

PEKING REVIEW

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Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in the Hearts of the People of the World

An account of the visits of friends from five continents to
Chairman Mao's birthplace at Shaoshan.

D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh Issues "An Appeal to the People Of the Whole Country"

A New Stage of the Socialist Revolution in China

Renmin Ribao editorial.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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Chairman Mao Receives Delegates and Observers to Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung on July 17 received the delegates to the recent Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting and observers from international organizations who attended the meeting.

These friends from various countries and regions greeted Chairman Mao with warm applause when he met them. Chairman Mao also clapped his hands expressing his warm welcome, and posed for a photograph with them.

The delegates who were received were:

D. Manuweera, representative of the Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau;

Viriato Dacruz of Angola;

L. Morrison, Richard Darrow, Ahmed Gora Ebrahim and Vusumzi Make of Azania (South Africa);

C.D.M. Mokhehle and Ntsi Mohale of Basutoland;

Bobby Mack and Valentine Phumaphi of Bechuanaland;

Trinh Hoanh, Chau Xeng Ua, Keuk Ky Heang and his wife of Cambodia;

Feze Marcel and Mouzong of Cameroon;

Antonio Cubillo of the Canary Islands;

D. Caldera and K.R. Saputantri of Ceylon;

Abdou Bakari Boina of the Comoro Islands;

Claude N'Dalla of Congo (Brazzaville);

Kibwe Constantin-Marie of Congo (Leopoldville);

Armah and J. Biki of Ghana;

Sekou Camara and Keita Athanase of Guinea;

Agam Wispi, Ibrahim Isa, Rondang E. Marpaung and Rasjid A.L. of Indonesia;

Ramin and Khosrawi of Iran;

Yousif Izzidien of Iraq;

Bon Shiraishi, Kenzo Nakajima and his wife, Kinkazu Saionji, Yoko Matsuoka, Shogo Koide, Shigeo Yuki, Shigeo Sato, Seizi Shimota, Sei Kubota, Udai Fujishima, Toru Takahashi and Nobuyoshi Terada of Japan;

Mazen Ahmad of Jordan;

Choi Yeng Hwa, Choi Il Lyong and Kim Byeng Hyu of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Outama Choulamany, Chaleun Vongsamang and Shivin Ura Sadet-tan of Laos;

Ibrahim Saleme of Lebanon;

P.V. Sarma of Malaya;

Andria Manavodatsa of Malagasy;

Mohamed Lamine Cisse and Oumar Traore of Mali;

Ali Oumlil of Morocco;

Siddhi Charan Shrestha and Govind Bhatt of Nepal;

Soule Amadou and Hamidou Idrissa of Niger;

Wen Ming Chyuan of North Kalimantan;

Shaukat Siddiqui and Ishfaq Ahmed Khan of Pakistan;

Abu Selma of Palestine;

Amado V. Hernandez and Rolando O. Fadul of the Philippines;

Mario Fonseca and Onesimo Silveira of "Portuguese" Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands;

Karuretwa Francois and Mungarulire Pierre of Rwanda;

Mrs. Nancy Grant, Mrs. Salimatu Turay and Edward Lamin of Sierra Leone;

Mohamed Dahan of Somali Coast ("French");

Abdulaziz Nur Hersi of Somalia;

Charles Kauraisa, Katjimuina Vei and Uatja Kauketu of South West Africa;

Osman Hassan Ahmed and his wife, Hamid Mahmoud Wafi and his wife of Sudan;

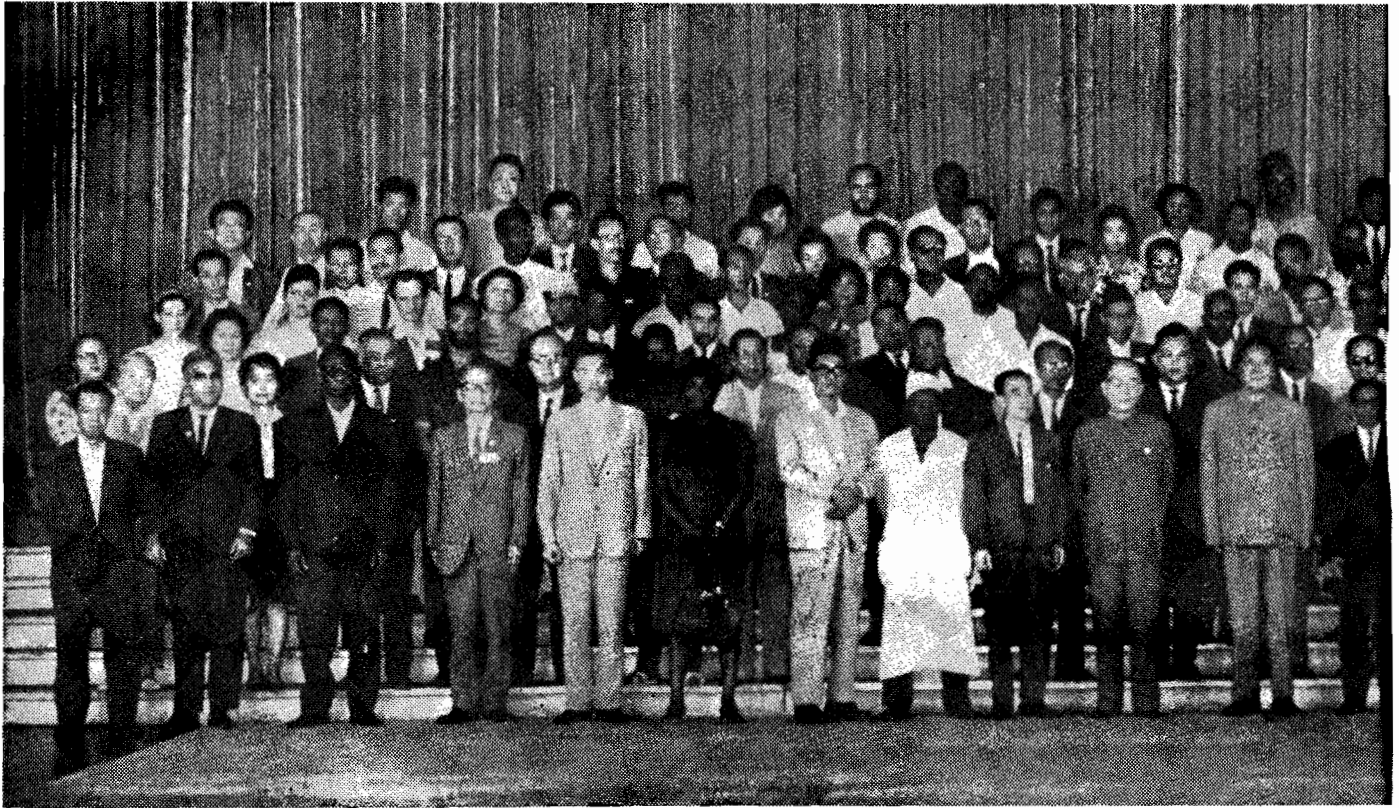
Albert Nxumalo, D.C.D. Nxumalo and H.F. Nkosi of Swaziland;

Jaoudat al-Rikabi and Salame Oubied of Syria;

Yahya Mohamed Hassani and Mohamed Ali Hemedi of Tanzania;

Kularb Saipradit, Kulish Indusakti and Chanid Saipradit of Thailand;

Mehmed Nejad of Turkey;



Chairman Mao with the delegates and observers to the Afro-Asian

Bin Musa of Uganda;

Xuan Truong, Hoang Trung Thong, Hong Chuong and Nguyen Dung of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

Tran Dinh Van and Phan Tu of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation;

Saleh Dahhan and Mohamed Abdul Razzaq Makeen of Yemen;

Elias Rusike, G. Savanhu, A.H. Mombeshora and P.T. Chizegeni of Zimbabwe.

Observers from international organizations who were also received were:

Djawoto (Indonesia), I. Sugiyama (Japan), Supeno (Indonesia), Yang Yi (China) and Umar Said (Indonesia) of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association;

Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana (Ceylon) of the Asian Economic Seminar;

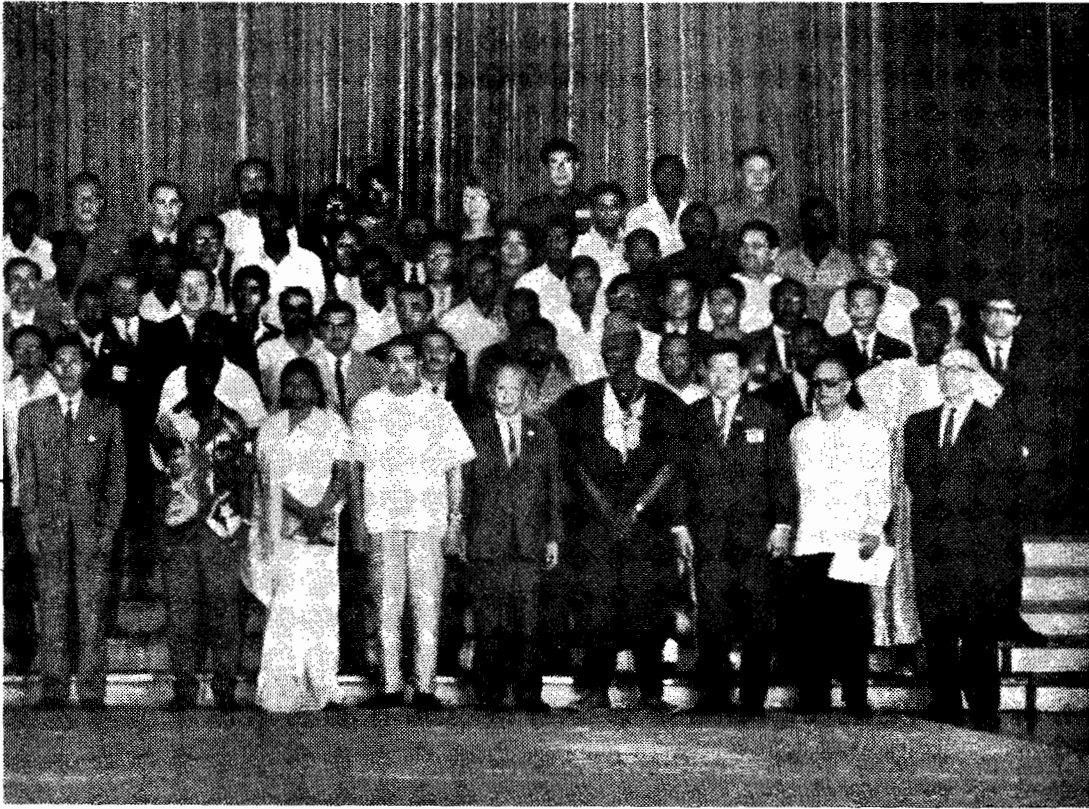
Willy Hariandja and his wife (Indonesia) of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

Also received were Absalom Bahule, observer from Mozambique; B. Bakon, observer from Cameroon; Han Suyin, famous writer from Southeast Asia; and Mrs. Kheir, wife of Ahmed Mohammed Kheir, a Sudanese poet.

Those present on the occasion included Kuo Mo-jo, head, and Hsu Kuang-ping, Pa Chin and Liu pai-yu, vice-heads, of the Chinese delegation to the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting; and Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.



The delegates and observers greet Chairman Mao



Writers' Emergency Meeting

Chairman Mao Receives Nepalese Crown Prince

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung received Nepalese Crown Prince Birendra Shah during the latter's visit to China and had a friendly talk with him. He also received Prince Himalaya Shah and his wife, Princess Princep Shah, and other members of the Crown Prince's party at the same time.

During his visit, the Crown Prince had talks with leaders of the Chinese Government on the further development of friendly relations and economic and technical co-operation between China and Nepal, and satis-

factory results were reached. To assist Nepal in its economic development, the Chinese Government has agreed to provide His Majesty's Government of Nepal with further aid which, as before, will be free of any conditions.

The Nepalese Crown Prince left Shanghai for home on July 13 after visiting various parts of the country for more than two weeks. Premier Chou En-lai and over 1,000 people from all walks of life in the city saw him off at the airport.

Chen Yi Condemns U.S.-Soviet-Indian Plot to "Force Peace Talks Through Bombing"

SPEAKING at a banquet given by Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Kim Jai Sook on July 12 in Peking in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance,

Vice-Premier Chen Yi strongly condemned U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Indian reactionaries for taking "united action" on the Vietnam question to push the big conspiracy of "forcing peace talks through bombing."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong by U.S. imperialism shows that the Johnson Administration has gone down a blind alley in its war of aggression in Vietnam, and that it is trying vainly to resort to military blackmail by extending its air raids to force the Vietnamese people to give way and to accept the 'peace talks' fraud. In co-ordination with the frenzied bombing by U.S. imperialism, those who have always busied themselves with the 'peace talks' fraud became very active again. The Indian Government hastily brought forth the so-called seven-point proposal for realizing 'peace' in Vietnam. The 'united action' taken by U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the Indian reactionaries to push the big conspiracy of 'forcing peace talks through bombing' has finally

been exposed to broad daylight."

The Vice-Premier added: "What kind of stuff is the Indian Government's proposal made of after all? It is a carbon-copy of the proposal for so-called unconditional negotiations repeatedly put forward by the United States. It is a proposal which appears to uphold the banner of the Geneva agreements but which utterly violates the Geneva agreements. Completely ignoring the explicit provisions of the Geneva agreements, it makes no demand whatever that the United States immediately stop its aggression against Vietnam as a whole and withdraw all of its aggressor troops from south Vietnam without delay. By giving the same status to both aggressors and victims of aggression, it demands that the Vietnamese people hold talks with the U.S. gangsters at a time when the U.S. aggressor troops still remain on the soil of Vietnam. It is in every sense a proposal that serves to ensure the continued occupation of south Vietnam by the United States and the permanent partition of Vietnam."

(Continued on p. 28.)

FROM CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORKS:

"The force at the very core that leads our cause is the Communist Party of China.

"The theoretical basis which guides our thinking is Marxism-Leninism."

— Opening Address Delivered at the First Session of the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Chairman Mao Is the Red Sun in the Hearts of the People of the World

**— An Account of the Visits of Friends From Five Continents
To Chairman Mao's Birthplace at Shaoshan**

"Renmin Ribao" Editor's Note

"The East is red and the sun rises; in China there emerges Mao Tse-tung." This is a cause of pride and happiness to the Chinese people and all revolutionary people of the world. Shaoshan is sacred soil which all revolutionary people aspire to visit, because Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the great standard-bearer in the revolutionary struggle of all the people of the world, was born there. Many thousands of foreign friends have expressed their boundless love and admiration for Chairman Mao during their visits to Shaoshan over the last few years.

They have gone to Shaoshan not just to recall the history of the Chinese revolution, but also to seek the revolutionary truth. All people who desire revolution draw inspiration and encouragement from Comrade Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary activities.

In the most vivid terms, revolutionaries from different countries have expressed boundless love for Chairman Mao and infinite belief in the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They describe him as "the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time" and say, "We love him more than we do our own lives." They acclaim Mao Tse-tung's thought as "the beacon of revolution for the people of the world" and as "the unsetting sun."

The love of the revolutionary people of all countries for Chairman Mao is so ardent and their belief in Mao Tse-tung's thought is so wholehearted because Chairman Mao has carried Marxism-Leninism forward to an entirely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought reflects the objective laws of the domestic and international class struggle and the fundamental interests of the proletariat and other working people. It is living Marxism-Leninism at its highest. Standing in the forefront of our epoch, and with his incomparably rich revolutionary experience and his outstanding revolutionary theory, which is a work of genius, Chairman Mao has shown the way to victory for all the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world.

In the course of the great polemics in the international communist movement over the last few years, Mao Tse-tung's thought has spread to wider and wider areas across the world. More and more revolutionary people of the world have grasped it and armed themselves with

it. And this has laid the strongest foundation for the victory of the world revolution. It can be stated categorically that in face of the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung, imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism have no way of averting their inevitable doom, however frantically they may struggle.

The Revolutionary People the World Over Yearn For Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's Birthplace

*The sun rises from Shaoshan;
When the sun comes up, the east is red.
Today its red glows in all directions,
And the East Wind prevails everywhere.*

—A poem by two friends from Vietnam

The brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung rises like the morning sun and spread its splendid rays over every part of the earth. It is like an East Wind blowing across the entire globe. The revolutionary people of the world yearn for Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's birthplace. Regardless of great distances and defying many difficulties, more and more foreign friends have been coming to China to visit Shaoshan with the aim of seeking the revolutionary truth and learning from revolutionary experience.

Among friends from five continents visiting Shaoshan are to be found leaders of state, responsible leaders of political parties, activists, and representatives of trade unions and of women's, peasants' and youth organizations. They also include writers, poets, artists, teachers, scholars, doctors, military experts, newspapermen, lawyers, athletes, and foreign experts, students and trainees residing in China.

Filled with boundless respect, many foreign friends laud Shaoshan as "sacred soil for the revolution," "the cradle of revolution" and "the university of revolution." They say, "Shaoshan is like a glittering pearl in the depths of the sea"; "Shaoshan is inscribed with the finest chapters of Marxism-Leninism"; "Shaoshan symbolizes the brilliant future of the oppressed people of Asia, Africa and Latin America"; "the revolutionary spark of Shaoshan has started a fire throughout New China and illuminated the whole world!"

Friends from five continents regard their visit to Shaoshan, the birthplace of the great revolutionary leader of the proletariat of the world, as "a great honour," "the greatest happiness" and "an unforgettable moment in one's life."

A Vietnamese student studying in China said, "We feel exceptionally honoured and proud to have the opportunity to visit Chairman Mao's birthplace. Although it is cold, we feel very warm at heart, and the warmth seems to have spread to the air around us." Some of the visitors bought Chairman Mao's portrait, others when having their pictures taken put on the coir raincoat and the straw hat used by Chairman Mao for farm work during his early days. Still others bought flutes inscribed with the two characters *Shao* and *Shan*, saying, "I will play tunes praising the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao."

A Laotian friend said, "We have studied the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and now that we have visited

his birthplace, we feel even more attached to this thought and our understanding of it has become still deeper. We will never forget Chairman Mao as long as we live. We are determined to carry the revolution through to the end. We wish still greater prosperity to Chairman Mao's birthplace. May Mao Tse-tung's thought shine with everlasting brilliance!"

A friend from Uganda said, "I regard this as an historical day in my life. . . . What I have seen here, been taught and advised—has deeply convinced me that our struggle at home will be crowned with victory." When the host presented him with a picture book of Shaoshan and a Shaoshan memorial badge, he stood erect with his chest out and declared that he would have the Shaoshan memorial badge pinned higher than all others. He respectfully received the picture book with both hands, saying, "What you have given me is not so much a picture book as a weapon."

The delegation of the Cambodia-China Friendship Association had wanted to visit Chairman Mao Tse-tung's birthplace at the time they left Phnom Penh for China. As soon as they arrived in Changsha, the leader of the delegation inquired, "How far is Shaoshan from here?" The host told him that it was a little over 100 kilometres. "I'll go even if it is 1,000 kilometres away!" The leader had only one leg. Supported by a stick, he was shown round the place. More than once the host asked him to rest, but he persisted and said with deep feeling, "In the course of our visit, we take this day as one of great happiness."

A friend from Brazil said, "It is of special significance to visit Shaoshan at the present time when the struggle against modern revisionism has become so fierce."

Dennis, a friend from France, said, "Filled with deep emotion, I revisit Chairman Mao's birthplace."

A friend from Britain said, "There are many memorial revolutionary centres in the world, but none of them is comparable to Shaoshan which leaves an everlasting memory in the hearts of the people. It is my firm belief that tens of thousands of people will come from every part of the world to visit here. This place will go down in history for ever and ever."

Many foreign friends were so excited over the opportunity to visit Shaoshan that they could hardly sleep on the previous night. They got up very early the next morning and put on their best clothes. They were told in the car that they were travelling on the very road taken by Chairman Mao when he returned from Changsha to Shaoshan to make his rural investigations. Some of them said joyfully, "What a happy event to travel on the road once traversed by Chairman Mao!" At Shaoshan, many foreign friends

picked stones at places where Chairman Mao had worked, and wrapped them up as souvenirs. When visiting the house of Chairman Mao which is part of the museum, some, with tears streaming down their cheeks, stood silent before the photographs of six martyrs in his family. On the way back to Changsha, many foreign friends lustily sang *The East Is Red, A Ship Can't Sail Without a Helmsman* and other songs. Back at the guest house, some foreign friends looked at the Hunan embroidery work *Shaoshan* on a big screen and said, "Every time I see this, I receive new encouragement."



Chairman Mao's birthplace

The journalists' delegation from Laos gave utterance to the inner feelings shared by the revolutionary people of all countries, "Shaoshan is a great place. It belongs to the Chinese people and it belongs to the people of the world as well. Shaoshan is a place which not only the Chinese people but also the revolutionary people of the world look up to!"

Chairman Mao Is the Greatest Leader of the People of the World

*Mao Tse-tung,
Sage of the common man,
Giant of the revolution,
Leader of the Chinese people,
Beacon for the people of the world!
The spark that kindled the Chinese revolution
Now sets the world ablaze!*

This is American friend Sidney Rittenberg's poem in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao.

The following is a poem by a poet from Ecuador in praise of Chairman Mao.

*Here he was born,
Now he lives in every place where people are
fighting!
Here he called the earliest revolutionary
meetings,
Now he has rallied the people of all countries!
Here he read his first books,
Now he is the teacher of all the revolutionaries
of the world!
Here he learned to work hard like the peasants,
Now he brings happy life to the working people!*

Filled with noble belief in Chairman Mao and showing boundless love for him, all friends from the

five continents who visit Shaoshan enthusiastically compose poems or leave inscriptions, or sing and applaud to express their deep affection for Chairman Mao.

A friend from Australia said, "Here in Shaoshan the revolutionary peasants gave birth to a great leader who has won the love and affection not only of his own Chinese people but of all people throughout the world who find that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is a weapon of world revolution. Long live the Chinese Communist Party and its great leader Chairman Mao."

A Spanish friend wrote, "Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time."

A friend from Bechuanaland said, "So long as mankind exists, the light of Chairman Mao will shine like a beacon over mankind."

Members of the Malian handicraft delegation wrote, "Chairman Mao belongs to China and to the whole world. Like the sun, he belongs to all mankind."

A Cuban friend said, "Chairman Mao gives expression to the highest human wisdom. Great revolutions give birth to great leaders. It is only natural for a revolution of world significance such as China's to give rise to a leader of world significance such as Mao Tse-tung. The fact that he was born in this place is a glory to his country and to the world too. Mao Tse-tung is the staunchest standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism in the world. He is the hope of the world revolution."

The People of the World Have Boundless Respect And Admiration for Chairman Mao

The people of the world have boundless respect and admiration for Chairman Mao because he represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and other working people the world over, and always has faith in the masses, relies on them, and establishes

the closest links with the people. He has the highest wisdom, the greatest courage, the loftiest character and the most modest style of work. He is devoting his whole life to the liberation of the labouring people of China and the world.

A Colombian friend said, "Chairman Mao has worked for the revolution all his life, devoting himself to the revolution heart and soul, and has set a brilliant example for all revolutionaries."

A friend from Lebanon wrote, "Chairman Mao stands staunch, dauntless and firm as a mighty mountain."

Members of a cultural delegation from Algeria wrote, "Chairman Mao is a man with unlimited knowledge, but at the same time he is very modest. One could hardly have imagined his plain way of living."

A friend from Vietnam wrote, "From his childhood, Chairman Mao has taken part in productive labour, stayed close to the oppressed and exploited poor peasants and dedicated his life to the working people. Since the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao has consistently struggled against opportunist tendencies of all descriptions and defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism."

A Vietnamese friend wrote a poem:

*So many years of eager longing have passed.
Although the distance is great, my feelings
travel far.*

*And here at last I have come to Chairman
Mao's birthplace.*

*The earth is deep, the sea is wide, the sky is
high;*

*But Chairman Mao's warm affection knows no
bounds. . . .*

A Korean friend said, "The Khrushchov revisionists direct all their slanders at Chairman Mao. We do not believe a single sentence, a single word, they utter. We will always follow Chairman Mao!"

A friend from Laos said, "Chairman Mao is the great leader of the Chinese people and the people of the world. We love him more than our own lives!"

A friend from the Dominican Republic wrote, "It is the blessing of the people of the world to have Chairman Mao."

An Algerian cultural delegation wrote, "The whole world is now deeply in need of Chairman Mao. May he never grow old! The Algerian people will always hold Mao Tse-tung in the very core of their hearts. Long live great Mao Tse-tung!"

The sports delegation of the Albanian Ministry of Internal Affairs expressed the common desire of the revolutionary people throughout the world as follows, "For the benefit of the great Chinese people, the glorious Chinese Communist Party and the revolution-

ary people throughout the world fighting for emancipation, may Comrade Mao Tse-tung enjoy long life as everlasting as the towering mountains of our country!"

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Acme of Marxism-Leninism in Our Times

During their visit to Shaoshan friends from Vietnam wrote in the visitors' book: "Mao Tse-tung's thought has been proved to be completely correct by the practice of the Chinese revolution. It has been proved and is being proved to be completely correct and objective truth by the practice of the world revolution." "Mao Tse-tung's thought represents the new development of Marxism-Leninism. It is the weapon of the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle and is guiding them to win new and more glorious victories." "Mao Tse-tung's thought has demonstrated its unrivalled power in the great land of China. Chairman Mao led the Red Army in climbing the snow-clad mountains, crossing the marshlands and victoriously completing the Long March of 25,000 li, thus planting the revolutionary red flag over the length and breadth of China. Today the long-tested thought of Mao Tse-tung is victoriously leading the Chinese people step by step on the road to a communist society. The Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are working revolutionary miracles every minute in their motherland." "The 650 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are 650 million spiritual atom bombs."

Leng Ngeth, head of the delegation of the Cambodia-China Friendship Association, said, "Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the greatest thinker of our time, the wise and revered guide of the 650 million people of China and the inspirer of noble ideals. It is thanks to his thought that the Chinese people have made such tremendous advances, and become the enemy's nightmare."

A Greek friend said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought has enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, whose ideas and experience are valuable for the people of the whole world. Many great figures have emerged in the world, but none have studied the peasant question so thoroughly as Chairman Mao, nor has anyone such a versatile mind as he has in the political, economic, military, and literary and artistic fields."

A Burmese friend said, "In his early years Mao Tse-tung already embraced the ideas of proletarian internationalism." "Mao Tse-tung's thought is developed Marxism-Leninism," "Mao Tse-tung's thought has provided the people of all countries with theoretical weapons."

A friend from the Ivory Coast wrote, "The significance of Mao Tse-tung's thought has gone far beyond China's boundaries, far beyond the limits of Asia. Today all progressive people in the world want to read

Chairman Mao's works and visit the places where Chairman Mao once worked or carried on activities. The revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao have indicated a definite direction for the revolution of the Ivory Coast."

A Cameroon friend declared, "Chairman Mao is the successor to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—the great teachers and guides of the international proletariat and all revolutionary people—and their representative in our times. . . . In the struggle against Khrushchov revisionism he has defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon light which illuminates the road of resistance for the oppressed people of all countries."

A friend from Rwanda said, "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, enjoying the highest international prestige, and it is on him that the people of the world lay their hopes. Mao Tse-tung has become the correct teacher of the proletarian revolutionaries of the world. We should carry out revolution in the direction charted by Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The People of the World Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Are Determined to Carry the Revolution Through to the End

Many foreign friends told us that people in all countries are avidly studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. In their revolutionary struggles they suffered setbacks and paid dearly—even in blood—before they found the truth, became acquainted with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and realized that the revolution is victorious whenever they act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and fails whenever they act counter to his thought. They speak very highly of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a powerful ideological weapon in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. It is the radiant sun lighting up the road of world revolution.

Many foreign friends always keep Chairman Mao's works close by and study them even in the course of visiting Shaoshan.

One day a friend from Malawi arrived at Changsha at three o'clock in the afternoon. From the airport he went directly to Shaoshan, visited Chairman Mao's birthplace at five and spent the evening discussing the peasant movement with some local comrades. Back at the hotel in the evening, he read Chairman Mao's *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* until 4:00 a.m.

After they return to Changsha from Shaoshan, many foreign friends work late into the night to sort out their notes, ask their interpreters to help check supplementary material and, with the aid of these data, study the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. Some try to find time to study Mao Tse-tung's works even when they are travelling by bus, train or aeroplane or at their meals. Many foreign friends ask for translation of Chairman Mao's works into still more languages.

Some who understand Chinese time and again express their willingness to contribute to this noble task.

A Japanese friend said, "It is our belief that for a revolution to be successful, it is necessary to make a really good study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and apply it in practice."

A friend from Thailand stated, "We should learn from the glorious life of Chairman Mao, remould our outlook on life and our world outlook, and serve the people."

A friend from Ecuador declared, "I had read Chairman Mao's writings before I came to China; and I relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought as my guide during the most difficult times in the struggle against the enemy. Now I realize that we should not only act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought in difficult times, but also take it as our guide in everything we do in day-to-day activities. We must study Chairman Mao's works well and always act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

A friend from Somalia said, "When we return home, we will organize still more people in Somalia to study Chairman Mao's works."

A Vietnamese friend said, "The attitude towards Mao Tse-tung's thought is a touchstone for distinguishing true Communists from false ones. All who oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought are sham revolutionaries. They are all counter-revolutionaries. We want always to be honest students of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. All our lives we will study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and be faithful workers serving the cause of world revolution."

An Indonesian friend stated, "Chairman Mao Tse-tung holds aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism. He is the great fighter against modern revisionism. In order to oppose modern revisionism we must learn from the revolutionary spirit of Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

A Sudanese friend said, "The extremely rich revolutionary experience of Chairman Mao is an asset of the people of the world. We have learned from it the experience of struggle for people's liberation and against imperialism of all descriptions. This experience is the seed of revolution. When we go back to Sudan, we will sow this seed and let it take root and germinate in our country."

An Italian friend said, "I thought that the situation in Italy was different from that in China and that therefore Italy had no need for protracted armed struggle. But through my visit and study in China I have come to understand that Italy must also take the road of protracted armed struggle. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's great theoretical contributions to the development of Marxism are a source from which revolutionaries of all countries can draw inspiration and lessons. . . . To make revolution in Western Europe it is imperative to study Mao Tse-tung's works systematically."

With deep emotion a Peruvian friend said, "Armed struggle is the only way out, and the peasant question is the principal one. We must take the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and study China's experience." He said he would earnestly study Chairman Mao's works after returning to his country.

After summarizing what it had learned from the study of Chairman Mao's works, the journalist delegation of the patriotic forces of Laos wrote, "We must carry what we have learned into practice and do what is beneficial to the people," and added, "We will learn from Chairman Mao's staunch revolutionary spirit and revolutionary thought and do all we can to fight resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and to win final victory in the struggle for national liberation."

A friend from southern Vietnam, the anti-imperialist forefront, said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is towering. Not only can it defeat the reactionaries at home, it can defeat all imperialists as well."

A friend from Colombia declared, "We will hold high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and from our fighting posts, we will thoroughly eliminate imperialism and modern revisionism."

While on a visit to Chairman Mao's home town, the actors and actresses of the National Djoliba Dance Ensemble of Guinea sang with deep feeling:

*Your work is gigantic,
Your thought immortal;
They are China's sun,
They are the sun of all struggling peoples!
I sing Mao, I sing
Your gigantic work,
Your immortal thought,
When I go to Africa,
I will sing them
To the black masses.
If I go to Europe or America,
I will sing them
To the white masses.
Wherever I go,
I will proclaim
The truth of your thought,
The truth of your fight for liberty.
For it is all that and more,
More than I can say.*

The feelings of revolutionary friends from the five continents on their visit to Shaoshan is shared by the Chinese people. Let us join hands in our fight and cry out with one voice: **Workers and oppressed people of the world, unite, hold higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and fight together to the end for the complete defeat of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction, and for the final victory of socialism and communism in the whole world!**

— by HUAN CHIU-CHIH

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

A New Stage of the Socialist Revolution in China

THE great proletarian cultural revolution which is now unfolding has pushed China's socialist revolution to a new stage, an even deeper and broader stage.

The movement against three evils [corruption, waste and bureaucracy] and the movement against five evils [bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information for private speculation] of 1952 marked the first stage after the founding of the People's Republic of China in the great struggle waged by the proletariat under the leadership of the Party against the bourgeoisie and its representatives within and outside the Party. The characteristic of the struggle in this stage was the exposure before the broad masses of the true colours of the bourgeois reactionaries who, in order to make themselves rich, stole state pro-

perty by every conceivable means and did not hesitate to cause great economic losses to tens of millions of people.

On the basis of the struggles against the three evils and five evils, and on the basis of the realization of agricultural co-operation, the Party carried out comparatively smoothly the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, that is, the transformation of the capitalist ownership of the means of production. This was the second stage of the struggle.

The third stage was the struggle launched by the Party against the bourgeois Rightists in 1957. This struggle smashed the scheme of the bourgeois Rightists aimed at usurping state leadership, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, exercising what they called "ruling in turn," and establishing a counter-revolutionary dictatorship.

After the anti-Rightist struggle of 1957, the bourgeois Rightists resorted to more covert methods and waited for an opportune moment to go into action again. During the period when China encountered temporary economic difficulties, they colluded with the Right opportunists in the Party and concerted their actions to oppose the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, and tried to bring about a "great reversal" — the restoration of capitalism in the cities and countryside. The struggle against Right opportunism waged by the Party and the series of policies and measures adopted by the Party in defence of the Party's general line and the socialist system thwarted the attempt of the bourgeois Rightists and their representatives within and outside the Party, and enabled China's national economy, culture and education to make further progress. This was the fourth stage of the struggle.

The fifth stage of the struggle started with the socialist education movement initiated by the Party in 1963 and has continued into the great proletarian cultural revolution which was launched recently at the great call of the Party. This great proletarian cultural revolution has, in fact, just begun, but it has already shown its great, profound and far-reaching significance.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, proletarian ideology, proletarian academic work, and proletarian literature and art have entered the field of culture on a broad scale. In the early post-liberation days, we provided work for all the old bourgeois intellectuals except those who openly opposed the revolution. The Party's policy is to let them work for the motherland and, in the course of this, gradually remould their bourgeois world outlook and accept the world outlook of the proletariat. The bourgeois world outlook, however, is deep-rooted among the intellectuals from the old society. They were linked to the foundation of the old society in one hundred and one ways. For them to accept the world outlook of the proletariat means completely changing every thought in their heads, which is very painful and very difficult.

Before the world outlook of the proletariat takes command in the minds of the old intellectuals, the world outlook and the old ideology and habits of the bourgeoisie that are still there will continue to function, always tending to manifest themselves stubbornly in political life and in other aspects, and striving to spread their influence. They always seek to transform the world according to the world outlook of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

With the overthrow of the reactionary regime and abolition of ownership by the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, the reactionary elements of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie pin their hope for restoration on the struggle in the ideological field. They try to subjugate the masses and bewitch them with the old ideology and habits of the exploiting classes in order to bring about the restoration of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

In the final analysis, therefore, the struggle between the world outlook of the proletariat and the world outlook of the bourgeoisie is in fact a struggle between the socialist system on the one hand and all systems of exploitation on the other, a struggle for leadership between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a struggle between the efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the efforts to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

A decade ago, Comrade Mao Tse-tung wisely pointed out: "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." The great proletarian cultural revolution aims precisely at solving, step by step, the question raised by Comrade Mao Tse-tung of who will win out in the ideological field, by relying on the political consciousness of the masses and on the method of the masses educating themselves.

The more victories we win on all fronts of socialism and the more our socialist cause develops and is consolidated, the more prominently the contradictions and conflicts between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological field stand out. That is why we have made the great proletarian cultural revolution an important item on our agenda at this time. This is an objective law. It is impossible to avoid this kind of contradiction and conflict. To win final victory, the proletariat must, at all times, mercilessly counter any challenge of the bourgeoisie in the ideological field.

All things are in the process of contradiction, struggle and change. The essential point of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought, is criticism, struggle and revolution. Struggle is life. If you do not struggle against the opposite, it will struggle against you. One ceases to be a Marxist-Leninist if one loses one's revolutionary vigilance and does not wage a resolute struggle against the class enemy and alien class elements.

In the course of this great proletarian cultural revolution, all Communists, all revolutionary cadres, and all those who stand for the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat must raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, make great efforts to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, grasp proletarian ideology still better, develop communist ideas, raise communist consciousness and establish a lofty communist aim. We must not hold fast to established ideas, but must be good at learning and drawing lessons through struggle. In this way, we shall be able to advance invincibly in this new stage of socialist revolution.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, July 17, 1966.)

President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to The People of the Whole Country

- **Johnson and his clique should realize this: They may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.**
- **The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated!**
- **Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions.**

Compatriots and fighters throughout the country!

The barbarous U.S. imperialists have unleashed a war of aggression in an attempt to conquer our country, but they are sustaining big defeats.

They have rushed an expeditionary corps of about 300,000 men into the southern part of our country. They have used a puppet administration and a mercenary army fostered by them as instruments of their aggressive policy. They have resorted to extremely savage means of warfare: toxic chemicals, napalm bombs, etc. They have applied the "burn all, kill all and destroy all" policy. With such crimes, they hope to subdue our southern compatriots.

But under the firm and wise leadership of the **National Front for Liberation**, the south Vietnam army and people closely united and fighting heroically have scored very glorious victories, and are determined to struggle until complete victory with a view to liberating the south, defending the north, and subsequently achieving national reunification.



The U.S. aggressors have brazenly launched air attacks on north Vietnam in an attempt to get out of the quagmire in the south and to impose on us "negotiations" on their terms.

But north Vietnam will not falter. Our army and people have shown redoubled eagerness in the production emulation and fight heroically. So far, we have blasted out of the skies over 1,200 enemy aircraft. We are determined to defeat the enemy's war of destruction and at the same time to extend all-out support to our dear compatriots in the south.

Of late, the U.S. aggressors hysterically took a very serious step further in the escalation of the war: They launched air attacks on the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong. That was an act of desperation comparable to the agony convulsions of a grievously wounded wild beast.

Johnson and his clique should realize this: They may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But **never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.** The more truculent they are, the further they will aggravate their crime. The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! **Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.** When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country

and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions.

It is common knowledge that each time they are about to step up their criminal war, the U.S. aggressors always resort to their "peace talks" swindle in an attempt to fool world opinion and blame Vietnam for unwillingness to enter into "peace talks"!

President Johnson! Reply publicly to the American people and the peoples of the world: Who has sabotaged the Geneva agreements which guarantee the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam? Have Vietnamese troops invaded the United States and massacred the Americans? Is it not the U.S. Government which has sent U.S. troops to invade Vietnam and massacre the Vietnamese?

Let the United States end its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw from this country all U.S. and satellite troops, and peace will return here at once. Vietnam's stand is clear: it is the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. There is no alternative!

The Vietnamese people cherish peace, genuine peace, peace in independence and freedom, not sham peace, an "American peace."

For the defence of the independence of the fatherland, and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our people and army, united like one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be. In the past, we defeated the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists in much more difficult junctures. Today, the conditions at home

and abroad are more favourable, our people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation is sure to win a total victory.

Dear compatriots and fighters,

We are strong in our just cause, with the unity of our entire people from north to south, our traditions of undaunted struggle, and the broad sympathy and support of the fraternal socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world. We will win!

At this new juncture, we are at one in our determination to undergo any hardships and sacrifices, and to strive for the fulfilment of the glorious historic task of our people to defeat the U.S. aggressors!

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, I take this opportunity to express warm thanks to the peoples of the socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, including the American people, for their devoted support and assistance. In face of the new criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists, I am firmly confident that the peoples and Governments of the fraternal socialist countries, and the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, will still more vigorously support and help the Vietnamese people until total victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

The Vietnamese people will win!

The U.S. aggressors will inevitably be defeated!

Long live a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous Vietnam!

Compatriots and fighters throughout the country, march valiantly forward!

(July 17, 1966.)

Order of the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

The President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

Considering Article 63 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

Considering Decision Number 102-NQ/TVQH of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on partial mobilization,

Promulgates the order

to mobilize part of reserve officers, non-commissioned officers, and armymen and part of citizens belonging to the reserves of the Army but not yet serving in the army ranks.

President
of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
HO CHI MINH

(Published in Hanoi papers on July 17, 1966.)

Decision of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

Considering Article 53 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

In the face of the present urgent situation, to strengthen the national defence forces, to defeat all war schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists, to defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the fatherland, to defend the freedom, happiness and peaceful labour of our people,

At the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

Decides:

1. **To mobilize part of reserve officers, non-commissioned officers and armymen and part of citizens**

belonging to the reserves of the Army but not yet serving in the army ranks.

2. **The Council of Ministers shall work out the plan for partial mobilization and lead the implementation of that plan in order simultaneously to ensure the strengthening of the national defence forces to the necessary level, and ensure the building and development of the national economy in accordance with the state plan.**

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Chairman TRUONG CHINH

(Published in Hanoi papers on July 17, 1966.)

Communique of the D.R.V. Supreme National Defence Council

Early in July 1966, the Supreme National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam held a meeting under the chairmanship of President Ho Chi Minh.

It heard a report on the fighting and production work done by our army and people, assessed the enemy's schemes, and took major decisions to step up the patriotic war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

1. In an attempt to retrieve their ignominious defeats in the aggressive war in the southern part of our country, since early February 1965, the U.S. imperialists have waged an air war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign country. They have brazenly violated the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and all norms of international law. **In response to the call of the Party, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh, the army and people of north Vietnam turning hatred into a powerful moral lever, carried out intense activities of production and valiantly fought with the determination to defend and build socialist north Vietnam, and extend all-out support to the patriotic resistance war of our southern compatriots.** Over the past 17 months, the army and people of the north have shown their bravery and scored very important victories: nearly 1,200 U.S. planes have been shot down, many U.S. air pirates captured, our national defence forces have developed at a quick tempo, order and security have been maintained, communications and

transport kept uninterrupted, production promoted, the people's living conditions have remained stable. **In the process of fighting against the U.S. Air Force, our army and people have grown ever stronger, have realized more and more clearly the enemy's weak points and the invincible force of the people's war, and have shown increasing confidence in the certainty of their victory.**

The Supreme National Defence Council warmly commends the army and people of the north who have scored great victories during the past period.

In the south, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, the heroic south Vietnamese army and people have fought with the utmost gallantry and scored victory after victory over the U.S. imperialists and their agents. Enhancing to a high degree patriotism and revolutionary heroism, closely combining armed and political struggles, bringing into play to a high degree the laws of the people's war, whose strategic and tactical principles have been creatively applied and which has been developed to an unprecedentedly high level, the south Vietnamese people and liberation armed forces have thwarted the "dry season offensive" of the U.S. imperialists and inflicted on them first defeats in their local war. Despite the dispatch of over 300,000 men of the U.S. expeditionary corps and troops of the satellite countries and the use of modern weapons and materials and the most ruthless methods, the U.S. imperialists and their agents have sustained very heavy defeats, have been driven

into an increasingly passive position, both military and political, and are being more and more deeply bogged down in south Vietnam. **The glorious victories of our southern compatriots have exerted an extremely important impact on our people's cause of liberating the south and defending the north.**

The Supreme National Defence Council warmly hails the boundless heroism and great victories of our southern compatriots.

2. The greater the number of troops the U.S. imperialists bring into south Vietnam, the bigger their defeats. The higher their "escalation" in the north, the harder their fall.

Like a cornered wild beast, the cruel and obdurate U.S. imperialists are going further and further on the path of reckless adventure, intensifying and widening their war of aggression. They are going on with the dispatch of more U.S. and satellite troops to south Vietnam and the intensification of the air war of destruction in north Vietnam. At the same time, they ceaselessly clamour about their "peace talks" swindle.

On June 29 and 30 last, the U.S. imperialists bombed the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong. This was a new and most serious move of "escalation." Bombs and bullets are being daily rained on our cities, villages, factories, dykes, dams, hospitals, schools, nurseries, pagodas, churches . . . in north Vietnam. These criminal actions have met with well-deserved punishments from our army and people.

Decidedly, the bombing of the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong was no sign of strength. Instead, it was only an act of desperation evidencing the enemy's defeat, passivity and embarrassment.

The U.S. imperialists hoped to shake the morale of our people. But their crime only serves to add fuel to the fire, to deepen the burning hatred of our people for the sworn enemy — the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, and to enhance our determination to fight until final victory.

The ruthless actions of the U.S. imperialists have made them more isolated than ever, and aroused a strong wave of indignation in the Governments and peoples of the socialist countries and of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world.

We sternly warn the U.S. imperialists: The Vietnamese are a heroic people endowed with traditions of undaunted struggle against foreign aggression. "who would sacrifice everything rather than be reconciled to a conquest of their country and their own enslavement." The crimes of the U.S. imperialists have met and will meet with well-deserved punishments. Our entire army and people, not sparing any sacrifice and effort, will fight on with unshakable determination to vanquish the U.S. aggressors.

3. On their way to defeat, the U.S. imperialists are hysterically stepping up their aggressive war against our country. Although their schemes are extremely

perfidious, our people's just war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation has scored many victories and is sure to record ever bigger victories.

The Supreme National Defence Council has made an all-sided study of the situation and taken important decisions to mobilize the forces of the whole people and strengthen the people's armed forces and the people's national defence with a view to smashing all schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists.

The Supreme National Defence Council calls on the entire people and the people's armed forces to bring into play the heroic and indomitable traditions of the nation, to enhance their patriotism, and resolutely step up the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation until final victory.

Cadres and fighters of the people's armed forces! Enhance your determination to fight and to win, strike hard and accurately, shoot down more U.S. planes, sink more U.S. warships, wipe out and capture more U.S. aggressors.

Cadres and fighters of the people's security forces! Maintain strict order and security everywhere.

Cadres and workers of the communication and transport branch! Emulate one another to maintain communications and transport uninterrupted in any circumstance.

Workers, peasants, brain workers, young men and women, enhance your eagerness in production and other work, successfully fulfil the state plan, do your best to help the troops and to fight jointly with them against the enemy, actively serve the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and the building of socialism.

For the sake of our kith-and-kin sentiments and the glorious obligation of the great rear to the great frontline, let the army and people of the north extend all-out support to the patriotic resistance war of our southern compatriots.

The struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation is the greatest one in the history of our people's liberation struggle against foreign aggression.

Never before have our people been so closely united and so strong as they are now.

Never before have our people enjoyed so broad sympathy and support from the world as they do now.

Notwithstanding sacrifices and hardships, our army and people in the whole country are determined to achieve at all costs their sacred aspirations: to defeat the U.S. aggressors, defend the north, liberate the south, and proceed towards the reunification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists will inevitably be defeated!

Our people will win!

(July 17, 1966.)

China Ready at Any Time to Take All Necessary Actions to Aid Vietnamese People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism to the End

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out when he received Ambassador Tran Tu Binh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam: Although the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists have resorted to all sorts of tricks to malign and bedevil the relations between the people of China and Vietnam, the course of history ordains that the Chinese and Vietnamese people unite together, fight together and win victory together. This is the inevitable trend of history which is independent of human will.

PREMIER Chou En-lai of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic received Tran Tu Binh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, on July 17. Ambassador Tran Tu Binh handed to Premier Chou En-lai a copy of "An Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" issued by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam bearing the same date.

The Vietnamese people, Ambassador Tran Tu Binh stated, would never submit to the enemy's intimidation. The people in north and south Vietnam would deal still heavier blows at the enemy and smash the intrigues of U.S. imperialism which tries by war threats to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. The Vietnamese people would overcome all difficulties and were determined to carry the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end whatever the cost might be.

Speaking in the name of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, Ambassador Tran Tu Binh conveyed their gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people for having consistently given the most resolute, the most prompt, the most powerful and the most effective support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese Communist Party, he pointed out, is a great, glorious Marxist-Leninist Party and the Chinese people a great people armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. China, he said, is a thoroughgoing revolutionary country and, with the support of the 700 million Chinese people and the people of all socialist countries, the struggle of the Vietnamese people to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is sure to end in victory.

Premier Chou En-lai expressed his thanks to Ambassador Tran Tu Binh for having delivered to him

a copy of "An Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" issued by President Ho Chi Minh. He paid glowing tribute and voiced warm support for the resolute determination of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people to carry through the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

China and Vietnam, Premier Chou En-lai said, are two socialist countries as close as lips and teeth and sharing weal and woe. The people of the two countries have always given each other sympathy and support in the struggle against imperialism. At the present moment, it is primarily the Vietnamese people's great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation which has rendered support to us. To give all-out support to the Vietnamese people is the bounden internationalist obligation of the Chinese people. No matter what U.S. imperialism may do, China will, in accordance with the interests and demands of the Vietnamese people, continue to be ready at any time to take all necessary actions to support the great struggle of the Vietnamese people till final victory is won.

Turning to the revolutionary friendship between the people of the two countries, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out that although the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists have resorted to all sorts of tricks to malign and bedevil the relations between our two peoples, the course of history ordains that the people of our two countries unite together, fight together and win victory together. This is the inevitable trend of history which is independent of human will.

Premier Chou En-lai expressed his conviction that under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh the 31 million Vietnamese people, fighting with resolution and discounting every sacrifice, were sure to win final victory.

The 700 Million Chinese People Pledge To Back the Vietnamese People

THE four documents — “An Appeal to the People of the Whole Country” issued by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the order promulgated by President Ho Chi Minh on partial mobilization of reserve officers and armymen, the decision of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on partial mobilization of reserve officers and armymen and the communique of the Supreme National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam — express the firm determination of the Vietnamese people to carry the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. They express the unshakable confidence of the Vietnamese people in their resolve to fight and win. The Chinese people express their staunchest support for this resolute stand of the heroic Vietnamese people.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the 31 million Vietnamese people. In the 12 years since 1954 the U.S. aggressors have massacred hundreds of thousands of people in south Vietnam by the most savage warfare. For the last two years they have extended their war to north Vietnam. In south Vietnam today, nearly 300,000 U.S. aggressor troops are engaged in unending slaughter of the people. Hundreds of U.S. bandit aircraft are bombing north Vietnam daily. The grim reality presented is: either the Vietnamese people defeat the U.S. aggressors completely or U.S. imperialism seizes the whole of Vietnam as its colony. This is a life-and-death struggle between the Vietnamese people and U.S. imperialism.

President Ho Chi Minh has solemnly declared that U.S. imperialism “may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. . . . The war may last still five, ten, twenty years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.” These words express the momentous vow of the 31 million Vietnamese people. Confronted by such a sublimely brave nation, nothing but their own graves await the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam.

The Johnson Administration's bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong is a sign of its hopelessness after its endless defeats in the war of aggression against Vietnam. It vainly hopes to force the Vietnamese people to their knees and accede to its “peace talks” swindle by wildly escalating the war. It is exactly at this very juncture that those serving the U.S. imperialists' “peace talks” plot stepped forward and became most active. As President Ho Chi Minh said, the U.S. brigands always prelude the intensification of their criminal war with their “peace talks” swindle to hoodwink the world.

The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union is playing the role of chief accomplice in the Johnson Administration's vicious manoeuvres to “force peace talks through bombing.” In the last few days, Moscow assumed the look of a busy market-place as the Indian and British Prime Ministers flew in close on each other's heels. Moscow has become the hub of Washington's intrigues for its “peace talks.” A principal slogan being flaunted by U.S. imperialism, the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union and the Indian reactionaries is “convene the Geneva conference at once.” They are shrilly crying: “the parties must be brought to the negotiation table within the framework of the Geneva agreements.” A cursory glance shows that this outright fraud and big conspiracy is the product of the “united action” of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Vietnam question can only be settled in accordance with the will and aspirations of the Vietnamese people. President Ho Chi Minh has stated, “Let the United States end its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw from this country all U.S. and satellite troops, and peace will return here at once. Vietnam's stand is clear: it is the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. There is no alternative!”

It is clear to the whole world that the Geneva agreements were long ago torn to shreds by the aggressor hands of U.S. imperialism and burnt to ashes in the flames of aggression kindled by U.S. imperialism. Faced with this reality, how can one talk of taking the Geneva agreements as the basis for a “settlement” of the Vietnam question? If the Geneva agreements are referred to, all the U.S. aggressor troops, to the last man, must be withdrawn immediately from Vietnam,

and not a single one of them shall be allowed to remain. If this is not done it is senseless to invoke the Geneva agreements, still less to reconvene the Geneva conference.

The Chinese people's stand to firmly support the Vietnamese people to carry their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country through to the end is firm and unchangeable. Our 700 million people are behind the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of our country is the rear area of the Vietnamese people. We have already said what we wanted to say on this matter and we mean what we say. The U.S. imperialists further broke the bounds of war by their aggressive acts of bombing Hanoi and Haiphong, and this gives us the right to further remove any restriction in aiding our Vietnamese brothers. We decidedly will not allow

U.S. imperialism to continue on its monstrous path. The Chinese Government has already solemnly declared that, in accordance with the interests and demands of the Vietnamese people, we will at any time take such actions as we deem necessary. The Chinese people will not be intimidated by the U.S. imperialists' war blackmail, nor be deceived by its demagogy. Whatever the risk or cost, we are determined to stand by the fraternal Vietnamese people and the revolutionary people of the world and give resolute support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people until the U.S. aggressors are completely defeated.

The U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Vietnam must end in their complete defeat. Final victory must belong to the heroic Vietnamese people!
("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 18.)

"Denying a Rumour" or Spreading a Rumour?

CHEN YI, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, on July 10 in Peking exposed the U.S.-Soviet collusion in plotting to "force peace talks through bombing" against the Vietnamese people. This exposure has put the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union to shame and invoked their anger. On July 14 the Soviet TASS agency was authorized to issue a statement on the so-called "denial of a rumour." In this statement, TASS stubbornly denied the fact that the United States had informed the Soviet Union in advance of its decision to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong and attacked Vice-Premier Chen Yi personally. This abnormal behaviour of TASS in flying into such a rage proves precisely that Vice-Premier Chen Yi's exposure has accurately and forcefully hit the Soviet revisionist leading clique where it hurts.

TASS tries to make people believe that the official U.S. statement about the Soviet Union knowing in advance that the United States intended to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong was only a "fabricated lie." It also tries to make people believe that "it was readily picked up" by China in order to render "service" to U.S. imperialism.

But a look at the sequence of events tells whether TASS is "denying a rumour" or really spreading a rumour.

The United States flagrantly bombed Hanoi and Haiphong on June 29. On the same day, U.S. State Department spokesman Marshall Wright stated at a press conference that the United States had informed "various key interested governments" of its decision to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong and that the Soviet Union was a "key interested government." He said that the United States was "in continuous touch" on "all aspects of struggle in Vietnam" with all "key interested countries," including Britain and the Soviet Union. He added: "We have made clear, and will continue to make clear, to the Soviet Union the limited nature of

our objectives in Southeast Asia." AP correspondent William L. Ryan disclosed on June 29 that "the developments come at a time when there had been cautious approaches between the United States and Soviet bloc nations."

Hsinhua News Agency on June 30 reported Wright's statement. On July 5, this paper published an editorial exposing the U.S.-Soviet collusion in the plot of "forcing peace talks through bombing." On the same day, Wright issued a hurried denial that he had said the Soviet Union was one of the "key interested governments" which the United States had informed in advance of its decision to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong.

On July 10, Vice-Premier Chen Yi exposed the U.S.-Soviet collusion in the plot. On July 11, U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball came out with the hasty statement that the United States "had no communication with the Soviet Government" in advance. The same day, the Soviet paper *Pravda* published a short article saying that what Wright said on June 29 was "too absurd" a "fabrication." Three days later, TASS "denied the rumour" on behalf of the Soviet Government.

From the foregoing sequence of events, people find something very strange — that is, the U.S. Government, which TASS says has deliberately "concocted" the "lie" against the Soviet Union, has over and over come out more eagerly than the Soviet Government to deny the "lie" it "concocted" while the Soviet Government, the target of the "slander," only followed the U.S. Government in weakly saying "fabrication," "lie" and so on. This is indeed a rare and strange phenomenon.

In fact, there is nothing strange about this. By carelessly revealing the fact about U.S.-Soviet collusion, Wright was caught and exposed. If the United States did not officially deny what it had said, would it not show the Soviet Union's true colours as an accomplice in the U.S. plot of "forcing peace talks through bomb-

ing"? Wouldn't this make it impossible for the joint U.S.-Soviet show to go on?

The Soviet revisionist leading clique indeed can find no way out of its predicament, for it cannot come out with a clear conscience to "deny the lie." How can it flatly deny any Soviet part in the U.S. manoeuvring to "force peace talks through bombing"? On June 30 Alexei Roschin, the Soviet representative to the Geneva disarmament conference, made the statement that the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong would not affect the United States and the Soviet Union in reaching agreement on disarmament. How can it explain away Roschin's statement? Can the Soviet Government dismiss this as a lie, too? After the United States bombed Hanoi and Haiphong, Indian Prime Minister Madame Indira Gandhi, a most cherished favourite with the Wall Street bosses, readily went to Moscow with a so-called peace proposal for reconvening the Geneva Conference. Following close on her heels was Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, a U.S. ally. U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which is a U.S. instrument, also plans a trip to Moscow. The Soviet capital immediately becomes the centre of bustling activity of foreign celebrities, a stock exchange, or rather a black market, for pedlars of the U.S. "peace"

formula. What can the Soviet Government say about this? Faced with such a mass of sinister facts, has it the courage to make a "denial"?

Gentlemen of the Soviet revisionist leading clique! We have merely pointed out an iron-clad fact and done you no injustice at all when we said that you were rendering service to the U.S. imperialist scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing." The U.S. scheme has failed because of the opposition of the Vietnamese, the Chinese and other people of the world, and you are not to blame. You have made a very great effort this time. Although this duet has proved a flop because you exposed and disgraced yourselves, it nevertheless seems that you are not reconciled to its failure and will continue to make further efforts.

Whether or not the Chinese people are rendering "service" to U.S. imperialism, the world can judge for itself and we have no need at all to argue with TASS. It is quite out of place to try to shift the label of the Soviet revisionist leading clique on to the Chinese people. The despicable slander against the Chinese people spread by TASS only shows that in "denying a rumour" it is precisely playing the role of a rumour-monger.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, July 19.)

A Letter to the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao

Students Propose New Educational System in Arts Faculties

The following letter from seven students of the China People's University was published by "Renmin Ribao" on July 12 with this editorial note:

The letter written by Li Yu-sheng and six other students of the China People's University to the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung is inspired by boundless love for the Party, for Chairman Mao and for socialism. It is full-charged with the dauntless spirit of revolution: bold in thought, bold to speak out and to break through. This letter is a red pledge of revolutionary youth who, growing up under the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, are determined to throw themselves into the heat of the three great revolutionary mass movements of class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment, and to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers for ever. It is a letter of challenge, in which they demonstrate their resolve to break away from the old concepts of education and the old educational system, and their daring to topple completely all bourgeois "authorities." We warmly support their revolutionary proposals which give expression to their courage in desiring to temper themselves in practical work, and to boldly integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers; we warmly support their revolutionary determination in insisting on being graduated ahead of time.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The youth are one of the most active and vital forces in society. They are the most anxious to learn, they are the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism."

In these revolutionary young people we see the rapid growth of the young generation, nurtured in the great thought of Mao Tse-tung; we see how they take over the great revolutionary banner dyed red with the blood of revolutionary martyrs and advance courageously along the broad highway of socialism. The future and hopes of our great motherland rest in them.

**Respected and beloved Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party,**

Respected and beloved Chairman Mao,

We could not restrain ourselves and warm tears welled up in our eyes when we read the letters written to you by the fourth class of the senior third grade at Peking No. 1 Girls' Middle School and the 5th class of the senior third grade of the Peking Municipal No. 4 Middle School and the *Renmin Ribao* editorial (see *Peking Review* No. 26, 1966. — *Ed.*). These revolutionary youngsters have given expression to what we, for several years now, have been anxious to say; they express the will of us revolutionary young people. They have raised the morale of the proletariat and suppressed the arrogance of the bourgeoisie.

We are students of the China People's University and also victims of the old educational system.

For many years now your every directive on educational work has had an immediate response in our hearts. But in a hundred and one ways those lordly "authorities" have raised up all kinds of barriers and restrictions to oppose those directives. They have neither carried out Chairman Mao's instructions from above nor listened to the voice of the masses from below. Their treacherous aim is a vain attempt to ensure that the cause initiated by our revolutionary forbears will have no successors and that our proletariat will have no sons and grandsons to carry on its revolutionary work; they are attempting to turn us young people into instruments for the restoration of capitalism. Now we want to sternly tell these lordly bourgeois "authorities": your pipe dream will never come true. While you do not, we will follow Chairman Mao's teachings; while you do not, we will fulfil Chairman Mao's directives.

Respected and beloved Party Central Committee and respected and beloved Chairman Mao: We are revolutionary youth, born amidst the gunfire of revolution, nurtured in our growth by the Party and advancing in the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some people say that we always smell strongly of gunpowder. **Yes, during this great cultural revolution, we will act in accordance with your instructions and, together with the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, resolutely, thoroughly and swiftly, smash the old educational system and open fierce fire on the lordly bourgeois "authorities."**

We consider that under the existing system education lasts too long and it also has many criminal defects. Therefore, it must be shortened.

Its criminal defects are as follows:

One. This system runs completely counter to Chairman Mao's theory of knowledge; it treasures book knowledge as all-important, despises practical work, isolates students from the workers and peasants and

divorces them from the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment. It leads inevitably to the emergence of revisionism or dogmatism.

Two. The present system widens the gaps between the workers and peasants, between town and countryside and between physical and mental labour and trains successors for the bourgeoisie. Those lordly bourgeois "authorities" have only one worry: that the young people will stay for too short a period in college, will read too few books, will not be deeply enough influenced by the bourgeoisie and thus will not become its filial sons and grandsons.

Three. The existing educational system stipulates six years for primary school, six years for middle school and in general five years for college and university. One first enters school at the age of seven or eight and at graduation from college one is 25 or 26 years old. Studying in school and college takes up the most valuable period in one's life. Seventeen years of hard academic study really wastes one's youth and leads the young generation astray.

Four. The teachers and students in the schools bury themselves in books every day, study like book-worms, showing no interest in politics and ignoring the wide world outside.

Five. The students now in college live in tall buildings, eat polished rice and fine flour, read ancient and foreign "masterpieces"; and, with ideas of seeking fame and material gain instilled in their minds, they think of gaining individual distinction and academic achievements and advance along the road to becoming specialists without a socialist consciousness. If they keep on in this way, how can the children of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants prevent themselves from forgetting their origins?

Six. The system puts too much stress on so-called systematic knowledge. In reality it spreads dogmatism, metaphysics and scholasticism.

Seven. The content of the study material is diffuse and repetitive. As a result, the longer students study the more muddle-headed they become. Teachers indulge in trifling textual research and use the cramming method of teaching. Students bury themselves in ancient books every day of every month throughout the year. Consequently the young people lose their bearings and are physically weak and often ill.

Eight. The country needs trained people urgently but the time students take to complete their courses is very long. As the educational system requires too many years of schooling, the rate at which graduates are turned out and new students admitted is extremely low. It can neither satisfy the needs of the country in the quickest way nor enable great numbers of children of workers, and of poor and lower-middle peasants, and large numbers of demobilized army men to enter colleges.

Nine. There is a waste of teachers and manpower. If the period of education were shortened by half, teachers would be able to teach twice as many students as they are teaching now.

Ten. Because of their long isolation from practical work and from class struggle, many students build up a whole bourgeois outlook on life while at school and this is difficult to change. As a result, college students on whose training the state has spent so much money are not welcome. They are inferior to the functionaries in the basic units whose formal educational level is no higher than that of primary or junior middle schools but who have tempered themselves in the struggle for production or other practical work. They are still more inferior to the veteran revolutionaries who may have had only a few days' schooling or even none at all but who have seasoned themselves in protracted revolutionary struggles and practical work. And they are by far still more inferior to such outstanding people as Lei Feng, Wang Chieh, Ouyang Hai, Mai Hsien-teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wang, "the Man of Iron," and Li Su-wen. It is obvious that real revolutionaries are not trained in schools and real heroes do not come from the classroom.

Therefore, we propose:

One. As soon as the great cultural revolution ends, all those students who have done at least two years in the arts faculties should be graduated ahead of time and be assigned to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment and should for a long time unconditionally integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Two. The arts faculties must use Mao Tse-tung's works as teaching material and take class struggle as the main subject of study.

Three. From now on the faculties of arts in the educational system should reduce the time taken by their courses of study to one, two or three years, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and the requirements of the country. In addition, a certain amount of time each year should be devoted to taking part in the productive labour in the factories or on the farm, military drill and class struggle in society.

Four. The stress in teaching methods should be on self-study and discussion. The teachers should give adequate tutoring, practise the democratic method of teaching, follow the mass line and resolutely abolish the cramming method of teaching.

Five. From now on the colleges should enrol new students from among young people who have tempered themselves in the three great revolutionary movements, whose political thinking is progressive and who have reached a certain educational level, and not necessarily just from those who have been through senior middle

school. This will enable great numbers of outstanding people among workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and demobilized army men to be admitted to college.

Respected and beloved Party Central Committee and respected and beloved Chairman Mao: the Party and state are training us and the people are feeding us with polished rice and fine flour. Our most respected and beloved leader, Chairman Mao, places infinite hopes on our generation. How can we hesitate and wait any longer? Now that the revolutionary youngsters have dared to abolish the old system of entrance examinations, we should have the courage to break through the fetters of the old educational system and take the revolutionary action of graduating ahead of time.

Our respected and beloved Party Central Committee and our respected and beloved Chairman Mao, it is you who have taught us that on the road of revolution "so many deeds cry out to be done, and always urgently," and that one's heroic spirit should be that of "ten thousand years are too long, seize the day, seize the hour!" How earnestly we hope that you will grant our petition!

As soon as the great cultural revolution comes to an end, we shall leave college, steel ourselves in practical work, temper ourselves and remould our thinking in the heat of struggle, make up for lost lessons among the workers, peasants and soldiers and ask them to give us "diplomas in ideology." We will turn over our places in college to truly outstanding revolutionary young people who have tempered themselves in the three great revolutionary movements, for them to take up more advanced study.

We are confident that under the wise leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the mounting waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution will submerge completely the old educational system; that a completely new, communist educational system will soon be born in socialist China; and that the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought will fly high and for ever over the bastion of proletarian education!

Finally, we once more want the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao to rest assured that we will carry on the revolution as resolutely as our veteran revolutionaries, fight on the frontline to seize positions of education for the proletariat and struggle throughout our lives in defence of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that China will never change colour.

The world of the future belongs to us!

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

Students of the China People's University:
Li Yu-sheng, Chang Hsing-meng, Tsai Chin-fa, Cheng Hsin-lien, Lu Ping, Keng Sheng-li and Liu Ping-fan

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The Battle to Make Our Oxygen Cylinders

by MENG TEH-HO

Worker-Engineer of the Shanghai Acid-Proof Porcelain Enamel Factory

STARTING from 1958, my factory comrades and myself devoted more than six years to continuous experiments and innovations before we finally were able to produce high-quality oxygen cylinders and thus fill a gap in the nation's industrial production. The birth of these cylinders is the result of giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese working class and of struggle against imperialism and revisionism. It is also the result of giving prominence to politics, of despising the bourgeois "authorities" and breaking down foreign stereotypes. The comrades in the factory say that our cylinders were produced in the course of the struggle between two ideologies and two lines; thus they should be called "cylinders to show our mettle."

We Decided to Test Our Strength With The Imperialists

Formerly I was a tinsmith in Shanghai's 18th Tin Co-op. I joined the state-owned Shanghai Acid-Proof Porcelain Enamel Factory when the big leap forward began in 1958.

At that time, the factory had just shifted from the production of consumer enamelware to industrial enamel reaction vessels. At first, our production methods were rather backward — there was a great deal of manual operation and heavy physical labour, and output was low. Later, inspired by the big leap forward, comrades were daring in making innovations and improving our tools. The result was that output shot up. However, new contradictions cropped up: oxygen supplies could not keep up with the demand. Our factory needed 50-60 cylinders of oxygen a day, but the gas generating works could only supply us with 4-5 cylinders. Very often more than a hundred workers had to remain idle waiting for the oxygen. What was the reason for the shortage? Actually, it wasn't because there was not enough oxygen to be supplied, but because there weren't enough cylinders in which to store it.

China has always had to import these oxygen cylinders, which are on the embargo list of the U.S. imperialists. And certain other countries, taking advantage of this, tried to blackmail us — for every cylinder they demanded ten tons of rolled steel. When we learnt this, we were all furious. We decided to have a test of strength with the imperialists and make our own cylinders.

At that time, none of us knew anything about making oxygen cylinders, so we used indigenous methods — first we tried to get the shape right. We used 16 pound and 24 pound hammers to hammer the steel plates into cylinders and then seamed them by electro-welding. When a simple plate could not stand the pressure, we used double plates. Afraid that even double plates were not safe enough, we put on seven extra hoops. More than three months later, and after more than 50 failures, we finally turned out the first batch of oxygen cylinders. They looked like big thermo flasks and weighed 128 kilogrammes, more than double the weight of ordinary ones. Some people who saw them said they were outlandish. One engineer criticized us for wasting the nation's material and told us to stop. But we thought: All new born things have to go through an earlier and cruder stage before they reach a higher stage and become better. Although our initial cylinders did not look "right," we were sure they would some day. Since we had already produced them, we could surely make them turn out right. We decided to go on and let the results have the final say.

From then on, we went through five major innovations in more than six years' time and have continued to improve the structure and raise the quality of the oxygen cylinders.

The Chinese Workers' Spirit Cannot Be "Blocked"

The first innovation began after I had attended the 1959 National Conference of Labour Heroes. At the conference a leading comrade said, "We of the Chinese working class have a strong will. We will have what the foreigners have as well as what they don't have. This is our duty." These words went straight to my heart. It seemed that the job fell right on my shoulders. I vowed to myself: I must make top-notch oxygen cylinders. When I returned to the factory, I immediately joined the other comrades in experiments to improve our cylinders. We had the backing of the Party organization. But there were a few who looked at it differently. They tried to throw cold water on the whole thing. They said: "These tinsmiths are only able to put together a dustpan. Yet they are thinking of making oxygen cylinders. They are nothing but toads trying to eat swan flesh." An "authority" on oxygen who

had studied abroad claimed that "it would take China at least 20 years to make high-quality oxygen cylinders."

We refused to be the least discouraged when we heard all this. I thought to myself: We are making oxygen cylinders to meet a national need, and not for personal profit. For us workers it is a question of duty to meet a national need. You can say what you like; we will go on with what we are doing. A few sarcastic remarks will not shake our determination.

As a result of our efforts, we devised a machine which, by binding the two steel plates tightly and cutting down the space in between, strengthened the total strength and did away with the seven security hoops in the cylinder. This decreased the cylinder's weight by a dozen kilogrammes or so. This was one improvement.

Nevertheless, without the seven hoops, the cylinder was still double-plated. It still required much material and was hard to move around. So we planned a second innovation.

It was just at this time that I was chosen by the factory leadership to take part in a delegation going abroad. I went to the Soviet Union with high hopes, because I thought I could use this opportunity to learn something about making oxygen cylinders. When we arrived in Kiev, we asked to visit an oxygen cylinder factory. Our hosts tried to dissuade us, saying that "the programme here has already been arranged, you can see such factory in Leningrad." But when we arrived in Leningrad, we were told flatly that "the oxygen cylinder factory is not open to visitors." I was infuriated—the factory was open to the British and Americans, but closed to us.

I returned to my hotel. I picked up my copy of Chairman Mao's selected works and began reading. In one passage, Chairman Mao said: "We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people." These words gave me a big lift and I told myself: The foreigners have two hands; so have we. They each have a brain; so have we. What is there to stop us making what they have made? It is impossible to believe that a country with a population of 650 million people can't even make a good oxygen cylinder. Let the imperialists go on with their embargo. Let the revisionists go on with their blockade. They won't frighten us. We will rely on our own efforts. We will prove ourselves by making an oxygen cylinder!

Back home, I told comrades in the factory of the rebuffs I had met with. They were all thoroughly disgusted and said: "They can carry out a blockade against us and refuse to let us have their products and technical data, but they can't suppress the determination of the Chinese working class."

Groping for Laws by Repeated Practice

The second innovation started. We spent several months in building a rolling mill for circular shape by indigenous methods, and by using higher strength steel

plates we made the bodies of the cylinders withstand greater pressure. We also changed the double-plated cylinders into single-plated ones and again reduced their weight—this time, by more than 20 kilogrammes.

Although the single-plated cylinders had been successfully produced they were still not as good as we had hoped. It had been necessary to fix a stand on the bottoms of the cylinders before they could stand upright. I consulted with the others about a third innovation, intending to get rid of the stands by making the bottoms concave instead of convex. And now we came up against a difficult problem: What kind of a concave did we want? Should it be a sharp or a shallow concave? And what was the thickness of the bottoms of the cylinders to be in ratio to their walls so that they could withstand identical pressures? To work out this formula requires a knowledge of mechanics and higher mathematics and it was said that no complete data were available on this matter even abroad, and even if there were, nobody would give them to us. We asked ourselves: "If there is no mathematical formula, does that mean we can do nothing about it?" Chairman Mao teaches us that theory comes from practice. Mathematical formulae do not just drop out of the sky. Without practice how can there be formulae? We acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and carried out one "clumsy" experiment after another. Each time we failed, we improved the next time. After more than two months' groping, we finally made a concave base of a suitable shape, with a proper ratio of thickness and got rid of the stand.

These three innovations greatly raised the quality of the oxygen cylinders. But the tops and bases were still welded on. This not only affected quality but also wasted a lot of time and material. It was with this problem in mind that we proposed a fourth innovation: to use machinery to "squeeze" in the tops instead of welding them.

We went everywhere and searched for data in bookstores for a way to bring the top of the cylinder to a cone-shaped point. Once, while I was working in the kitchen, I saw the cooks making *baozi* (steamed dumpling). The way they pinched the dough to enclose the filling and seal the top made me think: Wasn't this the same principle for the mechanical drawing of a cone-shaped point to our cylinders? However, dough can be squeezed together by hand, but what can be used to do this to a red-hot cylinder blank? Later, while visiting a machine forging works, I saw a steam hammer used to forge steel ingots. This struck me as just like working with dough. But the question arose, our cylinders have a welded seam, how could something welded together be subjected to forging? We consulted with various departments concerned. Some experts told us coldly: "Making oxygen cylinders isn't like making beer bottles. There's no book in the world that will tell you how to forge welded cylinders."

What were we to do? With the question in mind, I sat down and studied "On Practice." Chairman Mao's

words: "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience," served as a great inspiration. I thought that what books contain is only the summary of past experience, and if they don't contain something, does it mean that we cannot create it! If we have to wait until everything is in books before we can make it, does it mean that before this happens people can't get anything done?

We took the casts of the oxygen cylinders to a machine shop which we knew a great deal about to carry out some experiments. After six days we made three "squeezed-top" cylinders. After testing them, we found that one was good and two were bad. Some people said: "After six days of tests two are no good and only one is all right. This shows that the good one was a fluke and the bad ones are inevitable." I thought differently. Doesn't Chairman Mao repeatedly teach us to view things in their entirety? Since one was good, why isn't it possible to make every one good? In doing anything it is always the start that is the most difficult, but if we stick to it we are bound to find the rules for success. After analysing, we found that the good one was made under conditions in which it was heated to a high temperature and we worked on it faster so that after we had "squeezed" the top in, it was still red hot, whereas the temperature of the other two was cooler and towards the end of forging they had cooled down to a cold dull black colour. We also discovered other reasons. These findings made all of us fully confident, and it was agreed that the method of mechanically "squeezing" the top of the cylinder into a cone was practicable. Therefore, we made one "squeezing-in" machine by ourselves and continued the experiment. We had nearly a hundred failures and the dies alone was improved more than 50 times. In spite of this we finally discovered the rules governing the temperature, the speed and the power to be used in forging so as to make every one of the cylinders good.

We had now reached the stage where the oxygen cylinders had undergone four innovations: their weight had dropped from 128 to 78 kilogrammes, the work processes had been reduced by 24, work productivity had gone up nine times, and the cost per unit had been cut by 62 per cent of the original. At the time, as China needed oxygen cylinders badly, the higher administration called together an appraisal committee to which experts in various fields were invited to take part to make an all-round appraisal of our oxygen cylinders so that they could be listed under the nation's plans for production as soon as possible.

Daring to Despise Bourgeois "Authorities"

However, when the cylinder came up for appraisal, it ran up against all sorts of foreign taboos and foreign dogmatism. We were in for a sharp struggle against the bourgeois "authorities" who despised the masses and practice.

One snag was the base of the cylinder. One professor asked at an appraisal meeting: "Do you have

any data about the concave base on the cylinder?" We replied: "We cannot yet produce the data just now. But the test results have shown that there is no question about the quality."

This professor still refused to give his approval, saying: "Without data, what evidence is there for us to certify the pressure-resisting capacity of the cylinder's base?"

We said: "Of course, a complete technical report requires the data, but as the country needs the oxygen cylinders badly, why not certify them first on the basis of the actual test results and work out the theoretical data later?"

However, for all we said the professor insisted that we must produce the data, otherwise he could not put his signature to the certificate.

The way I see it is that whatever we do, we should take a scientific attitude. But what is a scientific attitude? Is it not that everything should proceed from reality and be tested by practice? Does a scientific attitude mean that one should blink at facts and cling to set formulae?

Seeing that opinions were divided, all agreed that sample test explosions should be carried out so that conclusions could be drawn from practice.

During the test, 11 cylinders were exploded and it was proved that the quality was completely up to standard. Facts speak louder than eloquence. The professor duly signed the certificate. Later, when he sent a group of students to the factory to work out their graduation designs, they made special efforts to work out the formula of the cylinder's base. They made stress tests, and accumulated mountains of data. The formula was worked out and it proved that the strength of the concave base of the cylinder far exceeded the safety co-efficient.

Another hotly debated question at the appraisal meeting was whether the "squeezed" top of the cylinder was all right. An engineer, who is an expert on pressure vessels, asserted that cracks appeared in the top of our cylinder (that is where it is held together in the same way as dough is kneaded together). Thus, he held, it did not answer the requirements for a pressure vessel. He also trotted out a lot of "data" from textbooks. From the time the committee began working, this fellow never once nodded his approval on any question under discussion. And he never gave his own opinion as to what was really correct. As on many previous occasions, he now disapproved of the "squeezed" top of our cylinder. Many others echoed him. We pointed out to them that what they called cracks were actually creases which had formed in the manufacturing process. A lot of time was wasted on whether they were cracks or creases. It was finally agreed that they were creases. Still, the engineer wanted to have his own way, saying that even if they were creases they could become cracks and thus the cylinders were not safe. We told them that safety would not be af-

fect, and that U.S.-made cylinders also had creases. The engineer shook his head as before, and refused to take our word for it.

What was to be done? Again it was decided that the conclusion should be drawn from practice. We compared our cylinders with those made in the United States and carried out a metallurgical analysis. The result showed that the creases in the U.S.-made cylinders were much deeper than in ours. This comparison was a slap in the face of those who had blind faith in things foreign. They had a complete trust in the U.S. cylinders and regarded them as the most precious thing although the creases are deeper. On the other hand, they looked down on our own cylinders, although the creases are less deep. What is the reason for this? Does it mean that even the creases in an American cylinder are prettier than those in cylinders made by us? This is really ridiculous! We placed the results of the metallurgical analysis and the comparison before the appraisal committee, put all the facts on the table and reasoned things out. The fact that there were also creases in the U.S.-made cylinders which he admired so much left the engineer dumbfounded and he finally signed the certificate.

After the cylinder was certified, it was officially put into production under the state plan to supply the needs of different areas of the country. Thus, a gap in our industry has been filled. The embargoes and blockade the imperialists and revisionists have imposed on us have been smashed and the obstacles they placed in our way have been removed, and the convention of making a fetish of things foreign has been done away with. That is why workers in our factory proudly call it "a cylinder to show our mettle."

Resolutely Going Our Own Way

Production of oxygen cylinders started but output was far from enough to satisfy national needs.

In June 1963, I went to Peking to take part in a meeting for filling orders. Representatives from different areas called at the hotel where we stayed, requesting that more cylinders be supplied to them. They asked, "Why don't you comrades produce more?" The explanation I gave was that our factory's cylinders were made by electro-welding, and the training of an electrical welder is not a matter that can be done in a few months. Their next question was: "Why don't you comrades produce seamless cylinders which are much cheaper and better and can be produced in larger quantities?"

The opinions and requests of these representatives left me feeling quite uneasy. The state was in such urgent need of oxygen cylinders and yet we had not done our duty to fill this need. I had long thought of producing seamless oxygen cylinders, and their reminder gave me greater determination. On the train on my return to Shanghai, I formulated a plan in my mind for making seamless oxygen cylinders. Over the last few years, wherever I visited and took part in

study or meetings I had always jotted down in my notebook anything I thought would be useful for manufacturing seamless cylinders. Back in the factory, I took out my notebooks and thumbed through what I had written in them and thought things over and made a report to the leadership. Supported by the factory leadership, I and several other comrades drafted a preliminary plan and the leading departments concerned let us go ahead in making seamless oxygen cylinders on a trial basis.

Although the cylinders were revised four times, traces of welding remained. Welding is a backward technical process which was widely used in the 30s. It marks a lower stage in the development of oxygen cylinders. To substitute seamless cylinders for welded ones calls for a thoroughgoing revolution in the technical process and involves tremendous difficulties.

We worked out more than one plan. To copy from foreign data requires bigger investment, takes longer to yield results and the quality of the product will not necessarily be good. We wanted to do it in a Chinese way, to make seamless oxygen cylinders quicker, cheaper by "indigenous" methods, and to see that the products are good.

Starting from what equipment and technical forces were available in the factory we set out to design and manufacture the seamless cylinders. If old equipment was still usable then we used it, and if substitutes could be found, then devices were thought out to use them. We budgeted the expenses many times and reduced the figure from one million yuan to 400,000 yuan and finally to around 200,000 yuan. This budget was approved by the higher organizations. In spite of this, there were still many difficulties and risks. I was rather worried about what to do if the money was not sufficient and if the equipment was not available. At this juncture, the leadership called upon us to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the Taching Oilfield. Everybody agreed that in the same way that comrades in the Taching Oilfield had displayed a revolutionary spirit to throw away the backward label "users of foreign oil" stuck on China, we must also display a revolutionary spirit to discard the backward label "makers of welded cylinders." There is no doubt that difficulties will be overcome so long as we rely on and mobilize the masses, and so long as we use our brains and think out the right way to do things.

The Boundless Strength of "People's War"

To ensure success in the campaign to have all the necessary equipment ready, an operation headquarters was set up and a political instructor was sent by the factory leadership to take charge of it. Everyone was in high spirits when the "battle" started. Working day and night, I and my comrades drew up more than a hundred blueprints in about ten days and made preparations for launching the project. The question of a shortage of labour power cropped up at this time, however. According to our estimate, 48 workers were required to finish the project in four or five months, but

at the moment only 16 were available. We had an important task to accomplish, but we were short-handed. What should we do? We studied Chairman Mao's teachings on "concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy." Everyone agreed that this method completely suited our purpose. If we were to concentrate a superior force and make our first piece of equipment, this would not only encourage all of us but would in turn add to our labour power and help us produce more. But what we 16 could do was after all very limited. We studied Chairman Mao's "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." We said: "God was moved by the Foolish Old Man. We have 'God' around us too, and our 'God' is none other than the masses of the people." So each of us returned to his own group to move "God's" heart—to tell our mates what we were trying to do. When we broke the news that we wanted to make seamless oxygen cylinders, they were all interested and they made use of their spare time after lunch and in the evening to give us whatever help they could. Attaching great importance to our work, the leadership mobilized more than 90 per cent of the workers and staff members in the factory into "local forces" to work in co-ordination with our "main force." The strength of a "people's war" is boundless. The bracket above the oven was originally planned to be completed in 21 days, but Hsu Ming-ta and his mates did it in only four days. The support given by the whole factory was a great encouragement to the 16 of us; it boosted both our enthusiasm and confidence in our work.

In the process of making all the necessary equipment, we overcame many technical difficulties.

We needed a four-metre-long cylinder for making hydraulic pressing equipment. To cut down expenses, we proposed to make one by welding together three sections of waste cylinders. The cylinder we needed had to meet very strict requirements, with the tolerance between the two ends after processing not exceeding 300 micron. To ensure quality, technicians were invited from other factories to discuss the matter. They made many valuable suggestions which I passed on to the comrades in our group for further discussion. Comrade Chen Chun-yang proposed that the sections of waste cylinders be heated to a temperature of 250 degrees Centigrade prior to the electric arc welding; after that two workers would start symmetrical welding. Good as it was, this method entailed great difficulties, for while the internal wall was welded the welder's had to work continuously for more than ten hours inside the cylinder. Hsu Yuan-pei, a member of the Communist Youth League, volunteered for this hard job and was the first to go into the cylinder. With concerted efforts from Hsu and the other comrades, the cylinder was welded in 13 hours. After processing the cylinder, someone had to get into it to clean up the greasy substances, and this was also very difficult. But Shen Kuang-wen, a young worker, volunteered to do this.

Finally, we finished processing the cylinder, and checking proved that it was up to standard, the toler-

ance between the two ends being only 230 micron which was well above the requirement.

It was in this way that, by relying on the political consciousness and enthusiasm of the workers, we succeeded in completing the entire project in a little more than four months. Total investment was reduced from the estimated sum of more than 200,000 yuan to 110,000 yuan. With the money saved, we made some necessary equipment. When everything we needed was made, we still had several thousand yuan left which we handed over to the state.

In this campaign, we not only made the necessary equipment but, what was more important, we all became tempered in struggle. When the 16 of us returned to our own groups, we kept up the enthusiasm we had during the "campaign" and continued our work with great vigour. A short time ago, 11 of us were awarded the title of "Five Goods" workers, three were elected pace-setters, and two were promoted to technicians.

On the eve of National Day, 1964, we produced our first seamless oxygen cylinder with the equipment we had made with our own hands. Then we carried out trial production and went on improving both our equipment and technology. The work of processing the oxygen cylinders is now greatly decreased—59 work processes less than in the single pass welding stage. The weight of the cylinder was reduced to 59 kilogrammes; while the cost was further cut by 37.42 per cent, and the quality was good.

All Depends On Mao Tse-tung's Thought

We have come to realize fully that the production of the oxygen cylinder from scratch and raising it from poor to high quality is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought, and a victory of the general line for socialist construction and the Party's policy of self-reliance and enterprise. It is the Party and Chairman Mao that have guided us on the way forward. The Party and Chairman Mao have given us courage, wisdom and strength. I still clearly remember how at the 1959 National Conference of Labour Heroes leading comrades of the central authorities awarded each of us with a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* (de luxe edition), a pen and a notebook. I was greatly touched when I was given Chairman Mao's volumes!

I recalled the days before liberation when I had been a cowherd and a peddler selling fried and baked dough in the streets. I became a worker after liberation. Now, I told myself, I have only done what I should do, yet the Party and people have given me such a great honour! How can I do my work even better in the future? At that moment, I held the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* tightly in my hands and close to my heart, and declared my determination: I must study Chairman Mao's works hard and work hard; with this pen, I am going to write down in this notebook what I have been able to accomplish and report it to the Party.

Since then, over the last few years, I have read all four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. I have studied more than 10 articles nearly 20 times, such as "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "On Practice" and "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work." Whenever difficulties crop up, I seek ways and direction from Chairman Mao's works. After studying Chairman Mao's works I find myself wiser and braver.

Last year, we once again studied Chairman Mao's directive on constantly summing up experience which further enhanced our fighting spirit. We all have expressed that we must carry on the revolution thoroughly, and we must always be as good as anybody else and do even better. At present we are working on the 6th innovation of the oxygen cylinder. We are doing our best to catch up and surpass the world advanced level within a comparatively short time.

Some comrades have said that we are always "after novelties." After one task has been completed,

another soon is under way. This is what I think: Chairman Mao has taught us to carry on the revolution uninterruptedly and thoroughly. One who makes revolution must not be content to idle away time. Whenever the state needs something, we will work on it. From being unable to make the oxygen cylinder to being able to make it, this is only the first step in the 10,000-li long march.

In the past few years, I have turned from an ordinary tinsmith into an engineer. I have joined the Party and been elected a deputy to the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress. But what I have done is far from sufficient. My achievements in the past years are due to the Party's education and the collective effort. Nothing could have been done well had I divorced myself from the Party and the masses. In the days to come, I must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, act in accordance with his instructions, continue to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and enterprise in accordance with the need of the general line for socialist construction, do my work well and devote myself to China's revolution and to the world revolution.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed: "In the circumstances when U.S. imperialism is refusing to completely withdraw its aggressor troops and is accelerating the expansion of its war of aggression in Vietnam, to peddle 'peace talks' in any form can only serve U.S. imperialism and result in selling out the interests of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people will never tolerate this; neither will the revolutionary people anywhere in the world. U.S. imperialism is doomed to complete failure in Vietnam. All the monsters serving it will inevitably come to a bad end. Together with the Korean people and all revolutionary people throughout the world, the Chinese people will continue to give full support to the Vietnamese people in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory."

U.S. Imperialism's Accomplices And Flunkeys Denounced

At a reception French Ambassador to China Lucien Paye gave on July

14 to celebrate France's National Day, Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech condemned U.S. imperialism for following the path taken by Hitlerite fascism over 20 years ago and for persistently pressing forward with its policies of aggression and war throughout the world, thereby seriously threatening world peace. He said: "U.S. imperialism is a more ambitious aggressor than Hitlerite fascism; it is the most dangerous enemy of the people of the whole world. All countries and peoples subjected to U.S. aggression, intervention, control and bullying are now uniting on an increasingly broad scale to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to defend world peace."

The Vice-Premier emphasized: "The heroic Vietnamese people are victoriously carrying on a just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They are fighting not only to defend their fatherland and win national liberation but also to safeguard peace in Asia and the world. They have won the great respect and resolute support of all peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued: "But at a time when U.S. imperialism is flagrantly bombing Hanoi and Haiphong and further expanding its war of aggression against Vietnam, the accomplices and flunkeys of U.S. imperialism are engaged in extensive activities, advertising a so-called peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question and putting forward what amounts in effect to a proposal for 'unconditional negotiations.' They utterly ignore the fact that the United States long ago completely tore up the Geneva agreements and committed naked aggression against the Vietnamese people. They dare not in the least demand the immediate cessation of U.S. aggression against the whole of Vietnam. They dare not in the least demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. aggressor troops from Vietnam. This is openly rendering service to U.S. imperialism's big conspiracy to 'force peace talks through bombing.' This is a most brazen and barefaced betrayal of the Vietnamese people."

CORRECTION: On page 52, right hand column, line 13 in issue No. 29 should read: ... movements, to assume continued imperialist

Creatively Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought

— Excerpts From Comrade Wang Chieh's Diary

Following is the second instalment of excerpts from the diary of Wang Chieh, the great communist fighter. The first instalment appeared in our last issue (No. 29). — Ed.

September 6, 1963

A genuine revolutionary should be prepared to face any kind of difficulty in the course of struggle, to despise them, to overcome them, to withstand all storms, to be firm and march forward unswervingly — even in the teeth of a 12-degree typhoon.

In making revolution, one shouldn't be afraid of sacrifice. Otherwise, one couldn't carry on the revolution steadfastly to the end and revolutionary determination would be out of the question. The victory of the Chinese revolution was the result of the heroic struggle of countless revolutionaries who, unafraid of sacrifice, marched on wave after wave. It was won at the cost of blood.

On joining the vanguard that is the Chinese Communist Party, many comrades were resolved to dedicate themselves to the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people, to the great ideal of communism and for the interests of the revolution; they were resolved to be the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts, and ready to give up everything, even their lives. Their revolutionary iron will was unshaken by bombs and bullets, prisons and execution grounds, enemy blockades, the cold of the snowy mountains or the hunger at the grasslands en route the Long March. Revolutionaries have no fear of death when faced with the need to sacrifice their lives. Their only thought is of the victory this would bring. Liu Hu-lan's only thought at the moment of her heroic death was to keep a secret to protect the revolution. When Hsiang Hsiu-li lost her life in putting out a fire she thought only of the public property that would be saved. When Huang Chi-kuang blocked the firing-slit of an enemy pillbox with his own body, he was only thinking of covering his comrades' advance. As the revolutionary martyr Hsia Ming-han wrote in his poem:

*It matters not if I'm beheaded,
So long as my ideal is true.
Hsia Ming-han may be killed,
But others will follow.*

Their successors will assuredly carry the revolution to final victory!

July 22, 1966

August 19, 1963

I've been assigned a new task on flood-prevention in a certain place. I'm still waiting for orders to start; the time for departure has not been decided. Everything is ready. Although I'm still here, my heart has already flown to the stricken area. The lives and property of the people are waiting to be saved by us. Why don't we start? Time passes so slowly, a day is like a year. We'll fly to the stricken area as soon as the orders come.

I expressed my determination and gave my pledge to the leadership in the following words: I've become a soldier for the people, for the Party and for the motherland. I'll go wherever the Party sends me, and do whatever it says. If necessary, I will willingly contribute my youth.

December 9, 1963

It started to snow at 8 a.m. By 7 p.m. the snow was pretty deep, which made our road-building work difficult. But we kept on without a let-up. We sang a song:

*The north wind may blow,
The snow may fall.
We rise early,
We knock off late.
We work with a will,
Our spirits are soaring.*

All of us were wet through, our hands cracked with the cold, but we kept on working. We knew the meaning of glory: it means the harder the working conditions, the better we work. We're building roads and bridges for socialism. Wherever we go, however difficult the job may be, we'll fulfil the task the Party and the people entrusted to us.

January 11, 1964

Last night the leadership announced that I'd been made acting deputy squad leader. I felt my ability unequal to the task. The weight of the responsibility lay heavy on me — I lacked both ability and experience in leadership; I was somewhat shy of the work. Faced with this difficulty, I turned to Chairman Mao's works. I found the article "On the Chungking Negotiations"

in which he said, "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater. . . ." He also said: "Hard work is like a load placed before us, challenging us to shoulder it. . . ."

As I read this passage again, I felt as if it had been written for me. I asked myself: am I really afraid of difficulties? Should I back away from them? No! I shouldn't be afraid. I have the Party's leadership and my comrades' support. I'll be able to do my work well if I always talk things over with my comrades, boldly take charge of administrative work, stick to the truth, be patient in persuasion, set an example by my own conduct, follow the Party's instructions and work as hard as I can.

April 5, 1964

While I was loading explosives today my hand got burnt by some smouldering pitch. It was very painful. But what was more painful to me was that it affected my work. I had to ask other comrades to help me out for the time being. But I felt bad about it and wouldn't let others go on duty for me. I insisted that I could work. Comrades wouldn't let me go on duty, they wouldn't let me do anything. But I just couldn't remain idle. I kept on working, slowly but steadily, clenching my teeth whenever my hand hurt. I thought of the 25,000-li Long March and how our army fought

back so heroically on the Sino-Indian border. What does a little injury matter? I must keep on, keep on!

September 3, 1964

Through studying Chairman Mao's works, I now understand that the revolution is my ideal; struggle alone is genuine happiness.

November 30, 1963

Chairman Mao wrote in his article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" that Bethune "was constantly perfecting his skill." I've not been perfecting my skill though I did get full marks in all subjects during the examination. In some subjects, I could repeat the theories by heart, but I couldn't put them into practice. Even when I could, I failed to answer when asked why and how. Engineering techniques seem easy. Who cannot dig a pit and plant a mine? Even people without any education can do it as soon as they see it done. To ask me, a junior middle school graduate, to do the job, would be like "wasting A.A. shells on mosquitoes." That's what I used to think, but not now. I find there is profound knowledge in engineering techniques once I delve into them. In my case, it's not a question of a man with great ability doing a trivial job, but the other way round. My educational level is not high enough. I must constantly perfect my skill like Bethune if I wish to be really proficient.

April 2, 1965

Training has started for 1965. Work in the new year is hard, and, clearly, beset with difficulties. First of all, we are carrying out "night tiger" training with x x x night assignments. And then we are to popularize advanced experience. This is an even harder job for me. How should a revolutionary fighter overcome difficulties and train well? I studied "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," and it gave me confidence. I am young and strong — shall the Foolish Old Man beat me? I'm out to match myself against the Foolish Old Man. I will follow Chairman Mao's instructions in my work: surmount every difficulty to win victory. I also studied Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's directive on giving prominence to proletarian politics. Provided we persist in the "four firsts"* in work, persist in studying Chairman Mao's works and arm ourselves with his thought, all difficulties will be readily solved. Chairman Mao's thought will help us through all difficulties.

8月20日 星期二
学习了“为人民服务”使我认识到各人应担起前雪，英
雪地人更上程。在国富是完全错误的。可是有人也在
在着：各人应担起前雪，英雪地人更上程”的思想。中
国时我有这样的想法和认识：我为人民来，为
了人民我就得把工作干好。如有领导交给的任务只要干
好，只要完成就行，别人的进步对我无甚影响，心
为性。因为我有这种思想平时帮助同志就不多的也
不能经常找别人谈心。
学习了“为人民服务”使我认识到这种思想是错误
的。主席说：一切革命队伍的人都要互相关心，互相爱
护，互相帮助，这是对的。可是呢，越想越不对。今有一支
主席的教导去做。经常找同志谈心互相帮助共同进步。

Comrade Wang Chieh creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works. He applied bit by bit what he studied, integrating study with application. He suited his actions to his words. This is a page from his diary dated August 20 (1963) expressing his thoughts after reading "Serve the People" by Chairman Mao.

April 8, 1965

We practised mine-laying on a tank training ground today. The ground was so hard that my pickaxe made hardly any dents in it and my hands hurt from the impact. It took me 20 minutes to plant a mine. Why go to all this trouble? Surely, we'd never have to dig up such hard ground in actual combat? Why can't we practise on softer ground? No, that won't do! Didn't Chairman Mao tell us that when the enemy sharpens his sword, we must sharpen ours too? And Vice-Chairman Lin Piao also pointed out that we must train hard in peace time so that we will be able to defeat the enemy in battle. War is a complex thing. If we train only in easy conditions, how will we succeed under unfavourable battle conditions? Chairman Mao always tells us to give ample thought to difficulties. Now, here's a chance to train ourselves. Right! So we went hard at it, not caring about the blisters on our hands or the soaking wet shirts on our backs. A whole afternoon's drill has rapidly improved my technique. Now, I can plant mines on hard ground within the specified time. True, I was tired out, but elated, because I had mastered skill to wipe out the enemy.

August 20, 1963

After reading "Serve the People," I realize that the old saying "sweep the snow off your own doorstep, ignore the frost on other people's roofs" is entirely wrong. But I too once had this idea. I used to think that I had become a soldier to serve the people and for this reason I must do my work well. I also thought that as long as I performed the duties assigned by the leadership well, it was all I had to do. I was not concerned whether others made progress or not. I thought I'd better not interfere in other people's affairs. Because of this view I didn't help my comrades enough and I didn't have many heart-to-heart talks with them.

The article "Serve the People" has made me see my mistake. Chairman Mao says: ". . . all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." The more I think about this, the more I realize how wrong I'd been. From now on I must do as Chairman Mao says. I'll have frequent talks with my comrades and we'll help each other. That way we'll make progress together.

May 21, 1964

This year, the older comrades got "Liberation Shoes" which cover more of the instep, and the newer ones got those which cover less of it. In building work, the former are better than the latter because you

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

E July 22, 1966

don't get hurt easily coming in and out of the work sites. Because of this, the new comrades all prefer those which cover more of the instep. Hsiao Hu wanted to swap a pair with someone. Shall I swap with him? If I did so, there's the chance that I'd get hurt. Yet Hsiao Hu's work requires more intensive labour, so if I didn't, he's more liable to get hurt. Shall I take the hardship on myself, or shall I leave it to others? How often has Chairman Mao told us that "our cadres must show concern for every soldier, and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other," and be "the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts"? I should do whatever Chairman Mao says. So I gladly exchanged my shoes with Hsiao Hu.

December 20, 1964

Dear new comrades are coming! What shall I give them as gifts? The Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road presented new comrades with copies of Chairman Mao's works and packets of needles and thread. It's only when a person becomes ideologically progressive that he can take upon his shoulders the weighty load of the revolution. So I went and bought 19 copies of Chairman Mao's articles in pamphlet form, including "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "Serve the People" and "Carry the Revolution Through to the End," and presented them to my dear new comrades.

March 5, 1964

Chairman Mao says, "We must see to it that all our cadres and all our people constantly bear in mind that, while ours is a big socialist country, it is an economically backward and poor country, and that this is a very great contradiction. If we want to see China rich and strong, we must be prepared for several decades of intensive effort which will include, among other things, carrying out a policy of building our country through hard work and thrift — of practising strict economy and combating waste."

Chairman Mao's every word, every sentence impresses me deeply. This year we took part in construction work for national defence. Because we lacked the idea of practising economy and were careless about our equipment, there was quite a lot of waste at first in oil, dynamite and other materials.

Chairman Mao's works have made me see the importance of being economical. A drop of oil, a screw, a fuse, an ounce of explosives, everything belongs to the state and the people. Ours is a big socialist country but it's also economically backward and poor, so we must be thrifty. We must practise economy just as frequently as we wash our faces. This year's construction work is a long-term job. We must save on every little bit — oil, fuses, explosives. I'll do my best to save for the country.

(To be continued.)

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Autumn 1966

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