By REI ALLEY

January 16, 1967, and each morn-
ing as the sun crept over the city, I pulled over the transistor and twisted knobs to hear what was being said in London, Washing-
ton, Tokyo and Melbourne. How foolish one would have been to take the hearsay reporting to cover in any way what is really a vast movement. The China of 1967 is something that few with-
out a knowledge of such a belief in the revolution will understand. The people of China started in a big way in the early summer of 1966, when various Peking organizations began to denounce those in charge of Cul-
tural Affairs in the Peking Party Committee. Then, as things went onward, more facts began to come to light, and a more widespread awareness of the people began to express their disapproval of the road being taken, which was ob-
viously veering away from a far-sighted thinking of Chairman Mao. 

The Communist Party had a glorious history, including suc-
cess in the War of Resistance and Liberation, then over the U.S. in Korea. The country had become self-sufficient in much, especially in iron and steel, coal, oil, and grain. She had developed the atomic bomb, and had synthe-
sized tobacco for the first time in the world. She had covered her land with a new system of roadways and irrigation systems, and built new cities with new schools and hospitals. But the older cadres, who had come through so much, now had their own spheres of work in.

Chairman Mao had laid down the axiom that in everything it must always be the people, who are to be depended on, to try to be people, especially those of the newer generation, who have been born of the revolution that has been fought—they who are young and important. Always he has been against letting revolu-
tional dreams stagnate.

Some cadres, however, seem to have used the habit of think-
ing that the particular thing that had been done was the all important thing, and therefore the people. For instance, at times temporary workers have to be taken on to complete some work that is normal and only to be expected in China, and then have to be removed. But such a move should be made with caution, that some begin to follow a movement with the cadres from the Soviet Union, of keeping young people (really permanents) as temporary, with the purpose of denying them a voice in the political life of the organization. Better to play safe, they thought, and have a good hold of all key positions, which could be relied on to always support. So, actually, some stagnation did ensue in cer-
tain places.

A few cadres thought a good deal of personal power, and their own position in the organization. Their families had grown, their own living standard had been raised. So sought security for their own power, by making combinations with other cadres, and naturally they often wanted their own precious children to succeed them. Some new cadre classes, as politically as possible, "I don't want my children to go through all I have gone through." There is a common enough cry among youths. In conse-
quence, the same thing that finally led to revolutionism in the Soviet Union began to happen in China, though practically all cadres concerned would most gladly deny that they had had any revolutionist thought whatever. In the present revolution it has been the same mass when they have pointed out to them the mistakes for their safety.

Obviously what was next on the programme would be that some cadres of the new genera-
tion, who would try and make a new cadre class of old fellow students, of revolutionary factions, and would thus prevent the creative masses from rising to fulfill their full potential.

The revolution to help to counter all this went into a strug-
gle to get the thought of Mao Tse-tung firmly fixed in the minds as a first essential. Things which could increase disorganization in foreign countries, and make for a deep practical understanding of the mass line. Editors of Mao's works could be written or hundreds of millions. The whole revolution was to study.

Then, from the universities and schools of Peking and Tien-
rung, the Red Guards could move more unflinching. The movement which, by

the end of 1966, had brought eleven million youth to Peking, and had taken others into literally every populated part of China. This caused near panic amongst certain oppositions of the cultural revolution. They dared not ex-
press themselves openly, as they were afraid of the Red Guard move-
ment, in some instances succeeding in infiltrating it with youth loyal to them, exciting them to excesses which they knew how to help to discredit it.

It is still too early as this is being written to fully assess all the aspects of the Red Guard movement, but there is no doubt that many of the Red Guards did big a piece of work, carry-

ing out much good, and a certain amount of work needed to be done, especially in bigger

which so easily creep in. It will have developed a momentum which will carry the revolution forward.

Chairman Mao is fully deter-
nined that there shall be no trace of the revolutionism that will not come in revolution, but rather remain its guiding star. An article in the Peking press ad-

dresses cadres who are against the cultural revolution to return to the correct path, or else the masses will surely overthrow us, and they will have only themselves to blame.

The object is "thorough proletarian revolutionization of our party and government institu-
tions." There must be demo-

The Cultural Revolution will go on for quite a while yet, but one thing is sure, the thought of Mao Tse-tung will be the thought that will carry China forward through the next stages, the leadership that will illuminate the path of the

Red Guards meet Chairman Mao in Peking.

Cities.

Naturally, not everyone likes the political and social order in a new and downhill style. In Memory of Norman Bethune, the statement of Mao who Re-

removed the Mountain.

The spirit of youthful optimism that is current amongst the people, though in certain circles, especially amongst some of the higher officials, there has been a certain amount of improvement. The Chinese who is emerging from this struggle will be in-

sulted. This man is the one

which preceded it, for it will have found unity in a new way, and will have abolished all the abuses.