

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 2, 1966

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the history of the Chinese revolution and
international communist movement.

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

Warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary
of Albania's liberation.

First Asian Games of New Emerging Forces Open

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, on the Tien An Men rostrum when he reviewed revolutionary students and teachers and young Red Guard fighters for the eighth time



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

Warmest Congratulations on the 22nd Anniversary of The Liberation of Albania

Tirana,

COMRADE ENVER HOXHA,

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

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the liberation of Albania, I extend on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people the warmest congratulations to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people.

Under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by you, the Albanian people have scored brilliant victories in their struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad and in their great socialist revolution and socialist construction. From a poor and backward country, Albania has become a socialist state with modern industry and collective agriculture. In recent years, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government have adopted a series of measures of revolutionization, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and pushed ahead immensely the development of socialist construction. The political tasks put forward and the magnificent programme drawn up by the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour have opened up still more brilliant prospects for socialist Albania. The Albanian people are advancing heroically in great strides and full of confidence along the direction pointed by the Party of Labour.

The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have all along held aloft the great red banner

of Marxism-Leninism, firmly opposed the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leading group as its centre. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people resolutely support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as well as the revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world. Heroic Albania is a powerful bastion against imperialism and modern revisionism.

The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. This friendship founded on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles is eternal and indestructible. Let us hold high together the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism and, together with all Marxist-Leninists and all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world, firmly carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and the cause of proletarian revolution.

May the great friendship between the Chinese and Albanian Parties and peoples flourish for ever!

MAO TSE-TUNG,
**Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China**

November 28, 1966

Chairman Mao Reviews a Total of 11 Million Of Mighty Cultural Revolutionary Army

- A great revolutionary action unprecedented in the history of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement.
- Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao meet 2,500,000 young revolutionary fighters at the 8th reception.

IN Peking on November 25 and 26, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao received 2,500,000 revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards from all parts of the country. This was the eighth reception of young revolutionary fighters by Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, and also the last one until next spring when the weather will become warm again. It showed the excellent situation existing in the great proletarian cultural revolution and was a triumphant summing up of the exchanges of revolutionary experience and study made by the revolutionary students and teachers during the previous three months and more. It will promote among them the making of their journeys on foot while carrying out the exchange of revolutionary experience.

Since August 18, Chairman Mao has now received 11 million revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards, including those reviewed at the National Day parade. That Chairman Mao has met such vast numbers of the revolutionary masses in such a short space of time is a great revolutionary action unprecedented in the history of the Chinese revolution and the international communist movement.

The feelings aroused among the revolutionary young fighters at the two-day reception when their hearts were filled with boundless happiness are best described in these words: Chairman Mao, you are the red sun in our hearts! Only a great Marxist-Leninist like you, a great genius like you, could have the tremendous courage and determination to launch this great world-shaking revolutionary mass movement. You are the greatest proletarian revolutionary in the world. You love the masses, trust them, and support their revolutionary initiative more than does anybody else. You are of one heart with them. You have set the most brilliant example for our generation of young people and for the Marxist-Leninists the world over.

Although temperatures were almost sub-zero on the 25th, the happy news that Chairman Mao was going to receive them warmed the hearts of our young fighters. Organized into Red Guard divisions and regiments, more than 600,000 revolutionary students

and teachers and Red Guards assembled at Tien An Men Square and in the avenues to the east. They recited aloud from the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and heartily sang revolutionary songs.

At 11:30 a.m. the music of *The East Is Red* sounded. Walking with firm steps, Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao mounted the Tien An Men rostrum amid tidal waves of cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" Together with them were other leaders of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the state, as well as leading members of various departments, including Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kang Sheng, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Soong Ching Ling, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yeh Chien-ying, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu Ning-I, Hsiao Hua, Chiang Ching and Wu Teh. Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and adviser to the cultural revolution group of the Central Committee, announced the opening of the reception. On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Party's Central Committee and the cultural revolution group, he extended to the young revolutionary fighters militant greetings in the name of the great proletarian cultural revolution. He said: "Chairman Mao is here to receive us all. This is the greatest inspiration and the greatest honour for us!"

Following this, the mammoth parade began. It continued for more than four hours. As they passed through the square in formation, the young revolutionary fighters cheered with all their hearts: "Long live Chairman Mao!" Chairman Mao kept on waving to them, smiling warmly as he did so.

When the march past ended, the mighty cultural revolutionary contingents which had assembled in the square surged towards the Tien An Men gate. They danced for joy and wished Chairman Mao long, long life. Chairman Mao walked to both the east and west ends of the gate tower and waved to the cheering crowd. All around, both on and below the reviewing stands, there was a sea of mass rejoicing, as applause and cheers resounded to the skies.



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao on the Tien An Men rostrum on November 25

The next day, the 26th, Chairman Mao received and reviewed more than 1,800,000 revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guard fighters who were gathered in the Tien An Men Square, along the main thoroughfare leading westward from the square and at the airport to the west of the city.

Starting at 2:30 p.m. Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee and from other fields, drove slowly past the revolutionary young fighters in open cars while *The East Is Red* was played.

Wearing an olive-green uniform and glowing with health and in excellent spirits, Chairman Mao stood up in the lead car and waved cordially to the cheering young revolutionaries who lined the route. All the way there was thunderous applause and shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!" as the revolutionary youngsters looked up at Chairman Mao with deep feelings.

Among them were members of more than 500 Red Guard long march detachments who had walked the entire distance to the capital from Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, Liaoning, Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Shensi, Kiangsu, Kirin and Kiangsi Provinces and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. They had seen the great leader Chairman Mao, something they

had long wished to do. Attracting special attention among the paraders were several long march detachments made up entirely of girl Red Guards.

In the contingents there were also revolutionary young fighters from the native place of the communist hero Tsai Yung-hsiang, Feitung County, Anhwei Province. (Tsai Yung-hsiang is a P.L.A. fighter who gave his life to save a train full of Red Guards from derailment last October. See p. 16. — *Ed.*) When these young fighters saw Chairman Mao, they declared with deep emotion: "The fact that Tsai Yung-hsiang was able to be a communist fighter devoted heart and soul to the public interest is due to the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The people of our whole county are resolved to be like Tsai Yung-hsiang and to study and apply creatively the 'three constantly read articles' (Chairman Mao's *Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune, The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — *Ed.*) and to consciously establish a communist world outlook wholly devoted to the public interest."

Revolutionary students and teachers of military academies attached to the Chinese People's Liberation Army came to report to Chairman Mao on victories won by them in upholding Mao Tse-tung's thought in the cultural revolution. Resolutely responding to Comrade Lin Piao's call to carry the mass movement of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works creatively

to a new high point, they vowed to study the "three constantly read articles" as maxims, take Tsai Yung-hsiang as their example, and hasten their ideological remoulding so as to let Mao Tse-tung's thought take deep root in their minds.

Towards the end of the rally on the 25th, beaming with great pleasure, Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao went over to greet foreign guests who were present. Gathered around Chairman Mao, the foreign friends asked him to autograph their copies of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. With great excitement, they shouted time and again: "Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to him!"

The foreign guests who were on the Tien An Men rostrum attending the rally included:

The members of the delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association headed by Petro Dode, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Korca Regional People's Council;

The Japanese guests, Takaji Nishizawa and his wife;

Ray Nunes, Member of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party;

Francois Marty, National Secretary of the Central Committee, and Georges Gauthier, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist);

Giuseppe Regis, Director of *Orientamenti* of Italy.

There were also other leading members from various Chinese Party and state offices present at the rally on the 25th.

As the great news of Chairman Mao's eighth reception of young revolutionaries spread far and wide, the revolutionary people of various nationalities throughout the land and the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. unanimously gave high praise to our great proletarian revolutionary Chairman Mao and



Chairman Mao in the open car from which he reviewed the revolutionary students and teachers and young Red Guard fighters on November 26

the great victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. Their thoughts, expressed with deep emotion, can be summed up as follows: In his continuous receptions, Chairman Mao has given us the greatest support and encouragement to speed forward the surging torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to make each wave higher than the previous one. They pledged themselves to always follow Chairman Mao's teachings, to race to any place he directed even if there be a mountain of swords or a sea of fire. They pledged loyalty to Chairman Mao for themselves and for generations to come.

The millions of revolutionary young fighters who had been received by Chairman Mao previously and who are now scattered over the country were also

filled with boundless excitement. They said that Chairman Mao's continuous receptions of revolutionary students and teachers had, at a crucial moment in the struggle, made clear to them the orientation of the revolution, raised their revolutionary courage, instilled in them more faith in the revolution, and helped expand the revolutionary ranks. They too declared they would always be loyal to Chairman Mao, be young red fighters loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The broad masses of the P.L.A. commanders and fighters are also fully agreed to closely follow Chairman Mao for ever, resolutely implement and carry out his correct line, thoroughly repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, and to win better, new and greater victories for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Albania's Liberation Day Celebrated In Peking

VASIL NATHANAILI, the Albanian Ambassador to China, gave a grand reception on November 29 to mark the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation. Among those present were China's Party and state leaders—Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, Liu Ning-I, Kuo Mo-jo and Yang Ming-hsuan.

Premier Chou En-lai, speaking on behalf of Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, warmly greeted this great day, the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation, warmly congratulated the Albanian people on their great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and warmly acclaimed the complete success of the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour.

The reception was opened with a speech by Ambassador Nathanaili. He spoke about how the Albanian people, pick in one hand and rifle in the other, were successfully building socialism and transforming a backward agricultural Albania into an agricultural-industrial country under the wise leadership of the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the past 22 years.

He said: The course of these 22 years has also been a course of fighting U.S. imperialism, Tito and Khrushchov revisionism. These enemies vainly tried with their underhand activities and interference to deflect Albania from the course of revolution, socialism and national independence to the road of betrayal of the revolution and restoration of capitalism. The Albanian Party of Labour, however, has made no concession to them; it has waged firm struggles against them. By relying on their own efforts and the internationalist assistance of the brotherly Chinese people, the people of Albania have smashed their blockade and pressure and crushed their intrigues.

At present, the imperialists headed by the United States and the modern revisionists with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as the centre are ganging up against the freedom and independence of the peoples of all countries and try to dominate the world through a division of spheres of influence, the Ambassador said. The Albanian Government holds that in face of these enemies of mankind it is imperative to take a firm attitude and carry out an uncompromising struggle to crush all their diabolical schemes.

The Ambassador added: The People's Republic of China stands in the forefront of this struggle, and there is a complete unanimity of views on all questions between the Albanian and Chinese Governments. The People's Republic of China and the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, are the steadfast standard-bearer of the revolutionary cause and for the defence of the freedom and independence of the people of all countries, a mighty and invincible giant and a bulwark insurmountable by U.S. imperialism and revisionism whose plan is to dominate the world.

The Albanian Ambassador pointed out that for every country and freedom-loving people to safeguard the People's Republic of China from being slandered and vilified by such enemies as U.S. imperialism and Khrushchov revisionism is to safeguard their own national interests. All those who oppose the People's Republic of China, he said, oppose the interests of their own people and all mankind. Those who oppose the People's Republic of China are bound to meet with ignominious failure.

He said the Government of Albania gives full support to the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We will be persistent in our support, he

Premier Chou En-lai's Message of Greetings to Chairman Shehu

Tirana,

Comrade Mehmet Shehu

**Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the People's Republic of Albania:**

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express to you, and through you to the Albanian Government and people, my warmest greetings on the great festival of the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation.

In the past 22 years, the heroic Albanian people, under the brilliant leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have surmounted all kinds of difficulties and obstacles on the road of their advance and achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. Recently, the Albanian Party of Labour successfully held its Fifth Congress. We firmly believe that guided and inspired by this Congress of great historic importance, the Albanian people will surely win new and still greater successes.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said that Albania is a great beacon of socialism in Europe. The Party of Labour, the Government and the people of Albania have always held aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism and are standing heroically at the forefront in

the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. The international prestige and status of the Albanian People's Republic have become higher and higher and Albania is playing an important role in international affairs.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Albania have achieved an all-round and speedy development. These relations have stood the test of violent storms and are a model of relations between fraternal countries. Chairman Mao Tse-tung's recent message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha's high appraisal of the friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples have pushed the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries to a new and higher stage.

May the great friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples shine more brilliantly in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Chou En-lai,
**Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China**

November 28, 1966

added, of the four-point proposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

In praise of China's achievements, the Ambassador said: Under the wise leadership of the glorious Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the outstanding leader, the Chinese people have won enormously great successes in all fields. The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding in China on an unprecedented scale fosters in the Chinese people a revolutionary and militant spirit which has thrown all enemies, imperialists and modern revisionists, into a great panic. The people of Albania hail this momentous event and are confident that the fraternal Chinese people, adhering to the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, will win still greater victories on the road of socialism and communism.

Premier Chou En-lai in his speech heartily congratulated the Albanian people on the splendid victories they have won in their revolutionary struggles and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. He pointed out that the recent successfully concluded 5th Congress of the Albanian

Party of Labour was a congress of great significance in the history of socialist revolution and socialist construction in Albania, a congress of international significance against imperialism and modern revisionism. "Consistently holding high the banner of combating imperialism," Premier Chou En-lai said, "the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government and people have resolutely opposed the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, firmly supported the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and firmly supported the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world, thus playing an important role in promoting the cause of world revolution and in safeguarding world peace."

Premier Chou En-lai continued: "Consistently holding aloft the banner of combating modern revisionism, the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian Government and people have waged heroic struggles against the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. and their followers and against the renegade Tito clique. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: 'The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia and all the other cliques of renegades and scabs of various shades are mere dust heaps in com-

Premier Chou Sternly Warns U.S. Imperialists and Soviet Revisionists: You Will Never Succeed in Your Counter-Revolutionary Conspiracy

WE are now in a new great epoch of world revolution. An excellent situation now exists in the present struggle of the revolutionary people the world over against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries," said Premier Chou En-lai in his speech at the reception given on November 29 in Peking by Vasil Nathanaili, the Albanian Ambassador to China, to mark the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation.

"The ranks of Marxist-Leninists are steadily developing and growing. The Vietnamese people have won one victory after another in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The people's revolutionary movements throughout the world, and particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are surging forward vigorously. The going is getting harder and harder for U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism."

Premier Chou pointed out: "In order to hang on despite its precarious situation on the Vietnam battlefield, U.S. imperialism has been stepping up its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. The Manila conference and Johnson's Asian tour are new steps for further expanding the war of aggression against Vietnam and peddling the fraud of 'peace talks.'"

parison, while you, a lofty mountain, tower to the skies.'"

Premier Chou said that the Albanian Party of Labour, the Albanian Government and people have always dared to struggle and dared to win. They dare to make revolution themselves and support others in making revolution as well. Heroic People's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe and a red base supporting the revolutionary struggles of the world's people.

Premier Chou went on to say that the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution now taking place in China has won brilliant successes. The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has triumphed while the bourgeois line of opposing revolution has been defeated. Now the whole country is in the midst of a new upsurge of thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the bourgeois reactionary line to further remove the influence of this erroneous line. We must firmly foster the ideology and working style of the proletarian mass line of trusting the masses, relying on them and respecting

He said: "Acting zealously as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist leading clique is stepping up its collaboration with the United States in 'easing' the European situation and facilitating the dispatch of more U.S. troops to Vietnam; it is plotting and peddling various kinds of 'peace talks' frauds; it is scheming to use so-called 'united action' to control Vietnam and sow dissension in the militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples so as to sabotage from within the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The leading clique of the C.P.S.U. has recently used the congresses of certain Parties to make unbridled attacks on the Chinese Communist Party and stir up a new anti-China wave in a vain attempt to carry through the scheme to isolate and deal blows at China in coordination with the United States."

Premier Chou emphatically stated: "We must tell U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique in all seriousness: You will never succeed in your conspiracy. China, which perseveres in revolution, will never be isolated. The flames of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary war can never be extinguished. The revolutionary struggles of the people in all countries will certainly be victorious. The future of the world belongs to the people, and the prospect before us is infinitely bright."

their initiative and letting them educate and liberate themselves. **We must follow the instruction of Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman: "You should put politics in command, go to the masses and be one with them and carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution even better."**

Premier Chou said: Our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have forged a profound friendship and militant unity through prolonged common struggles. A most vivid and most correct description and appraisal of this friendship and unity have been made in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. Chairman Mao said: "**'A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours. You are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have 'honey on their lips and murder in their hearts,' and neither are**

(Continued on p. 27.)

The First Asian GANEFO Opens

NOVEMBER 25 was the day of friendship and solidarity for the sportsmen of the new emerging forces. It was also the day the First Asian Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEF0) opened in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

All Phnom Penh was in a festive mood. Balloons floated high over the Cambodian National Sports Complex and the flags of the 17 participating countries and regions fluttered overhead. Among the participants were: Cambodia, China, Vietnam, Laos, Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Indonesia, Lebanon and Japan. The spectacular entry by the sportsmen began at twenty past three in the afternoon as the whole stadium broke into applause in tribute to the competitors from various countries and regions who had come to Phnom Penh from far off after surmounting many difficulties and ignoring threats and sabotage by imperialism.

Warm applause and cheers greeted the sportsmen of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Neo Lao Haksat, envoys of the heroic peoples who are standing at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The sportsmen from the great People's Republic of China, where the great proletarian cultural revolution is going on, were received warmly. Sportsmen from four Arab countries and a region now in the midst of persistent struggles against the armed provocation of Israel — a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression — and the U.S. imperialist menace itself were also heartily welcomed. People enthusiastically hailed the sportsmen from countries who had come to the Games in spite of the threats by the International Olympic Committee which is manipulated by U.S. imperialism. Finally, as the Cambodian sports delegation, the biggest at the Games, entered the stadium, there was prolonged applause from the spectators as a salute to the Cambodian Government and people who had provided perfect conditions for this triumphant sports meet.

A Mighty Anti-U.S. Demonstration

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, attended the opening ceremony. Prince Sisowath Essaro, Vice-President of the Cambodian National Organizing Committee of the First Asian GANEFO and Royal Delegate to the Sports Bureau, made a speech on the occasion. This, he pointed out, was a great gathering which would show the whole world, particularly the imperialists who were watching with hatred, how the

people of Asia were united as one and that such solidarity was not an empty word.

On November 6 when Samdech Sihanouk inaugurated "Sports City" and awarded medals to 117 Chinese experts and technicians who took part in its construction, he said: "It is extremely correct and opportune for all of us to hold the First Asian GANEFO by united efforts in Cambodia, in Phnom Penh." At this moment, he went on, Vietnam is suffering from the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Cambodia is also harmed by them and China and some other Asian countries are also subjected to their threats. Therefore, all the Asian peoples must stand up to tell the world that we Asians "demand full independence and freedom for Asia; we do not allow them to oppress Asia again."

Therefore, as *Renmin Ribao* put it in its November 25 editorial, the current Asian GANEFO "inevitably becomes a mighty demonstration of the Asian peoples' unity against U.S. imperialism and a great review of the Asian peoples' common will and their powerful strength in opposing U.S. imperialism." The attempts by U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, *Renmin Ribao* noted, to sabotage the cause of the new emerging forces in sports will only help develop that cause even more vigorously, whereas unity against imperialism and independence are the only correct road to developing people's sports in Asian countries.

New World Records

This vigorous development of the people's cause in sports has already found its expression at the Phnom Penh Sports Complex. More than 20,000 Cambodian boy and girl students and soldiers presented the opening ceremony with a colossal callisthenics performance in picture formations. With "Prosperous Cambodia Is Marching Forward" as its theme, this rich and colourful performance illustrated the achievements by the Cambodian people under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk in national construction through self-reliance following Cambodia's refusal to accept so-called U.S. aid. It demonstrated the Cambodian people's firm resistance to imperialist aggression and their firm support for Vietnam and for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. It also demonstrated the Asian people's resolve to break the imperialist monopoly on sports. Here, we need only mention one backdrop scene formed by multi-coloured

Premier Chou En-lai Greet Samdech Sihanouk and First Asian GANEFO

Phnom Penh

**Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian
Head of State, and the First Asian
Games of the New Emerging Forces,**

On the occasion of the opening of the First Asian Games of the New Emerging Forces, I extend, in the name of the Government and people of China, my warm greetings to Your Highness and to the Games, and express my high esteem to the sportsmen and physical culture workers of various participating countries.

The First GANEFO of Asia is a new and great victory of the Asian peoples in their struggle against the monopoly of international sports by U.S. imperialism. I am deeply convinced that the Games will play a big role in the promotion of friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of various Asian countries, promotion of their common cause of solidarity against imperialism as well as the independ-

ent development of physical culture of the Asian countries.

Under the leadership of Your Highness, the Government and the people of Cambodia have accomplished a remarkable work in the preparation and organization of the First GANEFO of Asia. It is a contribution of significance to the movement of the new emerging forces as well as to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian peoples.

The GANEFO represents a new force which will definitely triumph over the decadent imperialist forces and will grow stronger in the struggle.

May the First GANEFO of Asia be crowned with success!

Chou En-lai,

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

Peking, November 23, 1966

placards in the hands of 12,000 people: on the left was the GANEFO emblem and on the right the globe on which stood a sportsman who, with a forceful kick, knocked the Stars & Stripes that soiled the globe to pieces.

Competitors broke two world records in the first two days of the competition (China's Chen Man-lin

lifted 118.5 kilogrammes in the weightlifters' press event in the bantamweight class; Hsiao Ming-hsiang, China's feather weightlifter, jerked 158 kilogrammes) and chalked up 16 new GANEFO records, including swimming marks bettered by swimmers from China, Cambodia, Vietnam and Korea. The third day of the competition was highlighted by another 11 new GANEFO records,

A Great Fighting Call

— Second anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L) Against U.S. Aggression" Commemorated

by TUNG MING

TWO years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao issued an important statement at the crucial moment when U.S. imperialism had embarked on armed aggression against the Congo (Leopoldville).

Chairman Mao's statement was a great call to the people of the world to rise and oppose U.S. imperialism. This clarion call dealt a telling blow to the blustering

aggression of U.S. imperialism. It gave effective support to the just struggle of the Congolese (L) people, fortified the fighting spirit of the oppressed people the world over, pointed out to them the direction of struggle and heightened their conviction in victory.

Chairman Mao said: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running

dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Yankee imperialism is the most heinous enemy of the world's people. Everywhere, it kills and burns, rides roughshod, and is guilty of every crime. Terrifying in appearance, in reality it is nothing to be afraid of. The more you are afraid of it, the more fierce it becomes. If you are not afraid, if you dare to provoke it, dare to challenge it, dare to stand up to it, dare to cross swords with it, dare to wrestle with it, this blustering, savage animal that is U.S. imperialism can be subdued and defeated. U.S. imperialism is nothing but a paper tiger before revolutionary people who dare to put up a fight.

What do imperialism and all reactionaries rely on to bully and oppress people? In short, they rely on the swords in their hands. U.S. imperialism is like that. It is with its bayonets, its guns and its entire war machine that U.S. imperialism carries out aggression and enslavement the world over. Therefore, the oppressed people themselves must also take up arms if they are to resist U.S. imperialism and win complete victory for their revolution. This is a great Marxist-Leninist truth, a great truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao has always taught us that since the enemy holds swords in his hands, we, too, must take up swords. Chairman Mao said: "When we see the other fellow holding something in his hands, we should do some investigating. What does he hold in his hands? Swords. What are swords for? For killing. Whom does he want to kill with his swords? The people. Having made these findings, investigate further — the Chinese people, too, have hands and can take up swords, they can forge a sword if there is none handy. The Chinese people have discovered this truth after long investigation and study. Warlords, landlords, local bullies and bad gentry and the imperialists all have swords in their hands and are out to kill. The people have come to understand this and so act after the same fashion."

So long as all the oppressed nations and people understand this truth then there is real hope for their revolutionary cause. So long as they have courage and dare to fight, their weak and small forces can gradually develop and grow. If they have no weapons, they can get weapons. If they do not know how to wage war, they can learn how to wage war. If they have no revolutionary bases, they can establish revolutionary bases. No matter how ferocious the enemy is, no matter how many difficulties, dangers, zigzags and setbacks there are along the revolutionary road, a single spark can start a prairie fire and the revolutionary people will win final victory in the end.

A few years ago U.S. imperialism murdered Patrice Lumumba, the national hero of the Congo (L), subverted the legal government of the Congo (L) and

later, time and again, engaged in naked armed intervention which caused the Congo (L) national-independence movement to suffer serious setbacks. However, the Congolese (L) people, having paid the price in blood, learnt from their painful lesson. They have resolutely taken up arms and have launched valiant armed struggles in the wide wilderness of their own motherland. Hence, the Congolese (L) people have found the bright road to victory and liberation.

Fearing neither heaven nor earth, the heroic Vietnamese people are growing more courageous and stronger with each battle they fight, badly mauling the hundreds of thousands of U.S. aggressor troops in the raging flames of the people's war. The great struggle of the Vietnamese people in their heroic resistance to the U.S. aggressive bandits has set a heartening example for the oppressed people of all countries.

The U.S. imperialist aggression has met with the heroic resistance of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as in the rest of the world. U.S. imperialism has been besieged ring upon ring by the people the world over.

What U.S. imperialism fears most is the awakening of the people of all countries and especially the fact that they take to arms and wage a protracted struggle against it. U.S. imperialism tries in a thousand and one ways to stamp out the flames of the revolution of the people of all countries, only to promote their awakening and force them to take the road of armed struggle. Wherever U.S. imperialism commits aggression, it puts a noose around its neck.

Pushing ahead with the policy of "U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination," the Soviet revisionist leading clique has acted as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in suppressing the revolutionary movements of the people of all countries. But this bunch of renegades cannot help U.S. imperialism; they cannot stem the tide of the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries. Ours is a new era of world revolution. The struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country is rising on a worldwide scale. Like a mighty storm, like a hurricane, its force is so swift and violent that no power will be able to hold it back.

Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L.) Against U.S. Aggression" is a great fighting call made to the people of the whole world, and also a scientific prediction of the future of world revolution. Step by step, this prediction is being transformed into reality by the revolutionary practice of the people of each country. The days of imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries are numbered. They all will be overthrown, knocked down and eliminated by the revolutionary people. In the end, the people of every country will have only an old world to lose in their great revolutionary struggle; what they win will be a shining new world. The whole world should and will certainly belong to the people!

African Freedom Fighters Hail Chairman Mao's Statement on Congo (L)

Chairman Mao's Statement Deeply Impressed on the Hearts of the Congolese (L) Fighters

On the eve of the second anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L) Against U.S. Aggression (November 28), African freedom fighters spoke highly of this statement in interviews with the Hsinhua News Agency. Congolese patriot Kibwe declared that Chairman Mao's important statement supporting the people of the Congo (L) against U.S. aggression manifested the unbreakable, militant friendship between the Chinese and Congolese (L) peoples, a friendship linked with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Chairman Mao's statement, said Kibwe, was deeply impressed on the hearts of the Congolese (L) freedom fighters. It expressed the strong support of the Chinese people for the Congolese (L) people's struggle and greatly encouraged them in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices — modern revisionism and Belgian colonialism.

Kibwe said that "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the treasured possession of the people of the world. His theory on the seizing of power through armed struggle and the principle of using revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence are a strong challenge to revisionism."

He recalled that **Chairman Mao said two years ago that the Congolese (L) people's struggle, too, would certainly prove that "U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers."** The progress of the Congolese (L) people's struggle in the past two years had testified to the truth of that statement, he said.

Applying Chairman Mao's theories on the strategy and tactics of armed struggle, the Congolese (L) people used bows and arrows and spears in the initial stage of their struggle, seized weapons from their enemy, and carried on guerrilla warfare in the rural and mountainous areas, he declared. As they were guided by a correct revolutionary theory and had a high level of political consciousness and a correct orientation, they had now become invincible in opposing an enemy armed even with tanks and other modern weapons.

Chairman Mao's statement, he pointed out, was issued at a time when the Afro-Asian and Latin American people were forming a broad united front against U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. **Chairman Mao's statement said: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"** Now the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America could see clearly that the imperialist system was collapsing. U.S. imperialism was surrounded

by the people of the three continents, just as Comrade Lin Piao had said in his article "Long Live the Victory of People's War." The days of imperialism were numbered.

In conclusion, Kibwe declared, "Though our struggle will be a protracted one, our prospects are bright. **As Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'The Congolese people will certainly triumph, and U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated.'**"

The People of the World Will Defeat U.S. Imperialism and Its Lackeys

Z.B. Molete, Secretary of Publicity and Information of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), declared that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Statement Supporting the People of the Congo (L) Against U.S. Aggression "is also an encouragement to the people of Azania, as it is an encouragement to the people of the Congo (L)."

He said: "Events throughout the period since this statement was made have showed that U.S. imperialism has stretched its hands all over the world, and it is bound to meet utter defeat. It is not as mighty as it looks."

He went on to say that "the people of the Congo (L) will ultimately enjoy the fruits of their struggle and will realize their aspirations as personified in their heroic and popular leader, Patrice Lumumba."

He pointed out emphatically: "U.S. imperialism and its puppets imposed on the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America will ultimately be stricken down by the revolutionary people of the world."

John Mokone, permanent representative in Algiers of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), said that Chairman Mao's statement "has been, is and will be a strong weapon for all revolutionary fighters in the world in carrying out their struggles against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and to win their national independence."

He praised Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that wherever U.S. imperialism commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. Mokone said that this is evidently correct from what has happened in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the last two years. U.S. imperialism, No. 1 enemy of the peoples of the world, is being besieged by the struggling peoples, he added.

He stressed in conclusion: "We are certain of the victory of the peoples of the world over all the forces of darkness headed by U.S. imperialism."

I.P. Chihota, the chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union, said: "We fully agree

with and support Chairman Mao's statement in support of the people of the Congo (L) against U.S. aggression."

He denounced U.S. imperialism for its atrocious crimes committed all over the world, and emphatically pointed out that the people's war of liberation in Zimbabwe is fought not only against the colonial regime of Ian Smith, but also against the U.S. and British imperialists who gave the regime their blessing.

Chihota called the correspondent's attention to the last paragraph of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's statement, which says: ". . . People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." He declared that this teaching is very important. In Zimbabwe, whatever the imperialists may do, victory belongs to the people of Zimbabwe who are determined to defend their motherland, he asserted.

He added that the Johnson Administration should know that the Zimbabwe people and the African people in general "would never lay down their arms until U.S. imperialism ends its aggression in Africa and Asia and the people of the two continents are left free to shape their own destiny."

David B.S. Zimbihile, representative of the All-African Trade Unions Federation in East and Central Africa and a noted trade unionist in Tanzania, said that Chairman Mao's statement is also a support for the African workers in other countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

African workers, he added, "underline Chairman Mao's teaching that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger." He said that U.S. imperialism is bound to end up in total defeat because progressive people the world over are against its policy of oppression and aggression. The days are numbered for U.S. imperialism, he stressed.

Tsai Yung-hsiang — Communist Fighter Wholeheartedly Devoted to the Public Interest

THREE years ago on November 18, P.L.A. hero Ouyang Hai gave his life to save a train. In the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, another hero of the Ouyang Hai type has now emerged from the P.L.A. — his name was Tsai Yung-hsiang. He gave his young life valiantly to save a trainful of Red Guards, to protect the Chientang River Bridge and to defend the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Heroic Feat

In October, train after train packed full of young Red Guard fighters sped across the Chientang River Bridge in Hangchow towards Peking, the centre of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the pre-dawn hours of the 10th the Chientang River was shrouded in a heavy mist. On the bridge, Tsai Yung-hsiang was on sentry duty. A special Peking-bound train carrying Red Guards roared along. In its headlight, Tsai suddenly saw a big log lying across the rails. It was an act of sabotage by class enemies! In a split second, he had leapt on to the rails; he used all his strength to get the log into his arms, and tried to jump aside. The train jammed on the emergency brake and came to a stop. Thousands of Red Guards were saved, the bridge was saved, but Tsai Yung-hsiang had been knocked down by the train and heroically lost his life.

Ever since this memorable day, the banks of the Chientang River have been the scene of fluttering red



Fearless fighter Tsai Yung-hsiang

flags and multitudes. Contingent after contingent of Red Guards have come to the spot where this hero died. They read aloud the quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

“All men must die, but death can vary in its significance. The ancient Chinese writer Szuma Chien said, ‘Though death befalls all men alike, it may be heavier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather.’ To die for the people is heavier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather.”

—“*Serve the People*”

heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!” Heads high and knapsacks on their backs, they held aloft their red flags and started out on foot on long journeys across the land to make revolutionary contacts and exchange revolutionary experience. Throughout the nation, there has arisen a mass movement to emulate the hero. Countless millions have resolved to take the road of Tsai Yung-hsiang’s growth — to study and apply Chairman Mao’s works creatively, to cast away selfish interest and foster the public interest, to become wholeheartedly devoted to the collective.

In the Great School of Mao Tse-tung’s Thought

Tsai Yung-hsiang just turned eighteen this year. He was of medium height and was lively and intelligent. He came of a poor peasant family in Feitung County, Anhwei Province. Before liberation, his father toiled and tended cattle for the landlord, and his mother had been a beggar, worked for the landlord as a servant, and later for a capitalist for some dozen years. As things got better and better in the new society, Tsai’s mother would often impress upon the boy the misery of their past life and tell him to listen to Chairman Mao and follow him always. Thus, from his childhood, Tsai cherished the warmest love for Chairman Mao.

He enlisted in the P.L.A. in February this year. In this great school of Mao Tse-tung’s thought, Tsai found all the cadres and men devoted to the study of Chairman Mao’s works; they practically never let Chairman Mao’s works out of their sight, they were always quoting Chairman Mao’s words and talking of his teachings, and always tried to act in accordance with Chairman Mao’s instructions. This pervading atmosphere of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao’s writings strongly affected Tsai Yung-hsiang. The first time he received his allowance after joining the army, he used it to buy Chairman Mao’s works.

He studied them tenaciously, and spent all his spare time and holidays on them. Coming off duty, he would sometimes stand under the street light to study. He only had two years of schooling, so there were many words that he did not know. He would ask other comrades to teach him, and draw all kinds of marks and symbols to help himself remember them.

Tsai told people: “I can go without food for a day but I cannot let a day go by without reading Chairman Mao’s books.”

“To Guard the Bridge Like Chang Szu-teh Would”

In studying Chairman Mao’s works, Tsai Yung-hsiang turned most frequently to the “three constantly read articles” — “*Serve the People*,” “*In Memory of Norman Bethune*,” and “*The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.” In the eight months he was in the army, he had written down notes amounting to over 20,000 words after studying Chairman Mao’s writings, and of this number, half was on these three articles.

Soon after enlisting, Tsai was assigned to guard the Chientang River Bridge. The young fighter had originally set his hopes on learning to drive a tank or a truck, and was rather unhappy about this. At his first squad meeting, however, the squad studied Chairman Mao’s *Serve the People*. The Red Army veteran Chang Szu-teh, whom the article commemorated, the way he devoted himself to whatever work was assigned him, and his spirit of wholehearted service to the people moved Tsai Yung-hsiang deeply. With feeling, Tsai told his platoon commander: “Chang Szu-teh is the sort of man we should all try to be. He listened to whatever Chairman Mao said. When he was made a squad leader, he did his best to lead his squad. When assigned to make charcoal, he devoted himself to it diligently. Now the leadership has asked me to guard the bridge. I will guard it the way Chang Szu-teh would.” Thereafter, the bridge became dearer to him than his own life. More than once, his diary had this entry: “I shall dedicate my youth to the bridge, to the people.”

With Chang Szu-teh constantly as a model, Tsai Yung-hsiang devoted himself completely to the public cause and to the people, showing more solicitude for his comrades and for the collective than for himself. Off duty, he insisted on cleaning the sentry box or the latrines. Whenever he was on the roads, he would help passers-by carry their loads or push their carts. Tsai would walk rather than spend a few cents on bus fare, but he would spend all his savings on buying Chairman Mao’s works and give them to his comrades. He often said: “Whenever I do some

additional thing for the revolution, I feel really good. Whenever I do some additional service for the people, I feel really happy."

"I stand on the bridge and my heart embraces the whole world." Tsai Yung-hsiang wrote this in May this year after studying the internationalist spirit of Norman Bethune. He had read Chairman Mao's "In Memory of Norman Bethune" over and over, and had written down this firm resolution: "To contribute all my energy and precious youth to the cause of supporting the world revolution." Once, walking shoulder-to-shoulder with a comrade on the bridge, Tsai told his friend: "This bridge leads to Peking, to Vietnam. Chairman Mao has asked us to guard this bridge; it means guarding our proletarian motherland, it means supporting the world revolution." The young fighter's views became broader and broader as he absorbed Chairman Mao's teachings; he came to look on his job of guarding the bridge as his act of serving the people of the whole country, of the whole world. He applied several times to go to Vietnam's aid to resist the American invaders.

Pathbreaker in the Great Cultural Revolution

When the great cultural revolution began, Tsai Yung-hsiang was filled with the greatest indignation when he heard of the vicious attacks on Mao Tse-tung's thought by anti-Party, anti-socialist elements. Once at a big meeting, he said in a voice which shook with emotion: "Lei Feng was able to perform extraordinary deeds at an ordinary post. Why? Wang Chieh, at the critical moment, gave his life to save the militiamen. Why? Ouyang Hai, at a moment of life or death, chose to save the train at the cost of his own life. Why? All because of Mao Tse-tung's thought! Although I myself have just joined the army, I have come to understand whom to fight for and how to serve the people. Mao Tse-tung's thought taught me. Mao Tse-tung's thought is our very lifeblood! Whoever dares to oppose it, we'll fight him to the end!"

Tsai Yung-hsiang constantly used his pen to write articles for the wall newspaper and composed many items for performances in praise of the Party and Chairman Mao and exposing and attacking the enemy. When the young Red Guard fighters launched their drive to wipe out the "four olds" (old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits) and against all ghosts and monsters, their revolutionary action received his strongest support. He wrote a poem in his diary praising them. He had also written and sent in his own resolution to the leadership in which he said: "The great cultural revolution now going on is a life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In this struggle I will contribute my all to the Party and to the people."

Not long after he made this pledge, he fulfilled it to the word with his heroic exploit of saving the Red Guards.

Two successive editorials published recently by the *Jiefangjun Bao* called on the entire People's Liberation

Army to learn from Tsai Yung-hsiang. The paper pointed out:

"In the radiance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, thousands upon thousands of communist fighters are coming forward in our army and in our country. They are wholeheartedly devoted to the collective. Of these, Comrade Tsai Yung-hsiang is another brilliant representative."

The Revolutionary Spirit of "Seizing the Day, Seizing the Hour"

The paper said: Comrade Tsai Yung-hsiang just turned eighteen this year. He enlisted in the army only eight months ago. Why had he been able to mature so quickly? The basic reason is that he was most devoted to the study of Chairman Mao's works, especially the "three constantly read articles." Tsai applied whatever he learnt and "made revolution in the depth of his soul," resolutely casting away self-interest and vigorously fostering the concept of the public interest and remoulding his world outlook in a practical way.

The paper went on: Chairman Mao has written these famous lines of poetry:

*"So many deeds cry out to be done,
And always urgently;
The world rolls on,
Time presses.
Ten thousand years are too long,
Seize the day, seize the hour!"*

In his creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in his transformation of his world outlook, Tsai Yung-hsiang gave outstanding expression to this highly conscious revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour."

The paper also pointed out: whether in the world or in China today, we are in an epoch of earth-shaking changes. No other time in history has witnessed such rapid changes. Everyone should emulate Tsai Yung-hsiang's revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour" in diligently studying, mastering and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and conscientiously remoulding his world outlook, so that he can keep up with these swift changes, keep in step with this great epoch and constantly march forward and always make revolution.

In an editorial entitled "Staunch Defender of the Great Cultural Revolution," *Renmin Ribao* pointed out that the heroic exploit of Tsai Yung-hsiang "embodies both the glorious tradition of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the noble quality of a revolutionary fighter." It has caused millions to love even better the P.L.A. personally founded by Chairman Mao.

The editorial said: Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without a people's army the people have nothing." This army of ours won the country for the proletariat.

It defends the people's land and makes it impregnable before the sabotage and war threats of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. It is the reliable mainstay of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the most faithful defender of the unparalleled great cultural revolution. And the basic reason for its invincibility lies in that it is a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The broad ranks of the cadres and fighters of the P.L.A. do whatever Chairman Mao says. They are warmly responding to Chairman Mao's call to pay at-

tention to state affairs, actively supporting the revolutionary action of the revolutionary masses and vigilantly standing guard over the great cultural revolution. The way that Tsai Yung-hsiang smashed the enemies' sabotage is an outstanding example of this.

The editorial called on the people of the whole country to emulate the P.L.A., which is holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and giving prominence to proletarian politics.

I Shall Always Make Revolution and Always Be Loyal to Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by WEI FENG-YING

Following are excerpts from a report at a Peking mass meeting by Wei Feng-ying, a worker-engineer of the Northeast Machinery Plant. She has boundless love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and is a good example of some one who creatively studies and applies Chairman Mao's writings. Since the beginning of this year, Wei Feng-ying has been invited to give reports in 13 counties and cities, including Peking, Chungking, Shenyang and Harbin, and attend forums with the revolutionary masses from all walks of life. Her advanced experience and heroic exploits have brought forth a strong reaction from the masses; great numbers of people have indicated that they will learn from her and resolutely take the road of revolutionization. An exhibition of what she has done is now on display at the Museum of Chinese Art in Peking.

The issue of "Renmin Ribao" which printed excerpts of Wei Feng-ying's report also had an editorial entitled "Making Revolution in the Depth of the Soul." The editorial points out that the most outstanding characteristic of the way Wei Feng-ying studies Chairman Mao's writings is that she has the courage to make revolution in the depth of her soul. For more than ten years, she has tirelessly persevered in remoulding her ideology so that Mao Tse-tung's thought has taken root in her mind. The proletarian world outlook, the communist world outlook, is not formed spontaneously; it is formed gradually in the course of one's practice in the class struggle, in the course of one's creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings and the continuous remoulding of one's ideology. Even though one may come from a working-class family, one will not be able to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas if one does not arm oneself and remould one's ideology with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and it would naturally also be impossible for one to become a conscious proletarian revolutionary fighter. Ideological remoulding, therefore, is of prime importance for everyone. The editorial also says: "The story of Wei Feng-ying provides yet another vivid proof that the revolutionary people will have the highest level of consciousness, the greatest courage and greatest wisdom provided they remould themselves to the depth of their souls with Mao Tse-tung's thought and really master it. This kind of people are invincible." — Ed.

Remoulding Myself Continuously With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

I think the main thing in ideological remoulding and acquiring a proletarian world outlook is to arm oneself with Mao Tse-tung's thought, get rid of selfishness and foster the public spirit, destroy the old and

establish the new, that is, to eradicate bourgeois ideas and foster Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Although I come from a worker's family, I was influenced not a little by bourgeois ideas before I started studying Chairman Mao's writings and before I had any of Mao Tse-tung's thought in my mind. Therefore, even with a good class origin one still has to remould one's ideology.

Before liberation, my grandfather was a bricklayer and my father worked in the Fushun Coal-mine. They worked all day like horses but still couldn't earn enough food or clothing. When I was three, father became seriously ill from overworking. He died in agony because he couldn't afford medical treatment. The family had no food after his death, so we had to send my eldest brother to work in a factory although he was only 14. He often got badly beaten by his boss and the foreman. Mother had to do mending and other odd jobs. She got up early and worked till midnight, but still couldn't earn enough to make ends meet, so I had to go begging with her. I went bare-footed all day, picking coal cinders, and digging up wild herbs for food. One day I went up a hill to collect firewood. I was so starved that I staggered and couldn't carry the bundle of firewood on my back. A gust of wind sent me down the slope and I was hurt badly and bleeding all over. When I got home, mother was dumb-founded. She cried out: "My poor child!" and held me in her arms and wept. I lived this way in misery for 15 years in the old society. Contrasting the sweetness of the new society with the bitterness of the old, I love our great Party and great leader Chairman Mao still more ardently.

It was with such class sentiments that I entered the factory in 1953. I did my level best in my work and did everything the leadership wanted me to do and did it with heart and soul. But since my mind was not yet imbued with Mao Tse-tung's thought and I had not yet acquired the world outlook of wholehearted service to the people, I was not immune to the attacks of bourgeois ideas. At that time, I was learning to operate a punching machine and the technique involved is a rather simple one. I thought a punching machine operator was inferior to a turner or a milling machine operator and I was dissatisfied with my job. With these ideas in mind, I went to watch veteran worker Kung Chao-pin turn the lathe whenever I was free. The more I did this, the more I wanted to learn turning. The foreman found out what was on my mind and said to me: "Don't envy others. Just remember that we workers laboured in the old society simply to support our wives and children. We couldn't get anywhere without skill, and even with skill, we were all working for the capitalist. It's different in the new society where every kind of work is to serve the people, to build socialism and to meet the needs of the Party." I knew he was right. Was it right for me to choose my job even before I had done anything for the Party? It wasn't. From then on, I stopped fooling around and put my heart into my work.



Chairman Mao's good worker Wei Feng-ying (centre) with members of her spare-time red and expert technical innovation brigade

One day, I wore a white blouse to work and had my hair carefully done. I did not put my usual energy into my work because I was afraid my blouse might get dirty. Tang Shih-chen, the foreman, noticed I was dressed differently than usual and asked me why I wore such a good blouse. I blushed crimson at the question. I told the foreman the truth: Some of my roommates said I smelt of grease and that it was unbecoming for a young woman to build clay models all the time. I agreed with them, so I wore the new blouse to work to look nice. I didn't have any hair-oil, so I used elm-bark water. The foreman pointed out: It's not that you shouldn't wear a new blouse. But you've come to work, why put on a new blouse? It's a question of what one seeks after. It's not so terrible when someone smells of grease. What is terrible is when someone's mind is unclean. Today you put on a new blouse and use elm-bark water; tomorrow you may want to put on a better dress and use hair-oil. Then you will be still more wary when you work.

These two instances show that, even though one may have a good class origin, one cannot withstand the corrosion of bourgeois ideas before one is armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and before one has acquired a proletarian world outlook.

I began to study Chairman Mao's writings in 1954. The Party branch secretary asked me one day: "Feng-ying, why do you come so early, leave so late and work so hard?" I replied without thinking: "I want to repay the Party for the kindness it has shown me!" "What are you going to do after you have repaid the Party?" the Party secretary asked. I searched for an answer for a long time but couldn't find one. Then

he said to me patiently: "We have come to work in the factory not just to repay the Party. What is more important is to serve the people wholeheartedly and make revolution." He explained about acquiring a revolutionary world outlook and gave me several pamphlets by Chairman Mao which he wanted me to read carefully. He asked me to think hard about how I should work in the future.

After work, I went back to the workers' quarters and read the pamphlets over and over again. I was more and more convinced by the Party secretary's words. Without the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, one will think only of oneself. Wasn't it because of personal considerations that I was dissatisfied with my punching job? One who starts out from personal interests cannot consciously subordinate these interests to those of the Party when the two come into conflict. It was a shock to me when I thought of this. I realized that one cannot work well by merely trying to repay the Party and without the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

At the national conference of outstanding workers in 1959, each delegate was awarded a set of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. I took this as a great call of the Party's Central Committee, calling on us to give the lead in running production and doing work well and especially in studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings and taking the road of revolutionization. From then on I took time out to study every day, no matter how busy I was or how late I had to go to bed. I felt something was missing if I didn't study and I began to study with a view to solving some of the problems that I had encountered.

In March 1963, Chairman Mao issued the great call to the nation to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng." I realized that the most fundamental factor that made Lei Feng a great communist fighter was that his mind was armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. I took Lei Feng as a model and found out that I lagged behind him on five counts. The first was that I did not fully understand, as did Lei Feng, the importance of studying Chairman Mao's writings and did not study them as Lei Feng did — taking them as the air, food and steering wheel — nor did I remould myself with Mao Tse-tung's thought and make his writings guides to action the way Lei Feng did. Since then, instead of just studying at home after work, I have tried to squeeze in every possible minute to study. It took me more than ten minutes to get to work, so I would write a quotation from Chairman Mao on my palm and study it on the way. When I got to the workshop, I had memorized the quotation. I would study a passage from Chairman Mao's works before a meeting while waiting for the others. When I was in the sanatorium, I would study early in the morning before the others rose by sticking my head out of the window. At night, after the others had gone to bed, I would study Chairman Mao's writings in the hall. Going to a meeting, waiting for a train or a bus and aboard them — all these were good opportunities for study.

Through continuous study I came to understand that **in order to remould one's ideology thoroughly, one must consciously apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in waging a constant struggle against egoism and carry on the struggle all one's life.**

In 1956, all the young workers who joined the factory at the same time as I did were preparing for the wage promotion examination. At the time I was working on a technical improvement together with my work-mates. The workshop leadership and veteran workers urged me strongly to forget about the experiment until the exam was over lest it affect my promotion chances. I thought: taking the exam and getting a promotion is a personal matter whereas working out a technical improvement is raising output for the revolution. So I decided to continue with the experiment. On the day of the exam, the comrades again tried to persuade me to take it. They nearly succeeded, and I prepared to go. But before I had taken a few steps I felt more and more uneasy. Chairman Mao has clearly taught us to subordinate personal interests to those of the Party unconditionally and put the interests of the revolution first. Wasn't I going against Chairman Mao's teachings by putting aside work on a technical improvement and taking the promotion exam, thus putting personal interests first? So I turned back. I didn't take the exam and did not get the promotion which the others got. But I was right in following Chairman Mao's instructions and taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as guide to my action and I was happy.

I once went to visit another factory and because some of the work there was still done manually I thought there was nothing to learn. When I recalled this in the evening, I realized I had learnt very little. With this problem in mind, I consulted Chairman Mao's writings. **Chairman Mao has said: "We must not become complacent over any success." He has also said: "Even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant."** I read these words many times and the more I read the more I felt that Chairman Mao was chiding me. I was ashamed of myself. I now realized: **"Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind."** If I didn't start from the very beginning I'd remain where I was.

Follow Chairman Mao's Teachings and Never Forget the Class Struggle

Chairman Mao has time and again taught us: "After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly."

I was apprenticed to Wang Wei-wen when I first came to the factory. Both in his words and in his deeds, he soon impressed me as being different in every way from other veteran workers. One time, I found that he had turned out some rejects which had to be put aside, and I did it for him. "Have you noth-

ing else to do that you want to pick these out?" he asked with obvious displeasure. "They are rejects," I said. "You're what I'd call a person without much sense," he retorted with a stare. "Why not let them pass and count them in?" he continued. "How can we do this — to fool others?" I answered back curtly. "It's got nothing to do with you," as he said that he put them all back where they had been. Again I picked them out. Judging by what he did, I felt that he did not look like a worker, nor did he act as a real master of our country. So I reported his activities to our Party branch immediately and the Party branch secretary told me to keep an eye on him. Later, in the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries, Wang Wei-wen was exposed as a person with a history of counter-revolutionary activities who had wormed his way into the working class, and he was arrested by the People's Government in accordance with the law.

Fierce class struggle also existed in the struggle for production and in scientific experiment. In 1956, our small group had a very strenuous production job and the process I handled was an extremely busy one. In order to change this passive situation, we made a careful study and examination and found that we could save much time if we incorporated two processes into one since their operating methods were basically the same. Veteran workers all agreed that this was a good idea. With the support of our workshop leadership and the help of our technical group, we finally succeeded after many trials in merging the two processes into one. This raised labour productivity, and comrades felt very happy about it. But when this change in technological process was submitted to the factory leadership for approval, the engineer in charge shook his head in disagreement. He said: "This can't be done. The original is Soviet data and we shouldn't change it at will." We argued with him again and again, but he still insisted that it could not be done. Exasperated, I went to the director of the factory for a settlement. The next day, despite a heavy rain, the director accompanied the engineer to our workshop. The director approved our improvement after seeing our trial operations.

From this I profoundly realized that to make revolution one has to struggle. One should not only struggle against difficulties in production and technique, but should also be daring enough to struggle against old forces of habit and conservative ideas, against bourgeois technical "authorities" and foreign conventions and dogmas which fetter the masses. Only by struggling continuously and winning fresh victories continuously, will our revolutionary cause be able to make continuous advances.

In 1957, Kao Feng, a bourgeois Rightist in Shenyang, in the name of helping the Party in its rectification campaign, openly vilified our socialist construction, attacked the leadership of the Party and sowed discord in relations between the Party and the masses. Later, when the situation was not so good for him, he tried

to avoid trouble by running off to his daughter's home who was working in our factory. When we workers learnt of this, we were very angry. I and other young people sought him out at his daughter's, bombarded him with questions which he just could not answer, and made him admit his crimes. At the time, Chen Ching, a Rightist in our workshop, also launched wild attacks on the leadership of the Party. We waged a face-to-face struggle against him, severely repudiated his drivel and hit back hard at him.

In 1964, Yang Hsien-chen was criticized for his absurd theory of "combining two into one" in open opposition to Chairman Mao's concept of "one divides into two." Yang alleged that the exploiting and exploited classes can be combined into one, that the bourgeoisie and the proletariat can be combined into one and can coexist peacefully without struggle. All this nonsense made me so angry that my lungs seemed to explode. Filled with burning class hatred, I used my hand, which was accustomed to wielding a hammer, to wield the pen and write an article criticizing and repudiating Yang Hsien-chen. I also wrote an article criticizing and repudiating the reactionary bourgeois views of Feng Ting.

The struggles against Yang Hsien-chen and Feng Ting enabled me to see with my own eyes that all bourgeois "authorities" were paper tigers before the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, before the worker, peasant and soldier masses armed with Mao Tse-tung's great thought. They could all be refuted, overthrown and completely discredited and knocked down so that they can never rise up again, no matter how great their fame and how high their "prestige."

An unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution is now developing victoriously throughout the country. It has won victory after victory, and dragged out a handful of Rightists who are opposed to the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. From my personal experience, I have come to the deep understanding that we revolutionary people are one with the Party and Chairman Mao; we would have lost every thing without the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, and Chairman Mao is the great helmsman of the Chinese and world revolution. The growth of everything depends on the sun, and Chairman Mao is the reddest red sun in our hearts. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the root of life for the revolution. The more the enemy opposes and fears Mao Tse-tung's thought, the more ardently we worker, peasant and soldier masses love it, and the more diligently we will study it. We will creatively study and apply it especially in the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, studying and applying it in the midst of struggle. We will successfully grasp this sharp weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought and struggle against the class enemies. We will carry on the struggle until those persons who are in authority and taking the capitalist road are refuted, overthrown

and completely discredited, so that they can never rise again.

Take Mao Tse-tung's Thought as the Guide, Go In for Technical Innovations in a Big Way

In 1953, after I had been at work for four months, and being technically unskilled I still had a hard time fulfilling my daily quota; and even though I went to work early and left late and worked as hard as I could, it did not solve the problem. A veteran worker, Li Yu-shu, pointed out that there were two causes for my low efficiency: I was too slow at mounting the work pieces, and I spent too much time picking them out from the chips. He told me to use my head and try to get the knack of doing these things instead of using sheer physical power.

I did as he told me. I mulled over what he said all day, trying to become faster at mounting the work pieces and thought about how to get them to separate from the chips by themselves. I thought about it at work, in the dormitory and even as I walked along the road. Later, the action of the spring that closes the dining-room door and the builders sifting gravel gave me an idea. I talked it over with Li Yu-shu and another veteran worker, Sung Tien-wu, and with their help made a semi-automatic clamp and a gadget to automatically separate the work pieces from the chips. These two devices boosted productivity 80 per cent and enabled the annual quota to be fulfilled 118 days ahead of schedule.

This whetted my appetite for technical innovations and after that I always looked for simpler and better ways to work. I went over this machine and that machine and thought of how to put right whatever faults I found in them. Because of the Party's leadership and the help of veteran workers more than 170 technical innovations were devised from 1953 to 1957.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Chukeh Liang the master mind." That's right! Only with organization can the wisdom of the collective be given full play and socialist construction speeded up.

When I told our Party branch about such ideas they supported me. When I talked it over with veteran workers one of them quietly told me: "Feng-ying, have you thought about this? Who will get the credit for anything that results from organized efforts at technical innovations? How are you going to get yourself elected model worker next year?" Model worker or not, I told him, meant nothing as long as it benefits the Party's cause. A Communist cannot put his own interests first. He agreed with me. On March 6, 1958, three of us got together to form a spare-time technical innovation group. Later, this group was followed by two others and these grew into a spare-time red and expert technical innovation brigade.

In order that a common ideology, that is, Mao Tse-tung's thought, should predominate in all the work of the red and expert brigade the practice of studying Chairman Mao's works was instituted. In these last

few years we have been studying them according to the principle of "studying Chairman Mao's works with certain problems in mind, studying and applying them in a creative way, combining study with application, and studying first what is needed most so as to gain prompt results." Because our study was closely linked with ideological remoulding and with guiding our work, the more we studied the more we liked studying, and the more we studied the more we were of one mind and the clearer our minds became.

Chairman Mao's writings have become the prime necessity for many of us. They have given us boundless strength and wisdom. In the last few years, with Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and prominence given to politics and with politics guiding production and technical skill, more than 700 technical innovations have been realized.

Putting Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Life

Chairman Mao has said: "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution. . . ." And "Some comrades do not like to think much about difficulties. But difficulties are facts; we must recognize as many difficulties as there are and should not adopt a 'policy of non-recognition.' We must recognize difficulties, analyse them and combat them." Three problems which women comrades frequently meet up with in the course of their advance along the revolutionary road are love, marriage and children. I followed Chairman Mao's instructions and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of life, established the idea of putting the interests of the revolution first, broke with the old and establish the new, overcame difficulties and made continual progress.

After I met my husband Lu Chi-chang, concrete problems came up. I often thought, Chairman Mao teaches us that our youth is most precious, it is a period of physical growth, accumulating knowledge and setting the groundwork. As a Communist, who should look upon the interests of the revolution as his very life, I could not let love affect my work and studies. In this, Lu Chi-chang, who is also a Communist, fully agreed.

Once, before we were married, we made a date to see a film together. When a crucial problem suddenly came up in production I became so absorbed in improving a technique to break through this problem that I completely forgot about our date. Comrade Lu Chi-chang waited and waited outside the cinema for me and when the show started and I had not come he became worried and bicycled over to my house where he saw me working on a model. Without a word, he joined me in my work.

That was how our four-year courtship passed. Although we did not often go out strolling together and did not talk sweet nothings, our love was not affected. On the contrary this made our love for each other greater and helped us to get to know each other better.

After we got married, a host of other problems appeared — buying food, cooking, sewing and so forth. I realized what running a home meant, and how much bigger the responsibilities of a wife were than those of the husband. With bigger responsibilities, what was to be done? Chairman Mao teaches us that the human factor is decisive. My husband and I talked the matter over and together we drew up a four-point plan:

1. We must help each other and study Chairman Mao's works in a planned way,
2. We must both share the household work and not let it be a burden on us,
3. We must plan our spending, be frugal and diligent and bank what we save so as to aid the building up of our country,
4. We must plan our family, continuously make revolution and advance.

We have persisted in these four points right up to today. With a common understanding and these specific four points, household chores have become a minor matter. When crucial problems appear in production I think up ways to make technical innovations and make models. Sometimes in the course of making technical innovations we forget to put soda into the dough, forget to put salt in our cooking and even forget our meals entirely. But we are happy, family life has not hampered us.

We have two children. After the birth of my first baby and my maternity leave was about up, I did not want to breast feed my child when I went back to work. When I was talking it over with my husband about letting the grandmother bottle feed the baby she said: "You are funny! You can feed the baby yourself, yet you won't. You think of making technical innovations at the expense of your baby." I saw that she was not happy with this arrangement so I put it to her this way: If I breast fed the baby, it would mean a couple of hours off work each day, and over a year it would mean three months off work. If you helped, it would mean that you're taking part in socialist construction. She said, "Am I taking part in socialist construction when I look after the baby?" "Of course," I replied. "We all are. It's only a matter of division of labour." "All right, I'll feed the child milk and he will grow up to be like you and as sturdy as an ox!" Thus our two children were brought up by their grandmother.

But there were other things which vexed me, especially when we had the two children. As soon as I got home, they would tie me down. They'd want to do whatever I did. If I read, they would want to read, and read the same book. They'd cry and make a fuss if I refused.

To solve this problem of the children, I began to observe their habits. I found that they liked looking at books with pictures and people, so I bought them some. This helped the children to develop the habit of reading gradually and solved my difficulty in studying.

* * *

Through constant study of Chairman Mao's works over the past ten or so years I have come to realize profoundly how rich and how inexhaustible Mao Tse-tung's thought is.

In order to better use Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct my actions I often commit to memory some of Chairman Mao's words, linking them up to my own thinking and actions and using them as a guide to my thoughts and actions. When I come across a problem I would recall what Chairman Mao has to say about it and how I should go about it. In this way, I have a clear direction. I have put these viewpoints down under ten remembers:

Remember "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends?" when I am faced with major questions of right and wrong.

Remember "Serve the people wholeheartedly" when contradictions arise between one's own interests and the interests of the collective.

Remember "Combat Liberalism" when I feel discipline slackening.

When I am criticized, remember "Correct mistakes if you have committed them and guard against them if you have not."

When I have achieved something remember "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind."

When I am faced with a difficulty, remember "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

When there are seemingly insoluble work problems remember "Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Chukeh Liang the master mind."

When I meet with setbacks or defeats I must remember "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and "Carry the Revolution Through to the End."

When I see others in difficulty I must remember "Utter devotion to others without any thought of self."

When helping less advanced comrades I must remember "One divides into two."

Recently Comrade Lin Piao issued a call to push the mass movement of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works to a new stage. We must resolutely respond to Comrade Lin Piao's great call, conscientiously and diligently study Chairman Mao's works, study a sentence and apply it, study it every day and use it and apply it every day, study it and apply it throughout our lives, and turn our factories, turn our whole country into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Not only must we study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well but also educate our children and grandchildren to study and apply it well. We must certainly hand Mao Tse-tung's thought down through the generations, let our children, grandchildren and the generations following them be revolutionary and faithful to Mao Tse-tung's thought for ever!

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Guides Advance Of World's Revolutionary People

The revolutionary people of the world love studying Chairman Mao's works. They regard Mao Tse-tung's thought as the world proletariat's most precious treasure. They eagerly study Chairman Mao's works for the truth, to draw strength from them and to find the main orientation of their struggle. Here are some examples of people in different countries who are eagerly studying Chairman Mao's works. — Ed.

Love for Chairman Mao Has Become Rooted In Our Hearts

The Albanian people have boundless love for the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and are most enthusiastic in studying Chairman Mao's works. The Vlore Regional Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour is an example of this. Besides studying Comrade Hoxha's works, this committee's cadres attach great importance to the study of Chairman Mao's works and they actively lead the masses in this. This year, many activists have emerged among them in the course of these studies. Dhimitri, propaganda worker of this regional committee, is the popularly acknowledged model in studying the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. In the last two or three years he has studied all of these works in the Albanian editions and made detailed notes. He has prepared a long lecture and made many reports on the study of Chairman Mao's works and the history of the Chinese revolution which have been warmly welcomed by everyone. Dhimitri told a Hsinhua News Agency correspondent: "My boundless love for the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao led me to study and publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought," and that "I study Mao Tse-tung's teachings not merely for theory but to raise my political consciousness and improve my work."

He said: "Through my study, I have come to realize deeply that Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a great Marxist-Leninist who has enriched and developed Marxist-Leninist theories in the light of the concrete conditions of his own country and of our time." "In accordance with the teachings of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Hoxha, our ardent love for the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung has become rooted in our hearts," he declared.

To publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought broadly, the Vlore Regional Party Committee since last year has

given over 20 lectures on the history of the Chinese revolution based on the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. More than 3,000 people attended these lectures and after each lecture the speaker recommended relevant articles in the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* for the audience to study.

Chairman Mao's Works Are Priceless

The Vietnamese people love Chairman Mao's works greatly. Chairman Mao's works have already spread to all parts of Vietnam. According to a responsible official of the Vietnam Central Books and Periodicals Distribution Company, the demand for many of Chairman Mao's works far exceeds the supply and repeated reprints have to be made upon readers' request. *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* had been reprinted seven and eight times respectively up to July this year.

Many Vietnamese comrades say that they love studying Chairman Mao's works because they are Marxist-Leninist classics, rich in content and easy to understand. A provincial secretary of the Vietnam Workers' Party enthusiastically told a Hsinhua correspondent that at the time he was re-studying Chairman Mao's *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* and other works. He said that he had always persevered in regularly studying Chairman Mao's works and that the more he studied the deeper his understanding became and the greater his knowledge. He declared: "Whenever I come across a problem in my work, I go and study Chairman Mao's works and after studying them I find the way to solve my problem."

The heroic army and people of Vietnam, who have personal fighting experience in defeating U.S. imperialism, warmly acclaim, in particular, the brilliance and correctness of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war and his thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. They said that the great victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation is also a great victory for Chairman Mao's thought on people's war. A seasoned regiment commander of the People's Army told the Hsinhua correspondent: "Our South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, by applying Chairman Mao's thought on military affairs and his principles on tactics, fighting at close quarters, fighting at night and concentrating our forces to wipe out the

enemy, have defeated the U.S. aggressor troops who are armed with the latest equipment. In the north we have mobilized the whole people to defend against air attacks, and with inferior weapons have shot down more than 1,400 U.S. pirate aircraft. This has made us understand even more deeply that Chairman Mao's great thought on military affairs is invincible."

A colonel in the People's Army said that he has been regularly studying Chairman Mao's works, especially his military writings. He said: "Chairman Mao's theses on the people's army, people's war and imperialism and all reactionaries being paper tigers are incomparably brilliant and correct." A teacher in Hoa Binh Province, while talking about what he had learnt in studying Chairman Mao's works, said: "Chairman Mao's works are priceless. Whoever wants to really understand Marxism-Leninism must study Chairman Mao's works." An old worker at the well-known Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex told the Hsinhua correspondent that he loved studying Chairman Mao's works because "Chairman Mao's works are a summing-up of Marxist-Leninist theories and the revolutionary experience of the people of various countries in the world." An ordinary agricultural co-op member in Nam Ha Province, while telling the Hsinhua correspondent of his boundless love for Chairman Mao's works, said: "When I got a set of Chairman Mao's works, I felt that I had a priceless treasure."

Firm Faith in Chairman Mao

The Cuban people warmly love Chairman Mao. When meeting their Chinese comrades, many of the Cuban working people stick up their thumbs and say "Mao Tse-tung!" as an expression of their infinite respect for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people. In most explicit terms they also express the warm love of the Cuban working class for Chairman Mao. One building worker said: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung is absolutely correct and he stands firmest of all. He has absorbed the wisdom of not only the Chinese people but also of the other working people of the world. He has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao is the worthy leader of world revolution." He added: "Chairman Mao is always with the people; he has faith in the masses and has succeeded in uniting the 700 million Chinese people. The people of China are truly fortunate to have this wise leader."

Chairman Mao's writings are very popular with Cuban workers. A considerable number of Cubans have read the fourth volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* and his other principal writings. A young motor repair worker said that he had read Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* once before and recently he re-read that great article twice. "The more I read it, the more impressed I am by the richness and correctness of its

content. It has strengthened my faith in Chairman Mao," he said.

A teacher said: "We Cubans have a keen interest in Chairman Mao's works. It is a great happiness to obtain a volume of his selected works." A cultural worker said: "I've been reading Chairman Mao's writings for a long time. I'm fascinated by them. They are so penetrating and correct. They are monumental."

Many Cuban people are not satisfied with having only the fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* in Spanish. Whenever they see Chinese comrades they always ask: "When will the first three volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* be published in Spanish?"

A Cuban friend said: "The introduction of part of Chairman Mao's works into Cuba has made a great contribution to this country. Mao Tse-tung's thought has struck deep roots in the hearts of the broad masses of the Cuban people. This is something which no force can eradicate."

Chairman Mao's Voice Resounds

*The sun rises in the east
and Chairman Mao's voice resounds.*

*The people all over the world praise Chairman Mao
in song,*

In song they praise the Communist Party of China.

This is the latest poem by an amateur writer in Mongolia, which expresses the boundless love the revolutionary masses of Mongolia have for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The revolutionary masses of Mongolia highly praise the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. They are studying Chairman Mao's works in earnest. One cadre said: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism. This is where his greatness lies. I will study the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* well."

A member of the Mongolian cultural circles said: "Chairman Mao is the leader of the world revolution in the present era. The hearts of all the revolutionary people and genuine Communists of the world are turning towards Peking, because what the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao are upholding is the truth." A Mongolian friend in a construction unit said: "After Stalin's death, the international communist movement is led by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The Chinese Communist Party has timely shouldered the internationalist duty forsaken by the leading group of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has made meritorious contributions not only to the Chinese people but also to the working people all over the world." Among the Mongolian workers, herdsmen and cadres the following sayings are widespread: Chair-

man Mao is the living Lenin. Chairman Mao is the world's greatest theoretician.

Study Chairman Mao's Works All One's Life

The Art Troupe of the Neo Lao Haksat toured China for six months from March to the first week of October. The moment they set foot on Chinese soil they very much hoped to get a copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Many were so grateful they wept when they received a copy of this book. Some burst out singing *The East Is Red* and some jumped with joy, shouting "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long life to Chairman Mao!" Holding up his copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, one actor said: "Chairman Mao's writings are precious revolutionary works. We must study them well and try to be Chairman Mao's worthy pupils."

It was a pity that the copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* they had were in Chinese, which they did not understand. They asked the Chinese comrades to translate passages into Laotian and wrote them up in posters and pasted them on the wall in their hotel. After that members of the troupe copied down these passages. They got up early and stayed up late to do the copying; some forgot their meals and some carried on despite illness. One troupe member, only 12 years old, was no exception; he neatly copied down a full notebook.

The troupe, which was born in the raging flames of war, found the thought of Mao Tse-tung very inspiring. Many members said Chairman Mao's words struck the right chord in their hearts. They said they would act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and identify themselves with the Laotian peasants and soldiers, learn from them, understand them

in order to serve them better. Khamma Phoukong, leader of the art troupe, said: "We must arm our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought and take it as the guide for our revolutionary action."

Thaochouang, a member of the troupe, found some great changes in his thinking after studying Chairman Mao's works. He said: "Chairman Mao's works have enabled me to see clearly the way ahead and how a revolutionary should conduct himself. I must regard studying Chairman Mao's works as my first duty, heed Chairman Mao's words and serve the people."

Vilayvanh, a singer, wrote in the fly-leaf of her *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*: "Study Chairman Mao's works all one's life, follow the revolutionary road all one's life and keep on remoulding one's ideology and serving the people all one's life."

Pasent, deputy leader of the troupe, when speaking on how Chairman Mao's ideas on literature and art have guided the artists of the Neo Lao Haksat on their way forward, quoted a passage from **Chairman Mao's works**: "Our purpose is to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind." Pasent said the teachings of Chairman Mao had helped them understand that literature and art must meet the demands of the labouring people still in distress, serve the revolution and serve politics. The Laotian people, he said, are being subjected to brutal suppression by U.S. imperialism. The weapon of literature and art must be used to stimulate the militant spirit of the people and fighters in order to defeat the aggressors.

(Continued from p. 11.)

we. Our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms." Comrade Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings and Comrade Enver Hoxha's recent high appraisal of Sino-Albanian friendship have raised the friendship and unity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples to a still higher stage.

Premier Chou concluded his speech by saying:

We are deeply convinced that no matter what happens in the world in future, our two Parties, two countries and two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together. Let us jointly hold aloft the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism, unite with all those in the world who oppose imperialism and colonialism, firmly support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations and carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism

and its lackeys through to the end. Let us unite with all the Marxist-Leninists in the world and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre. And let us bring about a new upsurge in the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and the world's people.

Over 1,000 people from all walks of life in Peking held a big rally on November 28 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of Albania's liberation. Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, attended. Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Petro Dode, Head of the Delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association, spoke at the rally.

Comrade Kang Sheng Fetes Comrade Nunes

Ray Nunes, Member of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party, arrived in Peking on the evening of November 23. He had come on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party after attending the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and the 25th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Party.

Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and gave a banquet in honour of Comrade Nunes on the evening of November 27.

Premier Chou Greets Independence of Barbados

Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, sent a telegram on November 29 to Errol Barrow, Premier of Barbados, congratulating the Government and people of Barbados on the proclamation of its independence. Premier Chou wished the people of Barbados new successes in combating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and building their country.

[Barbados is an island in the West Indies]

Afro-Asian People's Anti- Imperialist Cartoon Exhibition

The Afro-Asian People's Anti-Imperialist Cartoon Exhibition, which reflects the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the Asian and African people, opened in Peking on November 24.

Sponsored by the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, the exhibition contained over 180 cartoons by revolutionary cartoonists and journalists from 22 countries and regions on the two continents.

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the A.A.J.A., and Wang Min-chao, Acting President of the All-China Journalists' Association, spoke at the opening ceremony.

Djawoto pointed out that the exhibition was of great historic significance, being held in Peking — the bastion of world revolution. He added: "This exhibition is a militant exhibition, a revolutionary exhibition. Its aim is to serve the revolution of the Afro-Asian people, to serve the patriotic struggle of the people in each country, to serve the struggle of the people for furthering their revolutionary solidarity and to serve the world revolution."

Djawoto said that from the cartoons on exhibit one could see how imperialism, modern revisionism, fascism and reaction were being attacked and ridiculed in Asia and Africa and that the cartoons were further testimony that the Afro-Asian people's anti-imperialist struggle was developing in depth.

Djawoto said: "Our exhibition is taking place in Peking at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution, launched and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself, is on the upsurge. The Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung, armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and motivated by the great proletarian cultural revolution, have achieved and are achieving great successes in all fields." He added that the Chinese people's soaring revolutionary spirit, their great love for Chairman Mao Tse-tung and their high internationalist conscientious spirit all found expression in the works contributed by the Chinese artists.

Wang Min-chao, in his speech, praised the A.A.J.A. for being a progressive, revolutionary and highly militant organization of Asian and African journalists. He said that the A.A.J.A., steadfastly holding high the revolutionary red banner, had made great contributions to the struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world against imperialism headed by the United States, against modern revisionism with the leading group of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, and against reaction in all countries. He also paid tribute to the A.A.J.A.'s Secretariat headed by Djawoto for waging an unremitting struggle in firmly implementing and defending the Afro-Asian journalists' correct line of carrying on the movement for solidarity against imperialism.

Wang Min-chao said that the exhibition, held by the Secretariat of the A.A.J.A. at a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution was in a high tide, raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the revolutionary and militant banner of struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries, and was a powerful inspiration to the Afro-Asian people now waging struggles and a great support to the Chinese people and China's revolution.

Wang Min-chao continued: "We Chinese people will surely not fail the expectations of the revolutionary people of the world. We will certainly carry the great cultural revolution through to the end so as to support and aid the revolutionary struggles of the world's oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in a more powerful way and fulfil our bounden great proletarian internationalist obligation."

Wang Min-chao noted that more and more Afro-Asian cartoonists had come to understand that only by

mastering and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought could they turn cartoons — a form of art — into a powerful weapon to rally and educate the people and to attack and annihilate the enemy. He added that, in mercilessly repudiating and exposing the imperialists, modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all countries, the cartoonists had through their works greatly inspired the fighting will of the revolutionary people in Asia and Africa and raised their morale while puncturing the enemy's arrogance.

Second Group of Persecuted Chinese Return Home From Indonesia

The second group of persecuted Chinese nationals from Indonesia, totalling 1,076, returned to Chankiang on November 28 aboard the *S.S. Kuang Hua*. About 10,000 workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres in Chankiang and revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards from all over the country, beating gongs and drums and singing revolutionary songs, lined the streets from the harbour to the building where the returnees were to be put up to give these patriotic Chinese, who feared no sacrifice and dared to struggle against the Indonesian reactionaries, a rousing welcome.

The persecuted Chinese left Port Belawan, Medan, on November 20. The day they boarded the steamship, about 1,000 Indonesians and overseas Chinese overcame the obstacles put up by the Indonesian Right-wing armymen and swarmed on to the wharf through a side gate to give the returnees a hearty send-off. Foreign ships at anchor near the *S.S. Kuang Hua* flew the Chinese five-star red flag and streamers with slogans as a salute to the victimized Chinese who had struggled heroically against the Indonesian reactionaries. Together, the well-wishers, the persecuted Chinese and the ship's crew cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!"

Mostly working people, the returnees in this second group were from about a dozen localities in the

Atjeh area of Sumatra. Robbed of their property and humiliated by the Indonesian reactionaries in the places where they lived, they were later sent to a place resembling a concentration camp in Medan where they suffered extremely inhuman treatment. Many women among them had lost their husbands while others had lost their children as a result of the atrocities committed by the Indonesian hooligans. When these Chinese, who had been wantonly victimized by the Indonesian reactionaries, boarded the ship, the crew and the personnel sent by the Chinese Government to bring them home gave them their warmest regards. As they met their compatriots on board, the first words of many of the returnees were: "We are very grateful to Chairman Mao! We are very grateful to the people of the motherland!"

In the group were 41 young people who had been imprisoned for 40 days after their unwarranted arrest by the Medan army authorities on October 10. Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and filled with deep love for Chairman Mao and the motherland, this group of fighting youth waged a resolute struggle in prison against the Indonesian reactionaries. After the Chinese Government had made repeated representations and as a result of their heroic struggle, the Indonesian authorities were forced to declare them innocent and release them on November 18. To express their boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao and their infinite loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought, these young people had embroidered a red flag with the words "Long live Chairman Mao" while they were in prison. They also made a big star, with Chairman Mao's portrait in the centre and 41 little red stars around the edges. They brought these back with them as gifts for their respected and beloved Chairman Mao.

Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association Delegation Sabotages Friendly Relations

The delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association led by Victor Vasilievich Mayevsky, a

Pravda commentator, arrived in China on November 2 to attend the Chinese people's celebrations of the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and for a friendly visit in accordance with the 1966 co-operation plan between the friendship associations of both countries. During its stay in China, however, the delegation took an extremely unfriendly attitude and sabotaged the traditional friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union. The sudden cutting short of its visit, in particular, has created a most undesirable precedent in the relations between members of the friendship associations of the two countries.

The delegation visited Peking, Shanghai, Kwangchow and other places; it had extensive contacts with people of various circles and was accorded a warm and friendly reception. But Mayevsky made malicious provocations, brazenly intervened in China's internal affairs and attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution on many occasions when he met responsible members of local Sino-Soviet friendship associations or reception departments and the masses and Red Guards in the course of his visit. On each occasion, his attacks were sternly repudiated by the Chinese masses on the spot.

For the sake of the friendship between the people of the two countries, the Chinese side continued to accord the delegation hospitality despite its many provocations. But on November 15, when the delegation was visiting the Chinese export commodities fair in Kwangchow, Mayevsky again made provocations on some pretext and distorted and attacked China's foreign trade policy. When a member of the Chinese staff tried to explain, Mayevsky abruptly and unwarrantedly produced a statement announcing the cutting short of the delegation's visit. The following day, when the delegation returned to Peking, Mayevsky twisted the facts, again produced his statement and refused to go ahead with the arrangements made by the Chinese side for continuing the visit. The delegation left by plane for home on November 18.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIETNAM

Pummelling U.S. Aggressors

All over south Vietnam, the liberation forces and people took the offensive and scored many brilliant successes in the first half of November. According to a communique released by the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, they put out of action over 3,000 enemy troops, mostly Americans, in a number of major battles in Tay Ninh, Saigon, Gia Dinh, Tan An, Cho Lon, the Plain of Reeds, Vinh Long, Binh Dinh and Kon Tum. Two entire U.S. battalions, one puppet battalion and six puppet companies were among the enemy troops destroyed as fighting units. Two other U.S. battalions and eight puppet companies suffered heavy losses. The liberation forces also downed, damaged or destroyed over 40 enemy aircraft.

Starting from November 3, the liberation forces intercepted U.S. troops on a "mopping up" operation in heavily jungled land in Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Saigon. Using their network of criss-crossing tunnels to full advantage, the libera-

tion forces took the enemy by surprise. On November 3 alone, they put out of action some 1,600 enemy troops and, on the following day, wiped out one U.S. battalion, routed two others and inflicted heavy casualties on several U.S. companies.

On November 12, the liberation forces dealt another heavy blow to the U.S. 4th Infantry Division and puppet forces northwest of Plei Djereng, Kon Tum Province, in central South Vietnam. Scoring a major victory, they wiped out one U.S. infantry battalion, an artillery battery and a company of puppet rangers.

Meanwhile, the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division was badly mauled in Binh Dinh Province and suffered heavy casualties. The U.S. marines were hit hard time and again in Da Nang and Quang Tri Province. The 173rd and 101st Airborne Brigades fared no better in Tay Ninh and Phu Yen Provinces.

The U.S. aggressors will never give up their ambitions until they meet their end. Concentrating more than 400,000 U.S. and satellite troops and about 500,000 puppet troops in south Vietnam, the Johnson Administration was out to launch a "dry season strategic counter-offensive." But the aggressors were dealt a stunning blow right at the start. On the Tay Ninh battlefield alone, they had to throw in almost all their available reserves in east Nam Bo totalling about 30,000 men.

AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

U.S. "Two Chinas" Scheme

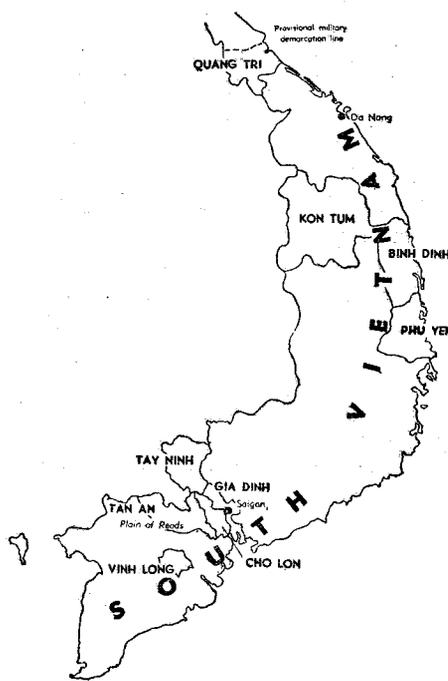
The "three-point plan" put forward by Canadian Foreign Minister Martin on November 23 during the U.N. General Assembly debate on the so-called China representation question is a preposterous proposal. It is the most undisguised scheme in the service of the U.S. "two Chinas" conspiracy so far presented in the United Nations.

This "plan" absurdly calls for the "participation" of the lawful representative of the Chinese people and the "representative" of the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique "in the General Assembly," each as separate "member" "representing a territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction" and with the former "participating in the Security Council as a permanent member."

Martin, as U.S. news reports revealed, had consulted secretly with the U.S. Government before he produced this "plan," and had "sought in consultations in Moscow, Rome and through diplomatic contacts in Washington, Tokyo and elsewhere to enlist support."

The current U.N. General Assembly debate on the restoration of China's lawful rights is taking place under conditions in which China's international prestige and influence are higher than ever and when world demand for the restoration to China of its lawful rights in the United Nations has become ever stronger. Before the debate began on November 18, 11 countries—Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Congo (B), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rumania and Syria—jointly tabled a resolution which calls upon the General Assembly to "restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only representatives of China to the United Nations" and to expel Chiang Kai-shek "representatives" from the U.N. After that, representatives of many countries spoke at the General Assembly calling for the expulsion of the Chiang elements and opposing the U.S. imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas."

Faced with this situation, the U.S. at first got a handful of its vassal states like Japan and Thailand to present once again a so-called "important question" resolution requiring a two-thirds majority vote. Then through Italy and some other countries, it put forward a suggestion to form a "committee" to "study" the "China representation question." Next followed the "three-point plan." All these served the U.S. "two Chinas" scheme the ultimate



aim of which is to legalize its forcible occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and to continue to deprive the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the U.N.

The U.N. became a U.S. tool of aggression long ago. The first question for it today is to free itself from U.S. domination and thoroughly rectify its mistakes. China asks no favours from the U.N. No one can take away from China its legitimate rights in the U.N. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory and no one can make the Chinese people waver in their determination to liberate Taiwan. All forms of the "two Chinas" scheme are doomed to bankruptcy.

STUDENT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Like a Prairie Fire

The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement.

—Mao Tse-tung

Like a prairie fire, a students' anti-government movement is sweeping India. It started early last September when Delhi University students launched a struggle against persecution. In big, medium-sized and small cities alike, students everywhere have been on strike and staging demonstrations unprecedented in scale and intensity since the country's independence.

At the outset, students pressed mainly for educational reforms and the scaling down of tuition fees. However, the movement was quickly turned into a fierce political struggle, as a result of the beating up, arrest and slaughter of the demonstrating students by massive numbers of troops and policemen acting on government orders. In many localities, students shouted angrily: "Blood must be repaid with blood." They burnt effigies of the Indian Prime Minister, the President of the Congress Party, government ministers and the chief ministers of various states. They attacked the official residences and demanded the overthrow of the Congress government.

The students have answered the government's bloody suppression with violence. On November 5, in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, several thousand of them used clubs and stones in clashes with the armed police that lasted for more than two hours. They set fire to a power substation. On November 2 at Visakhapatnam port, Andhra, they damaged a transmitter of an All-India Radio relay station, forcing it off the air. The Government hurriedly airlifted troops to this port to suppress the students. Despite their arrival, 3,000 people held a demonstration at Vizianagaram near Visakhapatnam, attacked a police station there and demanded the release of those arrested. In some areas, the students seized rifles from the police.

From its very beginning the students' struggle has won widespread support from the people of various strata. And it is giving great impetus to the development of the Indian people's struggle. In Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, teachers, students, and their parents have jointly protested against the government's violent suppression. The struggle of the students of Lucknow University in Uttar Pradesh had not only the statewide support of teachers and students, but also of other citizens who joined in resisting the police suppression. Workers and shopkeepers in many cities went on strike in protest against the government outrages.

The upsurge of the student struggle is part of the high tide of the Indian people's struggle. It reflects the sharpening of class struggle in India and the people's growing resistance to the Congress government which is carrying out ruthless exploitation and harsh suppression of the people and selling out national interests by licking the boots of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists.

CHINESE EXHIBITION IN JAPAN

Sato Government Connives At Sabotage

The Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition which opened in Nagoya on November 19 was warmly welcomed by the Japanese people, half a million of whom passed through it

in the first four days. However, with the connivance of the Sato government, hooligans of Japanese Right-wing organizations broke into the exhibition ground and tried to sabotage and obstruct it.

In the afternoon of November 22, more than 200 Right-wing thugs appeared in trucks. Through loudspeakers, they wantonly vilified China and the Chinese leaders. On the trucks were written the slogans "smash the exhibition of the Chinese communists." These thugs held up the publicity car of the Japanese national co-operation association for the Chinese exhibition. They smashed its windows, wrecked the loudspeaker, beat up the driver and a member of the association who was with him. All this was done in the presence of large numbers of police sent by the Japanese authorities. They made no arrests but connived at the trouble-making.

On the other hand, Japanese friends and visitors, some of whom came from Tokyo, Osaka and other parts of the country, displayed noble courage. They formed a wall of defence in front of the exhibition site and angrily shouted slogans which frightened away the hooligans.

That evening, another group of hooligans arrived to make trouble. Their publicity van circled the site while they shouted violent anti-China insults. The police again took no action to stop them, but used brute force against the exhibition staff and their friends. One young overseas Chinese was injured and two interpreters of the Chinese delegation were clubbed.

The spokesman of the Chinese delegation who received Japanese pressmen that evening lodged a strong protest with the Sato government, demanding that it severely punish the culprits and ensure that similar incidents do not take place again. He pointed out that the exhibition was being held in accordance with the agreement signed between Chinese and Japanese trading organizations to enhance understanding and develop friendship between the two peoples and to promote trade on a non-governmental basis.

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