

# PEKING REVIEW

8

February 17, 1967

## IN MEMORY OF NORMAN BETHUNE

MAO TSE-TUNG

December 21, 1939

### Peking Rally of Revolutionary Rebels Condemns Soviet Revisionists' Fascist Atrocities

1. Comrade Chen Yi's speech.
2. News roundup.

### *Basic Experience of Heilungkiang Red Rebels in the Struggle to Seize Power*

北  
京  
周  
報

# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people.

"In Memory of Norman Bethune"

\* \* \*

We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new.

"Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China"

\* \* \*

Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law.

"Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle"



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



# IN MEMORY OF NORMAN BETHUNE

MAO TSE-TUNG

December 21, 1939

COMRADE Norman Bethune,<sup>1</sup> a member of the Communist Party of Canada, was around fifty when he was sent by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States to China; he made light of travelling thousands of miles to help us in our War of Resistance Against Japan. He arrived in Yen-an in the spring of last year, went to work in the Wutai Mountains, and to our great sorrow died a martyr at his post. What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn. Leninism teaches that the world revolution can only succeed if the proletariat of the capitalist countries supports the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies supports that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries.<sup>2</sup> Comrade Bethune put this Leninist line into practice. We Chinese Communists must also follow this line in our practice. We must unite with the proletariat of all the capitalist countries, with the proletariat of Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and all other capitalist countries, before it is possible to overthrow imperialism, to liberate our nation and people, and to liberate the other nations and peoples of the world. This is our internationalism, the internationalism with which we oppose both narrow nationalism and narrow patriotism.

Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him. There are not a few people who are irresponsible in their work, preferring the light to the heavy, shoving the heavy loads on to others and choosing the easy ones for themselves. At every turn they think of themselves before others. When they make some small contribution, they swell with pride and brag about it for fear that others will not know. They feel no warmth towards comrades and

the people but are cold, indifferent and apathetic. In fact such people are not Communists, or at least cannot be counted as true Communists. No one who returned from the front failed to express admiration for Bethune whenever his name was mentioned, and none remained unmoved by his spirit. In the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, no soldier or civilian was unmoved who had been treated by Dr. Bethune or had seen how he worked. Every Communist must learn this true communist spirit from Comrade Bethune.

Comrade Bethune was a doctor, the art of healing was his profession and he was constantly perfecting his skill, which stood very high in the Eighth Route Army's medical service. His example is an excellent lesson for those people who wish to change their work the moment they see something different and for those who despise technical work as of no consequence or as promising no future.

Comrade Bethune and I met only once. Afterwards he wrote me many letters. But I was busy, and I wrote him only one letter and do not even know if he ever received it. I am deeply grieved over his death. Now we are all commemorating him, which shows how profoundly his spirit inspires everyone. We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people.

---

<sup>1</sup>The distinguished surgeon Norman Bethune was a member of the Canadian Communist Party. In 1936 when the German and Italian fascist bandits invaded Spain, he went to the front and worked for the anti-fascist Spanish people. In order to help the Chinese people in their War of Resistance Against Japan, he came to China at the head of a medical team and arrived in Yen-an in the spring of 1938. Soon after he went to the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area. Imbued with ardent internationalism and the great communist spirit, he served the army and the people of the

Liberated Areas for nearly two years. He contracted blood poisoning while operating on wounded soldiers and died in Tanghsien, Hopei, on November 12, 1939.

<sup>2</sup>See J.V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism", *Problems of Leninism*, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, 1954, pp. 70-79.

---

In the great proletarian cultural revolution — a revolution which is shaking the nation and the whole world, there has been an unprecedented new upsurge in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works among the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the hundreds of millions of the revolutionary masses of China. Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao not long ago called on the whole army to study Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*). He said: "We must study the 'three constantly read' articles' as maxims. These must be studied at all levels. We must apply what we study so as to revolutionize our thinking." Warmly responding to this call, the revolutionary masses are diligently studying and applying these three brilliant works, making great efforts to remould their thinking, destroying self-interest and promoting devotion to the public interest, and revolutionize themselves to the very depths of their souls.

In response to requests from many of our readers, we are publishing Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles." We are also carrying comments on them and other material to assist in their study. *Serve the People* appeared in *Peking Review*, No. 2, 1967. — P.R. Ed.

---

## Study "In Memory of Norman Bethune"

The following is an abridged version of material compiled and published by the "Jiefangjun Bao" (*Liberation Army Daily*) on December 21, 1966, the 27th anniversary of the original publication of Chairman Mao's article "In Memory of Norman Bethune," as a guide to aid cadres and fighters of P.L.A. companies in the study of this work. — Ed.

**I**n *Memory of Norman Bethune* was written by Chairman Mao on December 21, 1939, not long after the death of Comrade Bethune.

Norman Bethune, an eminent surgeon, was a member of the Canadian Communist Party. In 1936, when the German and Italian fascists invaded Spain, he went to the front to serve the Spanish people's anti-fascist struggle. When the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) broke out in China, he led a medical team which arrived in Yen-an in March or April of 1938. There Chairman Mao received him and had a cordial talk with him. Later he went to the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Military Area and became that area's medical adviser. Under the difficult conditions of war, he shared good days and bad with the cadres and fighters of the Eighth Route Army (predecessor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army) and for nearly two years worked hard and selflessly among the sick and wounded. He had made a glorious contribution to the cause of the Chinese people's liberation. While treating a patient he contracted blood poisoning and died on November 12, 1939, in Tanghsien County, Hopei Province.

Chairman Mao wrote his brilliant work to commemorate this great internationalist fighter.

*In Memory of Norman Bethune* is a great and classic document of communist education. It is an es-

sential course of basic study for every revolutionary in establishing a communist world outlook. Citing the glorious example of Comrade Bethune, this brilliant work profoundly and yet in an easily understandable way explain what is that spirit of internationalism and communism which every proletarian revolutionary fighter should possess. For twenty years and more, this great work has exerted an incalculable influence in educating and inspiring the broad masses of the people and cadres of China. The great thought it contains has nurtured Lei Feng (a communist fighter of the P.L.A. who has died) and many others of Lei Feng's type. **The communist spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and of "absolute selflessness" extolled by Chairman Mao in this article is of tremendous significance for the bringing up of new communist men, for transforming the spiritual outlook of our people and for promoting our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.**

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, Comrade Lin Piao has enjoined us time and again to eradicate self-interest and foster the concept of public interest and establish the communist world outlook of wholehearted devotion to the public interest. The current great proletarian cultural revolution in China, in the last analysis, is a great ideological revolution to eradicate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology and to eradicate self-interest and foster public interest. This great work provides us with a powerful ideological weapon to eradicate self-interest and foster public interest, transform our world outlook and revolutionize our thinking. Each comrade must study this article still better in the course of struggle, eradicate self-interest and foster public interest in a thoroughgoing way, sweep away the filth in the depth

of our souls, speed up the transformation of our world outlook, actively participate in and defend the great proletarian cultural revolution and resolutely carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

In studying this great work, we should pay special attention to grasping the following points:

### **1. Eradicate Self-Interest and Foster Public Interest, Transform Our World Outlook, and Become New Communist Men**

Calling on us to learn from Comrade Bethune, Chairman Mao points out: "We must all learn the spirit of absolute selflessness from him. With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." Chairman Mao has here stated the basic requirement for a revolutionary in becoming a new communist man, that is, he must possess Comrade Bethune's spirit of absolute selflessness and establish the proletarian world outlook of wholehearted devotion to the public interest.

A man's basic, general outlook on the world is his world outlook. Each man has his own world outlook, which directs all his thoughts, words and actions. Chairman Mao says: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental. . . ." A change in world outlook is a change in class stand and class sentiments, a change in the basic attitude towards life, society and all things, a change in the essentials of one's thought. When a man's world outlook changes, a fundamental change necessarily occurs in his thinking and style of work. Every revolutionary must pay the greatest attention to the transformation of his world outlook.

Man's world outlook is the reflection of his social being; it has a class character. Chairman Mao points out: ". . . in the matter of world outlook, however, today there are basically only two schools, the proletarian and the bourgeois. It is one or the other, either the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook." The kernel of the proletarian world outlook is the concept of complete devotion to the public interest, the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, the communist spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. The kernel of the bourgeois world outlook is the concept of self-interest, selfishness, advancing one's own interests at the expense of others; and extreme individualism. Therefore, for us revolutionaries, in seeking to transform our world outlook and revolutionize our thinking, the root question is that of eradicating self-interest and promoting devotion to the public interest, eradicating the bourgeois ideology of individualism and fostering the proletarian ideology of collectivism.

Only when a man completely uproots the bourgeois concept of self-interest and firmly establishes the proletarian concept of devotion to the public interest can he really discard all thought of seeking personal fame

and gain, be afraid of neither hardship nor death, and become utterly devoted to others without any thought of self, serve the people wholly and entirely, and become very useful to the people. A new society needs men of a new type to build it. It is the demand of the socialist age that the people of society be gradually transformed into new communist men. With large numbers of such new people, we can safely resist the corrosion of revisionism and prevent the restoration of capitalism, victoriously complete the socialist revolution and socialist construction and gradually reach communism.

The eradicating of self-interest and the fostering of the public interest in the ideological sphere is a long, hard process of struggle. Such struggle will not cease as long as classes and class struggle exist. Private ownership has been in existence for several thousand years; the concept of self-interest of the exploiting classes which upholds private ownership has the deepest influence over people. It is a stubborn enemy which permeates everything. It may be thoroughly repudiated on one particular question and in one particular form today, but tomorrow it will appear again on another question and in another form. Therefore, the struggle to eradicate self-interest and foster public interest needs to be carried out repeatedly and continually, throughout one's whole life. Each comrade, new or old, of whatever class origin, must wage such a struggle conscientiously.

### **2. Develop the Internationalist Spirit and Regard the World Revolution as One's Own Responsibility**

Chairman Mao teaches us: "What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn." Chairman Mao here explains to us this important point: A communist fighter must be an internationalist and he must make the world revolution his responsibility.

The communist cause is the collective cause of the international proletariat. Only when the whole of mankind is liberated, can the proletariat achieve its own complete liberation. Proletarian revolution means putting an end to imperialism, capitalism and all systems of exploitation throughout the world. This is both a very great and very arduous task. Only when the proletariat and the people of the whole world unite in mutual support and wage a common struggle, can this great cause be carried to completion. A country's revolution depends mainly on the efforts of its own people and on their hard struggles, but support and assistance from the international revolutionary forces are also an indispensable condition. Without support and aid in various forms from those forces, it is impossible for any country to achieve victory in a genuine people's revolution. It is likewise impossible to consolidate victory after it has been won. It was on the

basis of relying on the efforts of its own people and with sympathy and support from the world's peoples that China's revolution won its great victory. **Chairman Mao has said: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people, displaying a profound proletarian internationalist spirit, have consistently given firm support and assistance to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world.**

The modern revisionists with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. at their centre abandon revolution themselves and forbid others to make revolution. Selling out the interests of the revolutionary people, they have ganged up with U.S. imperialism in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the revolution of the world's people. On the question of Vietnam's struggle against U.S. aggression, they pursue a double-faced counter-revolutionary policy of sham support but real betrayal. They have completely betrayed proletarian internationalism, and have become the accomplices and lackeys of U.S. imperialism. Today, revolutionary people all over the world turn their hearts to Peking and to Chairman Mao. In these circumstances, the Chinese people have to undertake still greater internationalist duties. **Chairman Mao has said: "China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a population of 600 million people, and she ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."** Every one of us comrades should fully understand the present international situation and the great task we are shouldering. We should vigorously develop the proletarian internationalist spirit, stand resolutely in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people, firmly support their revolutionary struggles, steadfastly carry the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end and unswervingly carry the world proletarian revolution to completion.

To develop the proletarian internationalist spirit means to link the Chinese revolution with the world revolution, to unify one's efforts to be a revolutionary at home and internationally, and combine patriotism with internationalism. Every one of us comrades must endeavour to revolutionize our thinking in order to do ever better the revolutionary task we are undertaking, constantly achieve new successes and do a better job in our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction so that our country will become more prosperous and stronger with each passing day. This is in the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and also constitutes effective support to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people. Each of us revolutionary fighters must maintain unflinching vigilance, step up preparations against war, be ready at all times to smash any aggression against China by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and make the defence of our motherland impregnable.

The great proletarian cultural revolution now under way in our country aims to eradicate the roots of revisionism and guarantee that our socialist motherland will never change colour but for ever forge ahead victoriously. This is an issue of prime importance affecting the destiny and future of our Party and state as well as those of the world's people. We must resolutely implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, resolutely oppose the bourgeois reactionary line, thoroughly strike down the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

### **3. Develop the Communist Spirit and a Boundless Sense of Responsibility in Work**

**Chairman Mao has said: "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. . . . Every Communist must learn this true communist spirit from Comrade Bethune."**

We are all working in the interests of the people and the revolution. Every achievement we make guided by the brilliant light of Mao Tse-tung's thought is a contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. A boundless sense of responsibility in one's work is therefore demanded of us by the interests of the revolution, and is an important indication of a revolutionary fighter's loyalty to the Party, the people and the revolution.

A boundless sense of responsibility in one's work is the spirit taught us by Chairman Mao, the spirit of serving the people "wholeheartedly," "wholly" and "entirely," the spirit of "being conscientious," of "selflessness, working with all one's energy, wholehearted devotion to public duty, and quiet hard work," the spirit of being "'oxen' for the proletariat and the masses, bending their backs to the task until their dying day." It demands that we work neither for fame nor gain, that we be fearless of hardship or death, keep the whole situation in mind, set ourselves high standards and put exacting demands on ourselves, work diligently, conscientiously and with the greatest care, uphold the truth and correct our mistakes, accomplish all our tasks with greater, faster, better and more economical results, pay attention to summing up our experiences and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing.

**Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Comrade Bethune was a doctor, the art of healing was his profession and he was constantly perfecting his skill. . . ." A boundless sense of responsibility in one's work means to follow the example of Comrade Bethune, to love whatever job one is given and try to be proficient in whatever one does, and work wholeheartedly for the revolution. The revolutionary cause needs all kinds of specialized work. No matter what one's specialty, one must give prominence to politics, be firm in putting politics in**

command and giving first place to political and ideological work, and oppose a purely technical point of view. It is absolutely necessary, under the condition of putting politics in command and ideology to the fore, to work hard to improve and perfect one's professional skill. This is an expression of one's sense of responsibility to the cause of the revolution.

A boundless sense of responsibility in one's work is based on a communist ideology. Only great thinking can give rise to great strength. Only by striving resolutely for the great ideal of communism, linking one's work with the entire cause of the revolution, and wholly merging one's personal interests with those of the revolution, can one achieve a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and revolutionary sense of responsibility, only so can one put all one's energy into one's work. This was precisely what Comrade Bethune did. He said: "My sole desire is to contribute more." Once, after some strenuous work, he said: "I want to give every minute to our important work." He never forgot his work even in his last moments. He said: "I am very worried about the wounded at the front. I must get back to the front when I have the strength to carry on." In his will he suggested to the leadership that "surgical teams be organized immediately for medical aid at the front." His thoughts at that time even turned to such questions as where medicines could be bought at lower prices.

#### **4. Develop the Communist Spirit of Boundless Warm-Heartedness Towards All Comrades And the People**

Comrade Bethune's "boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people" which Chairman Mao praised is another important indication of a revolutionary fighter's communist consciousness.

All our revolutionary comrades are class brothers and we are joined together by the great cause of communism. All that we do is to serve the people. We are all servants of the people. Therefore, we must treat all our comrades and the people with boundless warm-heartedness. Only so can we unite all comrades and the people, bring all positive factors into play and create a great force to fulfil that great and unprecedented historical cause of mankind — communism.

To show boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people means to follow Chairman Mao's teachings: "All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other," that is, "serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses," that is, they "should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about other than about himself," that is, "leave ease and comfort to others and take the heavy loads themselves; . . . [be] the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts." In this respect, Comrade Bethune is a glorious example for us. He has said: "What is the responsibility of a doctor, a nurse, an

orderly? There is only one. That is to make your patients happy and help them to recover their health and strength. You must look after each one of them as if he were your brother or your father — because in truth they really are. They are even closer to you than your brothers or parents — they are your comrades. On all matters they must be placed to the very fore." This was what he said and did. In saving and treating the Eighth Route Army's wounded, he disdained fatigue and danger; in taking care of them, he showed the utmost concern and consideration. Once, at a critical moment when the enemy launched a surprise attack, he stayed on to finish operating on a wounded soldier. He said to a wounded man who advised him to leave quickly: "If we die, we die together. If we live, we live together. I cannot leave you unattended."

Such moving incidents fully show that only when one has established the ideology of proletarian collectivism, putting the interests of the revolution and the people first and ridding oneself of selfishness, is it possible to develop deep class feelings towards all comrades and the people and really share the people's joys and sorrows, to be anxious at a comrade's backwardness and pleased at his progress; to be willing to sacrifice oneself for others and find pleasure in helping others. If a person puts his individual interests above all else and regards them as being of paramount importance, and is always thinking first of how things will affect him, then he cannot have real concern and love for his comrades and the people. These persons are like the people Chairman Mao criticized: "They feel no warmth towards comrades and the people but are cold, indifferent and apathetic." Even if at times such people do show a certain "warmth" towards others, they do so only for their own individual ends and not for the interests of the revolution. Starting from the standpoint of personal interests, the inevitable outcome will be boasting, flattery and touting among comrades, vulgarities which damage the revolutionary organs.

Our boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people comes from the mass viewpoint. Only in the firm belief that "the masses have great creative power" can one love the masses, rely on them, boldly mobilize them, respect their initiative and wholeheartedly welcome the revolutionary mass movement. If a person treats the masses as if they were ignorant and incapable and looks upon himself as a man of wisdom and resourcefulness then he would not only have no boundless warm-heartedness towards the masses but will put himself above the masses acting as a lord and master, monopolizing everything; and when the masses really get mobilized, he will be afraid of them, suppress them and put himself in a position of opposing the masses.

Our boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people is definitely not unprincipled "peace and affection" but is on a principled basis. This basis is Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must show the greatest and most wholehearted concern to those who

# Vice-Premier Lin Piao Greet South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces Unification Day

**Chairman Tran Nam Trung,**

**The Military Commission of the Central Committee  
of the South Vietnam National Front for  
Liberation,**

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces Unification Day, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and all commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend the warmest festival greetings to the heroic people and all comrades-in-arms of the Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam who are fighting in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, have in the past six years fought epic and extremely arduous battles against U.S. imperialist aggression and displayed the infinite might of people's war. No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists have exerted themselves to expand the puppet forces and urged their other stooges to provide them with cannon-fodder, and in spite of the fact that they have come forth to do the fighting themselves and continually escalated the war, they have suffered devastating defeats. The armed forces and people of south Vietnam have grown in strength in the course of the fighting and scored brilliant victories, knocking out 1,050,000 enemy troops and liberating four-fifths of the territory of south Vietnam embracing a population of 10 million. They have brought about an excellent situation in which the countryside is encircling the cities, and they have the initiative firmly in hand, forcing the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies into an impasse and a passive position, open to attack and beset with serious internal and external problems. The

armed forces and people of south Vietnam who have persisted in carrying on a protracted and valiant struggle deserve to be called a heroic people and heroic armed forces.

**Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "Without a people's army the people have nothing."** Now, the armies and people of south Vietnam, by forming a mighty people's revolutionary armed force with their main forces, local forces and guerrilla units, which together merge into an ocean of people's war, have fought and brought about an excellent revolutionary situation. We are fully convinced that the entire people of Vietnam and their armed forces will surely overcome all difficulties and finally drive the U.S. imperialists completely from their soil.

**We solemnly reiterate:** The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are always a mighty backing for the fraternal Vietnamese people. We have long resolved that, in giving you firm support in carrying through to the end the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation, we are prepared to make the greatest national sacrifice.

We wish the people and the Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam ever more and greater victories in their resist-the-U.S.-to-save-the-country struggle to win unification of the fatherland!

**Lin Piao,**

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

February 14, 1967  
Peking

---

really uphold Mao Tse-tung's thought; we must cherish and help them. In regard to problems of non-proletarian thoughts among them, we must use the method of "unity-criticism-unity" to achieve both clarification of ideology and unity among comrades. As for all those who oppose the Party, oppose socialism and oppose

Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must carry out uncompromising struggles against them and resolutely overthrow them. Only so can we consolidate unity among the revolutionary people, steadily expand the revolutionary forces, thoroughly defeat all our class enemies and carry the revolution on from victory to victory.

# Comrade Chen Yi's Speech

## —At the Rally of Revolutionary Rebels of Peking Indignantly Condemning the Soviet Revisionists' Fascist Atrocities

**In vainly attempting to sabotage the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the Soviet Government will only end up in dropping the rock it has lifted on its own feet.**

*Following is a translation of the speech made by Comrade Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, at the rally of the revolutionary rebels of Peking indignantly condemning the Soviet revisionists' fascist atrocities. — Ed.*

**Dear students and comrades from the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle,**

**Comrades-in-arms of the revolutionary rebel groups,**

Greetings to you!

We are holding a rally here today to voice our indignant condemnation of and strong protest against the barbarous atrocities committed by the Soviet revisionist leading clique in sanguinarily suppressing Chinese students and savagely beating up our diplomatic personnel, and to express a warm welcome to our students as well as our comrades from the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union who have come back triumphantly. On behalf of our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, I express the most heartfelt regards to our valiant anti-revisionist fighters and extend to you the militant salute of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

The Soviet revisionist leading clique frantically suppressed the Chinese students who went to lay wreaths at Lenin's Mausoleum and Stalin's tomb, and it directed special agents and thugs to break into the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union to carry out sabotage and looting and savagely beat up the Chinese

diplomatic representative and Embassy personnel. These are fascist atrocities rarely found in the history of world diplomacy and they constitute a grave provocation to the Chinese people. It is likewise a gross insult to the great Soviet people and to the great Lenin that such things should have happened in the homeland of the Great October Revolution!

The Soviet revisionist leading clique consists of a mere handful of renegades from Marxism-Leninism; it is the number one accomplice of U.S. imperialism. By its deeds, it can in no way represent the broad masses of the Soviet people. The Soviet people are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. They want revolution and desire friendship with the Chinese people. In vainly attempting to sabotage the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the Soviet revisionist leading clique will only end up in dropping the rock it has lifted on its own feet.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique is spreading rumours and slanders and turning things upside down in a futile attempt to sow discord in the friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of the rest of the world. But the truth is on our side, and the people of the world have discerning eyes. The scheme of the Soviet revisionist leading clique is doomed to failure.

In its statement of February 5, the Chinese Government raised the strongest and most vehement protest as well as just demands in regard to the fascist atrocities committed by the Soviet revisionist leading clique in trampling on the elementary principles guiding international relations and gravely disrupting Sino-Soviet relations. However, in the past few days, the Soviet Government has continued to take an endless variety of anti-Chinese measures for new provocations against the Chinese people and threatened to take steps further

to sabotage the relations between the two countries. The Chinese people are closely following the development of events. **We must once again sternly warn the Soviet Government: There is a limit to the Chinese people's forbearance. You will definitely come to no good end in continuing to slide down the anti-Chinese road.**

The Soviet revisionist leading clique mortally hates and dreads the great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: "We should support whatever the enemy opposes." We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry on still better the great proletarian cultural revolution and counter the frenzied attacks of Soviet revisionism with new victories in this revolution.

Glorious anti-revisionist fighters!

Undaunted before peril and persevering in struggle in face of the fascist atrocities by the Soviet revisionist leading clique, you have defended the sovereignty and dignity of our great motherland and the great Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. You are worthy sons and daughters of the Chinese people and worthy cadres and students loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Glorious anti-revisionist fighters: Having just triumphantly gone through a severe test in the international class struggle, you have now come back to our motherland, to the side of our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the excellent situation of our great proletarian cultural revolution and in the midst of an upsurge in which the proletarian revolutionaries are

uniting to seize power from those within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. Ahead of you are new fighting tasks. We hope that you will creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works even better, take an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, conscientiously change your own subjective world while changing the objective world, temper yourselves into reliable successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, carry through to the end, together with the revolutionary people of the world, the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, and make still more contributions to the great cause of the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

Finally, let us hail:

Workers of all countries, unite!

Down with U.S. imperialism!

Down with modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre!

Long live the great friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live the great ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman! Long life, long, long life to him!

## Peking Mass Rally of Revolutionary Rebels Condemns Traitors to Lenin

*The Soviet revisionist ruling clique is a teacher by negative example to revolutionary people all over the world. In Moscow, these Soviet revisionists set loose their hatchet men to swoop down savagely on Chinese students passing through the city and to attack the Chinese Embassy, perpetrating fascist atrocities seldom seen in the history of international relations. Fawning on U.S. imperialism, they have signed a treaty with the United States on the so-called peaceful use of outer space and concluded a fishery agreement at the expense of the interests of the Soviet people. They rabidly oppose China because they want to stand in well with U.S. imperialism by their betrayal. This handful of traitors in the Kremlin can sell out Lenin's principles and suppress revolutionary people in exchange for favours from U.S. imperialism, but the latter, with one foot already in the grave, cannot save them from their doom. U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger and so is modern revisionism. A paper tiger plus a paper tiger still adds up to a paper tiger.*

**M**ORE than 100,000 revolutionary rebels and revolutionary people from all walks of life in Peking held a stirring mammoth rally on February 11 at the Peking Workers' Stadium to once again serve a stern warning to the Soviet revisionist ruling clique: The just demands set forth in the Chinese Government's February 5 statement must be fulfilled. Failure to carry

out even a single point will not be tolerated. The Chinese people mean what they say. All reactionaries hostile to China will come to a bad end. In the name of the 700 million Chinese people, the rally, and the protest demonstration following it, proclaimed that the great Chinese people, holding the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought higher than ever, will press



Leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Chou En-lai (3rd. from r.), Chen Po-ta (r.), Kang Sheng (l.), Chen Yi (addressing the rally) and Chiang Ching (2nd. from r.) at the rally

on still more vigorously and successfully with the great proletarian cultural revolution and, with the new victories won in this revolution, repulse the wild attacks of Soviet revisionism. Together with the revolutionary people of the world, they will carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism with U.S. imperialism at the head and against modern revisionism whose centre is the leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Before noon, the 100,000-strong army of revolutionary rebels converged on the Workers' Stadium, decorated with red flags, from all parts of the city. Justifiably angry and in a fighting mood they came to denounce the fascist barbarities of Soviet revisionism. The whole stadium was filled with an air of mighty revolutionary militancy. A huge-sized portrait of Chairman Mao, the reddest, red sun in the hearts of the Chinese people, hung in the centre of the rostrum flanked by the national flag of the Chinese People's Republic and a placard inscribed with a quotation from Chairman Mao's works. All over the stadium were slogans and cartoons denouncing Soviet revisionism. The large attendance consisting of workers, peasants, students, Red Guards, functionaries and People's Liberation Army fighters and commanders hailing from the ranks of the revolutionary rebels thundered out slogans strongly protesting and angrily denouncing the crimes of the Soviet revisionists.

Leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, including Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Chen Yi and Chiang Ching, were present.

Foreign friends from all continents who were in Peking also took part. Among them were R. D. Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; well-known Afro-American leader Robert Williams; P.V. Sarma, Chief Representa-

tive of the Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League in China; Mong Kon Nakorn, Assistant Permanent Representative Abroad of the Thailand Patriotic Front; Rashid Said Jarbou, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking; Kinkazu Saionji of Japan; Willy Hariandja and Ibrahim Isa of Indonesia; Ahmed Mohammed Kheir of Sudan; Sol Adler of the United States; Frank Johnson of Australia; and Rita Smith of New Zealand. Foreign friends arrived at the stadium holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and placards inscribed with slogans written in their own languages: "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Long live the

invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live Chairman Mao, long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The rally started with all present singing *The East Is Red*. Then in one voice they read these lines from the red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*: "The enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord." "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."

Comrade Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, spoke at the rally. On behalf of the Chinese people's great and most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and in the name of the Party's Central Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, Chen Yi expressed the warmest regards to the valiant anti-revisionist fighters—the Chinese students and the comrades of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union who had triumphantly returned home—and extended the militant salute of the great proletarian cultural revolution to all of them. Comrade Chen Yi's speech was constantly greeted with loud outbursts of slogans.

He was followed by the representative of the revolutionary rebels and the Red Guards' representative in the capital. Both indignantly condemned the vicious anti-China crimes of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. They paid glowing tribute to the diplomatic personnel of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union and the students back home from abroad who had shown

great courage in face of brutal tyranny and peril. They warmly praised them for putting up a heroic fight against the Soviet revisionists' fascist thugs and defending the sovereign rights and dignity of the great motherland with their own blood. They extolled them as fine sons and daughters of the Chinese people and Chairman Mao's worthy students and cadres, and pledged to learn from their shining example.

### The Sun Will Break Through

Stress was laid on one point by both speakers. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique may run amuck with its anti-China antics, but this is only a passing phenomenon, a sign of its death throes. "Darkness would soon pass and the sun break through." It is the Soviet people with the glorious tradition of the October Revolution behind them who deserve to be the true masters of the Soviet state. The speakers' firm conviction was that one day the Soviet people, holding aloft the great banner of Leninism, will rise in force to rebel against the traitors to Leninism, dismiss them from office, strip them of their authority and seize their power! The dawn of the victory of Marxism-Leninism will break over the land of the great Lenin!

Wang Chin-ching, Wang Kuei-hai and Wang Chao-hsien of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, who were back in Peking, could not attend the rally because of serious injuries. They sent a written statement, which was read at the meeting. It pointed out that the Chinese diplomatic personnel in Moscow faced the attacks of the Soviet revisionist gangsters fearlessly and carried on a persistent struggle. They defended the Embassy day and night and crushed all of the gangsters' assaults. Keeping faith with the trust of the 700 million Chinese people, they stood guard over the portrait of our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao, upheld the dignity of our great motherland and defended the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

In engineering a series of sanguinary anti-China incidents in defiance of world opinion, the statement added, the chieftains of Soviet revisionism have still more seriously undermined the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Fear of the truth and fear of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, has led them to this savagery. The great proletarian cultural revolution without parallel in history, launched and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, is aimed at exterminating revisionism by the roots and destroying the breeding ground for a capitalist restoration in China. This great proletarian cultural revolution has swept all China, stirred the world at large and struck hard at imperialism and modern revisionism.

Chairman Mao says: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph." This, the written statement pointed out after referring to the quotation, is an irrefutable truth. No matter how the Soviet revisionist ruling clique tries to repress the Soviet people, no matter how far it goes in trying to prevent the influence of China's great proletarian cultural revolution from spreading and how frantically it stirs up anti-China incidents, Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, will eventually triumph over revisionism and the Soviet people will eventually arise to make revolution. The statement expressed the firm conviction that the day is not far off when the revolutionary people of the Soviet Union will arise and make short work of the Soviet revisionist traitors and sweep this rubbish out of the Kremlin with an iron broom. A gloriously red, socialist new Soviet Union is certain to emerge. The future of the world is a world in which the radiance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, will prevail!

### The Logic of the Reactionaries

The representative of the returned students mounted the rostrum after the statement had been read. He indignantly indicted the Soviet revisionist ruling clique for the crime of bloodily suppressing the Chinese students who laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and Stalin's tomb on January 25. It was no accident, he said, that a series of shocking anti-China incidents involving bloodshed had taken place in the Soviet Union. It was completely master-minded and deliberately engineered by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique. No one but Brezhnev and Kosygin were the arch-criminals who stage-managed these vile anti-China antics. The fascist atrocities of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique show

(Continued on p. 19.)



Part of the rally of revolutionary masses

# Basic Experience of Heilungkiang Red Rebels In the Struggle to Seize Power

*Following is the full text of an article written collectively by leading comrades of the red rebels in Heilungkiang Province who had participated in the struggle to seize power. — Ed.*

**T**HE struggle to seize power under the dictatorship of the proletariat is an entirely new topic. The revolutionary rebels in Heilungkiang Province have gained some very valuable experience in this struggle.

**(1) The revolutionary rebels, acting in accordance with concrete conditions in the struggle here and carrying out the Party's policy in a clear-cut manner, have united with the principal leading members in the Provincial Party Committee who have carried out Chairman Mao's correct line and with the principal leading members of the People's Liberation Army unit in the area to weld all three into one in the seizure of power.**

Chairman Mao says: "Policy is the starting-point of all the practical actions of a revolutionary party and manifests itself in the process and the end-result of that party's actions." The Heilungkiang red rebels acted in complete accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's policy in the struggle to seize power. They did not metaphysically and mechanically copy the experience of other places, but started from the concrete conditions of their own area to solve the extremely important problem of how to treat the cadres in a well-thought-out way. The Heilungkiang red rebels made a strict distinction between the enemy, the friend and themselves. They adopted the method of resolute attack and thoroughgoing seizure of power in dealing with the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road and the very few diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line. They followed the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient" and the policy of unity-criticism-unity, which Chairman Mao has consistently advocated, in dealing with cadres who had made ordinary mistakes. As for revolutionary cadres standing on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they firmly relied on them and fought shoulder to shoulder with them.

Their relations of fighting together with Comrade Pan Fu-sheng, First Secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee, and leading members of the Military Area were established and tested in long periods of struggle. Comrade Pan Fu-sheng criticized his own errors after the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Party's Central Committee and resolutely supported the revolutionary Left. The revolutionary Left, on

their part, consistently supported Comrade Pan Fu-sheng's revolutionary action. Together, both carried out resolute struggle against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road and the "August 8" Regiment and the Red Militia Detachment who were deceived and controlled by those people. In this struggle, the principal leading members of the Provincial Military Area resolutely sided with Comrade Pan Fu-sheng who carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and resolutely suppressed the counter-revolutionary organizations which launched a counter-attack on the revolutionary line. It was natural that the revolutionary friendship between Comrade Pan Fu-sheng, leading members of the Provincial Military Area and the revolutionary rebel comrades, formed through this common life-and-death struggle, should find expression in united action when the new situation of the seizure of power arose. Comrade Pan Fu-sheng and leading members of the Provincial Military Area took the initiative and went to the Harbin Red Rebels United Headquarters to discuss how to seize power, and the latter took the initiative to propose that Comrade Pan Fu-sheng and Comrade Wang Chia-tao, the Provincial Military Area Commander, join the Heilungkiang Red Rebel Revolutionary Committee, when the founding of this committee was being considered. On the afternoon of January 30, when the three sides met and completed the draft of the first public notice, the editorial in the third issue of the journal *Hongqi* (See *Peking Review*, No. 6, 1967.) was broadcast over the Central People's Broadcasting Station. The editorial emphasized: "When the revolutionary leading cadres rise up to join the masses in seizing power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, the revolutionary mass organizations should support them," and "to oppose, exclude and overthrow all indiscriminately runs counter to the class viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought." This shows that the genuine revolutionary Left can best understand the essence of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the important moment of making revolutionary policy decisions, and that our hearts and the heart of Chairman Mao are united as one.

**(2) Before seizing the power of the leadership of a Provincial Party Committee, the newspapers and radio, as the voice of the proletarian revolution, and the Public Security Bureau, as an organ of dictatorship, should first be seized by the Left so as to prepare public opinion for the final seizure of the core of the reactionary stronghold (the Provincial Party Committee held by a handful of those in authority taking the capitalist road), resolutely suppress coun-**

ter-revolutionaries and ensure a successful struggle to seize power.

Chairman Mao says: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

To seize power from the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists is an extremely sharp and complicated class struggle. In the complicated struggle to seize power and in the counter-seizure of power, the Heilungkiang red rebels grasped the principal contradiction. First, on January 12, we took over the *Heilungkiang Ribao* (Heilungkiang Daily), the *Harbin Wanbao* (Harbin Evening News) and the provincial and municipal radio stations and public security departments, all on the same day. From that time, the newspapers and the radio carried the voice of the red rebels. Next, the ringleaders of several counter-revolutionary organizations in Harbin such as the "Red Flag Army," the "Combat Preparedness Army" and the so-called "Rong Fu Jun" were imprisoned, and this caused these counter-revolutionary organizations to collapse soon afterward. At the same time, a widely publicized mass rally was held to expose and condemn the ringleaders of the "Red Militia Detachment" who engineered the December 5 incident and they were arrested and dealt with according to law. Under the pressure of this revolutionary situation, the "August 8 Regiment," the most stubborn royalist force, announced its disbanding. Hence, there was a basic change in the situation. The proletarian revolutionaries were in high spirits, the bourgeois reactionaries were afraid to show their faces, the people who had been hoodwinked soon came to their senses and the middle-of-the-roaders inclined to the Left, thus laying the foundation for the struggle to seize power in an all-round way.

**(3) Firmly rely on the Left forces within the units where power is to be seized, unite with the middle forces and resolutely strike at the most stubborn reactionary forces so as to seize power and consolidate it.**

Chairman Mao says: "The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." The red rebels in Heilungkiang Province hold that an important factor behind the victorious seizure of power is the reliance on the genuine revolutionary rebels in every unit and department and the concerted efforts of the internal and external forces. This has been proved by the experience in the seizure of power in the Provincial Party Committee as well as by the experience



**Proletarian Revolutionary Rebels! Get a Firm Grip on Power!**  
A poster of today showing a revolutionary rebel holding fast a copy of Mao Tse-tung's works in one hand. With the other, he is wielding political, economic and cultural power to stamp out the class enemy.

in many departments at lower levels where the seizure of power has been successful.

The power of the Harbin City Public Security Bureau was relatively thoroughly seized; the actual power was taken over from above and on down. Its basic experience is to rely on the Left forces both within and outside the Public Security Bureau forming a powerful united front and sweeping aside every obstacle set up by the enemy. At first, persons in the Public Security Bureau who were in authority and taking the capitalist road tried to resist the take-over of power, but their attempt was thwarted by the revolutionary rebels. Then, they colluded with outside forces such as the "Red Flag Army," the "Combat Preparedness Army" and the "Red Militia Detachment" to stage a counter-seizure of power, and this was also thoroughly smashed. At last, they attempted to exploit the complexity of public security work to force the young revolutionaries to retreat. This also was overcome by relying on the Left forces within the Public Security Bureau. Similarly, those people in the bureau who were misled for a time were helped to see the truth thanks to the efforts made by the revolutionary Left forces in the bureau to arouse the masses, energetically expose the sinister headquarters that had attempted a counter-seizure of power, and bring to light one by one all the chief and minor ringleaders who had committed various kinds of crimes. In this way, those among the masses who wanted to make revolution and the revolutionary cadres rallied around the revolutionary take-over committee. Thus, the revolutionary take-over committee stood on solid ground, consolidated its positions, and laid a firm foundation among the masses for the institution of an entirely new order in public se-

curity work. The take-over work in the commercial departments was carried out fairly well and the experience was similar.

**(4) The fundamental experience in the struggle to seize power boils down to the fact that Mao Tse-tung's thought arms the ranks of the Left which use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide their struggle to seize power.**

Chairman Mao has said: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it." At the outset of the struggle to seize power, we held thoroughgoing discussions on the necessity and importance of this struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. All sorts of non-proletarian ideas and muddled views on the question of seizing power were straightened out and united views were reached.

We maintain that one cannot be regarded as a Red Guard of Mao Tse-tung's thought or Chairman Mao's good fighter if he merely recognizes class struggle during the period of socialism but fails to recognize the sharp and complicated struggle for the seizure of power during that period. Proletarian revolutionaries must promptly recapture political power from the grip of the bourgeois elements and those persons who have degenerated into revisionists. Otherwise, a socialist state may undergo peaceful evolution and the overall restoration of capitalism will take place.

Proceeding from this view, the Heilungkiang red rebels conducted their struggle to seize power most

courageously, firmly, relentlessly and unceremoniously; they were wise, resolute and bold in action. In the course of the struggle to seize power, red rebels sometimes did not eat or sleep for twenty-four hours. All this fully displayed their determination to defy death to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat, and demonstrated their total allegiance to Chairman Mao and the Party and their boundless faith in them. The red rebels took such highly conscious revolutionary action precisely because they hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At the inaugural meeting at the Red Rebel Revolutionary Committee in Heilungkiang Province, more than 100,000 red rebels expressed their determination to make great efforts in studying the "three constantly read articles" and other writings, including *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, *Combat Liberalism* and *On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention—Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*, raise their ideological consciousness, improve their skill in struggle, and build up a highly proletarian and highly militant, mighty force of red rebels. The red rebels voiced their earth-shaking determination: "It is we red rebels who will rewrite a thousand chapters in history! It is we red rebels who will map out plans for ten thousand years!"

**"We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new."**

人民日報  
RENMIN RIBAO

## A Good Example in the Struggle by Proletarian Revolutionaries to Seize Power

**H**OLDING aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and showing proletarian revolutionary heroism and a scientific, militant spirit, the red rebels in Heilungkiang Province, in their struggle to seize power, have created a body of new experience which genuinely embodies Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have thereby made a valuable contribution to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The basic experience of the Heilungkiang red rebels can be summed up in the following four points:

1) Acting in the light of the concrete conditions of the local struggle, the revolutionary rebels carried

out the Party's policy in a clear-cut way; they united with the senior leading members of the Provincial Party Committee who followed Chairman Mao's correct line and with senior leading members of the People's Liberation Army to form a "three-in-one" force to seize power.

2) Before seizing the powers of leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, the Left first seized the newspapers and radio station, as the voice of the proletarian revolution, and the public security bureau, as the organ of dictatorship, so as to prepare public opinion for the final seizure of the fortress of the reac-

tionary nucleus (the Provincial Party Committee in which was entrenched the handful of persons in the Party who were in authority and taking the capitalist road), resolutely suppress counter-revolutionary activities and ensure the smooth carrying out of the struggle to seize power.

3) They firmly relied on the Left forces within the units where power was to be seized, united with the middle forces and resolutely struck at the most stubborn reactionary forces so as to seize political power and consolidate it.

4) The fundamental experience in the struggle to seize power boils down to the fact that the ranks of the Left armed themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, used it to criticize and correct all sorts of non-proletarian ideas and thereby successfully guided their struggle to seize power.

This experience is fairly comprehensive and successful and is worth studying by proletarian revolutionaries in other parts of the country. Proletarian revolutionaries in other places should apply this experience creatively in the light of the concrete conditions in their own localities.

The triple combination of representatives of genuine proletarian revolutionaries of revolutionary mass organizations, representatives of the Chinese P.L.A. units stationed in the locality and revolutionary leading cadres in the Party and government organizations is of extremely great importance in the current struggle of proletarian revolutionaries to seize power. It is the core of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries and the provisional organ of power of the proletariat and the mass of working people in seizing power under conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

Only by means of this "three-in-one" combination can we form a truly great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries; only so can we truly seize Party, political, financial and cultural power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, consolidate political power and win complete victory in the struggle to seize power. It can be stated categorically that so long as this problem is not properly solved, the proletarian revolutionaries will not be able to solve the problem of seizing and wielding power in their struggle against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, nor can they consolidate that power even if they seize it.

Many staunch revolutionary rebel organizations have emerged in the fierce struggle between the two classes [the proletariat and the bourgeoisie] and two lines [the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line]. This has prepared solid class forces for the struggle to seize power. In choosing people to take part in the work of the provisional "three-in-one" organ of power, these revolutionary mass

organizations should select those revolutionary path-breakers who are best able to represent the interests of the revolutionary masses, who are most politically far-sighted and who are best able to take the interests of the whole into account and carry out Chairman Mao's principles and policies. However, to lead this great struggle to seize power successfully, it will not do to rely solely on the representatives of these revolutionary mass organizations.

The People's Liberation Army, the revolutionized force of the proletariat created and educated by Chairman Mao himself, is the firm and solid cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the most reliable guarantee of complete victory in the present struggle to seize power. When the representatives of the local P.L.A. units join the provisional "three-in-one" organ of power, the mass of revolutionary rebels will have closer co-ordination and co-operation with all commanders and fighters of the local P.L.A. units and will thus be able to suppress the counter-revolutionaries firmly and swiftly defeat the class enemy's conspiratorial activities to stage a counter-seizure of power.

In the past years of hard fought and difficult struggle, large numbers of revolutionary leading cadres in the Party and government organizations have performed meritorious service by their hard and arduous struggle for the revolutionary cause of the Party and the people. They have fought for a long time against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. At this moment of decisive battle between the proletarian revolutionaries and the bourgeoisie and its representatives, they have stood firm on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revolutionary rebels and have integrated themselves and fought shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary masses. The practice of class struggle has shown that these leading comrades have a firm proletarian stand and the determination to carry the revolution through to the end. They are more experienced in struggle. They are politically more mature and have greater ability in organizational work. Nurtured and taught by Chairman Mao, they are good cadres tempered and tested in long years of the practice of struggle, and a treasure of the Party. The seizure and wielding of power will be greatly facilitated by their becoming part of the "three-in-one" nucleus of the leadership. Therefore, sufficient importance must be attached to the role played by long-tempered revolutionary cadres in the struggle to seize power. Leading cadres firmly adhering to the proletarian revolutionary line can certainly become the backbone and leadership of the struggle to seize power.

In the course of forging the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries with the "three-in-one" organ of power as its core, and seizing power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, we must adhere consistently to the policy on cadres formulated by our great leader

Chairman Mao. A strict distinction must be drawn between those in authority who belong to the proletariat and those who belong to the bourgeoisie, between those who support and carry out the proletarian revolutionary line and those who support and carry out the bourgeois reactionary line. It is completely wrong to regard all persons in authority as untrustworthy and overthrow all of them indiscriminately. This idea of opposing, excluding and overthrowing all indiscriminately and its implementation run completely counter to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We must also apply Chairman Mao's method of class analysis and differentiate in our treatment of cadres and persons in authority. We must trust, back and support those in authority who persist in the proletarian revolutionary line and take the socialist road and work in close co-ordination with them in waging the struggle to seize power. We must resolutely oppose and completely overthrow those in authority taking the capitalist road and those diehards who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line. In the present struggle to seize power special attention should be paid to correct treatment of cadres who have made mistakes. Chairman Mao teaches: "We must know how to judge cadres," "We must know how to use cadres well" and "We must know how to take good

care of cadres." Cadres who have committed mistakes but are not anti-Party, anti-socialist elements, and do not persist in their errors nor refuse to correct them after repeated education should be dealt with according to the policy of "to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "unity-criticism-unity." This is the consistent idea of Chairman Mao and a long-standing policy of our Party. Only thus can those who commit errors submit willingly, and only in this way can the proletarian revolutionaries get wholehearted support from the great majority of the people and remain invincible. "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." We are confident that all genuine revolutionary rebels will be able to carry out the cadre policy formulated for us by Chairman Mao.

All revolutionary mass organizations, the masses of commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres of Party and government organizations, let us unite under the great banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, victoriously complete the struggle to seize power and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, February 10.)

(Continued from p. 14.)

that they were in deadly fear of the truth, the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and China's great proletarian cultural revolution. They also prove conclusively that the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has put itself on a par with the most savage imperialist countries and the most beastly fascist countries.

Chairman Mao says: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." Nor will these reactionary types of Soviet revisionists go against this logic. Regardless of what they may try, they cannot escape the verdict and punishment history will pronounce on them. The more trouble they make, the worse will be their failure and the more quickly their doom.

Every day for several days, beginning from February 6, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique directed several hundred hooligans to commit outrages in front of the Chinese Embassy, and even to break into it. Their men hysterically shouted slogans against our great leader Chairman Mao and other anti-China slogans. They publicly transgressed the bounds of the Chinese Embassy, i.e., Chinese territory, to plant more than 20 anti-China signs and paste anti-China leaflets on the Embassy's doors. Suddenly and unilaterally, on February 9, they scrapped the agreements between China and the Soviet Union on the waiving of visas, taking another serious step in their anti-China activities. Actually, all this is nothing but a sign that the Soviet revisionist

ruling clique is at the end of its rope in creating anti-China incidents.

### "Wild Bears Never Daunt the Brave"

The rally ended. The 100,000-strong great army of anti-revisionist fighters streamed out of the stadium in a torrent and, after dividing into four columns, headed for Anti-Revisionist Road in a protest march and demonstration before the Soviet Embassy. Anti-Revisionist Road was packed with ranks of angry revolutionary rebels. The shouting of slogans "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" filled the air.

The Soviet Embassy remained closed. Once again the revolutionary rebels recited before the Embassy gates the passage from Chairman Mao read by the anti-revisionist fighters in Red Square:

**"The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph."**

The sound of recitation, the reading of letters of protest and the shouting of slogans by the 100,000 demonstrators converged into a powerful tide battering the iron gates of the Soviet Embassy and shaking the throne of the new Czars in the Kremlin thousands of miles away.

The handful of anti-China wretches are doomed to failure!

The day is not far off for burying all vermin!

# Take Firm Hold of the Revolution and Promote Production; Get the Spring Ploughing Off To a Good Start

**C**HAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG said in 1945: "Now is the season for spring ploughing, and it is hoped that the leading comrades, all the working personnel and the masses of the people in every Liberated Area will grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year." These words of Chairman Mao are of extremely great practical significance at the present time too.

This year's spring ploughing comes in the midst of the upsurge of this unprecedentedly great proletarian cultural revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolutionary movement that touches the souls of the people and promotes the revolutionization of their thinking. In the course of it, all our work should be done better than ever. The soaring revolutionary enthusiasm in the rural areas, inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, should today be directed to preparations for the spring ploughing and to the ploughing itself, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, that great spiritual force, should be transformed into a mighty material force.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The harvest, rich or poor, directly affects the national economy and the livelihood of the people; it also directly affects the great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement in our country. All revolutionary comrades, revolutionary cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants, and middle peasants who want to take the socialist road should resolutely carry out **Chairman Mao's policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production."** One's attitude to this policy, support for it, failure to support it or opposition to it, is a dividing line between revolutionaries, non-revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries. All revolutionary comrades should be path-breakers in taking firm hold of the revolution and models in promoting production.

Every revolutionary leading cadre at every level in the rural areas must step forward courageously to give good leadership to preparations for the spring ploughing and also to the actual work of spring ploughing. Revolutionary leading cadres must always stand together with the revolutionary rebels. They must not only carry out the cultural revolution along with the revolutionary masses, but also along with them take

firm hold of all-out preparations for the spring ploughing and the ploughing itself. They should show by their concrete actions their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus they will surely win the support of the revolutionary masses.

Cadres who have made ordinary mistakes should not feel burdened, still less should they give up and lay down their work because the masses have put up a number of big-character posters criticizing them. If they do so, they will be making an even worse mistake. They should take a positive attitude, go to the masses, have confidence in them, rely on them and stand together with them. On the one hand, they should welcome the masses' criticism; on the other hand, they should do a good and energetic job in leading current preparations for the spring ploughing and the ploughing itself so as to make up for their previous faults by giving good service now. Even cadres who have made serious mistakes should also do their work well in preparing for the spring ploughing and in the ploughing itself so as to make up for their past mistakes by better work. As long as cadres who have made mistakes act in this way, the revolutionary masses should provide the necessary conditions for them to do a good job. In criticizing cadres who have made mistakes, we should follow **the policy that Chairman Mao has consistently taught us, that is, "to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and to cure the sickness to save the patient."**

The handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road (including those in authority and taking the capitalist road who were dismissed from their posts in the socialist education movement) and landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in society are stirring up trouble, setting one group against another, launching counter-attacks against the socialist education movement and attacking the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres in an attempt to destroy collective property and seize power from the revolutionary people. They are seeking by various means to sabotage preparations for the spring ploughing, and are vainly trying to wreck China's socialist economy and undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution. The

proletarian revolutionary rebels in the rural areas must be clear-sighted, spot the intrigues and schemes of the class enemies, deal effective counter-blows and resolutely suppress the chief culprits.

All revolutionary rebels in the rural areas, all poor and lower-middle peasants and other working peasants, all revolutionary cadres and all cadres who have made mistakes but are determined to correct them should

mobilize for immediate action, make further efforts in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, carry on the revolution resolutely, stimulate production vigorously, get the spring ploughing off to a good start and win victories throughout the year in both revolution and production!

(Abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 11.)

## Kweichow Provincial Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters Issues Order

*The Kweichow Provincial Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters issued an order on February 3 after seizing power. Excerpts of the order follow. — Ed.*

**T**RUTH always defeats monsters. The revolutionary people of all China and the whole world must stand under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must resolutely implement the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Proletarian revolutionaries raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and forge ahead victoriously; they resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely seize Party power, political power and power over financial and cultural affairs from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

Following the seizure of power, a provisional Kweichow provincial revolutionary committee of Mao Tse-tung's thought should be set up under the auspices of the revolutionary rebel general headquarters as soon as possible. Members of the committee should be nominated and elected by the revolutionary rebels in a democratic way. Pending the setting up of a new Party committee, this revolutionary committee should be the leading organ with full power. All units and personnel under it should follow the direction of the revolutionary committee so as to gradually establish new revolutionary order under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," the revolutionary committee should establish several executive organs.

The seizure of power is only the beginning of revolution, and not the end. After the seizure of power, the revolutionary rebels should give full play to the functions of the state machine. They must carry out in an exemplary manner Chairman Mao's great in-

struction to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production."

After the seizure of power, the persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road and those who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line must accept leadership and supervision by the revolutionary rebels and wait for the decisions to be taken on their cases. They must not be unruly in word or deed and must strive to fulfil the tasks set them by the revolutionary rebels so as to perform meritorious service to atone for their past crimes.

Those in authority who are taking the capitalist road and the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line will never reconcile themselves to their defeat. They are bound to adopt various tactics to create splits and undermine the great alliance of the revolutionary rebels, biding their time to launch a counter-attack. We must guard against their intrigues.

Those in authority should be dealt with differently according to the specific conditions of each case. The main thing is to see what attitude they take towards our most deeply respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, towards Mao Tse-tung's thought and towards the masses. For this the following principles must be adhered to: among cadres in the 4th category,\* as defined by the 16-point decision concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, those who have committed heinous crimes and the diehard elements should be arrested. These are only a few individuals. Cadres belonging to the 4th category should be removed from their posts. These, too, are few in number. Those belonging to the 1st category should be promoted, as should some from the 2nd category.

\* The 16-Point Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution states that the cadres fall roughly into the following four categories: (1) good; (2) comparatively good; (3) those who have made serious mistakes but have not become anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists; (4) the small number of anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists.

Cadres in the 2nd category, and those in the 3rd who really repent, can remain at their posts. Those belonging to the 3rd category can be transferred from their leading posts and assigned suitable work. In brief, reclassification of cadres can be made through testing in the great cultural revolution.

The handful of diehards who are "Royalists" should lose no time in surrendering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Should they refuse to repent and remain diehard "Royalists" to the end, they will court their own ruin by setting themselves against the people.

As for the small number of those who adopt a wait-and-see attitude, the revolutionaries will still welcome them so long as they really lean to the side of the Left.

A handful of persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road have colluded with counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, bought over a few scabs and usurped the leadership of individual mass organizations. Dictatorship must be exercised over them and resolute suppression against them must be carried out, otherwise, it would be impossible to secure proletarian extensive democracy.

Our policies are listed as follows: First, the chief criminals shall be punished without fail; second, those who admit their crimes shall be treated with leniency

and those who stubbornly refuse to do so shall be severely punished; third, all minor ringleaders in the reactionary groups who surrender themselves and discontinue their sabotage plots will not be arrested and insulted; fourth, those masses who were deceived and hoodwinked shall all go unpunished, and it is demanded that they rise to expose the crimes of the counter-revolutionaries; fifth, all mass organizations must thoroughly check up on themselves in the political, ideological and organizational fields and purge all ghosts and monsters from their ranks; sixth, all reactionary organizations should be banned and dissolved, their chief members should be seriously examined by the revolutionary rebels, and those who committed heinous crimes should be arrested and punished according to law.

All revolutionary mass organizations should hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and go in for the revolutionization of thinking in a big way. They must practise democratic centralism, eradicate self-interest and promote devotion to the public interest, they must firmly oppose "seeking the limelight," "mountain-stronghold" mentality, cliquism, individualism and ultra-democracy and eliminate all the poison left over by private ownership from their minds.

## Albanian Comrades Conclude Their Visit to China

COMRADE HYSNI KAPO, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Behar Shtylla, Member of the Central Committee of the Party, who arrived in Peking on January 13 for a friendly visit, left by special plane for home on February 7. Among those who were at the capital's airport to give them a warm send-off were Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, 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 and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and more than 2,000 revolutionary people.

The Albanian military delegation headed by Comrade Beqir Balluku, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence, and Comrade Hito Cako, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of

Labour and Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, which arrived in Peking on a friendly visit on January 11, also left the capital by special plane for Shanghai on February 7. They were seen off at the airport by Comrade 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 Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council, and more than 2,000 representatives of the commanders and fighters of the land, sea and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed militia and the capital's revolutionary Red Guards. Comrade Balluku and some members of the delegation left Shanghai by special plane for home on February 10.

On their visits to China's cities and villages the Albanian comrades were given a hearty welcome by the Chinese people and army-men. They left China carrying with them the loftiest revolutionary and militant friendship of the Chinese people and army-men for the Albanian people and army-men.

Speaking on January 28 on a visit which he and Comrade Shtylla paid to the Peking Synthetic Fabrics Experimental Plant, Comrade Kapo paid warm tribute to the thought of Mao Tse-tung. He pointed out that revolutionary people all over the world support Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The whole world, he said, is illuminated by the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He paid tribute too to the revolutionary rebels for having seized power in the plant after waging a determined struggle, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, against the handful of persons in the plant who were in authority and took the capitalist road and those who stubbornly clung to the bourgeois reactionary line.

During their stay in China the Albanian military delegation visited Peking, Wuhan, Kwangchow and Shanghai.

In Kwangchow on January 27 at a farewell banquet given by the commander of the Kwangchow units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Comrade Balluku made a warm speech.

He gave a high estimate of China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He said: The Chinese people's great cultural revolution has marked a great and important historic stage in China and is playing a great role in promoting the international workers' movement and the international communist movement and defending and consolidating the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He said: The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is of tremendous significance for guaranteeing the complete victory of the communist movement and workers' movement both in China and internationally. This revolution is a contribution in theory and practice to Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Balluku said: Today, the banner of Marxism-Leninism flies over the gate of Tien An Men; it is held aloft by the hands of the glorious Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. China today and the Chinese Communist Party led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung have become the backbone of the workers' movement and communist movement of the world. Those who oppose China are opposing Marxism-Leninism, and are therefore counter-revolutionaries and revisionists. Those who defend China are defending the proletarian revolution and Marxism-Leninism. These are objective Marxist-Leninist facts. We are proud to be your friends, comrades-in-arms and brothers. Comrade Balluku added: Those who waver in their stand will eventually fall into the mire of opportunism or revisionism. This is a certainty. There are only two roads: either stand with us or oppose us.

In Peking on the evening of February 3, Vasil Nathanaili, Albanian Ambassador to China, gave a banquet in honour of the Albanian military delegation.

Leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and other departments including Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Chen Yi,

Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen, and Yeh Chien-ying attended the banquet at invitation.

Comrades Kapo and Shtylla were also present.

The spirit of revolutionary and militant friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and armies prevailed at the banquet. Comrades Balluku and Yeh Chien-ying spoke. Recalling the cordial reception of the delegation by Chairman Mao on the afternoon of that day, Comrade Balluku said: No words can express our elation at seeing Chairman Mao Tse-tung's good health. This is the greatest happiness for the Chinese people and for the Albanian people and all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries throughout the world. He added: We are deeply moved and pleased by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's warm and friendly remarks expressive of his high esteem and sincere wishes for our Party, people and our leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. This will greatly encourage our Party and people in building socialism, in carrying on revolution uninterruptedly and struggling against imperialism and modern revisionism. In the name of the Albanian Party of Labour and people, Comrade Balluku wished Chairman Mao a long life — a blessing for the Chinese people, socialism, communism and the world revolution.

Comrade Balluku said: The people and revolutionaries of the whole world look on Chairman Mao as a beloved and outstanding leader, a great revolutionary who stands firm on principle and persists in the Marxist-Leninist line and in the struggle against imperialism led by the United States and modern revisionism headed by the Moscow Khrushchov renegade group. He said: Comrade Mao Tse-tung has further developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism. Today in the present stage of the world proletarian revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has enriched scientific socialist theory with new and extremely important theses.

In his speech Comrade Yeh Chien-ying said: The visit of the Albanian military delegation to China has further strengthened the militant friendship and fraternal unity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and armies. We are greatly inspired by your infinite respect for our great leader Chairman Mao, the high esteem in which you hold the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, your warm praise for China's deep-going, great proletarian cultural revolution and your resolute support for China's revolutionary Red Guards and proletarian revolutionary rebels. This is a manifestation of the highly principled Marxist-Leninist stand of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha and of the greatest, most valuable and truly proletarian internationalist support of the fraternal Albanian people for the Chinese people.

In conclusion, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying said: The militant friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and armies, jointly built by Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Enver Hoxha, has stood the test of violent

(Continued on p. 31.)



# The World's People

## Love Chairman Mao

### Chairman Mao, Japanese People's Hearts Are Always With You!

"Long live, long, long live the great thought of Mao Tse-tung — the never dying flame!"

"Long live Mao Tse-tung's thought, the most powerful weapon for the Japanese people's fight for liberation!"

"Great leader Chairman Mao, the Japanese people wish you good health always!"

"Long, long live the great Chairman Mao — the great saviour of the people of the world!"

These warm words in praise of the great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought were written on pieces of bright red cloth by Japanese friends and presented to a Chinese women's delegation when it visited Japan not long ago.

The Japanese people, now under the sway of iron-handed U.S. imperialism, have boundless love for our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and have boundless respect and admiration for Mao Tse-tung's thought, which emits dazzling beams of light and radiates a flaming glow far and wide. They told their Chinese friends that Chairman Mao is your

great leader as well as the great leader of us Japanese people. We Japanese people, they said, have to rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought to gain liberation. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the beacon for the Japanese people's fight for liberation.

Many ordinary workers, peasants, intellectuals, students and housewives in Japan are avidly studying Chairman Mao's works. They told their Chinese friends: "The Japanese people are suffering. Only by arming ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought can we overthrow U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism and its old and new followers of all descriptions; only then can we achieve Japan's complete liberation."

One day at the end of last year, a 77-year-old writer in Tokyo, with his wife and three people who are activists in studying Chairman Mao's works, called on the delegation and exchanged experience in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works with them. The old man told his Chinese friends that he had been studying Chairman Mao's works since 1945 and there had never been an interruption in these more than 20 years. "The more I study them," he said, "the more I feel that there is truth in every word of Chairman Mao's. About a year ago, he and his wife organized

## The Red Book That Shines

### Ode to "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung"

Lambert Olayi

*Primary school teacher in the Congo (Brazzaville)*

Happy like me will be the one who reads this  
red booklet of Mao Tse-tung,  
A book for knowing the truth, a booklet of light.  
Happy will be the man of this century who receives  
the seeds of the rich harvest of Mao Tse-tung,  
Happier still will be the one who sows these seeds.  
Proletarians of the whole world,  
The oppressed of all countries,  
Gather and draw from this red booklet  
of Mao Tse-tung,  
The wholesome and vital nourishment  
for all the oppressed, for all the freedom fighters.  
This red booklet, a lamp offered to all those  
who are marching in the dark in quest of light.  
Guiding, guiding the peoples of the world,  
Enlightening, enlightening the oppressed peoples  
of the world,  
Making ailing minds healthy and clear.

Proletarians of the whole world, here is  
your guide for the fight, this red booklet of  
Mao Tse-tung.  
Read it.  
Read it with care every day,  
Its content is the product of a thinker  
in the service of the salvation of mankind.  
Read it,  
Read this red booklet of Mao Tse-tung,  
Mao Tse-tung who has given us this lamp.  
May the name of Mao Tse-tung  
be praised throughout the ages!  
Happy like me will be the one who reads  
and understands this red booklet of Mao Tse-tung.  
A valuable guide, a favourite textbook  
for all the militant Marxist-Leninists of the 20th  
century.

some poor young workers and people in the service trades in the neighbourhood to form a group studying Chairman Mao's works; with the old man acting as tutor, the group persevered in its study every week. They said excitedly: **A single spark can start a prairie fire.** This group is bound to grow bigger and bigger. Mao Tse-tung's thought is bound to spread to the whole of Japan.

### Source of Strength

A cadre in Khang Khay, Laos, having received a portrait of Chairman Mao from the Yunnan Acrobatics Troupe of China when it visited the Xieng Khouang Liberated Area last February, kept it in his home as a prized treasure. Later when U.S. pirate planes bombed Khang Khay, his home was wrecked by the blast of the explosions. This cadre recovered Chairman Mao's portrait from the wreckage and carefully restored the damaged parts.

Recently he took the portrait to the residence of Chinese students studying in Laos and said to them: "I want to keep Chairman Mao's portrait, my most precious treasure, so that it can be passed on to my sons and grandsons. When I see Chairman Mao's portrait I gain limitless strength."

### Full Confidence in Chairman Mao's Teachings

At an exhibition a Cuban youth in his twenties met a Chinese comrade who offered him a Chinese cigarette. As he smoked it, this Cuban youth warmly said: "I've visited China and have seen Chairman Mao on Tien An Men Square." Recounting his impressions of his visit to China, he said warmly: "Smoking a Chinese cigarette makes me recall many unforgettable, moving things that I experienced in China." When he took leave of the Chinese comrade, he lowered his voice and whispered in his ear: "Chairman Mao has put it very well: imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. Believe me, I have full confidence in this famous statement."

### Sing for the Great Helmsman of The People of the World

"How about all of us singing *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* together?" This was sug-



The masses of workers, peasants and soldiers of Vietnam have the deepest love for Chairman Mao. Photo shows a group of young Vietnamese workers putting up portrait of Chairman Mao with great respect

gested by a Latin American friend to a guide at the Ching kang Mountain Revolutionary Museum which he visited.

The same visitor added: "The thought of Chairman Mao is very great! His theories about people's war, about political power growing out of the barrel of a gun, and about establishing rural bases are also completely applicable to us. . . . Some people in our land prefer 'legal struggle,' the result of which is that political power still remains in the hands of the enemy and we continue to suffer! China has Mao Tse-tung, who led the revolution to the right path at the very start. He knows how to seize political power and he established the Ching kang Mountain base, and finally won nationwide victory by surrounding the cities from the countryside. The road which Chairman Mao led the Chinese people to take is the most correct one. That's why I propose to sing this song.

"Let's sing for the great helmsman of the people of the world!"

### Leader of World Revolution

An old worker in the German Democratic Republic always wears on his breast a souvenir badge bearing Chairman Mao's portrait. The love he bears for Chairman Mao is shown by the fact that he used his meagre old-age pension to get someone to paint for him a picture of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung together. He said with great feeling: "Only Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung are leaders of the world revolution."

**What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn.**

**MAO TSE-TUNG**

## **Study Chairman Mao's Works, Be a Fighter Like Bethune**

**Excerpts from a forum of foreign friends working in Peking on studying "In Memory of Norman Bethune"**

**O**N the eve of the 27th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant article *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, several hundred foreign friends who are in Peking to help China in its construction held a forum on studying *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. At this forum they showed their deepest affection for the great leader Chairman Mao and the highest respect for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. The following are extracts from the talks of a number of the speakers.

### **Work for World Revolution in the Internationalist Spirit**

**V. Kanthaswamy (Ceylon):** In the past, I didn't understand why the Chinese comrades took so long to read such a small article. In 1965, I studied *In Memory of Norman Bethune* again with an entirely different attitude than before. I thought: Comrade Bethune had selflessly adopted the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own. Have I selflessly adopted the cause of the Chinese people as my own? Have I got or am I able to cultivate the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism? With this in mind, I read the article again. I was astonished to see the answer in that article itself. Chairman Mao says: "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. Every Communist must learn from him." I read these lines several times. Then I started to self-examine my "sense of responsibility in my work." When I made some small contribution, I swelled with pride and bragged about it. Why did I do all this? I was after

fame or flattery or seeking limelight. I put a question to myself: — "Is this the way Comrade Bethune did his work?" Then I read the article again. The lines "when they make some small contribution, they swell with pride and brag about it for fear that others will not know" seemed that they were specially written to me. I felt ashamed.

Anyhow I am happy that I have found out a treasure house that is Mao Tse-tung's works; that is Mao Tse-tung's thought that illuminates the whole world with infinite brilliance. The instructions of Comrade Lin Piao on the study of Chairman Mao's works also serve as a timely guide for me to understand that the purpose of study and application is to revolutionize the thinking, to work for world revolution in the internationalist spirit as shown by Dr. Bethune.

### **Chairman Mao's Words Should Become A Daily Reminder**

**Ruth Lake (New Zealand):** The article *In Memory of Norman Bethune* embodies Chairman Mao's thinking, the most advanced Marxist-Leninist thinking of our era. The masses can clarify the correct line to guide the people of the world forward in their revolutionary struggles.

Chairman Mao says: "Leninism teaches that the world revolution can only succeed if the proletariat of the capitalist countries supports the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies supports that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries." It seems to me very important that this should be a daily reminder.

The Chinese people are an example to all of today in the way they have learnt, through studying this article, to work for the revolution, to put the interests of the revolution first in everything. This is an important guarantee that the dictatorship of the proletariat is firmly established in China and that China will never change colour. All these have set up an example for us to follow.

Coming from New Zealand, I now know more clearly than I ever knew before that I must work for the unity of our proletariat with the proletariat of the oppressed and the oppressing countries to overthrow U.S. imperialism and put an end to imperialist wars. Such is my internationalist duty.

### **Take a Revolutionary Attitude Towards Revolutionary Work**

**Erwin Engst (U.S.A.):** Many years ago, I thought that Comrade Bethune was a great man, but that his greatness, to quite an extent at least, had been the result of circumstances, that in most ordinary jobs it would be quite impossible to work in the spirit of Comrade Bethune.

Years went by, I began to get a deeper understanding of what Chairman Mao meant by "his utter devotion to others without any thought of self," "his boundless sense of responsibility in his work," and "his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." I came to realize that in this simple little article Chairman Mao was telling us something very profound, that he was describing to us the world outlook of the proletariat. I came to realize that it was not the special circumstances that Comrade Bethune lived and worked in that permitted him to become a revolutionary but rather that it was because as Chairman Mao said he selflessly adopted the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own.

I have been living and working in China for 20 years. Most of this time I was in the countryside. Before I came to Peking, I was working on a state farm doing production work. Often when problems came up on the night shift, I would get a call in the middle of the night—a machine not working well, a cow sick, trouble with the milk pasteurizer. This would start a struggle in my mind between my own selfish thought that would argue, "The world won't end tonight! Go back to bed and look into it tomorrow," and another thought that urged me to go right away and see what I could do to help. At these times I would sometimes be up all night working with the workers, and when we would finally succeed in solving the problem, I would have very, very happy feeling, a feeling that this time I had done things as Comrade Bethune would have done, as Chairman Mao would want me to do.

### **Determined to Work Hard and to Be More Like Bethune**

**Atsuro Shiomi (Japan):** I have come from Japan for the purpose of participating in China's revolution-

ary cause. What I have seen and heard in China makes us see ever more clearly that China is the base which holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and inspires the people all over the world to make revolution. We are firmly convinced that participation in China's cause is the internationalist duty of the world's Communists.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era. To support the socialist revolution and construction in China which holds high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought is, I hold, one of the most important tasks of the world's Communists. I believe firmly that this is the only way for us to carry out proletarian internationalism. I have made up my mind to work harder and make myself more like Bethune.

### **Examine One's Own Thinking and Conduct and Compare It With the Standards Set in the "Three Constantly Read Articles"**

**Josh Horn (Britain):** Like Bethune, I am a surgeon. My hope is that one day I shall be able to compare with Bethune and become the sort of revolutionary that he was. That is my ambition.

Two days ago I amputated both legs of a very sick patient, who was chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association in his people's commune. This was a very big and dangerous operation. In the past, I think I would not have run the risk of operating at the risk of a surgeon's reputation. But under the influence of Chairman Mao's article on Bethune, I thought that if I were to be fully responsible, I should operate on him. So my colleagues and I operated and I am pleased to say that he stood the operation very well. If he recovers, this will be the result of Bethune's example and Chairman Mao's explanation of it.

Ideological remoulding is essential for all revolutionaries. The first step in ideological remoulding is to fearlessly examine one's own thinking and conduct and compare it with the standards set by Chairman Mao in the Three Old Articles [also translated as "three constantly read articles" — Ed]. The Three Old Articles have helped me to take a few steps along the long road to becoming a real Communist of the Bethune type. I want to travel this road all my life.

### **Bethune Is the Mirror to Look Into Every Day And Every Hour**

**Israel Epstein (U.S.A.):** Proletarian internationalist fighter Bethune never wore the "ugly mantle of pretentiousness," he was not one of those who "when they make some small contribution swell with pride and brag about it for fear that others will not know." Like the true Communist he was, he went to the post of greatest hardship and danger, rejected privilege and burned with only one fire—the fire of love for comrades and selfless service to the people.

I think this should be a lesson to those among us who are older and have been in longer contact with events and with the movement to shed all idea of claiming special consideration of posing as everybody's teachers on that account. "Veteranitis" is a disease of decay: like all turning from the present to the past it is in essence reactionary. Certainly long experience counts, it can be very precious, but it has value only when the person involved continues to progress and become more and more of a revolutionary — and that can be judged not by oneself but by the masses. This is the mirror to look into every day and every hour.

### **Make the Bethune Spirit the Example for One's Action**

**Jaime Martins (Brazil):** Chairman Mao has said: "What kind of spirit is this that makes a foreigner selflessly adopt the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own? It is the spirit of internationalism, the spirit of communism, from which every Chinese Communist must learn."

The Chinese comrades working abroad are the very persons who, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, selflessly adopt the cause of the people of other countries as their own.

These Chinese comrades have set us a brilliant example of at all times turning the spirit of Comrade Bethune into action.

Communists in Brazil, Latin America and other colonies, and semi-colonies, as well as countries which have not yet achieved independence, must unite with the proletariat of all the capitalist countries before, as Chairman Mao has said, "it is possible to overthrow imperialism, to liberate our nation and people."

### **Pull Down the "Self" and Put the Collective First, Work Hard to Remould Oneself**

**Thureya N. Seif (Tanzania):** The internationalist spirit displayed by Dr. Bethune is the spirit of serving the people of the world. To be a man of this kind we will have to undergo a long process of remoulding, pull down bit by bit the self-first and put the collective first.

China is the best school of all. We can learn from Comrade Bethune and those heroes who followed his way like Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh and many others.

### **Defend Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Pay Attention to the Great Cultural Revolution**

**Jean-Leo Monneret (France):** Without exception I am moved every time I re-read this article. To learn from the spirit of Bethune means that it is necessary to root out individualism in one's mind. The example of Comrade Bethune should help us to make revolution

against oneself and to imprint proletarian thought into our minds so as to take part still more effectively in revolutionary mass movements and anti-U.S. struggles. To learn from Bethune's spirit should enable us to stand up and work hard to defend Mao Tse-tung's thought and Lin Piao's instructions. We should pay more attention to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

### **With Mao Tse-tung's Thought One Is Able to Win Victory in Ideological Remoulding**

**Enrique Posada (Colombia):** We are living in a China which is engaged in socialist construction and the great proletarian cultural revolution. We hold that at any time, at any place and in all revolutionary work, the spirit of Bethune should be adhered to and brought into play.

I come from the capitalist world. I know that in order to dedicate oneself to the cause of the proletariat, it is necessary to transform one's world outlook, and establish the proletarian world outlook. The road of ideological remoulding is a long, difficult one, and sometimes a painful one. But, with Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the example of Comrade Bethune and revolutionary practice, it is certain that our ideological remoulding can succeed.

### **Mao Tse-tung's Thought Can Be Grasped Only When One Studies It From a Class Point of View**

**Ma Hai-teh (George Hatem, U.S.A.):** Comrade Bethune was a true proletarian internationalist, who always went where the struggle was hardest. Dr. Bethune loved the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao and made China's revolutionary cause his own. He saw in the Chinese revolution world revolution and came to China because of the world revolution. I have read the article *In Memory of Norman Bethune* many times and every time I always find something new and the article helps and inspires me. My understanding is that progress is made only when one acts in accordance with Chairman Mao's thought. To read and study Chairman Mao's works, one must do so with a proletarian outlook and class feeling, otherwise, one is not able to grasp it.

### **Take Bethune's Road and Fight to the Finish**

**Monique Pairoux (Belgium):** For us who have come to work in China, Bethune's selfless spirit of dedication is always a very important lesson to bear in mind.

Throughout his life Bethune was selfless, courageous and dauntless. His fight yesterday is our fight today. We shall fight to the finish until the day when the people of the world finally take their destiny into their own hands.

## Vice-Premier Chen Yi Condemns "Peace Talks" Fraud

AT the banquet in honour of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the evening of February 12, Vice-Premier Chen Yi sternly condemned U.S. imperialism for employing counter-revolutionary dual tactics to save itself from its doomed defeat in Vietnam. He also strongly denounced the Soviet modern revisionist leading clique for working in close collaboration with U.S. imperialism in all fields in an attempt to put out the flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution and sacrifice their basic interests.

The Vice-Premier said: "A great, fierce struggle, interwoven with reversals, is now going on between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary forces throughout the world, and the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the focus of this great struggle. In order to save itself from its doom of thorough defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is energetically employing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics, that is, while it is trying to realize its 'peace talks' plot by using the blackmail of extending the bombing and intensifying the war, it is trying at the same time to cover up its crimes of extending the bombing and intensifying the war by the 'peace talks' smokescreen. It has now become more and more unbridled and blatant in peddling its 'peace talks' swindle. The Soviet revisionist leading clique, for its part, is working in close collaboration with U.S. imperialism in all fields in an attempt to put out the flames of the Vietnamese people's revolution and sacrifice their basic interests."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: "The heroic Vietnamese people are not to be crushed by force, nor intimidated by threats, nor deceived by cajolery. They have long made up

their minds to fight through to the end for the complete liberation and reunification of their fatherland."

The Vice-Premier reiterated: "As always, the Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support and aid the Vietnamese people in their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. We pledge ourselves to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people until the U.S. aggressors are completely driven out of Vietnam. The Chinese people have made every preparation. If U.S. imperialism should dare to extend the war to China, we will surely deal it devastating blows."

### Chen Yi Fetes Mauritanian Guests

The government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania which arrived in Peking by special plane on February 12 was led by Birane Mamadou Wane, Minister of External Affairs and Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party. The delegation had come on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi. Welcoming the guests at the airport were Vice-Premier Chen Yi, responsible members of departments concerned and over 1,000 representatives of the revolutionary masses.

That afternoon, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Minister Birane Mamadou Wane held talks. In the evening, the Vice-Premier gave a banquet in honour of the Mauritanian government delegation. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended his warm welcome to it, and expressed the sincere hope that the Mauritanian

Government and people would continue to carry forward their glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, persist in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work and win new and still greater successes in consolidating their national independence and building up their country. He added that the delegation had come at a time when China's great proletarian cultural revolution had entered a new stage. Great victories had been won and even greater victories would be won in this great revolutionary movement. The great proletarian cultural revolution would make China a still more powerful socialist state, one which would never change its colour, and enable it to give more effective support to the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world in their great struggle against imperialism, colonialism and revisionism.

The Vice-Premier said: "The distinguished Mauritanian guests have come from the great continent of Africa where anti-imperialist struggles are surging forward vigorously. The imperialists and colonialists have always branded our three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America as so-called backward continents. In the world today, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, Asia, Africa and Latin America are advanced continents, because our peoples are heroically fighting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, modern revisionism and reaction in all countries, and because we represent human progress; in contrast, the imperialist countries headed by U.S. imperialism, in their effort to keep colonialism alive, are working in close collaboration with the reactionary forces of each country and waging a death-bed struggle by their bloody suppression of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They are going counter to human progress. ~~As~~ **Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: 'The world will unquestionably take the road of progress and not the road**

of reaction. . . . The general trend of history, however, is already clearly decided and will not change,' no matter how tortuous the course of history may be. So long as the people of the advanced continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America strengthen their unity, defy difficulties and fear no sacrifice, and dare to fight and be good at fighting, they can certainly sweep away all monsters and vermin, win complete national liberation and build Asia, Africa and Latin America into three entirely new and progressive continents truly belonging to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also warmly praised the friendship between the Chinese and Mauritanian peoples.

Minister Birane Mamadou Wane in his speech conveyed to the Chinese people the fraternal regards, admiration and support of the Mauritanian people. He said that the people of his country were proud of the victories the Chinese people had won as they pressed forward along the road of socialism and progress under the wise leadership of their eminent leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He added that, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, China was making a new leap forward in consolidating socialism in accordance with the thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Minister gave an account of the achievements of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in developing its national economy. He said: "We know very well that as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us, we must first of all rely on ourselves. We understand more and more clearly that we should not depend on foreign aid even if we hope to get it. For us, China's experience in this respect is more helpful than that of any other country."

He went on to say that the hearts of the Mauritanian people beat in unison with those of the African people who were still under the yoke of colonial rule and racial discrimination, with the Palestinian people who had been driven out of their homeland, with the heroic Vietnamese peo-

ple who were approaching victory and with the people of the rest of the world who opposed imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Minister Birane Mamadou Wane said that the desperate struggles carried out by imperialism could no longer frighten anyone. "The course of history cannot be reversed. Chairman Mao Tse-tung puts it well, imperialism is merely a 'paper tiger,'" he added.

In conclusion, the Minister said: "We are convinced that our present visit will strengthen the excellent relations now existing between our two countries. Long live the Chinese people's great proletarian cultural revolution! Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

### South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces Unification Day

February 15 this year marked the 6th anniversary of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces Unification Day. Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, gave a banquet on February 13 to celebrate this militant festival. Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council, was among those who attended.

Nguyen Minh Phuong, in his speech, said that the unification of the liberation armed forces in south Vietnam demonstrated the steel-like determination of the south Vietnamese people to resist U.S. imperialist aggression. After describing the victories won in fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and their puppet troops, he said that the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces were becoming stronger and stronger and winning more and more victories in the fighting, and were driving the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies into their graves. He declared that no troops, no modern war materiel, no intrigues or other means would avail U.S. imperialism in shaking the firm will of the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces to liberate the south and reunify their fatherland.

On behalf of the Chinese people and all commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A. Li Tien-yu extended the warmest fraternal festival greetings to the south Vietnamese people and their Liberation Armed Forces who were now dealing heavy blows to the U.S. bandit aggressors. He said that the victory of the south Vietnamese people was a great victory for people's war and an example of the war waged by the world's people against U.S. imperialist aggression in the sixties. He declared that the south Vietnamese people had set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Li Tien-yu quoted our great leader Chairman Mao's words that "war has educated the people and it is the people who will win the war, win the peace and win progress," and said that the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces were united and fighting entirely for the cause of liberation of the people. He added that people's armed forces like these were invincible and would surely be able to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, win final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and realize the reunification of their fatherland.

Referring to the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and their armies, Li Tien-yu said that the two peoples and armies were fraternal and close comrades-in-arms. In the protracted struggle against the common enemy, they were closely united and they fought and won victories together. He declared that the Chinese people, armed with the great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, firmly supported the struggle of the Vietnamese people to drive the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam thoroughly, wholly and completely.

**CORRECTION:** In our No. 49 issue, 1966, the sentence beginning with line 2 on the right-hand column of p. 23 should read: 'principle of studying Chairman Mao's works with certain problems in mind, studying and applying them in a creative way, combining study with application, studying first what is needed most so as to gain prompt results, and making great efforts in applying what one studies.'

(Continued from p. 23.)

storms; no enemy can destroy it. It is just as Chairman Mao has said: "Come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

In Shanghai on February 9, the units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed there gave a banquet as a warm send-off to Comrades Balluku and Cako and the Albanian military delegation they led.

Speaking in an atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary and militant friendship, Comrade Balluku in a stirring speech said: In this month which we have spent in fraternal China we have felt perfectly at home; we have been among comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. Wherever we went, we heard the people—men and women, old and young—and the fighters and cadres of the People's Liberation Army reading aloud with pure political feeling the words of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of our Party: "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 we. Our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms," and "Comrades, please rest assured that come what may, our two Parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together." This reflects the sincere friendship between our two Parties, our two peoples and our two armies.

He added: Our Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have taught our people that the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the People's Republic of China are the bulwark of the revolution in the present situation, and they will be so tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and in the future as well. The Chinese Communist Party led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the standard bearer of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. Every revolutionary and true Marxist-Leninist should defend the Chinese Communist Party from the attacks of imperialism and revisionism. Whoever opposes China and attacks the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung will slide down into the mire of opportunism and revisionism; he is opposing Marxism-Leninism and becomes a counter-revolutionary.

## PEKING REVIEW

Feb. 17, 1967  
Vol. 10, No. 8

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

### IN THIS ISSUE

#### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

In Memory of Norman Bethune — Mao Tse-tung	5
Study "In Memory of Norman Bethune"	6
Vice-Premier Lin Piao Greets South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces Unification Day	10
Comrade Chen Yi's Speech	11
Peking Mass Rally of Revolutionary Rebels Condemns Traitors to Lenin	12
Basic Experience of Heilungkiang Red Rebels in the Struggle to Seize Power	15

A Good Example in the Struggle by Proletarian Revolutionaries to Seize Power — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	17
Take Firm Hold of the Revolution and Promote Production; Get the Spring Ploughing Off to a Good Start — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	20
Kweichow Provincial Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters Issues Order	21
Albanian Comrades Conclude Their Visit to China	22
The World's People Love Chairman Mao	24
Study Chairman Mao's Works, Be a Fighter Like Bethune	26

THE WEEK 29

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China  
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910  
Printed in the People's Republic of China

QUOTATIONS  
FROM  
CHAIRMAN  
MAO TSE-TUNG

*In English*

322 Pages

13 × 9cm.

Pocket size

With red plastic cover

*Also available in French, Japanese and Spanish*

Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

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

*Order from your local dealer or write direct to the*

**Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China**