can start a prairie fire' — these words are a fount of inspiration and strength. They are a beacon that illuminates the revolutionary road of the people the world over." A friend from Rwanda said: "I shall start a prairie fire throughout Africa with the spark lit in the Chingkang Mountains."

As Robert Williams, the famous American Negro leader, declared: "The spirit of the Chingkang Mountains is the spark that set off a prairie fire. The great storm generated from the Chingkang Mountains is now shaking the world."

*(Hsinhua correspondents)*

紅旗
*HONGQI*

# In Praise of the Red Guards

THE revolutionary people throughout China are now vying with each other in praising the Red Guards.

The revolutionary initiative of the Red Guards has shaken the whole world.

The Red Guards are something new that has emerged in the tempest of the great proletarian cultural revolution; they were born and are growing up in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Red Guards have been nurtured in their growth by Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Red Guards say, and say it well: Chairman Mao is our red commander and we are the young, red soldiers of Chairman Mao.

What our Red Guards love most of all is to read Chairman Mao's works and follow his teachings, and their love for Mao Tse-tung's thought is most ardent. They carry with them copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. They take as their highest obligation the study, dissemination, application and defence of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution which was personally started and is being personally led by Chairman Mao, the Red Guards have resolutely carried out courageous and stubborn struggles against those in authority who take the capitalist road and against all ghosts and monsters, and they have become the pathbreakers in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After the publication of the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," which was drawn up under his personal direction, Chairman Mao, the great leader, and Comrade Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, reviewed the Red Guards in the Chinese capital on August 18. With the direct encouragement of the great supreme commander Chairman Mao, the Red Guards and other revolutionary organizations of the young people set going a new high tide in the great cultural revolution.

Coming out of their schools and into the streets, the tens of millions of Red Guards formed an irresistible revolutionary torrent. Holding aloft the red banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and displaying the proletarian, revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak, to act, to break through and to rise up in revolution, they are cleaning up the muck left over by the old society and sweeping away the rubbish accumulated over thousands of years of history.

The Red Guards have done many good things and put forward many good suggestions. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, they have achieved brilliant results in the struggle to eradicate the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and to foster the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat.

The Red Guards are the shock force of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their revolutionary actions have roused revolutionary fervour among the masses, bringing about a vigorous mass movement on a still greater scale. Such a sweeping revolutionary mass movement has engulfed in the vast sea of the revolutionary masses the handful of persons in power who have wormed their way into the Party and have taken the capitalist road. Without such a large-scale mass movement, it would be impossible to destroy the social basis on which the handful of bourgeois Rightists rests and to carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly and in depth.

The Red Guards are a new phenomenon on the eastern horizon. The revolutionary youngsters are the symbol of the future and the hope of the proletariat. Revolutionary dialectics tells us that the new-born forces are invincible, that they inevitably grow and develop in struggle and in the end defeat the decaying forces. Therefore, we shall certainly sing the praises of the new, eulogize it, beat the drums to encourage it, bang the gongs to clear a way for it and raise our hands high in welcome.

Our Red Guards have performed immortal meritorious deeds in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party enthusiastically praise their soaring revolutionary spirit, and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers enthusiastically acclaim their revolutionary actions.

The revolutionary actions of the revolutionary young fighters are indeed excellent! Their meritorious deeds in the great cultural revolution will go down for ever in the revolutionary history of the proletariat.

The Red Guards are learning to swim by swimming, are learning to make a revolution by taking part in it. What they demand of themselves is not only to have the daring to struggle and make revolution, but to be good at struggle, good at revolution. On the basis of the experience they themselves have gained in practice, they are now further studying the 16-point decision of the Party's Central Committee concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasping it and applying it.

Having received the warm praise of Chairman Mao and the broad masses of the workers, peasants, and soldiers, the revolutionary young fighters are now reminding themselves to guard against conceit and rashness and to learn modestly from the People's Liberation Army and the masses of the workers and peasants. They are determined to raise their political consciousness still further and heighten their sense of organization and discipline, in accordance with the "three-eight" working style of the People's Liberation Army and the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention. They are resolved to temper themselves in the furnace of revolution so as to become revolutionary fighters of the type of Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh and Liu Ying-chun, to become Communists who are utterly devoted to others without any thought of self, to become the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Different classes take different views of the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards. The revolutionary classes regard them as extremely good while the counter-revolutionary classes look upon them as extremely bad.

Revolutionary people throughout the world have applauded these revolutionary actions and paid high tribute to the Red Guards. On the other hand, the imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries, the modern revisionists and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang are cursing the Red Guards in the most venomous language. They have vilified the Red Guards as "young fanatics" and attacked their revolutionary actions as "violating human dignity," "destroying social traditions," and so on and so forth.

Chairman Mao has taught us that to be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing. It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us in the worst colours and without a single virtue. It is indeed a great honour for the Red Guards that they have been attacked wildly by the class enemies at home and abroad.

"Young fanatics!" Invariably the enemies of revolution are extremely hostile to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, and they smear it as "fanatical." And it is precisely what the enemy hates that we love. Not only must the revolutionary young fighters maintain their exuberant revolutionary enthusiasm, they must also further display their soaring revolutionary spirit.

"Violating human dignity!" The Red Guards have ruthlessly castigated, exposed, criticized and repudiated the decadent, reactionary culture of the bourgeoisie, and they have exposed the ugly features of the bourgeois Rightists to the bright light of day, landing them in the position of rats running across the street and being chased by all. So they shout: "This violates human dignity." To speak frankly, we should not only violate their "dignity" but knock them down so that they can never rise up again.

"Destroying social traditions?" You are right. The Red Guards do want to destroy the traditions of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. The revolutionary young fighters want precisely to make a clean sweep of the remaining viruses of feudalism, eliminate the germs of capitalism and dig out the evil roots of revisionism. Only by utterly destroying the various old traditions of the exploiting classes is it possible to carry on and develop the revolutionary traditions of the proletariat.

In accordance with the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee, the young Red Guard fighters are concentrating all forces to strike at the handful of bourgeois Rightists, and their main target is those in power within the Party who are taking the capitalist road. In doing so, they are removing the time bombs planted in China by imperialism and revisionism. Therefore, it is quite natural that the imperialists and revisionists should feel shocked, enraged and bitter about the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards.

That mouthpiece of the reactionary classes Pope Paul the Sixth helplessly blurted out that for them the revolutionary actions of the Red Guards were "a sign of death and not a sign of life." Yes, indeed. The revolutionary actions taken by the revolutionary young fighters are a sure sign of final destruction for the class enemies at home and abroad. And our Red Guards are a symbol that the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is prospering and has unlimited vitality.

Like the red sun rising in the east, the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution is illuminating the land with its brilliant rays.

Long live the Red Guards armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought!

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

*("Hongqi" commentary, No. 12, 1966.)*

# A Great Historic Event in the Life of the Chinese Communist Party and the Fraternal Chinese People

**— *Zeri i Popullit,* organ of the Albanian Party of Labour, on the communique of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the C.P.C.**

*ZERI I POPULLIT*, organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, on August 21 published an article by its editorial department commenting on the communique of the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Entitled "A Great Historic Event in the Life of the Chinese Communist Party and the Fraternal Chinese People," the article pointed out that the recent plenary session of the C.P.C. Central Committee is a new victory for the Party and the Chinese people, and that the decisions adopted by the plenary session are of international significance.

The article said that the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party presided over by Comrade Mao Tse-tung concerned itself with the revolution on the ideological, political, economic and cultural fronts, and the advance of socialist and communist construction with the most powerful and irresistible force in the People's Republic of China. This was a new victory for the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, and it dealt another telling blow to the enemies of socialism and revolution.

The article added that the 11th Plenary Session of the C.P.C. Central Committee was held at a time when the People's Republic of China was successfully unfolding a profound socialist revolution in the ideological and cultural spheres in order to persist with irresistible force in carrying the cause of socialism and communism through to the end and block every avenue leading to the danger of the usurpation of power by the revisionists, of the degeneration of the socialist system into the bourgeois system, and of the restoration of capitalism. **The unfolding of the socialist revolution in the cultural and ideological spheres in China, a revolutionary movement with the participation of the hundreds of millions of the masses, had no parallel in history. It would certainly play the decisive role in deciding the fate of the whole great socialist cause and revolutionary cause of the People's Republic of China and the development of the cause of socialism and revolution.** The fervent support of the 700 million Chinese people for the glorious Chinese Communist Party and the Marxist-Leninist theories of Mao Tse-tung was demonstrated with a new force at a mass rally in celebration of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Peking. This again showed that the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the people throughout the country had rallied, as strong as steel and with one mind and heart, around the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This unbreakable unity was smashing the fond dreams and conspiracies of the imperialists and modern revisionists in their attempts to restore capitalism in China and turn back the wheel of history.

The article said that at a time when the Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary people of all countries were successfully waging fierce struggles against imperialism, international reaction, and modern revisionism, the 11th Plenary Session of the C.P.C. Central Committee had made a penetrating Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present world situation and had pointed out that a new era of the development of the world revolution had begun.

The article said that at a time when the U.S. imperialists were extending their aggression against Vietnam and Indo-China in an attempt to spread the flames of war closer and closer to China and to strengthen their military encirclement around her, the Khrushchov revisionists — L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin and their ilk — were strengthening their anti-China "Holy Alliance" with U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries of India, Japan and other countries in accordance with the criminal policy of U.S.-Soviet co-operation for world domination. Confronted with this situation, the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party had pointed out with absolute correctness that, to oppose imperialism, it was necessary to oppose modern revisionism.

In conclusion, the article said that the important decisions adopted by the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. showed that the fraternal Chinese people, led by the glorious Chinese Communist Party and for ever guided by the beacon light of Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings of Mao Tse-tung, which further developed this theory in the light of present internal and international conditions, were sure to successfully carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and would always march victoriously along the road of socialism and communism.

# China's Cultural Revolution Is in the Interests Of the People of the World

**— Statement by V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of The Communist Party of New Zealand**

V.G. WILCOX, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in a statement published in the September 14 issue of the weekly *People's Voice*, organ of the Party, warmly applauded China's great proletarian cultural revolution as "of tremendous historic importance," and the revolutionary action of the Red Guards as "an excellent thing."

The statement said: All the "conscious workers and genuine socialists will applaud the great developments in socialism now taking place in China. The movement of China's revolutionary youth who have formed themselves into the Red Guard, is a movement for the consolidation of the socialist revolution and for the total elimination of the hangovers of capitalism."

The statement sternly refuted rumours and slanders on the action of the Red Guards. It said that **"the Red Guards are in the front rank of the great working class cultural revolution now under way in China." Their revolutionary action "is an excellent thing for China and the world."**

It noted, "the aims of the cultural revolution are fully in line with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. They are in the interests of the toiling people throughout the world.

"For this reason, the cultural revolution is opposed and denounced, not only by the imperialists, but also by their hangers-on, the Soviet revisionists and their followers abroad.

"Having abandoned the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism themselves, they are busy condemning China's cultural revolution and the Red Guard movement.

"But any class-conscious worker can judge who is right and who is wrong from the evidence at hand."

Wilcox pointed out, "China's youth are filled with revolutionary fervour. Millions of them are taking part in a movement to strengthen socialism. The nature and scale of this movement is unprecedented in history."

The statement said, "What is happening in the Soviet Union and in those socialist countries whose leaders have followed the revisionists? Are not the youth there being encouraged to ape the ways of capitalism more and more? . . . In the economic life of these countries the trend is back to capitalism, so, too, in their cultural life, capitalist ideas, methods and customs are becoming stronger."

It continued, "The opposite is happening in China.

"That is something that must be welcomed by all who value socialism."

The statement emphasized, "China's great working class cultural revolution and its Red Guard activists are of tremendous historic importance, for they are a guarantee that China's future will remain unshakably socialist. . . . It is also the guarantee that world socialism will have a strong and enduring base for the future, come what may."

# China's Cultural Revolution Is a Crushing Blow Against Imperialism and Revisionism

**— Article in the *Vanguard*, organ of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)**

A FRONT-PAGE article in the Vol. 3. — No. 32 issue of the *Vanguard*, organ of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), warmly acclaims China's great proletarian cultural revolution, pointing out that this great cultural revolution is a tremendous blow against imperialism and modern revisionism.

The article said, "Mao Tse-tung for a long time has pointed out that class struggle remains long after the

victory of socialism. Capitalist elements remain in China. They long for their own power. . . . The U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionist clique put immense hope in these elements who never give up."

Co-ordinating with each other, the article continued, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique have surrounded China with military bases and engaged in intrigues in the Asian countries, African countries and Latin American countries to carry out activities hostile to China. They have launched a huge propaganda and diplomatic offensive against China, and at the same time they have relied heavily upon revisionist elements seeking the restoration of capitalism within China itself. These revisionist elements were the people to plot from within China to co-ordinate with the external U.S. imperialist and Soviet revisionist pressure. But "it is precisely China and its leader Mao Tse-tung who have recognized and analysed the danger of capitalist restoration within a socialist country and who have taken resolute, determined measures against it."

The article emphasized, "The Chinese cultural revolution is uniting the Chinese people ever more firmly: it is getting rid of U.S. imperialism's friends. . . . It is dealing devastating blows against the Soviet revisionists and all those who support them. These people are being revealed and isolated in the world as real supporters of U.S. imperialism."

Referring to the world significance of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the article pointed out that it is a very important blow to U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique for the benefit of all the oppressed of the world. **The Chinese people are fighting the battle of the world, it said, and this battle involves the most fundamental issues of our times. In this struggle, China has the real support of the oppressed of the world, of all genuine anti-imperialists. And these constitute over 90 per cent of the people of the world. Amongst the immense number of ordinary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, China is the symbol of hope.**

U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist clique have tried their best to isolate China, the article noted. But it is they who are really isolated. U.S. imperialism is a symbol of oppression, of hatred by the people of the world. "Yankee go home" rings throughout the world.

In conclusion, the article said, "the future of the world is one of immense struggle. The victory of the people is absolutely assured. But it is victory that can only be attained in vigorous struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and against revisionism headed by the leading clique of the C.P.S.U."

# China's Great Cultural Revolution Is Chairman Mao's Magnificent and Great Achievement

**— Editorial by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, published in the weekly** *La Voix du Peuple*

JACQUES GRIPPA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, in an editorial in the weekly *La Voix du Peuple* published on September 15, warmly acclaimed China's great proletarian cultural revolution to be of world significance and highly evaluated the magnificent and great achievement by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people who is leading the present movement, and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

### The Great Cultural Revolution Corresponds to the Law of Development of Class Struggle In China

He said, "The great socialist cultural revolution corresponds to the objective law of the development of class struggle and of social development in China, to the objective law of the entire socialist revolution at present and in the future.

"This is a new achievement by Comrade Mao Tse-tung who has more penetratingly and completely expounded the law of class struggle in the period of the socialist revolution and the law on the correct handling of the contradictions among the people, and who has pointed out the necessity for the Communist Party, leader and organizer of the Chinese revolution, to launch and lead the great socialist cultural revolution, to carry through the mass line, to boldly and freely arouse the masses and have confidence in them, rely on them and support their initiative."

### The Experiences of China's Great Cultural Revolution Are of Universal Significance

Grippa said, "The experiences of the great socialist cultural revolution are not only valuable to China but are of universal significance and value. They demonstrate once again that revolutionary ideas, once grasped by the masses, become an invincible material force.

"Our epoch is one in which the relation of world forces has undergone a radical change in favour of

socialism, mainly because of the victory of China's socialist revolution and the victories of other socialist revolutions and the development of the revolutionary movement for national liberation. Our epoch is one in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and the proletarian revolution is going to win victory throughout the world."

### Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Crystallization of the Experience of World Proletarian Revolution

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung is not only the great helmsman of the Chinese revolution but also the Lenin of our time. His thought constitutes the crystallization of the experience of the world proletarian revolution. He has brought Marxism-Leninism to a new summit. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the Marxism-Leninism of our time.

"That is why all genuine Marxist-Leninists of our era assimilate Mao Tse-tung's thought and take it as the guide to revolutionary action."

He said, "The youth are playing an important role in this great socialist cultural revolution, notably in the cultural revolution committees in schools and in the Red Guard, a supplementary and new instrument of revolutionary order and of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and taking the traditions of the glorious People's Liberation Army as their example."

### Attacks by Imperialists, Revisionists and Reactionaries on China's Cultural Revolution Reflect Their Fear

Grippa in the editorial sternly denounced the reactionaries for slandering China's great cultural revolution. He said, "In the past few weeks the bourgeois press, radio and television let loose attacks against China's great socialist cultural revolution, against Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and against the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. And the revisionists distinguish themselves by their zeal in this reactionary choir.

"This delirium is nothing but a reflection of the great fear which racks the imperialists and particularly American imperialism, No. 1 enemy of the peoples, as well as its puppets, lackeys and revisionist collaborators."

Grippa said that the decadent old capitalist world, seeing that the Soviet revisionist group had usurped power, cherished illusions that the same phenomenon would repeat itself in the socialist countries, including China. He said, "China's great socialist cultural revolution decisively destroys the hopes placed in revisionism by the exploiters and oppressors."

### The Great Cultural Revolution Will Bring About a Big Leap Forward in Socialist Revolution

He added, "The more these gentlemen rave and violently attack the Chinese revolution and the Marxist-Leninists of the world who side with it, the more they prove that the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Mao Tse-tung at the head have defeated their plans and already achieved great success in the great socialist cultural revolution."

Grippa said that this revolution in China "will permit the socialist revolution to make a big leap forward in all its domains. It is developing the socialist revolution in depth and scope and constitutes a new stage of socialist revolution, a new stage of world historic importance."

# Peruvian Communist Party Warmly Hails Victory Of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution And of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- **The victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought is a gigantic leap forward in the course of world revolution.**
- **The touchstone for distinguishing a Communist from a revisionist is whether or not he adheres to Mao Tse-tung's thought.**

THE Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party issued a statement in August entitled "The Peruvian Communist Party Warmly Hails the Victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and of Mao Tse-tung's Thought." The statement stressed: "The touchstone for distinguishing a

Communist from a revisionist is whether or not he adheres to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whoever opposes Mao Tse-tung's thought opposes Marxism-Leninism and opposes revolution."

Signed by the Party's General Secretary Saturnino Paredes Macedo, the statement was published in *Bandera Roja* (Red Flag), organ of the Party.

Following is the full text of the statement:

The entire world has been shaken by the great proletarian cultural revolution of China which is developing victoriously and is characterized by the participation of all the labouring people, workers, peasants and the People's Liberation Army fighters under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The Peruvian Communist Party expresses revolutionary joy and sincere support for this outstanding historic event which constitutes a big leap forward in the course of world revolution. The experiences of the great proletarian cultural revolution of China enrich Marxism-Leninism and make contributions to the struggle of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world to shatter the yoke of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The experiences also make contributions to all Communist Parties in their struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism and for socialism and communism.

The Peruvian Communist Party at its Fifth National Conference in November 1965 pointed out that Mao Tse-tung has developed Marxism-Leninism and has become the indisputable leader of the world revolution, and it recommended the study of his works. The Peruvian Communist Party considers that Mao Tse-tung's thought forms an integral part of Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the Party adopts it as its weapon for work and for revolutionary struggle. Mao Tse-tung's thought scientifically and correctly sums up and crystallizes the international historical experience of proletarian revolution. It is the Marxism of the present era and represents the highest development of Marxism-Leninism in the various fundamental problems concerning new-democratic revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle in general and class struggle under conditions of the building of socialism, national questions and national-liberation war, international questions and the fundamental contradictions of the contemporary world, the questions of war and peace, Party building and the struggle against revisionism and dogmatism, and the theory of knowledge and revolutionary practice. In short, it enriches Marxism-Leninism in the ideological, political and military fields, puts the role of the masses of the people and that of man in the right place, exposes the real nature of the principal enemy of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, points out that it is a paper tiger, and makes people understand that it can be defeated. At the same time, Mao Tse-tung provides people with an invincible weapon for revolutionary struggle with his concept of people's war synthesized in his military thinking, which reflects his genius in military strategy.

Mao Tse-tung's thought teaches us to carry through the revolution to the very end not only in the economic, political, and military fields but also in the cultural field. It correctly points out the ways and means of anticipating and preventing the restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries and also the ways and means of anticipating, preventing and smashing the infiltration of revisionist and bourgeois ideas into the ranks of Communist Parties.

The Peruvian Communist Party, when referring to the application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of the Peruvian revolution, includes Mao Tse-tung's thought in Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, it uses Mao Tse-tung's thought as its weapon for work in the search for truth to create its own revolutionary theory and in Party building, as the weapon in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the big comprador-capitalists and the big latifundists, and against modern revisionism and its local version.

In the present era, no one should be regarded as a true Marxist-Leninist if he does not firmly adhere to Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply it in daily work and struggle. The touchstone for distinguishing a communist from a revisionist is whether or not he adheres to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whoever opposes Mao Tse-tung's thought opposes Marxism-Leninism and opposes revolution.

In the historical task of creating the theory of Peruvian revolution, in the work of applying Marxism-Leninism to the real, concrete conditions of our country, Mao Tse-tung's thought is the dependable weapon for seeking the truth and attaining victory.

The plainness and profundity, the clarity and vigour of Mao Tse-tung's thought facilitate its comprehension and application by the workers, peasants and all the working people; we can make such an evaluation of it from the victorious great proletarian cultural revolution which is being carried out in China. In the course of the cultural revolution, Mao Tse-tung's thought has defeated the bourgeois thinking and ideology which are disguised behind the mask of Marxism-Leninism and which have taken some positions favourable to their own interests in order to subvert the powerful socialist state of China and corrupt the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party. The victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the victory of Marxism-Leninism at its highest stage of development, the victory of the masses of the people and a gigantic leap forward in the course of world revolution.

红旗
HONGQI

# Hold Fast to the Main Orientation In the Struggle

THE great proletarian cultural revolution, like a mighty red torrent, is sweeping away the old things, old ideas and old forces of habit of the exploiting classes in all their manifestations, educating hundreds of millions of people and propelling our history forward.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution."**

This is also a question of the first importance for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Lin Piao said: **"We must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, distinguish who are our enemies and who are our friends. Attention must be paid to uniting with the great majority, and concentrating forces to strike at the handful of bourgeois Rightists. The main target of the attack is those persons in authority who have wormed their way into the Party and are taking the capitalist road. It is essential to hold fast to this main orientation in the struggle."**

Our Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, and the broad masses of revolutionary youth must hold most tightly to this main orientation in the struggle. They will go astray if they act counter to this main direction.

In this great campaign, the present stage of the proletarian cultural revolution, it is essential to concentrate forces to strike at the handful of bourgeois Rightists, that is, to concentrate forces to strike at the most reactionary and most stubborn political representatives of the bourgeoisie. By pulling down the bourgeois Rightists, it will be possible to forcefully crush the schemes of the bourgeoisie for a counter-revolutionary come-back.

Ours is a great country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Ours is a great Party which is armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. In order to seize state power under such conditions, the bourgeoisie invariably rely on the extremely small number of people in power within the Party who are taking the capitalist road, that is, the counter-revolutionary revisionists. This handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists is the chief and the most dangerous enemy. Where they have usurped leadership, they pursue bourgeois policies and exercise bourgeois dictatorship. They make use of the power they have seized to shelter the bourgeois Rightists and suppress the proletarian Left. If they are not struck down, they will, like Khrushchov, rise up to usurp the leadership of our Party and state whenever they see the chance, and make our whole country change colour.

The main orientation in the struggle is to concentrate forces to strike at the handful of bourgeois Rightists, at those persons in power within the Party who are taking the capitalist road. To hold most firmly to this main direction in the struggle can guard against bad people fishing in troubled waters and can avoid the mistake of missing the main objective while laying hold of problems of secondary importance in the struggle.

If those in power are not proletarians, then they must be bourgeois. There is no such thing as persons in power who are above classes and who are abstract. Support should be given to those in power who are proletarian and to support them is precisely for the purpose of striking down those in power who are taking the capitalist road. Those in power who are taking the capitalist road should be struck down, and striking them down is precisely to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat further.

Our country is a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Fundamentally, those in power are the proletariat. Most of the cadres who are responsible for leadership at various levels in the various departments of the Party, government and armed forces and in industrial, agricultural, trade, educational and military circles, in general, support the Party and Chairman Mao and resolutely take the socialist road. They include cadres of the first and second categories as stated in Point 8 of the 16-point decision of the Party's Central Committee concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. Only a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists who are against the Party, against socialism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought have wormed their way into leading posts in the Party and the state. This refers to the fourth category of cadres as stated in the 16-point decision.

These are the basic, objective facts of China's political life. Exactly because of this, our state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated. Exactly because of this, it is possible in our country to hold

high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and score extremely brilliant successes on various fronts in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Comrade Lin Piao pointed out that a handful of reactionary bourgeois elements, and landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who had not really turned over a new leaf, **"oppose the dictatorship exercised over them by the broad masses of revolutionary people headed by the proletariat, and they are trying to bombard our headquarters of the proletarian revolution. Can we tolerate these actions? No, we must smash the plots of these ghosts and monsters, we must see through them, we must not let their schemes succeed."**

Those ghosts and monsters who attempt to bombard our headquarters of the proletarian revolution are only a handful of people, but they can sometimes deceive some good people who do not know the true facts. As soon as we use the monster detector of Mao Tse-tung's thought on them, their true features will be exposed and they will be encircled by the broad masses who ardently love the Party and Chairman Mao.

The aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely not to struggle against all leading cadres, nor struggle against the masses. It is certainly impermissible to use any pretext, in any form, to attack revolutionary activists or incite the masses to struggle against the masses.

In the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, there will be different views among the masses and sometimes even sharp contention. The different views and contention among the masses, including wrong opinions, should be appropriately handled in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle of the correct handling of contradictions among the people.

The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" says:

**"A strict distinction must be made between the two different types of contradictions: those among the people and those between ourselves and the enemy. Contradictions among the people must not be made into contradictions between ourselves and the enemy; nor must contradictions between ourselves and the enemy be regarded as those among the people.**

**"It is normal for the masses to hold different views. Contention between different views is unavoidable, necessary and beneficial. In the course of normal and full debate, the masses will affirm what is right, correct what is wrong and gradually reach unanimity.**

**"The method to be used in debates is to present the facts, reason things out, and persuade through reasoning. Any method of forcing a minority holding different views to submit is impermissible. The minority should be protected, because sometimes the truth is with the minority. Even if the minority is wrong, they should still be allowed to argue their case and reserve their views."**

Every one of our revolutionary comrades should seriously and thoroughly carry out the above-mentioned decision which was formulated under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls. This great revolutionary movement of a mass character inevitably concerns all kinds of questions existing in the innermost souls of the people. This movement is a great socialist education to the broad masses of our cadres and masses. It is an extremely good thing, a thing of profound and far-reaching significance to destroy the old ideas, culture, customs and habits and to establish new ideas, culture, customs and habits and to have the revolutionary spirit prevail quickly throughout the country. All the revolutionary comrades should enthusiastically welcome and resolutely support it; they should consciously temper themselves in the flames of the revolution, and following the teachings of Chairman Mao, persevere in the truth and correct mistakes, and their attitude towards the criticism of the masses should be one of "correcting mistakes if you have committed them, and guarding against them if you have not."

As to the movement as a whole, we must grasp the principal contradictions and main targets, and correctly handle the relations between the principal and the ordinary contradictions. People who have ordinary shortcomings and mistakes in their style of work should consciously correct them in the course of this great cultural revolutionary movement and they should not be taken as the main targets of the movement. Questions of this type should be solved by using the method of correctly handling contradictions among the people. It is necessary to persuade and educate and to guard against over-simplification and being crude, not to use the method of handling contradictions between us and the enemy where questions of ordinary shortcomings and mistakes in style of work are concerned, and not to treat this kind of question as the main target of struggle in the movement, in order to avoid interfering with the main orientation of our struggle.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great, torrential class struggle. This struggle is sharp, complicated, and there will be twists and turns and reversals. We must be fully aware of this. As long as we hold fast to the main orientation of the movement, use the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to treat all the kinds of problems and contradictions that crop up in the movement, and sum up our experience from time to time we will certainly make this great revolutionary struggle advance triumphantly step by step.

*("Hongqi" editorial, No. 12, 1966.)*

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

# Salute and Learn From the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

AS far back as the early period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out ". . . the workers and peasants as the basic revolutionary forces and the workers as the class which leads the revolution. It is impossible to accomplish the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution without these basic revolutionary forces and without the leadership of the working class."

Without the leadership of the working class and without the basic revolutionary forces of the workers and peasants, it is likewise impossible to carry forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and it is also impossible to carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution.

**Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, and the People's Liberation Army made up of their sons and daughters, have always been the main force of the revolution and construction in our country.** They have waged bitter and protracted struggles against powerful enemies at home and abroad. It is they who overthrew the three great mountains which weighed on the backs of the Chinese people — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. It is they who created our proletarian state, the people's state. It is by relying on the hard-working hands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, on their courage and wisdom, that our once poor and blank country, this large, once despised and backward eastern country, has transformed its old features, that new miracles have been wrought, so that within a short historical period it has become an impregnable proletarian state standing high in the world.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have performed deeds of imperishable merit in the great cause of the revolution and construction of our country. We salute the workers, peasants and soldiers!

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tasks shouldered by the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants in our country are both glorious and heavy. In response to the call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party's Central Committee, they are taking hold of the revolution with one hand and production with the other. On the one hand they must battle the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, sweep away all ghosts and monsters and carry out the revolutionary movement well in their own units; on the other hand they must stand firm at their posts and work hard to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production.

The further advance of industrial and agricultural production is closely related to the triumphant advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The bigger the upsurge of the cultural revolution grows and the deeper the class struggle goes, the greater is the need to act in accordance with the stipulations of the 16-point decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production.

**This is the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The situation is excellent in both industrial and agricultural production;** a bumper autumn harvest is certain, and it is entirely feasible to achieve considerable output increases in both industry and agriculture. This demands that, in the few months before the end of the year, all those in industry, agriculture, transport and communications, finance and commerce, in the service trades and other trades and professions strive hard and tenaciously to overfulfil the tasks assigned by the Party and state.

Production must not be interrupted. The cultural revolution in factories and rural areas should be carried out in connection with their original arrangements for the "four clean-ups" movement.* In the rural areas, the movement may be temporarily suspended during the busy period of the autumn harvest. It is not necessary for the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students from universities, colleges and middle schools to go to factories and rural areas to exchange revolutionary experience and interfere with the arrangements there. The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are fully capable of handling the revolutionary movement in their own units well. It should be pointed out at the same time that the workers, people's commune members and functionaries of government departments and enterprises cannot have vacations like the students at universities, colleges and middle schools and they should not go to other parts of the country to exchange revolutionary experience

* The socialist education movement to clean things up in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and economy. — *Tr.*

either. The broad masses of workers and peasants should channel into productive labour the revolutionary enthusiasm which has surged up in the course of the cultural revolution and "four clean-ups" movement, so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work.

This is what many industrial and mining enterprises and rural people's communes have done. They have done very well and achieved excellent results. The level of class consciousness of the worker and peasant masses in these places has risen greatly and their enthusiasm in production has never been so high. The rate of attendance at work has risen, output has increased, and quality improved. All industrial and mining enterprises and rural people's communes throughout the country should work hard to emulate these advanced units.

The cadres and fighters of the People's Liberation Army should stand firm at their fighting posts, vigorously give prominence to politics, carry forward the "three-eight" working style,* and strengthen political and military training. They should maintain a state of high vigilance and combat-readiness so as to be prepared at all times to meet head on and smash any sudden attack that might be launched by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

In protracted revolutionary struggles, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers of our country have created a flesh-and-blood relationship with the Party and their hearts are linked with the heart of Chairman Mao. They love Chairman Mao most ardently, like nothing better than to read his books and follow his teachings most willingly. They do what Chairman Mao tells them. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and in the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they will raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, do still better in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, always and everywhere play an exemplary and vanguard role and make still greater contributions in the construction and defence of our great socialist motherland and in support of the revolutionary struggles of the world's peoples.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "There are many things which cannot be learned from books alone; one must learn from those engaged in production, from the workers, from the poor and lower-middle peasants." He also gave us the call: "The people of the whole country should learn from the Liberation Army."

These instructions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's are of great importance to the Red Guards and revolutionary students in universities, colleges and middle schools.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Red Guards and revolutionary students should take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their examples and learn from them modestly. They should learn from their way of working hard and diligently, learn from the simplicity and modesty of their style of work, learn from their revolutionary quality of being relentless towards the enemy and kind to comrades, learn from their high sense of organization and discipline, learn from their revolutionary spirit of upholding the truth, correcting mistakes and daring to make self-criticism.

We must temper ourselves in the great storms and waves of the struggles of the cultural revolution to become good soldiers and good pupils of Chairman Mao and become worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, who are always loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the Party and to the people.

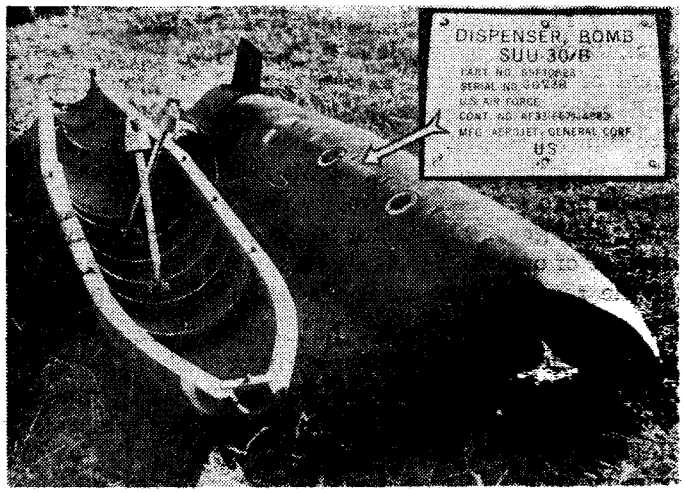
*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, September 15.)*

* The "three-eight" working style (which in Chinese is written in three phrases and eight additional characters) means firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness. — *Tr.*

# Heroic Chinese People's Air Force Punishes Intruding U.S. Aircraft

**The Ministry of National Defence lodged the strongest protest against U.S. imperialism's frantic act of war provocation and warned the U.S. aggressors: The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought fear no war threats of any kind. We are in full battle array. If you must have a test of strength, then come on! The iron fists of the 700 million Chinese people will definitely crush all aggressors to pulp.**

TWO U.S. imperialist F-105 fighter planes brazenly intruded into China's territorial air space over the Tunghing Multi-National Autonomous County of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region on the morning of September 9 and wantonly strafed Chinese villages and commune members who were working there. Aircraft of the Chinese People's Air Force immediately took off to intercept the enemy planes and damaged one of them.




**On September 5, at 03:00 hours, U.S. imperialist pirate aircraft intruded into the air space over China's border area southwest of Friendship Pass of Kwangsi and dropped a number of bombs. This is the shell of a U.S. imperialist dispenser bomb which fell on Lunghuaitun Village in Chiafeng Commune. The inset at the top right shows the markings on the shell. They read: "Mfg. Aerojet — General Corp. U.S.," "U.S. Air Force," "Serial No.," etc.**

A Chinese Ministry of National Defence spokesman indignantly condemned this frantic act of war provocation by U.S. imperialism and lodged the strongest protest against it.

Immediately after intruding into China's territorial air space over the Tunghing Multi-National Autonomous County of Kwangsi at 09:10 hours on September 9, the two U.S. planes wildly strafed the ground and fired a number of rockets, wounding three commune members, killing a draught ox and damaging two rooms. Aircraft of the Chinese People's Air Force promptly took off and intercepted the enemy planes and immediately damaged one of them. Finding the situation not to their liking, the enemy aircraft, in a panic, jettisoned an auxiliary fuel tank and the remaining rockets they had not had time to fire and fled in confusion.

Previously, at 03:00 hours on September 5, U.S. pirate aircraft intruded into the air space over China's border area southwest of Friendship Pass and dropped a number of bombs.

The spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence pointed out: It is by no means accidental that U.S. imperialism is so recklessly and repeatedly intruding into our territorial air space and carrying out wanton bombing and strafing. It is another serious war provocation by U.S. imperialism against the Chinese people at a time when it is speeding up the expansion of its aggressive war in Vietnam. It inevitably arouses extreme indignation and serious vigilance among the entire Chinese people. We sternly warn the U.S. aggressors: The heroic Chinese people who are armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung fear no war threats of any kind. We are in full battle array. If you must have a test of strength, then come on! The iron fists of the 700 million Chinese people will definitely crush all aggressors to pulp.

*Renmin Ribao* on September 17 carried an article by its Commentator entitled "If You Come, We Will Fight and Will Certainly Not Pull Our Punches." The article points out: "These two war provocations by U.S. imperialism took place soon after it bombed and strafed Chinese small cargo vessels on the high seas in the Bac Bo Gulf. Within only two weeks the Johnson Administration has brazenly launched repeated and wild air attacks on the Chinese people. This can only arouse the 700 million Chinese people's greatest indignation.

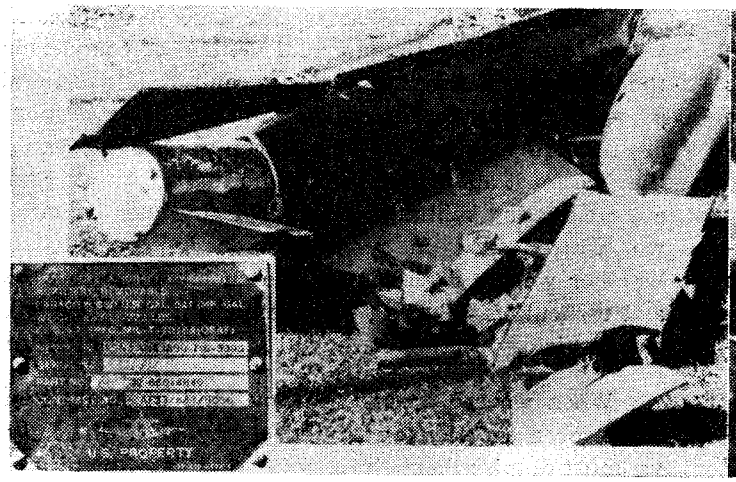
"The intruding U.S. air pirates on September 9 suffered a telling blow from the Chinese People's Air Force: One U.S. plane was damaged and the enemy aircraft fled in confusion. Well done! If the U.S. aggressor bandits dare to come, we will certainly hit them mercilessly.

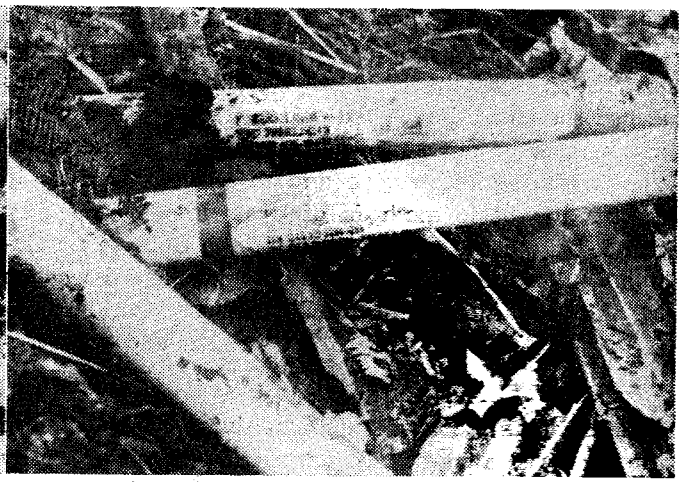
"There are increasing indications that U.S. imperialism is bent on its policy of extending its war adventure. We are bent on our policy, too. The great proletarian cultural revolution now under way in our country is the biggest and best preparation in case of war. Listen, U.S. bandits! If you come, we will fight. We will certainly not pull our punches. Whether you come by air, sea or land, we will certainly break your back and wipe out all invading bandits resolutely, thoroughly, totally and completely.

"We sternly warn the Johnson Administration: The Chinese people will never forgive you; your debts must be repaid!"

### Chinese People's Air Force Damages Another U.S. Plane

At about 09:00 hours on September 17 a U.S. imperialist military plane intruded into China's air space over the area of Lungchow and Chungtso in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region for reconnaissance and provocation. Aircraft of the Chinese People's Air Force





*Left:* **On September 9 at 09:10 hours two U.S. imperialist F-105 fighter planes intruded into China's air space over the Tunghing Multi-National Autonomous County of Kwangsi and strafed commune members who were working there. Aircraft of the Chinese People's Air Force immediately took off to intercept them and damaged one enemy plane. These are the remains of the auxiliary fuel tank and rocket mount jettisoned by the enemy aircraft when they fled in confusion. The inset at the bottom left shows the markings on the U.S. aircraft's auxiliary fuel tank which was manufactured by "Fletcher Aviation." They read: "U.S. Property," "Capacity: 650 U.S. Gal.," "Weight Empty-323 lbs.," "Serial No.," etc.**

*Right:* **On September 9, U.S. aircraft intruding into China's air space over the Tunghing Multi-National Autonomous County of Kwangsi fled in confusion after one of them was damaged by aircraft of the Chinese People's Air Force. These are the remains of the rockets jettisoned by the U.S. aircraft.**

promptly took off to intercept it. The enemy plane was damaged and fled southward in confusion.

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence has lodged a strong protest against this latest crime by a U.S. imperialist military plane in intruding into China's air space. He pointed out: The recent repeated intrusions by U.S. military aircraft into China's territorial air for war provocations have aroused the boundless indignation of the Chinese people. The Chinese people, who have a high revolutionary vigilance, will never allow the U.S. pirates to make such unscrupulous intrusions. We seriously warn the U.S. aggressors: You shall be punished for your crimes against the Chinese people. If you dare to invade, we shall resolutely wipe you out.

解放軍報

*JIEFANGJUN BAO*

# Dare to Struggle and Be Good At Struggle

**—In Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Publication of Chairman Mao's Article "Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One"**

TWENTY years ago, when the Chinese People's War of Liberation had just begun, our great leader Chairman Mao, after advancing his wise thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers, wrote the brilliant article "Concentrate a Superior Force to Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One." This brilliant article of Chairman Mao's sums up the rich experience of the people's revolutionary war waged under the leadership of our Party and puts forth the basic principles of field operations in order to win victory in the liberation war.

Chairman Mao's thesis that all reactionaries are paper tigers and his principle of concentrating a

superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one constitute a great development with genius of the Marxist-Leninist theory of strategy and tactics. It has armed the entire Party, the entire army and the whole nation, greatly heightened our revolutionary determination in daring to struggle and to win, enabled us to master the basic methods of overcoming the enemy and led us to the great victory of the Chinese revolution. It has now become a mighty ideological weapon for the revolutionary people all over the world in opposing imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

Chairman Mao has taught us that we must despise the enemy strategically but, tactically, take the enemy seriously.

To despise the enemy strategically means that, with regard to the whole, one must view the enemy as in fact a paper tiger, dare to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against him and be confident of overcoming him. Only then can one speak of making revolution.

To take the enemy seriously tactically means that, with regard to each specific problem, one must be prudent, carefully study and perfect the art of struggle and be good at struggling against the enemy. Only then will one be able to win victory.

"Concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one" is a concentrated expression of Chairman Mao's concept of "tactically taking the enemy seriously."

Chairman Mao points out that, in every battle, it is necessary to concentrate an absolutely superior force (two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength), encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and not let any escape from the net.

Chairman Mao has always stressed that injuring all ten of a man's fingers is not as effective as chopping off one, and routing ten enemy divisions is not as effective as annihilating one of them. He has also said that a meal has to be eaten mouthful by mouthful, a war has to be fought battle by battle and the enemy has to be wiped out part by part and that this is known as a piecemeal solution. In order to attain the aim of destroying the enemy forces one by one, it is necessary to use our forces in a concentrated way instead of dividing them equally. Thus, a revolutionary people who are for the time being in an inferior position strategically will be able to obtain absolute superiority in each part, each specific campaign and each specific battle and win one victory after another. As time goes on, the revolutionary people will be able to gain superiority strategically, with regard to the whole, until all the enemy forces are annihilated.

Piecemeal annihilation of the enemy by concentrated forces is our fundamental method of conquering the enemy and winning victories, and it is a general principle of Marxism-Leninism guiding the revolutionary struggle as a whole. It has been proved in practice that we must adopt this method no matter whether we are conducting military or political struggles, whether we are engaged in revolution or in construction, whether we are dealing with the enemy or with work and difficulties. Putting this method into practice will ensure victory. Acting contrary to it will lead to failure.

When we are engaged in any kind of struggle or work, or are dealing with the enemy or a difficulty, we must despise them strategically and dare to "pit one against ten," but tactically, we must take them seriously and "pit ten against one." In dealing with each specific problem, we must, as Chairman Mao teaches us, conduct investigations and research, make full preparations and fight no battle unprepared and fight no battle we are not sure of winning. It is necessary to concentrate forces and lay stress on the solving of one or two major issues at a time and have a firm hold on them until they are thoroughly solved. It is necessary to give full play to our style of fighting — courage and tenacity, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting. We must take into account every contingency, prepare for the worst and strive for the best. In this way we will be in an active and impregnable position in all circumstances, and we will be invincible.

At present, at home, we are vigorously undertaking the great proletarian cultural revolution, opening fierce fire on those persons in power who are taking the capitalist road and all ghosts and monsters. Internationally, the Chinese people, together with the revolutionary people the world over, are conducting a serious struggle against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. The brilliant ideas of Chairman Mao that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers and "concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one" are of very great strategic and practical significance guiding us to victory in the acute and complicated class struggles at home and abroad.

Under the brilliant illumination of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of all countries are integrating revolutionary courage with revolutionary wisdom and integrating a resolute and thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit with an art of struggle that is both flexible and skilful. In this way, they are sure to defeat imperialism, modern revisionism, the reactionaries of all countries and all ghosts and monsters.

*("Jiefangjun Bao" [Liberation Army Daily] editorial, September 17.)*

# An Army and a People Equipped With Chairman Mao's Thinking on People's War Are Invincible

## — P.L.A. men and militiamen study "Long Live the Victory Of People's War!" in conjunction with war preparedness

COMRADE LIN PIAO published his article "Long Live the Victory of People's War!" on September 3 last year in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan. The article, in the most systematic, the most profound and most comprehensive manner, outlined Mao Tse-tung's thinking on people's war; it was an example in creatively expounding this theory. In the year since then, as the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, they have given special stress on studying this theory and Comrade Lin Piao's article. They have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's and Party Central Committee's strategic principles and strengthened their preparedness for an anti-aggression war. They also actively helped militiamen in every part of the country to study the theory while vigorously propagating it among the masses of the people. As a result, the political consciousness of the militiamen and the masses was raised to an unprecedentedly high level, their ideological preparedness for a war against aggression was strengthened steadily, and they understood that, once the people get organized and arm themselves, dare to struggle and dare to win, they will drown any enemy intruder in the ocean of people's war.

### P.L.A. Men Study the Theory in Conjunction With War Preparedness

In the past year, many P.L.A. units have held training classes and study classes where their commanders and fighters systematically and thoroughly studied Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war in conjunction with war preparedness. In addition, many have set up short-term study courses for leading cadres of regimental rank and above who were relieved of their duties for the duration of their study. Here they gained a still better understanding of the essence and strategic and tactical principles of people's war, established still more firmly the thought of serving the Chinese people and the people of the world and of always standing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

Through these studies, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters came to the profound realization that Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war represents Marxism-Leninism at its highest level; it is the magic weapon of the proletarian revolution, the most powerful ideological weapon for the Chinese people and the people of the world to defeat U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries. In the past, we defeated reactionaries in our country and from abroad by people's war; in the future, together with the world's people, we will thoroughly bury U.S. imperialism with people's war.

In their studies, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters put great emphasis on Chairman Mao's expositions on the situation of the world revolution and our tasks, in order to foster the idea of serving the people of the whole country and the whole world. Members of a study group in one unit, in their discussions, came to this unanimous conclusion: We must never forget that there are millions upon millions of labouring people in the world who have not yet been emancipated. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we must consciously shoulder the glorious task of aiding the revolution of the world's people. Cadres of an artillery unit stationed in Nanking said in their discussions: Just as we regarded the Liberated Areas as the base for the liberation of the whole nation in the past, so today we should regard China as the base area for the world revolution. We should courageously shoulder the weighty task of aiding the world revolution.

Through their studies, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters further saw through the nature of U.S. imperialism; they became fully prepared ideologically to deal with the war which U.S. imperialism and its accomplices may launch at an early date, on a large scale, with nuclear or other weapons, and on several fronts. Cadres of a training class in one unit held the unanimous view: At present, U.S. imperialism has shifted the focus of its global strategy to Asia and is directing its spearhead against China; it is preparing to spread the flames of its aggressive war against Vietnam to the whole of Indo-China and to our country. Modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, too, are actively acting in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism, vainly attempting to set up a counter-revolutionary encirclement around China. Under such circumstances, we must be prepared for the gravest eventualities, and put our work on the footing of being ready to fight.

The P.L.A. men, following Chairman Mao's teachings, obtained a deeper understanding of the thesis of man as the decisive factor, and firmly bore in mind the idea of relying on the people to wage people's war. Comrades of the third company of one unit said in a discussion: "To fight a battle depends not only on the armed forces, but on the millions of the masses who uphold revolution. Backed by them, we are invincible."

The P.L.A. cadres and fighters also seriously studied the four phrases from Chairman Mao: You fight in your way, and we fight in ours; we fight when we

can win, and move away when we can't. Grasping the essence of these phrases, they firmly established the idea to fight battles of annihilation. They unanimously agreed that these words of Chairman Mao's are the masterly and highly incisive crystallization of the strategy and tactics of people's war and an important development of the military thesis of Marxism-Leninism. These words fully accord with the law of people's war. They are the powerful weapon for the Chinese people and the world's people to win victory in revolutionary wars.

### Every Man a Soldier — An Iron Bastion

Since September last year, many army units built up coaching stations to help the militia learn Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war. Some of them sent cadres out to coach or help train coaches for the militia itself.

In organizing the militia to study the importance of holding fast to their guns, fighters of a P.L.A. unit in Szechuan Province, together with the militiamen, talked a great deal about the suffering resulting from having no guns in the past, the history of their struggle for guns, and the happiness in having guns. One after another, the militiamen expressed their determination to always remember their class hatred, hold their guns tight, guard the people's state power and always be revolutionary. Many army units stationed in Peking, Kwangchou (Canton), Tsinan, Shenyang, Kunming and Wuhan invited veterans — cadres, Red Guards and militiamen — to tell stories of armed struggle during the time of revolutionary wars, making everyone understand better that Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war is the most effective talisman in defeating the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Once everybody becomes a soldier, there is an iron bastion which no force can destroy.

*Study Chairman Mao's Works and Follow His Teachings*

# I Will Fight Throughout My Life for The Proletarian Revolution

**by WANG CHIN-HSI**

*Taching people are people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and Wang Chin-hsi, nationally known as the "Man of Iron," gloriously personifies them. This veteran oil worker has given outstanding service to the country in the battle to open up the Taching Oilfield. It was he who led the team that drilled Taching's first producing well in 1960. Today he is a vice-director of the drilling department in the oilfield.*

*Taching is a model of a socialist enterprise run in line with Mao Tse-tung's thought; it is a red banner on China's industrial front. It has played a major role in the growth of our petroleum industry and in making China basically self-sufficient in oil products. Below, Wang Chin-hsi describes his work in Taching. — Ed.*

THE victory of the Taching Oilfield is a victory of Chairman Mao's thought and of the Party's general line for building socialism. It is also the result of learning in a big way from the People's Liberation Army and of support from fraternal units all over the country. I did my bit for the Party in the battle to open up the Taching Oilfield, but I owe all that I achieved to the Party's training, Chairman Mao's teachings and the help given by the masses.

### Show What Our Party and People Can Do

Before liberation, I had been a poor cowherd and later on slaved a decade and more in Yumen. I had never left that place. In the early days of liberation, the level of my political consciousness was rather low; like a frog in a well that sees only a small patch of the sky, I couldn't see very far politically. What I wanted was no more than an assured livelihood and to work conscientiously for the Party. After being educated and trained by the Party, I was accepted as a member of the Chinese Communist Party. It was the education given me by the Party and Chairman Mao that step by step raised my level of class consciousness and enabled me to do some work for the Party. But the Party gave me quite a big honour. I attended the conference of labour heroes of Kansu Province and the national conference of outstanding workers, visited many places in the country and learnt much from these tours. My mind was broadened out and I got a wider knowledge of international and domestic affairs.

Immediately after liberation, I had thought the Yumen Oilfield and its oil output fairly big, so, later, when I heard that the imperialists had described China as an "oil-poor" country, I was greatly angered. Was it likely that oil could be found only in their lands, and that a vast country like ours didn't have oil? I didn't think so. They also said we were "stupid." I didn't believe that either! Could it be possible that only the imperialists were clever? Under the guidance of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the Chinese working class has stood up and proved that it is most intelligent. Chairman Mao has taught us to

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build a powerful China by our own efforts. However, getting angry doesn't solve anything. What we had to do was to find more big oilfields, quickly drill more highly productive wells and show the imperialists our strength!

While attending a conference in Peking towards the end of 1959, I saw some buses with big bags tied to their roofs, I asked: "What are those?" I was told that because there was not sufficient gasoline some of these buses ran on the gas contained in the bags. I felt sorry and much worried. How could such a big country as ours be without enough gasoline to run its buses? I am an oil worker. The country faced such a difficulty as lack of oil, how could I dare to ask this question? I did not ask any more! At intervals of the meeting, I sat quiet and unhappy in a corner. I found it hard to restrain my anger. As an oil worker, could I just sit around seeing how the imperialists laughed at us and do nothing?

During that same conference, I heard that we had discovered a big new oilfield. This made me jump for joy. I went straight to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and asked for a transfer. I wanted to get to Taching as quick as I could and get that oil pouring out! We would show the imperialists how China could throw that label of "oil-poor" into the Pacific! Chairman Mao said: "Now the Chinese people who comprise one-fourth of humanity have stood up." Having stood up, the Chinese people are indomitable fearing neither the forces of heaven nor of earth, nor ghosts and monsters. We had to open up a really big oilfield and show what our Party and people could do!

Back in the Yumen Oilfield to complete my work there, I heard that the revisionists along with the imperialists wanted to bridle us with oil and force us to haul down the revolutionary red banner. Could we do that? Certainly not! With Chairman Mao's thought as our guide, we would build that new oilfield in next to no time. This would show our Party's glory and testify to the strength of the Chinese people.

Our whole team, 33 men in all, immediately set out for Taching. On the train we studied "Serve the People" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," two of Chairman Mao's works, and then discussed why we were going to take part in the battle. One comrade said: "To drill wells and get oil!" I said: "You are right, but not completely right." I continued that we were going to make revolution. Imperialism and revisionism used oil to bridle us, how difficult things would be for our country if it did not have enough oil! We must open up this big oilfield, throw away the label of backwardness in oil production, and put forth the effort to show what the Chinese people can do in this matter.

Deep in my heart I felt this: I was a driller of oil wells; I know that without pressure a drill could not penetrate a stratum even as soft as bean-curd. It was underground pressure that forced the oil up the well. Unless he was pressed a man might not be able to do a good job. With pressure on us, our work would be up to a high level and standard, able to stand the scrutiny of later generations.

This pressure was something that our Chinese working class consciously brought to bear on itself of its own free will. A revolutionary must have a sense of responsibility; of being responsible to the Party, the state, to all future generations and the working people of the world. So, pressure was necessary. The state felt the pressure of a lack of oil; we should consciously share the weight of that pressure. Ordinary pressure was not enough; what was needed was a high pressure of a hundred or a thousand tons.

### Fearing Neither Difficulty Nor Hardship

In Taching the work had only just started and there was not sufficient housing yet for all the newcomers. We spent our first night in an old stable with walls only on three sides. Wind whirled in from all directions. We all crowded together and slept leaning up against each others' backs. Life was hard there at that time, more than ordinarily hard. With this in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao had told us: "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous." Oil wells must be drilled in the fields. A small number of us would have to face some hardships but that was the price of happiness for the majority of our people and for our descendants — the greatest happiness for us oil workers.

To fear or not to fear hardships is a question of whether or not one wants to carry on the revolution.

Indulgence in comfort and fear of hardships is the start of the slippery slope to degeneration. It is not so difficult to win a few sharp battles. But if you want to tackle hard jobs throughout your life, you must constantly study Chairman Mao's works and remould your ideology.

While waiting for our drilling equipment to arrive we made use of the time learning whatever we could about the geology of the place and drilling speeds. At the same time I organized my whole team to study Chairman Mao's works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." We figured things out this way: we would certainly come up against all sorts of difficulties and contradictions in opening up this big oilfield, but the biggest contradiction of all was the lag in the supply of oil compared to the nation's needs. As long as this remained, the imperialists and modern revisionists would make use of this lag to try to bridle and blockade us. So we looked on the drilling site as a battlefield against imperialism and revisionism. Every job became a place to fight for the honour of the Party, the state, the people. To drill more wells and get more oil, we would scale a "mountain of swords" and jump into a "sea of flames." As long as it is for the cause of the Party we will not hesitate to sacrifice our lives.

Our drilling rig arrived at the railway station, but with so many teams working, there were not enough cranes and tractors to move it. Should we wait or press ahead? We called a meeting of the Party branch right away. Then we organized the team to study "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and discuss what to do. My work mates said: "We can't wait for the revolution. If the necessary conditions exist, we go ahead. But if they are lacking, we will create them ourselves. If need be we'll pull and carry the rig to the drilling site." Using ropes and crowbars and working as vigorously as young tigers, we moved the rig, scores of tons altogether, inch by inch and step by step to the site and set it up by hand.

Water is needed for drilling, but the pipeline was not yet laid and neither was there any tank truck. What should we do? We decided to get our drill going even if we had to carry the water in our wash basins. One chap said: "Have you ever heard of a country drilling wells with water carried in wash basins?" I replied: "Yes! Ours! We must start drilling even if we have to collect urine to do it with." In fact, using barrels, pails and basins we carried 100 tons of water to get the drilling going.

Soon, however, we reached a level where the drill mud began to seep away. We decided that we would go on drilling and pumping in more mud to make up for the loss. When we had used up the water in nearby wells, we fetched more water from a frozen lake half a kilometre away. Finally we got through the place where the loss of mud occurred and completed our first well in a little over six days. When we saw the gushing oil, we went wild with excitement. All that taught me a profound lesson: In the struggle against nature, never give way to difficulties. They bully the weak and yield to the strong. If you are tough-minded about them, they will crumble; otherwise they will grow harder.

### For the Revolution

When the time came to dismantle the derrick there was still no tractor available so our team set about doing it all by hand. I was directing the job when a drill pipe fell and injured my leg. I fainted with the shock. A comrade took a piece of his shirt off to bandage my leg. When I came to I continued to direct the work. After the job was done, my teammates tried their best to persuade me to go to hospital. But it was May Day and a mass meeting of 10,000 people had been called by the oilfield leadership. I argued: "This is our first mass meeting. If I'm not there how can I really know what it's all about and drill more wells faster and better? Which is more important, my leg or the oil?" They took me to the meeting in a cart.

At the big meeting, the leadership of the Party's working committee in Taching Oilfield cited our work, honoured us with red ribbons and flowers, let us ride on horses and even asked me to give a talk. It also called on all the workers and staff of the oilfield to learn from me. Learn from me? All we did was simply to drill a well. Without the Party's leadership and the help of all the workers and staff, how much could I do? I felt uneasy about it.

At that meeting, the Party's working committee called on everyone to speed up the work of opening up the oilfield so as to get crude oil going out to the country by June 1. Forgetting the pain in my leg, that call sent me back to the team that very evening and we discussed our next step. We summed up the experience gained in drilling our first well and began to think out ways of doing better on the second.

When they heard of my leg trouble, the oilfield leadership showed much solicitude and insisted that I get it treated. But how could I lie there in hospital at such a time? I sneaked back as soon as I could and walking with the aid of a stick directed the work of drilling the second well. In a very short time we brought that well in: the first producing well in Taching. By June 1, right on schedule, Taching crude oil was going out to the country, to the forefront of socialist construction.

In February 1961 when a drilling brigade was established, I was made the leader. Soon afterwards the leadership assigned us to work in another part of the oilfield where the underground pressure is high and constant vigilance must be maintained against a blowout. Some were a little bit afraid of this. What should we do? Once more we studied Chairman Mao's works and used his thought to root out "fear" and establish the idea of daring to "break through." Chairman Mao's works enhanced our confidence. Our brigade members said: "What's there to be afraid of?

In carrying on the Chinese revolution led by our Party and Chairman Mao, we relied on millet plus rifles to bring about the new China. Why should we hesitate to deal with the high-pressure formations?" After having grasped the geological formations through investigation and studies, we adopted certain proper measures and mapped out a set of working methods. As a result, we drilled scores of wells all up to a high standard.

Before 1962 a deviation of as much as five degrees from the vertical was allowed for an oil well. In 1963 the Party's working committee proposed to raise the standard — a deviation of no more than three degrees was allowed. The leadership of the Party's working committee organized everyone in the drilling units to study the matter. At the same time it co-operated with a group of technicians and veteran workers to conduct a series of experiments and sum up experience. Improving our methods as we went on, we drilled wells with an inclination of only a little more than two degrees from the vertical. Later on we brought this down to only 0.5 degree. To drill a straight well, we must first of all have such a well in our minds and have a high sense of political responsibility. Unless the idea of a straight well exists in a man's mind, he will never be able to drill such a well.

Last year the Party's working committee called on us to reach a still higher target: 1,000 metres per drill per day. Some brigades were afraid of trouble and worried that this experiment would reduce the total amount of their drilling. I said: we will try it; we won't be afraid of touching the tiger's backside. In doing revolutionary work we must dare to take risks. If we ran scared before we started, how far could we get? Our first well was as much as 8 degrees out of true. We called a meeting and I told my comrades that I should be held responsible for this failure and that their duty was to help find the reasons. Finally, we summed up all we had learnt and then went on to drill six wells in a row all up to the new standard.

My experience in Taching over the past few years has taught me that we can overcome any kind of difficulty as long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings. Confidence and determination are essential in battling difficulties. We should not only see difficulties but also take into account our achievements and favourable factors. Lip-service to good resolutions won't solve difficulties. What we have to learn to do is to study them, work out ways of dealing with them and carry on. A difficulty overcome is a victory, a chance to improve our understanding, something we have learnt to defeat other difficulties, and it enhances our revolutionary confidence.

### Always and in Everything Grip Politics Firmly

In carrying on the revolution, we must wage struggles against the forces of heaven and earth, the class enemy and man's mistaken views. The team in which I worked was a model one in Yumen and Taching for seven years in a row. After the nation's economic situation turned the corner, in 1963 its cadres held the mistaken belief that the class struggle had taken a turn for the better too and that they could focus all their attention on drilling. This wrong idea heavily burdened their work. They neglected political work and paid only cursory attention to class struggle and ideological work. A number of accidents occurred and in the first half of 1963 the team lost its "model" title.

The problems cropping up among the workers indicated that there was something wrong among the cadres. The leadership is responsible for what happens in the ranks. All our problems can be traced to ideological mistakes. Whatever happened in the team, the brigade leader — that is me — had to be held responsible because I had neglected politics and ideological leadership. I went to the team and made a self-criticism. After a period of study the team members enhanced their political understanding and gave prominence to politics. They got a deeper grasp of the revolutionary outlook of fearing neither hardship nor death and of working not for money or fame. The team learnt its lessons in the first half of 1963. With politics in command, it maintained an excellent record in the latter half of 1963. Every well it drilled was up to standard. In the next two years it was rated an outstanding model team.

All this further taught me that one must not be afraid of reflections of even the sharpest class struggle among the workers and staff, nor of arduous tasks or hard living conditions. What one must be most afraid of is neglect of political leadership. Politics is the soul of all work and even the slightest negligence is impermissible. We must not in the slightest degree neglect class struggle; we must struggle throughout our life and fight through to the end.

Chairman Mao has told us that work is struggle. We work and struggle so as to solve difficulties. During the past six years I have learnt a lot in Taching: A revolutionary has to lead a militant life, constantly overcoming difficulties, working hard and waging struggles. We must keep on struggling against the forces of heaven and earth, the class enemy and man's mistaken views. We must struggle for ever. If we cannot complete the struggle, then let our later generations carry it forward until communism is built.

### "Willing Ox" of the People

Thanks to the Party's teachings and the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought I was able to do my stint of work for the Party and the people. In the old society, when I was six years old I held my blind father's stick as we begged for a living. The Yumen Oilfield was opened in 1938 and I was pressganged to work there that same year. I did back-breaking work for more than a decade, but couldn't even buy decent bedding. I slept on straw and covered myself with an old sheepskin. I never got on to the drilling platform or put my hand on to the control lever. After liberation the rule of the gang bosses was overthrown and we poured out our bitterness during the democratic re-

form. This helped make me more class conscious. It was the Communist Party that saved me. I "turned over," as we say, and became a master of the nation. Later it trained me to be an oil driller.

After I joined the Party my class consciousness was further enhanced as a result of constant education by the Party. I know there are still many people in the world who are like my mother in the old society — she was beaten again and again by the reactionary local officials; or like my father — beaten and cursed by the landlords and sentenced to imprisonment for several years; or like myself, who begged for a living or jobless, was oppressed and cruelly exploited. Communists are internationalists. I, a Communist, drill oil wells to build a strong and prosperous motherland. But my work also supports those who are seeking liberation in revolution. In drilling wells I am carrying on the revolution, fighting the reactionaries and working for the emancipation of all the oppressed peoples of the world.

The Party has trained me: I am a worker; I became a team leader, a brigade leader and now a vice-director of the drilling department of Taching Oilfield. I always think of myself as an oil driller. After I became a cadre, I still think the same. I will always take part in physical labour. Chairman Mao taught us to be a "willing ox" serving the proletariat and the masses. I want to work hard on the petroleum front my whole life, serve the Party and the people and always being their "willing ox."

What is working hard? I thought: for a Communist it means being the first to tackle the difficult jobs and the last to think of enjoying yourself; it means doing more work and sleeping less. In the battle to open up the oilfield, some old leading comrades gave me a profound education by their hard-working spirit. They all held high posts and were elderly, but they all came to Taching to get oil for the country and endured the same hardships as we did. Why? From Chairman Mao's writings, I got the following sentences: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand *li*. . . . The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous." Our revolutionary predecessors struggled hard and made heroic sacrifices to seize state power; this was only the first step in the long march of ten thousand *li*. In the period of socialist revolution and construction, they continue to work hard for the realization of communism. I am a Communist too. The idea of more work and sleep less is a low standard for hard work. Working hard means carrying heavier burdens for the revolution, undertaking difficult work in most complicated circumstances, going ahead no matter what the weather, fearing no sacrifice under most dangerous conditions, and taking up revolutionary work which others may be unwilling to do or dare not do. To bring about communism, we'll have to work hard throughout our lives.

In 1964 when our work was cited by the Central Committee of the Party, my comrades and I made an earnest study of how to apply the dialectical view of "one dividing into two." Chairman Mao teaches us: "modesty helps a person to make progress whereas conceit makes him lag behind." I realized that we achieved good results in our work because we followed the road pointed out by the Party. When we went astray and problems cropped up, the leadership assumed full responsibility for it. When we made certain contributions, we were honoured with citations. But all the successes should be credited to the Party, Chairman Mao and all the people of the country. I knew that what I needed was a little notebook to record where I was still lagging behind. In this spirit we made a great effort to find out where we lagged behind and why. Most of these gaps had their origin in old shortcomings and habits, we found, and it was against the old habits that we directed our struggles. We took both praise and criticism as forces impelling our advance. We cannot credit any achievement to ourselves and become complacent and conceited because we are praised. Neither should we become discouraged and disgruntled when someone criticizes us.

### Mao Tse-tung's Thought — Source of Strength

I have learnt the profound lesson that Chairman Mao's thought is the source of our strength and the basic assurance of victory. The more one masters Chairman Mao's thought, the higher becomes one's revolutionary aim and the result will be a leap forward in production. As long as we study Chairman Mao's writings well, act in accordance with his instructions, guard against conceit and impetuosity and work hard, we can overcome every difficulty, solve all contradictions and get better results in our work.

The most unforgettable events in my life were the occasions I met our great leader Chairman Mao. I first saw him in 1959, and once again in 1964 when I attended the National People's Congress. I was moved to tears. It is the Party and Chairman Mao that makes me, a poor cowherd in the old society, stand up and become a master of the country, educates me and brings me up, gives me strength and wisdom, and points out to me the broad road along which I must march forward. Though I did little of what I should have done for the Party, it has appraised my work highly. But the honour for all I have done belongs to the Party and Chairman Mao.

Now the Third Five-Year Plan (1966-70) has started. The Party and the people put higher demands on us oil workers. We must go one step further in giving prominence to politics. We must study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way and revolutionize our ranks. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will fully carry out the general line for building socialism, keep on working hard and holding to the road of self-reliance, and build our oilfield still better. We'll produce as much oil as the revolution needs. We'll closely follow the Party and Chairman Mao. Follow closely, correctly and well. We will fight to take whatever objective the Party points out to us.

# 8th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Inspection Tour Celebrated

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung visited the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tools Plant in central China in September 1958. To cherish the great leader Chairman Mao's deep solicitude for them, the Wuhan steelworks and the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tools Plant commemorated the occasion separately. More than 20,000 workers of the Wuhan steelworks held a meeting on September 13 and vowed to raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, run their enterprise in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and turn it into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Eight years ago that day was the most memorable day in the history of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. During his visit, Chairman Mao said: "Big enterprises like the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company can gradually be turned into integrated complexes which, besides producing various kinds of iron and steel products, should also have some machine-building, chemical and building departments. . . . Besides industry, such big enterprises should, to some extent, also include agriculture, trade, education and military affairs."

In the past eight years the Wuhan steelworks has moved courageously forward in the direction charted by Chairman Mao and has won one success after another. In machine-building, for example, the Central Machine-building Plant which hitherto could only make machine parts is today turning out complete sets of equipment. Following Chairman Mao's directive to turn the whole nation into soldiers, the revolutionary workers and staff of the Wuhan steelworks have organized people's militia contingents, with 90 per cent of the workers and staff taking part. With hammer in one hand and rifle in the other, they hold themselves ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade China. Spare-time education for workers and staff and a system of part-time work and part-time study are making progress. Recently, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has also set up a special office to vigorously tackle the question of agricultural production.

Since May this year there has been a new upsurge in the mass movement for creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works at the Wuhan steelworks. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide for action in all fields of work and in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have become more revolutionary, and this has been accompanied by a new leap in production.

Like the Wuhan steelworks, the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tools Plant, taking a firm hold of the revolution with one hand and spurring production on with the other, is striving for a double victory in revolution and production. Now expanded into a large-scale, modern enterprise with up-to-date technology, this plant has steadily increased the variety of its products and raised quality as well. Output has more than doubled.

At the celebration meetings, both the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tools Plant decided that Chairman Mao's memorable visits should be made permanent commemorative occasions.

## Chinese and Australian C.P. Leaders Hold Talks

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on September 16 held talks with Comrade E. F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Later, Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a banquet in honour of Comrade E. F. Hill and his wife.

## Premier Chou Receives Members of Japanese Zenshinza Kabuki Company

Premier Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on September 18 received and had a cordial and friendly talk with Chojuro Kawarazaki, head, and Ganemon Nakamura and Shizue Kamarazaki, deputy heads, of the Japanese Zenshinza Kabuki Company and its leading actors.

On September 16, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Wu Teh, Acting Mayor of Peking, attended a performance in which the Japanese company presented the modern drama *Hon Moku Tei*, portraying the miserable life of Japanese folk artists and their resistance to U.S. cultural aggression, and the one-act comedy *Hige Yagura*, depicting the Japanese peasants' life in ancient times. During the interval, Chen Yi and Wu Teh received the head and deputy heads of the company. At the end of the performance, the audience joined with the actors on the stage in singing the popular Chinese song *The East Is Red.*

## Helping Communes With the Autumn Harvest

It is now the busy autumn harvest time in the countryside.

It is now certain that a rich autumn harvest will be reaped this year. In its September 19 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* called on the cadres at all levels in the villages, members of people's communes, Red Guards

and revolutionary teachers and students in middle schools and universities and colleges, as well as all departments concerned, to pool their efforts to bring in the rich harvest.

1966 is the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. To bring in a good harvest in agricultural production, therefore, is not only important to fulfilling this year's industrial and agricultural production plans but also creates favourable conditions for realizing the Third Five-Year Plan.

This year's autumn crops are to be harvested at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution is at a high tide. Responding to the call issued by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production, the people of the whole country are taking an active part in harvesting.

Taking with them Chairman Mao's works and farming implements, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have, with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, gone to the countryside to help the commune members study Chairman Mao's writings and give their vigorous support to the autumn harvesting, sowing and ploughing.

P.L.A. units under the Nanking, Kwangchow, Foochow, Kunming, Chengtu and Lanchow commands bring placards with quotations from Chairman Mao to the fields and make use of work breaks to study Chairman Mao's works together with the commune members, thereby turning the fields into a big classroom for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings. Since their arrival in the villages, the commanders and fighters of P.L.A. units have taken upon themselves the heaviest tasks, enduring hardships and giving full play to the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the masses.

Nearly 100,000 Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students of the universities, colleges and middle schools in the capital have responded to the great call of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee and have gone to the outskirts to help with the autumn harvest and learn from the poor peasants and lower-middle peasants about their revolutionary fervour and industriousness. They eat, live, work and study Chairman Mao's works and the 16-point decision concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

About 1,000 Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students have gone to the old revolutionary base in Changping County north of Peking. As soon as they arrived, they told the commune members about the moving scenes when Chairman Mao received the Red Guards from various parts of the country in Tien An Men Square. They studied quotations from Chairman Mao together with the commune members during breaks and they made use of every opportunity to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many poor and lower-middle peasants praised these Red Guards as worthy soldiers of Chairman Mao and red successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

## Chinese Foreign Ministry Refutes Indian Government's Slanders

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in its September 15 note to the Indian Embassy in China, categorically rejected the unwarranted charge and protest lodged by the Indian Government regarding broadcasts by Chinese frontier guards.

The Chinese note was a refutation of the July 28 note of the Indian Ministry for External Affairs. It said: "It is entirely within China's sovereign rights for the Chinese frontier guards stationing at Natu La on the China-Sikkim boundary to make broadcasts on Chinese territory advocating the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and setting forth the truth about the Sino-Indian boundary question, and no foreigner has any right to interfere in this. In its note the Indian Government describes the broadcasts of the Chinese side as an 'attempt at subversion' and 'interference in the internal affairs of India.' This is a slander against China. The note alleges that the Chinese broadcasts call upon the officers and men of the Indian army to 'oppose the Government of India' and to 'support the revolution and establish a true people's republic,' and so on and so forth. These are sheer lies and fabrications."

The reply note continued: "The allegations in the Indian note about subversion and expansionism by China against neighbouring countries are rubbish picked from the anti-China rumour storage of U.S. imperialism and are not worth refuting at all."

The Chinese note pointed out that the Indian Government, while unwarrantedly lodging a so-called protest with the Chinese Government, had installed broadcasting equipment on Sikkim territory along the China-Sikkim boundary to jam China's broadcasts and hurl venomous calumnies and abuses at the Chinese Government. The note said: "The voice of truth, however, cannot be blocked. Your despicable performances can only expose yourselves and serve to prove once again that you are the disrupter of the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and the creator of tension on the border."

## "S.S. Kuanghua" Leaves for Indonesia to Bring Back Persecuted Chinese Nationals

The 10,000-ton *S.S. Kuanghua* left Whampoa Harbour, Kwangchow, on September 14 for Indonesia to bring back persecuted Chinese nationals who desire to return to their motherland. Before the ship weighed anchor, more than 1,000 people of all walks of life in Kwangchow and from other parts of Kwangtung Province gathered on the wharf in the new docks to speed the ship on her way.

White and light green paint-work gave the ship a new look. On her hull hung two huge streamers which read: "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Vice-Governor of Kwangtung Province Chao Cho-yun and Vice-Minister of Communications Yu Mei spoke at the send-off rally. On

behalf of the Chinese Committee for the Reception and Resettlement of Returned Overseas Chinese, Yu Mei said that as early as May this year the Chinese Government had announced its intention of sending ships to bring home the persecuted Chinese who wished to return to China. It was because of obstruction by the Indonesian Government that the ships did not leave port. Now, after the Chinese Government's just struggle, the Indonesian Government had been forced to agree to China's sending ships to bring back the Chinese nationals. The sending of the ship by the Chinese Government to bring the persecuted Chinese nationals home fully demonstrated the boundless concern of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for the overseas Chinese.

## Sato Government's Obstruction Of Japanese Youth's Visit To China Condemned

Responsible members of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation, in a statement issued on September 20, expressed deep indignation at the refusal by the Sato government of Japan to issue passports to the Japanese youth who were scheduled to come to China to take part in the Second China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival.

The statement pointed out that the strengthening of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples conformed to their vital interests. The holding of the festival was aimed at promoting the militant friendship formed between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and youth in their struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism. By its unjustified obstruction and sabotage directed at preventing the Japanese youth from attending the festival in China, the Sato government had once again unmasked its ugly features of tailing after U.S. imperialism and being hostile to the Chinese people.

The statement quoted the words of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, saying: "'To lift a rock, merely to crush one's feet' is a Chinese saying to describe the action of fools. The reactionaries of every country are just such fools." The unreasonable action taken by the Sato government to sabotage Sino-Japanese friendship could only arouse the Japanese people and youth to strong opposition and struggle on a larger scale.

The statement also said: "Preparations for the Second China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival have already been completed in China. The Chinese people and youth are eagerly awaiting the arrival of their young Japanese friends. We want to tell our Japanese friends: the Chinese youth are ready to welcome you at any time. You are welcome whenever you come."

## For Promoting Sino-Japanese Friendship and Trade

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the economic friendship delegation from the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade on September 18 exchanged the minutes of their talks.

The minutes said that leading members of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and other organizations concerned recently held very friendly talks with the economic friendship delegation from the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade on the present international situation, on Sino-Japanese friendship and trade and other questions of mutual concern.

The Japanese delegation stressed that, for the development of Japan-China friendship and trade, it was necessary to remove the obstacles. As the leader of the delegation pointed out, the greatest obstacle to the defence of peace and the development of Japan-China friendship and trade today lay in U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war, particularly in its policies of expanding its aggression in Vietnam and containing China, and in the policy of hostility to China pursued by its accomplice, the Sato government.

In order to defend and develop friendship and trade between the two countries, the delegation pointed out, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade and its delegation were determined, together with the broad masses of people in Japan, to hold still higher the banner of Japan-China friendship and, in defiance of all difficulties, to struggle resolutely against all obstacles and disruptive forces of every description.

The Chinese side held that, in order to develop friendship and normal trade relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and to defend peace in Asia and the world, it was necessary to face squarely and overcome the various kinds of artificial obstacles that lay in the path of friendship between the two peoples. The Chinese side emphatically pointed out that, since it came into office, the Sato government had become increasingly reactionary. It was willing to serve as a member of the new anti-China "Holy Alliance" in Asia plotted by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism. It was intensifying its efforts to revive militarism and had adopted a policy of hostility to China. These had not only obstructed and undermined the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and trade relations, but also constituted a serious menace to peace in Asia and the world. In view of this, the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and the organizations and persons in economic and trade circles of the two countries, must strengthen their friendship and unity and wage a common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries, the Soviet modern revisionist leading clique and its new and old followers of all descriptions.

Both sides agreed that some of the leading figures in the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association had shown more and more clearly a tendency to sabotage friendship and to be against China. They could no longer be expected to play any active role in Sino-Japanese economic exchanges. Both sides considered that from now on the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade would have to shoulder a bigger share of responsibility.

# ROUND THE WORLD

VIETNAM

## The Great Power of People's War

**In the north: More than 1,400 U.S. pirate planes downed.** Answering President Ho Chi Minh's great and militant call, the army and people in north Vietnam have scored still more brilliant victories to smash altogether the myth of U.S. "air superiority." Up to September 9, they had shot down 1,404 U.S. pirate planes.

The north Vietnam armed forces and people displayed a dauntless spirit in face of the wanton bombings by the U.S. aggressors. Fighting in close co-ordination, the air defence units, militia self-defence forces, the people's air force and the navy blanketed the sky with intense fire and defeated the savage U.S. air raids made almost daily in hundreds of sorties. In August, they brought down 105 U.S. planes, damaged many others and captured a large number of U.S. air pirates. In the first week of August alone, they shot down 41 planes, setting new weekly records of U.S. aircraft downed and air pirates captured.

Giving full play to the role of man, the militia which has much experience in fighting the air intruders has shot down many U.S. jets with rifles and machine-guns.

The American air force has been proved to be a paper tiger. Many U.S. "ace" pilots have been killed or captured. Of the four "Thunderchief" jet fighters that intruded into the air space over the northeastern part of Yen Bai Province on August 8 under the command of James H. Kasler, boasted of as one of the best pilots of the United States, two were brought down. Kasler's plane was one of them and this U.S. "air hero" was captured.

Chairman Mao says: **"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which no force can smash, no force whatsoever."** Obviously, the U.S. imperialist scheme to force the people of north Vietnam by means of intensified bombing to give up their just support for their brothers in the south will never work. The U.S. air pirates are bloodying their heads against the bastion of iron of the army and people of north Vietnam.

**In the south: More U.S. troops, bigger U.S. defeats.** U.S imperialism is sending batch after batch of cannon-fodder to south Vietnam. At the end of January the U.S. aggressor troops totalled nearly 200,000; now there are more than 300,000. The U.S. press says that by the end of this year the number will be increased to 450,000. Some papers even say that there will be 750,000.

From November last to March this year, the U.S. aggressors launched a "dry season offensive." They organized dozens of big "mop-ups" which involved more than 100 battalions of U.S. and puppet troops. Barging into the liberated areas, these worthless braggarts were offering themselves on a platter for the south Vietnamese people's forces to hit them really hard. In the five months, the south Vietnamese people's forces put out of action over 43,000 U.S. and accomplice troops and blew more than 1,400 planes and over 1,300 military vehicles into scrap metal. After March, in the monsoon season, though the U.S. aggressors dared not come out in a big way, they were still getting beatings. Whether it was planes squatting on the ground or 10,000-ton freighters anchored in the rivers, they were all being hit. In one action the South Vietnam Liberation Army wiped out a complete U.S. tank and armoured car combat regiment.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** This is the reason why U.S. imperialism, suffering defeat after defeat in south Vietnam, is sending in more reinforcements.

The south Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression is a people's war. All the people of south Vietnam have been mobilized. Men and women, old and young, everyone is fighting the U.S. gangsters. When the pampered U.S. troops enter the hills and valleys or the dense forests of south Vietnam, not only are their forces widely scattered but they can neither see nor hear, and their lot is only to receive blows.

The more U.S. troops who come, the more places they occupy, and the more "mop-ups" they conduct, the more opportunities there are for the South Vietnam Liberation Army to strike at the U.S. gangsters. From 1961 to June 1965, the U.S. aggressors in south Vietnam increased from several thousand to 60,000. In this period, over 6,000 of them were put out of action. From July 1965 to June 1966, the number of U.S. aggressors increased to well over 200,000, and in this period more than 63,000 of them were put out of action.

During China's war of liberation, Chairman Mao said of the Kuomintang reactionaries: **"This is the way things are: if they attack and we wipe them out, they will have that satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction."** In the battlefields of south Vietnam, the more U.S. aggressor troops who come, the more of them will be wiped out. If some of them are wiped out, U.S. imperialism has some satisfaction. However, it has not had complete satisfaction. It is still sending in reinforcements and will make a death-bed struggle until they are completely wiped out and it has complete satisfaction.

U.S. PAWN AGAINST CHINA

## Indian Government Colludes With the Chiang Gang

Kowtowing to U.S. imperialism, the Indian reactionaries have gone still further down the road in their anti-China activities. The latest example of this is that the Indian Government, in open collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, has sent a so-called parliamentary delegation to Taiwan.

This "parliamentary delegation" arrived in Taiwan on September 9 at the invitation of the "foreign minister" of the Chiang gang. During its five-day stay, the mission held talks with that sworn enemy of the Chinese people, Chiang Kai-shek, with the Chiang gang's "vice-president" Yen Chia-kan, the "president of the control yuan," the "secretary-general" of Chiang's party, and others. Trivedi, the mission's chief, and others issued frantic anti-China statements. They clamoured for the Indian Government to "restore friendly relations" and renew "diplomatic relations" with the Chiang gang, to "fight shoulder to shoulder" with it "to preserve peace and freedom in Asia" and to "undertake to set up in India a Sino [Chiang]-Indian economic and cultural association." They also chorused for the Indian Government to assist the traitor Dalai to "recover" Tibet. Trivedi shamelessly declared that he would advise his government to reverse its stand in the U.N. General Assembly, so as to support the Chiang gang in continuing its illegal occupation of China's seat in the U.N.

The Indian Government has long been making open and secret contacts with the Chiang gang. In March this year, when Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was shuttling back and forth between Europe and the United States, she energetically propagated the "one China, one Taiwan" fallacy and the falsehood that Taiwan's position "will have to be worked out." Since then, this collaboration between the two has been more frequent and still more undisguised. The Indian Government on separate occasions in June sent Raghunath Singh, secretary of the Congress Party parliamentary group, and L. Singh, a Congress Party M.P., to Taiwan to work hand in glove with the Chiang gang in order to develop trade and cultural ties.

The fact that the Indian Government, while still maintaining diplomatic relations with China, has gone to the lengths of disregarding China's sovereignty over Taiwan and trying by hook or by crook to create "two Chinas" can only serve to expose its ugly features as a willing pawn of U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism in their anti-China intrigues.

YOUTH OF JAPAN

## Battling to Visit China

Japanese youth are fighting hard to break through the roadblocks set up by the Sato government so that they can come to China and attend the Second China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival.

Since September 13, Japanese young people — among them delegates from the Japanese Socialist Youth League, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japanese Modern Drama Artists' Congress, the Japanese Youth League Council, the All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Unions, the Japan Congress of Journalists — have gone repeatedly to the Japanese Foreign and Justice Ministries to demand that their passports be issued speedily. They have voiced great indignation against the Sato government for holding back their passports and indicated they will fight on until they can visit China.

Yamamoto, head of the All-Japan Dock Workers' Union delegation, said: "Our delegation to the festival handed in their official applications for passports as early as August 19. It is most unreasonable for the government not to have given us a clear-cut reply by now."

A member of the delegation who came to Tokyo from Hokkaido on September 6 said: "A delegation of Diet members of the Liberal Democratic Party is now visiting China. What reason can the Liberal Democratic government give for refusing us our right to attend the Second China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival?"

Syunji Kajihara, another member of the delegation from North Kyushu, said: "We will be representing the broad masses of Japanese youth in our visit to China. The Japanese Government has no right to stall or refuse us our passports."

Democratic organizations all over Japan are already actively preparing to send local delegates off to Peking to take part in the friendship festival. In Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, the committee for promoting the festival has been carrying out street propaganda since September 10. The citizens are expressing their hope that the festival will be a success. They are encouraging the young people in their city to work still harder for friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

The Yamaguchi branch of the Japanese Socialist Youth League, the youth departments of the Japan-China Friendship Association and other organizations in Shimonoseki have held a send-off party. Yosaku Edamura, Vice-Chairman of the Yamaguchi Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, said there that the youth delegates "should learn seriously from China's great cultural revolution and the militant spirit of the Red Guards, and apply what they learn creatively in the struggle for the liberation of the Japanese people." In order to cement the international united front against U.S. imperialism, he added, the Japanese youth must strengthen their friendship with the 700 million Chinese people.

On September 20, the Sato government went to the extreme of refusing passports to all the more than 600 youths who have applied to come to China for the festival. This brazen action shows how terribly afraid it is of the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. With the warm support of their countrymen in all walks of life who cherish this friendship, the Japanese youth will certainly step up their struggle for the right to visit China and are sure to win final victory.

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