

# PEKING REVIEW

46

November 11, 1966

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**Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Message of  
Greetings to 5th Congress of  
Albanian Party of Labour**

**Chairman Mao Reviews Mighty  
Army of Cultural Revolution  
For 6th Time**

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# PEKING REVIEW

Nov. 11, 1966

Vol. 9, No. 46

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

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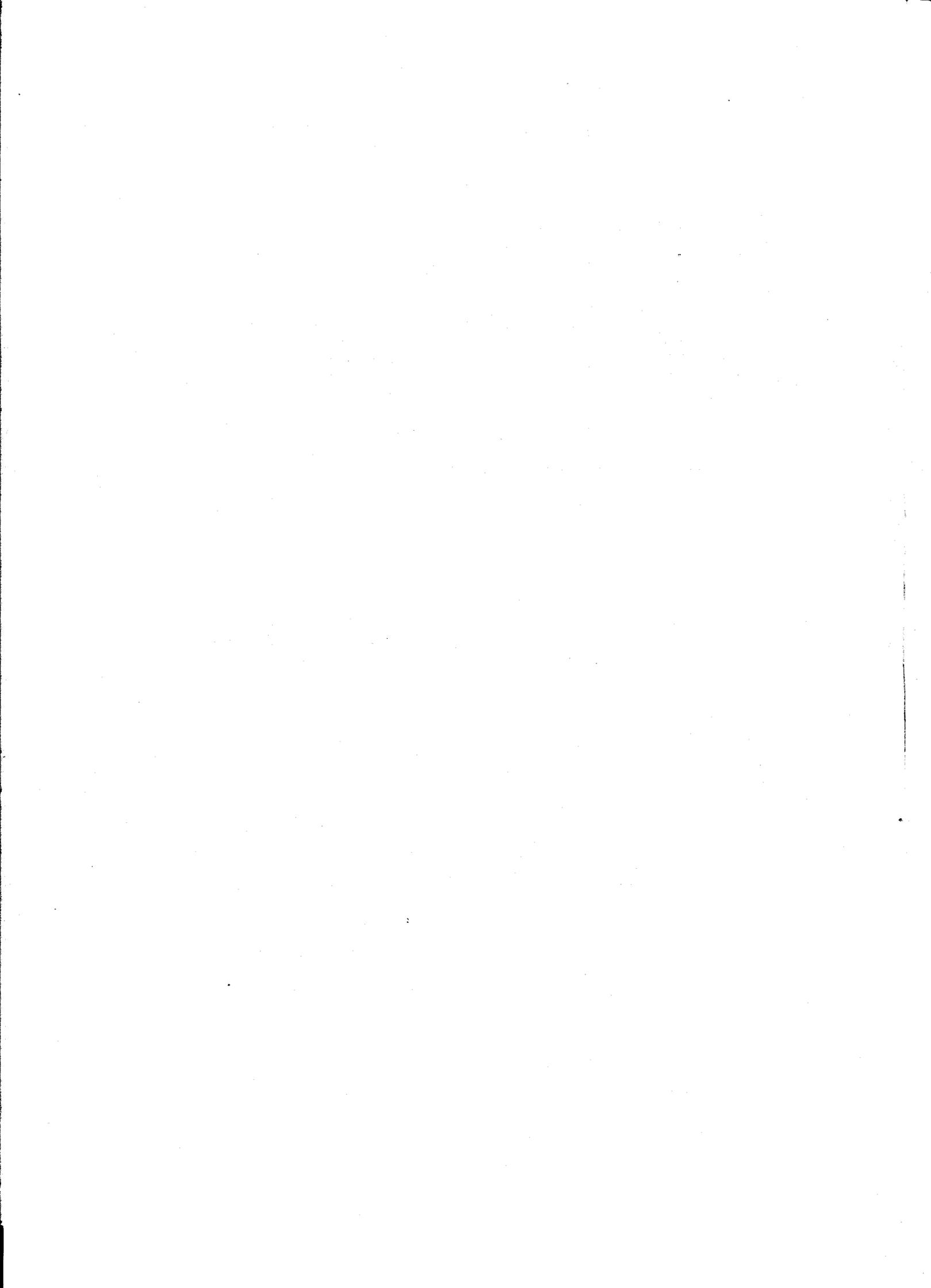
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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW  
Peking (37), China  
Post Office Registration No. 2-922  
Cable Address: Peking 2910  
Printed in the People's Republic of China



**On the Tien An Men rostrum, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest proletarian revolutionary and our most respected and beloved leader, reviews the revolutionary students, teachers and young Red Guards from all parts of the country**



# Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Message Of Greetings

## To the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour

**The Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour  
Dear Comrades:**

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people send their warmest congratulations to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour.

We wish your Congress every success!

The glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha is firmly holding aloft the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism while encircled ring upon ring by the imperialists and the modern revisionists.

Heroic people's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe.

The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia and all the other cliques of renegades and scabs of various shades are mere dust heaps in comparison, while you, a lofty mountain, tower to the skies. They are flunkeys and accomplices of imperialism before which they prostrate themselves, while you are dauntless proletarian revolutionaries who dare to fight imperialism and its lackeys, fight the world's tyrannical enemies.

The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and every other country where the modern revisionist clique is in power have either changed colour or are in the process of doing so. Capitalism has been or is being restored there, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been or is being changed into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Against this adverse current of counter-revolutionary revisionism, heroic socialist Albania has stood firm. Persevering in the Marxist-Leninist, the revolutionary line, you have adopted a series of measures of revolutionization and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Taking the path of socialism, you are building your country independently and have won brilliant victories. You have contributed valuable experience to the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours. You are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have "honey on their lips and murder in their hearts," and neither are we. Our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms.

The truth of Marxism-Leninism is on our side. So is the international proletariat. So are the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. And so are the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. We have friends all over the world. We are not afraid of being isolated and we shall never be isolated. We are invincible. The handful of pathetic creatures who oppose China and Albania are doomed to failure.

We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this. The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off.

Naturally, the road of our advance is by no means straight and smooth. 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.

Let the Parties and peoples of China and Albania unite, let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country! A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation is certain to be built.

**MAO TSE-TUNG,**

**Chairman of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of China**

October 25, 1966

*The message of greetings of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party signed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung was read at the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour on November 2 by Comrade Kang Sheng, Leader of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.*

## A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The big-character poster is an extremely useful new type of weapon. It can be used in cities and the countryside, in factories, co-operatives, shops, government and other organizations, schools, army units and streets, in short, wherever the masses are. Now that it has been used widely, people should go on using it constantly.

— "Introducing a Co-operative" (April 15, 1958)

# Chairman Mao Reviews Mighty Army Of the Cultural Revolution for The 6th Time

Comrade Lin Piao points out in his important speech: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line, the broad revolutionary masses of our country have created the new experience of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This extensive democracy is a new form of integrating Mao Tse-tung's thought with the broad masses, a new form of mass self-education. It is a new contribution by Chairman Mao to the Marxist-Leninist theory on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

ON November 3, at a time when the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao has won a great victory, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao received revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards from all parts of the country in Peking, the capital and the centre of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Including the National Day rally, this was the sixth time within something over two months that Chairman Mao received revolutionary students and teachers from all parts of the country. More than two million people took part in this mammoth rally.

On that day, our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao were full of energy and in buoyant spirits. They were with the masses throughout the more than seven hours of the

rally. Nine times Chairman Mao walked with firm steps to the east and west sides of the Tien An Men rostrum and warmly waved to and applauded the cheering crowd. When the young revolutionary fighters marched through the square, they leapt for joy and endlessly shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to him!" In boundless excitement they declared: "Our Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao are in excellent health. This is the greatest happiness for the people of China and throughout the whole world."

At 10:10 in the morning, as a military band played *The East Is Red*, Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and other leading comrades of the Party centre and Government: Chou En-lai, Tao Chu, Chen Po-ta, Teng Hsiao-ping, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Li Fu-chun, Chen Yun, Soong Ching Ling, Tung



**Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao with Comrade Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, reviewing revolutionary students and teachers and young Red Guard fighters from the rostrum of the Tien An Men gate**

Pi-wu, Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Tan Chen-lin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Liu Ning-I, Hsiao Hua, Yang Cheng-wu, Chiang Ching, Liu Chih-chien, Chang Chun-chiao and Wu Teh mounted the reviewing stand on the Tien An Men gate. At that moment the whole Tien An Men Square became a great sea of roaring red waves. Thousands upon thousands of eyes, filled with the deepest of sentiments, looked up to Chairman Mao, thousands upon thousands of arms wearing red arm bands waved shining red-covered *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and people kept cheering "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The rally was declared open by Comrade Chen Po-ta, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and leader of the cultural revolution group under the Central Committee.

Comrade Lin Piao spoke amid enthusiastic applause. (For full text of speech see p. 10.) His speech was punctuated by stormy applause.

The mammoth parade began immediately after. Revolutionary students, teachers and Red Guards from all parts of the country swept past the Tien An Men Square to be reviewed by Chairman Mao, the great supreme commander. Standing imposingly on the Tien An Men rostrum in his olive-green military uniform, Chairman Mao, with a kindly smile, frequently waved his salutations to the young revolutionary fighters below. On seeing him, the elated youngsters declared: "What is the reddest thing in the world? The sun on the Tien An Men gate! Who is the dearest person in the world? The great leader Chairman Mao! What is the greatest happiness in the world? To see the great supreme commander Chairman Mao! What is the most glorious task in the world? To study, implement, propagate and defend Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

The revolutionary students and teachers who came from the forefronts of the struggle—especially the revolutionary pathbreakers who had suffered repression through the bourgeois reactionary line—felt most

deeply the fact that it was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that supported them and liberated them. This was the line that linked their hearts with Chairman Mao's. Today, as they passed through the big square and looked on him, our most, most respected and beloved leader, their eyes filled with tears. They ceaselessly shouted: "Long live the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao!" "Long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

These young revolutionary fighters, hailing from all parts of our country, from the southern coast to the Tienshan Mountains in the northwest, from the bank of northeastern Heilungkiang River to the Sikang-Tibet Plateau in the southwest, exclaimed out of the tumult of their hearts: Our great leader Chairman Mao has the utmost faith in and concern for the masses; he rouses the masses with the greatest boldness. In the present great proletarian cultural revolution, he has given the most resolute support to the initiative of the revolutionary masses.

They said: Comrade Lin Piao has today put into words our common feeling which we ourselves could not express, and that is: "Chairman Mao is the greatest proletarian revolutionary; he is always with the masses, has full confidence in them, shares weal and woe with them and wholeheartedly supports the revolutionary mass movement. Chairman Mao has set the most glorious example for all comrades in our Party and for the younger generation."

On the Tien An Men Square, a mighty proletarian cultural revolutionary army of revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards marched with vigour, pouring forward like a torrential red river. A generation of people new in our history, people who place "daring" in the first place, who have Chairman Mao as their supreme commander and the People's Liberation Army as their brilliant example, and who are fearless of heaven and earth, daring to scale a mountain of swords and brave sea of flames, is filling the world with youth and vitality.

Taking all under heaven as their own responsibility, our young revolutionary fighters and the broad revolutionary masses, guided by Chairman Mao's correct line, are creating the new experience of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Extensive democracy means that the Party is unafraid to subject leading organizations and leaders of the Party and state at all levels to criticism and supervision by the broad masses in the form of the full and frank expression of views and opinions, of putting up posters written in big characters, of carrying on great debates and extensive exchanges of revolutionary experience.

The great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement in the past several months has fully proved that with extensive democracy it is possible to truly arouse

the masses, to touch people to their very souls, and to weed out the poisonous revisionist sprouts as soon as they push their heads out of the ground. A Red Guard from Honan Province has very well said: "As for the enemies, extensive democracy is a people's war without the use of guns. Not a single one of the ghosts and monsters will be missed and none of them can run away from it. As for the masses, extensive democracy is a revolutionary school without the formal holding of classes. Everyone can get an education and be tempered."

Among the young revolutionary fighters received by Chairman Mao, there were many who, like the revolutionary youth of the Long March Red Guard Detachment of the Talien Mercantile Marine Institute, had walked the entire distance from their home-towns to the capital to be reviewed by Chairman Mao so as to temper themselves into the kind of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause as Chairman Mao has expected them to be.

Also present on the occasion were leaders in all fields of work.

Foreign friends present at the Tien An Men rostrum were Anna Louise Strong, the noted American writer; R.D. Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, and his wife; Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association; Nguyen Minh Phuong, Acting Head of the Permanent Mission in China of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; Robert Williams, noted leader of Afro-Americans, and his wife; Koussakana Prosper, Head of the visiting Congolese (B) Friendship Delegation; da Cruz, Angolan writer and fighter against imperialism; Rewi Alley of New Zealand; Yukio Kanazawa of Japan; Joshua Horn of England; Gotfred Appel of Denmark and V. Garvin of the United States.

### **Acclaimed by the Nation's People and Army**

Our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao's sixth reception in the capital of revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards from various parts of the country has given the nation's people and army tremendous new encouragement and fighting strength. Hailing the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, the broad revolutionary masses excitedly cheered "Long live Chairman Mao!"

The workers of the Peking No. 1 General Machinery Works declared that under Chairman Mao's personal leadership China has put into effect an extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a new form of integrating Mao Tse-tung's thought with the broad masses, a new form of mass self-education. From the great cultural revolution conducted in our own works we have come to understand that this kind of extensive democracy is very fine. It can mobilize to the fullest extent the enthusiasm and initiative of the revolutionary masses; it can not only most effec-



**Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai, Tao Chu and Chen Po-ta on the Tien An Men rostrum reviewing the mighty army of the cultural revolution**

tively expose all ghosts and monsters but also promote the revolutionization of our ideology.

Chen Fu, a five-good worker in the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works, said: "The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao is one of letting the masses educate themselves and liberate themselves. It is the line of putting 'daring' above everything else and of daring to trust the masses, daring to rely on them and daring to boldly mobilize them. Only by thoroughly carrying out this line can we strike down the handful of persons inside the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, strike down all the ghosts and monsters, win complete victory for the great cultural revolution and enable the masses to temper themselves."

The beating of drums and gongs resounded throughout the city of Sian and the revolutionary songs *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* could be heard everywhere. The broad masses of Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers expressed their determination to go on applying the forms of airing one's views, putting up big character posters, conducting great debates and carrying out extensive exchanges of revolutionary experience; and to continue to use the new experience of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They pledged themselves to topple all obsta-

cles, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, do a better job in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's writings in the course of the struggle and win a still greater victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The whole army was astir when the happy news of Chairman Mao's sixth reception of revolutionary students and teachers and the Red Guards from various parts of the country reached the many units of the ground, naval and air forces of the People's Liberation Army. Commanders and fighters enthusiastically hailed the fact that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line, the broad revolutionary masses of our country have created a new experience in developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They unanimously declared that Chairman Mao's line is the most correct line, the victorious line, the revolutionary line which is peerless in power and is invincible. They must unswervingly follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and persist in that line through all the generations to come. They also unanimously expressed their resolve to emulate the most brilliant example of our great leader Chairman Mao; and, in response to the call of Comrade Lin Piao, resolutely carry the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings to a new stage and truly grasp the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

# Comrade Lin Piao's Speech at Peking Mass Rally

## Students, Comrades and Red Guard Fighters:

With boundless love and infinite loyalty for our great leader Chairman Mao, you have come to Peking in the new nationwide upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution to see Chairman Mao and to exchange revolutionary experience. On behalf of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party, I extend my warmest welcome to you!

Chairman Mao is extremely happy to receive you today. This is the sixth time in two months or more, including National Day, that Chairman Mao has received revolutionary students and teachers and Red Guards from all over the country. Chairman Mao is the greatest proletarian revolutionary; he is always with the masses, has full confidence in them, shares weal and woe with them and wholeheartedly supports the revolutionary mass movement. Chairman Mao has set the most glorious example for all comrades in our Party and for the younger generation.

The present situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent! The gigantic, vigorous mass movement is developing in depth with each passing day. A tremendous change has taken place over the whole face of society and in the mental outlook of the people. The great thought of Mao Tse-tung has become more extensively disseminated and has gone deeper into the hearts of the people. As a result of Chairman Mao's call "to take a firm hold of the revolution and promote production," the great cultural revolution has promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking and spurred extremely rapid development in industrial and agricultural production and in science and technology. The recent successful guided missile-nuclear weapon test is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and a great victory for the proletarian cultural revolution!

The 11th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bankruptcy of the bourgeois reactionary line. In the past two months and more, the correct line of Chairman Mao has been put before the broad masses and has been grasped by them, and criticisms have been made of the erroneous line. The broad masses have really translated into action Chairman Mao's call to "concern yourselves with affairs of the state." This is an extremely fine thing. It is an important guar-

antee that the great proletarian cultural revolution will be carried through to the end.

Chairman Mao's line is one of letting the masses educate and emancipate themselves. It is the line of putting "daring" above everything else and of daring to trust the masses, daring to rely on them and daring to arouse them boldly. It is the application and a new development of the Party's mass line in the great cultural revolution. It is the line of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The bourgeois line is one of opposing the mass line, of opposing the education and emancipation of the masses by themselves, of repressing the masses and opposing the revolution. This bourgeois reactionary line directs the spearhead of struggle against the revolutionary masses, and not against the handful of persons within the Party, who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, and all the ghosts and monsters in society. It uses various ways and means to incite one group among the masses to struggle against another group, and one section of students to struggle against another section.

The proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao is as incompatible with the bourgeois reactionary line as fire is to water. Only by thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the bourgeois reactionary line and eradicating its influence can the line of Chairman Mao be carried out correctly, completely and thoroughly.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line, the broad revolutionary masses of our country have created the new experience of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. By this extensive democracy, the Party is fearlessly permitting the broad masses to use the media of free airing of views, big-character posters, great debates and extensive exchange of revolutionary experience to criticize and supervise the Party and government leading institutions and leaders at all levels. At the same time, the people's democratic rights are being fully realized in accordance with the principles of the Paris Commune. Without such extensive democracy, it would be impossible to initiate a genuine great proletarian cultural revolution, stage a great revolution in the depths of people's souls, carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly and completely, eradicate the roots of revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarantee the advance of our country along the road of socialism and communism. This extensive democracy is a new

form of integrating Mao Tse-tung's thought with the broad masses, a new form of mass self-education. It is a new contribution by Chairman Mao to the Marxist-Leninist theory on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

International historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat has demonstrated that without carrying out a thoroughgoing, great proletarian cultural revolution of this kind and without practising such extensive democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat will be weakened and will change in essence, while capitalism will use various ways to stage a come-back and the exploiting classes will once again ride on the backs of the people.

Such extensive democracy must be thoroughly practised not only between the leadership and the masses; it is also absolutely necessary to carry it out thoroughly among the masses themselves and between all sections of the masses. Unless there is such extensive democracy among the masses themselves and unless they are good at mutual consultation, at listening to dissenting views, at presenting facts and reasoning things out, at using their brains to ponder problems, they cannot possibly educate and emancipate themselves, achieve the purpose of developing the ranks of the Left, uniting the great majority and isolating the handful of bourgeois Rightists, and fully carry out the line of the great proletarian cultural revolution put forward by our great teacher Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao supports you comrades travelling on foot to exchange revolutionary experience, the advantages of which are widespread contact with the masses, contact with all aspects of the life of society and a deeper understanding of class struggle in socialist society. It provides better opportunities to learn from the workers and the peasants and to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought on an even broader scale. All this is very useful for the revolutionary teachers and students to have a better understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the correct line of Chairman Mao. Of course, this kind of travelling on foot for the exchange of revolutionary experience must be undertaken in a planned and organized way and must be well prepared.

The Central Committee of the Party is convinced that, with the experience gained in the last few months, the great proletarian cultural revolution will in the days to come make still better progress and attain still greater success!

March forward under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long live the victory of the line of Chairman Mao!

Long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party!

Long live Chairman Mao! Long life, long, long life to him!

## Comrade Lin Piao Writes Inscription for the 20th Anniversary Of the Naming of the "Mao Tse-tung Locomotive"

**O**CTOBER 30 marked the twentieth anniversary of the naming of the "Mao Tse-tung Locomotive," a locomotive honoured with the glorious name of our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao. On this occasion, Comrade Lin Piao, close comrade-in-arms of the great leader Chairman Mao, wrote the inscription reproduced on the following page. It reads in full as follows:

**The people's revolution under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the locomotive for the advance of history.**

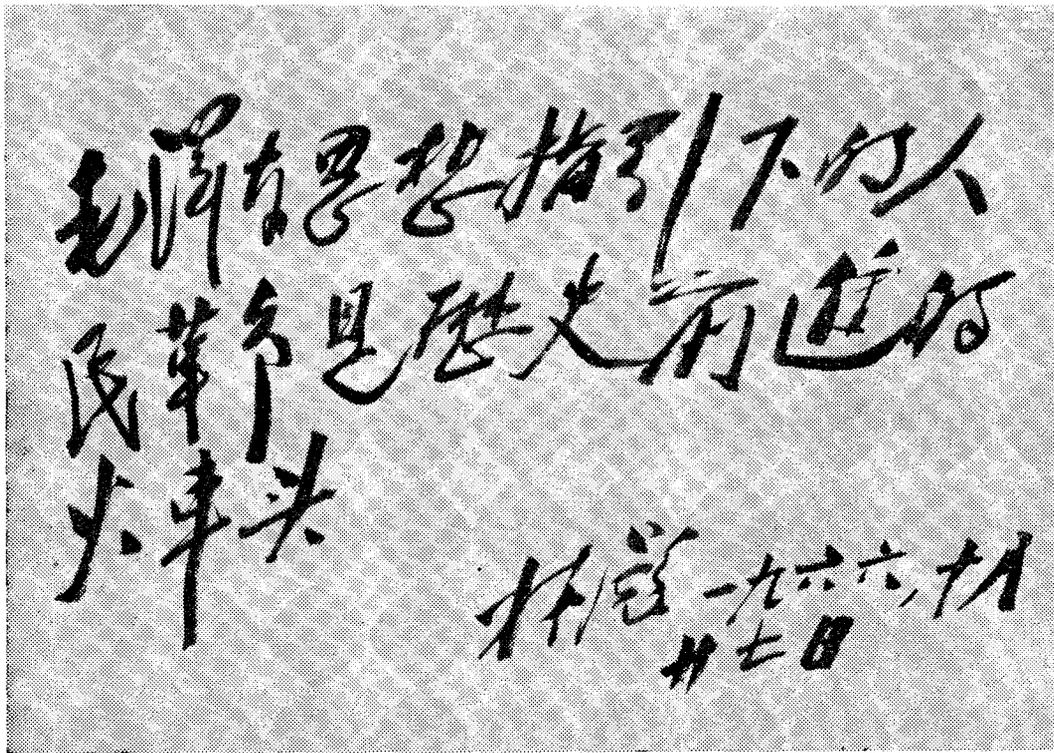
Lin Piao

October 27, 1966

On October 30, a meeting, called in Peking by the Ministry of Railways and the Railways Ministry Political Department of the Chinese Communist Party, joyfully and enthusiastically celebrated the great happy event of Comrade Lin Piao's inscription and the twentieth anniversary of the naming of the "Mao Tse-tung

Locomotive." The more than 1,000 delegates present declared that they would resolutely carry out Comrade Lin Piao's instructions and, together with the people throughout the country, bring about a new upsurge in the mass movement to study and apply Chairman Mao's writings creatively, that they would make a special effort to study the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] as maxims so as to revolutionize their thinking, start up the locomotive of revolution and valiantly go full steam ahead along the tracks pointed out by Chairman Mao.

For the past 20 years, the crew of the "Mao Tse-tung Locomotive" has consistently raised high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and made outstanding achievements in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. They are the revolutionary locomotive fighting on the railway transport front and a fine example for railway workers throughout the country to learn from.



In his speech at the meeting, Minister of Railways Lu Cheng-tso said that Comrade Lin Piao's inscription is an immense inspiration and the most important directive to railway workers throughout the country, and that they must resolutely respond to the call of Comrade Lin Piao, raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, be wholeheartedly dedicated to the revolution and become the locomotive of uninterrupted and continued revolution.

## C.P.C. Central Committee Greet 25th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian Party of Labour

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Dear Comrades:

The Communist Party of China warmly congratulates the Albanian Party of Labour on the 25th anniversary of its founding and on the great successes it has scored in revolution and socialist construction over the past 25 years.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by its long-tested leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious Albanian Party of Labour has experienced 25 years replete with valiant struggles and brilliant victories. The Albanian Party of Labour is a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party, highly principled and loyal to the people; it is a heroic and dauntless proletarian revolutionary Party which dares to struggle and dares to win victory.

The Albanian Party of Labour has led the heroic Albanian people in achieving the liberation of their motherland through arduous revolutionary wars and in scoring tremendous victories in socialist revolution and

socialist construction after establishing the state power of the people and overcoming numerous difficulties on their road of advance. Socialist Albania is a great and invincible red base towering in Europe.

The Albanian Party of Labour perseveres in the socialist road and has taken a series of measures of revolutionization in the political, economic, military and cultural fields. These measures have important theoretical and practical significance for the enrichment of the international experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Albanian Party of Labour holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It stands up indomitably to imperialism and revisionism, to war threats and isolation. The Albanian Party of Labour firmly opposes imperialism headed by the United States, world reaction, and modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre; it resolutely supports the Vietnamese people's heroic war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. By persevering in prin-

ciple and in struggle, the Albanian Party of Labour has set a glorious example to all Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people the world over.

The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have always supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against their common enemy and for the cause of socialism and communism. There is a revolutionary friendship, a militant friendship, a Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist friend-

ship. We are deeply convinced that in the years to come, this great friendship between our two Parties and two peoples will certainly become further consolidated and further develop and will shine forth with yet greater brilliance.

**The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of China**

November 5, 1966

At the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour

## **Congratulatory Speech by Comrade Kang Sheng, Head of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation**

Dear Comrade Enver Hoxha,

Dear comrade delegates:

We are very happy to attend the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour as delegates sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

First of all, please allow me to read the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party signed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. (See p. 5.)

Dear comrades!

The Communist Party of China and all the Marxist-Leninists of the world, and the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of all countries jubilantly greet this congress of yours. We extend our proletarian revolutionary salutations to you!

More than five years have elapsed since the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. They have been years of acute and complicated class struggles in the world and years of sharp struggle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. During these five years, the heroic Albanian people have fought valiantly and unswervingly against foreign and domestic class enemies and won great victories. And they have scored further brilliant achievements in socialist construction and socialist revolution.

The Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha is a long-tested revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, a Party that enjoys high prestige in the international communist movement and remains loyal to proletarian internationalism and to the people.

Holding aloft the anti-imperialist banner, the Albanian Party of Labour firmly opposes the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and firmly sup-

ports the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the national-democratic movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. Socialist Albania is a staunch shock brigade opposing imperialism and supporting world revolution.

Holding aloft the banner of struggle against modern revisionism, the Albanian Party of Labour has been carrying on a tit-for-tat struggle against the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. and its followers and against the renegade Tito clique, profoundly exposing and criticizing modern revisionism and defending and developing Marxism-Leninism. It has thus set a glorious example to Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations throughout the world.

The Albanian Party of Labour perseveres in the dictatorship of the proletariat, unfolds class struggles, gives the primary place to proletarian politics, stresses the mass line, attaches great importance to revolutionary education and is determined to carry the socialist revolution through to the end. The Albanian Party of Labour has taken a series of revolutionary measures to prevent the restoration of capitalism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, measures such as the struggle against bureaucracy and the cultivation of a revolutionary working method and working style; the simplification of organizational structure and the transfer of cadres to strengthen the grass roots; the participation of cadres in manual work and the lowering of high salaries; the setting up of Party committees in the armed forces to take charge of all work, the re-establishment of political commissars and the abolition of military ranks; and the intensification of revolutionary education among the masses of the people, and the youth in particular, with a view to bringing up and training genuine revolutionaries. These revolutionary

measures are of major importance both in theory and in practice. They will not only give a great impetus to Albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction but will also enrich the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus exert a profound and far-reaching influence internationally.

Upholding the principle of building socialism through self-reliance, the Albanian Party of Labour has led the Albanian people in waging an arduous struggle, and has shattered the blockade and sabotage of the imperialists, the revisionist leading clique of the C.P.S.U. and the renegade Tito clique and successfully fulfilled the Third Five-Year Plan. Albania has made great advances in industrial and agricultural production and in culture and education. The livelihood of the people has been further improved and national defence further strengthened. From a backward agricultural country, Albania has become an advanced socialist state with a modern industry and a collective agriculture. Your achievements are convincing proof that by firmly following the socialist road, putting the principle of self-reliance into practice and relying on the boundless energy and selfless labour of the masses, all difficulties can be surmounted and miracles can be performed.

The Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour is a major event of historic significance in the political life of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people. Comrade Enver Hoxha's report at the congress giving a penetrating Marxist-Leninist analysis of international and domestic questions is of great significance to the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys, to the struggle against modern revisionism with the leading group of the C.P.S.U. as its centre and to Albania's cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The political tasks and the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and of culture advanced by the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour open up still more brilliant prospects for the promotion of a new all-round upsurge in the revolutionary spirit of the Albanian people, for the acceleration of Albania's economic and cultural development and for the defence and consolidation of the Albanian socialist state. The Chinese Communist Party is deeply convinced that your congress will raise Albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction to a new high and make a still greater contribution to the struggle of the people the world over against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction.

Comrades! Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and under the guidance of our Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the Chinese people have unfolded the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and the campaign for industry to learn from the Taching Oilfield, for agriculture to learn from the Tachai Production Brigade and for the whole country to learn from the People's Liberation

Army, and have won great victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The national economy of our country is developing uninterruptedly and soundly. On the industrial front, we have built the essentials of an independent, relatively comprehensive and modern industrial system. In the past few years, all plans for industrial production have been overfulfilled and there has been a marked increase in the quantity and variety of products as well as an improvement in their quality. On the agricultural front, the rural people's communes have been further consolidated and developed. The broad masses of commune members, working in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains, have undertaken in a big way the construction of irrigation and water conservancy projects and intensive and meticulous farming. This has led to good harvests in five successive years. The market is thriving and prices are stable. The success of three nuclear tests and the success in conducting the recent guided missile-nuclear weapon test are the concentrated expression of the new levels reached in the development of science, technology and industry in our country and mark the forward development of science, technology and national defence capabilities of our country at a still greater speed. Under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people of our country, imbued with the soaring ambition of the proletariat, are resolved to surmount all difficulties, break paths unexplored by people before and scale unclimbed heights.

This is the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of our country. It can be predicted that industrial and agricultural production will be overfulfilled, thus laying an excellent foundation for the successful accomplishment of the Third Five-Year Plan. A new situation characterized by an all-round leap forward is now emerging in our country.

In accordance with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory concerning the existence of classes and class struggles in socialist society, the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of our Party last August summed up the new experience of mass movements in our country and drew up the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This decision, drawn up under the personal direction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and his theses on the great proletarian cultural revolution constitute an important development of Marxism-Leninism.

China's great proletarian cultural revolution represents a new stage in the development of the socialist revolution in our country, a stage which is both broader and deeper. The main target of this movement is the handful of persons within the Party who have been in authority and have taken the capitalist road. The broad masses of the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres form the main force in this great cultural revolu-

tion. The broad masses of revolutionary young people and the Red Guards organized by them have become courageous and daring pathbreakers. Under the leadership of the Party, the Red Guard movement has launched a fierce assault on all the decadent things left over from the old world and achieved brilliant earth-shaking results. In this great proletarian cultural revolution, the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes are being energetically destroyed and the new ideas, culture, customs and habits of the proletariat are being energetically fostered. A handful of people in positions of authority who have wormed their way into the Party and taken the capitalist road have been exposed and struggled against. The reactionary academic "authorities" of the bourgeoisie have been criticized and repudiated and their arrogance deflated. All parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base are being transformed. The fundamental problem to be solved by China's great proletarian cultural revolution is the eradication of the social foundation of revisionism, the prevention of the restoration of capitalism and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the socialist system in China.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung over the bourgeois reactionary line. It is a great new victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. In enthusiastic response to the great call of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people of our country are determined to carry this cultural revolution through to the end.

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our entire Party, army and country are raising the mass movement for the creative study and application of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works to a new high. Once it has seized the masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought becomes a tremendous material force. A great many advanced people have emerged, and a great many advanced deeds have been performed. The working people throughout the country are taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide to action and as their weapon in criticism and in struggle, and this is an epoch-making event in the history of the development of Marxism.

The Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out:

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is the guiding principle for all the work of our Party and country.

The application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking of the whole nation is the most reliable and fundamental guarantee that the dictatorship of the proletariat will never change colour in our country. Advancing triumphantly along the road of socialism and communism, our country will be able to do still better in assisting and helping the world's oppressed peoples and nations in their revolutionary struggle and in discharging the great proletarian internationalist duty incumbent on us.

Comrades! We are now in a new and great era of world revolution. All political forces are undergoing a process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries are in a state of disintegration, whereas the revolutionary movement of the people throughout the world is developing in depth. An excellent situation is before us.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the people the world over. The central task of the people of the world is utterly to defeat this biggest of all aggressors in human history.

The leading clique of the C.P.S.U. is Khrushchov's faithful successor. It practises Khrushchov revisionism without Khrushchov and pursues a line of collaboration with U.S. imperialism to safeguard imperialist and colonialist domination in the capitalist world and to restore capitalism in the socialist world. Its features as an accomplice of imperialism and as a scab and renegade in the working-class movement have been exposed more fully than ever before. It is clear to all that in order to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose modern revisionism.

U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique are intensifying their counter-revolutionary united action. Their aim is to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and to maintain their own reactionary rule. Their counter-revolutionary united action is spearheaded against all the genuine Marxist-Leninists of the world, against the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and, in particular, against the heroic Vietnamese people who are making a great contribution to the world's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, and against the Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of China which are resolutely supporting the world revolution. They are striving to set up a ring of encirclement against our country and to form an anti-Chinese, anti-communist and counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance."

At present, the centre of gravity of the U.S.-Soviet collaboration to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world lies in their joint plot to stamp out the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. U.S. imperialism has suffered one defeat after another in its war of aggression against Vietnam while the Vietnamese peo-

# Fifth Congress of Albanian Party of Labour Opens

**T**HE Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour opened on November 1 in Tirana. Delegations and observers from 29 Communist and Workers' Parties and Marxist-Leninist organizations from various parts of the world attended the Congress at the invitation of the Albanian Party of Labour. They are:

The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party, and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Vietnam Workers' Party led by Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party;

the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party led by Li Yung Ho, Member of the Political Committee of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Rumanian Communist Party led by Constantin Dragan, Member of the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation led by Tran Van Tu, Member of the Committee of Trung Bo (south Vietnam proper) of the Front;

the delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party led by Jusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau and Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party;

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

the delegation of the Communist Party of Burma;

the delegation of the Malayan Communist Party;

the delegation of the Belgian Communist Party led by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil led by Benedito de Garvallo, Member of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist) led by Herman Eduard O'Sullivan, Member of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Peru;

the delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Lebanon led by Youssef Moubarak, President of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Ceylon led by Nagalingam Sanmugathan, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia (Marxist-Leninist) led by Jorge Restrepo, Member of the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of the Sudan led by Mohammed, First Secretary of the Party;

the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador led by Guillermo Ramos, Member of the National Leadership of the Central Committee of the Party;

the delegation of the Communist Party of Bolivia led by Oscar Zamora, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile led by George Dias, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee;

the delegation of the Italian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party led by Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Party;

the delegation of the French Communist Movement (Marxist-Leninist) led by Raymond Casa, Member of the Secretariat and the Political Bureau of the Movement;

the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Austria led by Franz Strobl, Chairman of the Organization; and

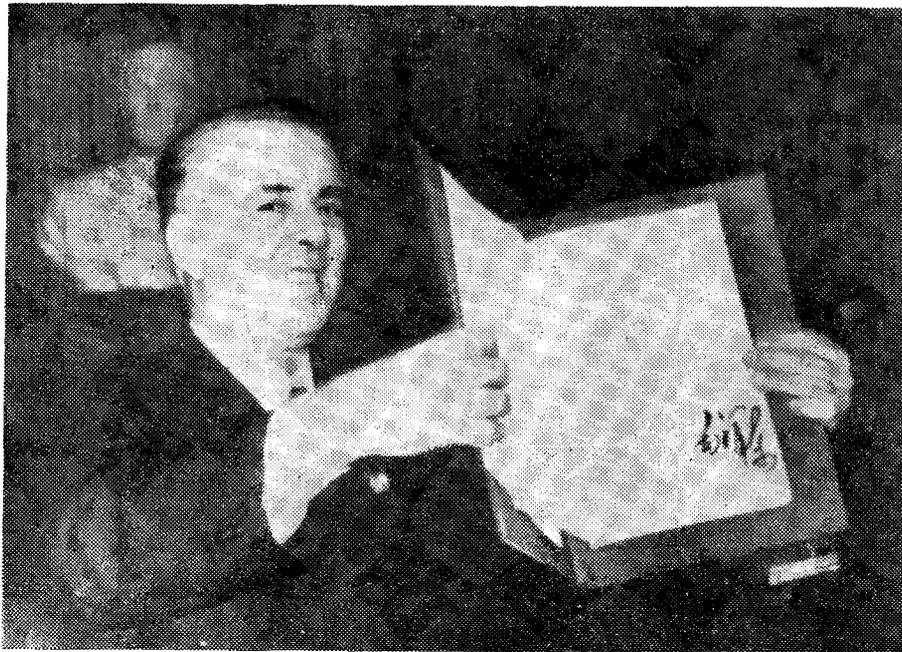
the delegation of the Workers' Party of Haiti led by Juille Leroux, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee.

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ple are growing stronger and stronger in battle. U.S. imperialism is vigorously pushing ahead its plot for "peace talks" while redoubling its efforts to escalate the war. The Soviet revisionist leading clique is working energetically on behalf of this U.S. imperialist plot. In so doing, it intends to coerce the Vietnamese people into submission and forcibly perpetuate the division of their motherland and to subject the people in southern Vietnam to perpetual enslavement. But U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading clique will never succeed in their scheme. The Vietnamese people are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors and to

carry the banner of victory over the whole of Vietnam. Not flinching from the greatest national sacrifices, the Chinese people are determined to provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. No matter how U.S. imperialism expands its war of aggression, the Chinese people will continue to give full support to the Vietnamese people in thoroughly defeating the U.S. aggressors.

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the great proletarian cultural revolution in China have thrown imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction



**Comrade Hoxha shows the delegates the message of greetings signed by Chairman Mao**

Representatives of the organizations of Marxist-Leninists in Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Great Britain and the United States attended the Congress as observers.

The delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Kajita, Member of the Party's Central Committee, arrived in Tirana at noon and attended the afternoon session.

Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, presided over the opening ceremony. The appearance of Comrade Hoxha and other leaders of the Party on the platform brought everyone to his feet, and a prolonged, stormy applause resounded through the hall. The delegates shouted "Enver Hoxha" and "the Party of Labour."

The whole of Albania rejoiced over the event. This marked the monolithic unity of the Albanian people

around the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Amid cheers and plaudits Comrade Hoxha made a report on the work of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

On the second day of the Congress, Comrade Kang Sheng, leader of the Chinese Communist Party delegation, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, read a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party signed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour (for text see p. 5). He also delivered a congratulatory speech.

The message of greetings signed by Chairman Mao was most warmly welcomed by the delegates and the representatives of the fraternal Parties and Marxist-Leninist organizations. It also gave the Congress great encouragement. The delegates, listening attentively to the message as it was being read by Comrade Kang Sheng, were moved and stirred and they stood up time and again to applaud, long and stormily, and shout "Enver — Mao Tse-tung!" "Long live Comrade Mao Tse-tung!" and other slogans.

After delivering his congratulatory speech, Comrade Kang Sheng presented Comrade Enver Hoxha with the copy of the message of greetings of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party signed by Chairman Mao. As Comrade Hoxha showed to all those present the bold and vigorous strokes of Chairman Mao's signature, the whole hall burst out with another standing, prolonged rhythmic warm applause and cheers. They shouted: "Mao Tse-tung, Mao Tse-tung."

into a panic. They are afraid that China's great proletarian cultural revolution will arouse the proletarian revolutionaries in their own countries and broad masses of the revolutionary people to oppose them and to overthrow them. In a vain attempt to stop the stormy revolutionary movement sweeping China, they are jointly staging a new anti-communist and anti-Chinese farce. The leading clique of the C.P.S.U. are playing the leading role in this performance. They have organized a bunch of lackeys to assail China's great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and our great leader Com-

rade Mao Tse-tung with distortions, lies and libels. They have been busy travelling about, plotting to convene a gathering of renegades and scabs in their attempt to accomplish what Khrushchov left unfinished — to isolate China and oppose China.

The anti-China heroes and warriors will come to no good end. Those who oppose China most vehemently will suffer the most miserable defeat. As a Marxist-Leninist Party, the Chinese Communist Party is not at all afraid of being isolated and indeed never will be isolated.

Faced with this counter-revolutionary united action of modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, all genuinely revolutionary Marxist-Leninists have the important task of thoroughly exposing this "united action" plot, following up the victories already gained and carrying the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end.

There is no middle road whatsoever in the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism. The only way is to draw a clear line of demarcation between ourselves and modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, and thoroughly to expose their true features as renegades. Any united action with them is out of the question. Whoever is intent on having united action with them will inevitably take part in the anti-China chorus of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction and sink into the morass of opposition to socialist China.

In the struggle between the Marxist-Leninist Parties and modern revisionism with the leading clique of the C.P.S.U. as its centre, the Chinese Communist Party, the Albanian Party of Labour and the other fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties have dealt a decisive blow to modern revisionism politically and theoretically, drawn a clear line of demarcation between themselves and the latter in all respects, and thus greatly promoted the growth of all the Marxist-Leninist forces in the world. Wherever there are revisionist cliques, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations are bound to emerge as their opposites to struggle against them. At present, Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations are emerging in quick succession in all continents, and they are growing and becoming increasingly consolidated every day. They are drawing a clear line of demarcation between themselves and the modern revisionist clique theoretically, ideologically, politically, organizationally and in their style of work. They are directing their efforts towards building

themselves into Marxist-Leninist revolutionary Parties of a new type. These new-type proletarian revolutionary parties represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat and revolutionary people in their respective countries; they represent the future and the hope of these countries, they represent the core of leadership in their revolutions. The birth and growth of the new-type Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations is a great victory of Marxism-Leninism in its struggle against modern revisionism.

Dear comrades! The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have cemented a profound friendship in their joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. This friendship has been jointly tempered and steeled by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha and has stood the test in the revolutionary struggle for common ideals. We have always supported and helped each other, learnt from each other and inspired each other. Whatever storm and stress may confront us in future on our road of advance, our two Parties and our two peoples will continue to hold aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism and the red banner of proletarian internationalism and, braving the winds and waves shoulder to shoulder, go triumphantly forward.

Complete success to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour!

Long live the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and its respected and beloved leader, close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live the revolutionary unity and militant friendship of the Parties and peoples of China and Albania!

Long live the great, revolutionary unity of the people of the world!

Long live ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

解放軍報  
JIEFANGJUN BAO

## More On Promoting the Concept Of "Public"

*Following is a translation of the full text of the "Jiefangjun Bao" editorial of November 3. An earlier editorial, "On Promoting the Concept of 'Public,'" appeared in that paper on February 9, 1966. — Ed.*

**T**HE great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself is a creative undertaking without parallel in the

international communist movement and in the history of mankind.

Conducted mainly in the ideological field, it is, fundamentally speaking, a great revolution to destroy the thousands of years old concept of private ownership and establish the socialist concept of public ownership.

In the light of Chairman Mao's teachings, Comrade Lin Piao has repeatedly instructed us to work hard to promote the concept of the "public," the idea of working for the revolution and the people, and establish the communist world outlook of complete devotion to the public interest. This instruction is of the greatest and most far-reaching significance.

Ideas, culture, customs, habits, political views, legal concepts, views on art and so on are all ideological forms in society, which generally go under the name of culture. Why must we carry out a cultural revolution in the period of socialism? The reason is that the economic base of society has undergone a fundamental change. It is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought, that the consciousness springs from the matter and social ideology arises out of social being, out of the economic base of society and the social system of ownership. Social ideology is secondary; at the same time it has a tremendous influence and impact on social being. In China, the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has already been brought about and the socialist economic system of public ownership has been established. Since the economic base has changed, the ideological superstructure must change accordingly to keep in step with it. Otherwise, it will obstruct the consolidation of socialist ownership, prevent the new social productive forces from developing, lead to the loss of the already-won fruits of the revolution, and give rise to revisionist rule and the restoration of capitalism, causing our country to return to the old colonial or semi-colonial and feudal or semi-feudal road.

What does the proletariat overthrow and what does it strive to set up when it rises in revolution? Politically, it overthrows the rule of the bourgeoisie and establishes the dictatorship of the proletariat. Economically, it abolishes ownership by the landlords and capitalists, gradually transforms individual ownership and builds up socialist public ownership. Ideologically, it eradicates the concept of private ownership and establishes the concept of socialist public ownership in people's minds. After seizing state power, in addition to carrying out the socialist revolution on the economic front the proletariat must carry the socialist revolution through to the end on the ideological and cultural fronts. Without exception the ruling classes throughout history all establish the domination of the ideology which represents their class interests. When the proletariat seizes state power it has both the power and the need to establish the domination of the ideology which represents the interests of the proletariat and the rest of the labouring people, namely, the domination of Marxist-Leninist ideology, and to make a clean sweep of the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes, and all the ideologies formed on the basis of private ownership. Only so can the dictatorship of the proletariat be further consolidated, the

socialist economy developed and conditions created for the gradual transition to communism.

What is the essence of the old ideas, culture, customs and habits? In the last analysis, it boils down to the concept of private ownership, or, in a word, of "self." Human society has, since the beginning of culture, been class society for thousands of years and, all through, the one point in common has been private ownership. All the old cultures have defended and served private ownership. In the course of establishing and consolidating public ownership, we must destroy the old cultures and all notions of private ownership. The concept of private ownership is the root of the emergence of capitalism and of revisionism. The more thoroughly the concept of private ownership is eradicated, the more consolidated will proletarian state power become and the more the socialist economy will develop.

The new, proletarian ideas, culture, customs and habits can be generalized in the one word, "public." Since we have to consolidate public ownership and build socialism and communism, we must advocate wholehearted devotion to the public and promote the concept of "public."

A new society needs new people to build it. In a sense, communism is synonymous with selflessness, with devotion to the public. We must train and mould new, communist people who are utterly devoted to public interest. They are people of the type of Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune, Liu Hu-lan and Lei Feng, whom Chairman Mao has called on us to learn from. They are noble-minded and pure, people of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, people who are of value to the people. Free from selfishness, they work wholeheartedly for the people and are wholly and entirely devoted to the people. Only with large numbers of new, communist people is it possible to engage in socialist revolution and socialist construction successfully and, step by step, arrive at communism.

There can be no construction without destruction. To promote devotion to the public interest it is necessary to destroy self-interest. Man's thinking reflects his social being, contains contradictions and struggles and has a class character. In the period of socialism, the struggle between the two classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the road of socialism and the road of capitalism, is inevitably reflected in the mind of every one of us. When any issue arises, whether one thinks of the people before oneself, of the collective before the individual, of the public interest before self-interest — or the other way round — is a question which everyone is constantly faced with and has to answer. To work for the public interest and to work for self-interest represent two different kinds of mentality, ideology and world outlook of two different classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. It is as when two armies fight: One is bound to be vic-

torious and the other defeated. Either one or the other wins out. If it is not the public interest then it is self-interest. And self-interest means thinking only of striving for fame, wealth, power, position and opportunities to be in the limelight for oneself, and thinking only in terms of oneself and one's own small circle at every turn, all of which makes one forget the whole, forget the people, forget the seven hundred million people of China and the three thousand million people in the world. Those who think in this way have their eyes turned only on to themselves. Their world outlook is a "one-man outlook" and they view the world from that position, seeing everything from a bourgeois standpoint. Unless this bourgeois "one-man outlook" is smashed, conquered and overthrown, it is impossible to firmly establish the proletarian world outlook of serving the whole people of China and of the world.

To eliminate the concept of private ownership and all the exploiting-class ideology handed down over thousands of years and firmly establish the domination of its own ideology, the proletariat must study Chairman Mao's works in a big way and fight for the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism at its highest level in the present era, it is the system of communist ideology in the present era and is the concentrated expression of proletarian ideology. It is none other than the great thought of Mao Tse-tung that truly represents the new ideology and is able to counter the old. Mao Tse-tung's thought is diametrically opposed to the concept of private ownership and the ideology of all exploiting classes and is the most powerful ideological weapon for remoulding the souls of the people.

Nurtured by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, large numbers of new, communist people who work wholeheartedly for the public interest are now growing up and coming forward. Lei Feng is one such, and so are Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Chiao Yu-lu, Mai Hsien-teh, Liu Ying-chun and Tsai Yung-hsiang. The outstanding members of such advanced units as "The Good Eighth Company," "The Staunch Sixth Company," "The Red Ninth Company" and the heroes of the No. 32111 Drilling Team are also people of this type. Large numbers of communist heroes who fear neither hardship nor death, who work not for personal fame or gain but wholeheartedly for the revolution and the people, are to be found at all posts of work, throughout the army and in every part of the country. This is the pride of our era. It is the hope of the future new world — the world of communism.

Chairman Mao has said: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious." In all the work of building socialism and communism we rely on the people. Whatever we do, we give prominence to the factor of man and put man at the centre. In taking hold of the superstructure, of ideology, of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we are in fact dealing

with man, dealing with political and ideological work, and we are educating, remoulding and arming the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In building up the army and the country, we — unlike the modern revisionists who one-sidedly stress the material factor, mechanization and modernization — pay chief attention to the revolutionization of man's thinking and through this command, guide and promote the work of mechanization and modernization. To imbue the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to promote the revolutionization of the people's ideology and to unify their thinking and actions — this is the fundamental orientation and fundamental task of political work.

In the present circumstances in which the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist revolution are in process of still deeper development, the question facing every comrade ever more prominently and sharply is whether he is for the public interest or for self-interest. To eliminate self-interest and promote devotion to the public interest is at the core of the whole issue of remoulding one's world outlook. And in order to eliminate self-interest completely and put the public interest above everything else, it is imperative to undertake creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, particularly the "three constantly read articles"—*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. These are required reading for the remoulding of one's world outlook. Every member of the Communist Party, every cadre and fighter must, in accordance with Comrade Lin Piao's instructions, study the "three constantly read articles" like maxims. Comrade Lin Piao has said that each one of our comrades should not only regard himself as a motive force in the revolution, and do his utmost to make a contribution to the people, but also take himself as a target of revolution, practise constant self-criticism and never cease from revolutionizing himself. We must have a high revolutionary consciousness and free ourselves from all "egoism," from the limitations of selfish departmentalism and the "mountain-stronghold" mentality and indeed make ourselves pure Communists, proletarian revolutionary fighters who understand and bear in mind the interests of the whole, are all for the public interest and are truly selfless. This is what the younger comrades should be like, and the older comrades should be all the more conscientious and earnest, work selflessly for the public interest, keep loyal and uphold moral integrity as they grow older so as to set an example for the next generation.

At this new stage of the movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in our army, let us raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly eliminate the bourgeois concept of "selfishness," vigorously promote the proletarian concept of "public" and take big strides forward on the road of revolutionization of our army building!

# China Will Remain Red For Ever

— Excerpts of a report made by Jacques Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, at a students' gathering in Brussels

JACQUES Grippa, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, warmly hailed China's great proletarian cultural revolution at a gathering of university students in Brussels on October 19.

Sponsored by a progressive students' organization of the "L'universite Libre" of Brussels, the meeting began with Chinese revolutionary songs, with *The East Is Red* occupying top place. Grippa was invited to report on the great proletarian cultural revolution taking place in China.

In his report Grippa recounted with warmth his recent meeting in Peking with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Comrade Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai and other Chinese Party and state leaders and with the Red Guards during the grand rally of half a million people at the Tien An Men Square on August 31.

He said: "It is a new achievement of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to have creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist concept in precisely analyzing, mainly on the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union, the lessons

of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and in pointing out why class struggle continues and does not fade out after the seizure of power."

He added: "The proletarian cultural revolution is very instructive for us. China is and will remain red! The victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution have proved this. We must defend China against the libels that the reactionaries pour on it. China is carrying its socialist revolution further and through to the end and is a great example and great inspiration for us."

He pointed out that the victories of China's great proletarian cultural revolution are victories for the proletarian revolution of the world. The victories of the cultural revolution show that revisionism is merely a paper tiger like imperialism which it serves and that there is a way to prevent the growth of revisionism.

Grippa concluded his report by shouting: "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution! Long live the Chinese revolution!"

## Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's Thought, China Grows Young

— Article by N. Sanmugathan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party

N. SANMUGATHASAN, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party, in a recent article published in *Kamkaruwa* on China's great proletarian cultural revolution has warmly praised the specific contributions of Chairman Mao Tse-tung to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

He said: "One of the specific contributions of Mao Tse-tung to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism is his summing up of the experiences of the revolutions in China and in other countries and his conclusion that classes and class struggle exist throughout the historical period of socialism; that there exists the danger of capitalist restoration; that there exists the danger of the dictatorship of the proletariat being lost and subverted."

He said that Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China were conscious of this threat and have taken steps to meet it. "The proletarian cultural revolution in China was from the beginning led by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and carried out under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

Sanmugathan wrote the article, entitled "Report From Peking," upon his return in Ceylon after attending the Chinese National Day celebrations in Peking. The journal *Kamkaruwa* published it on October 12.

Dwelling on his impressions of the Peking rally marking China's National Day, he wrote: "As I stood on Tien An Men watching the parade of millions march past Mao Tse-tung on that unforgettable day, I felt

sure that the leadership of the world revolutionary movement was in secure hands." It was a giant mass demonstration, the biggest the world has ever seen, he added.

He said that all China grew young drinking at the well-springs of Mao Tse-tung's thought, adding: "The red lamp in the Kremlin has gone out. It is the red lantern at Tien An Men Square that glows steadily redder and brighter and is the beacon light for all oppressed peoples all over the world."

Sanmugathasan enthusiastically praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the Red Guards, saying: "What was most interesting to me in this great revolutionary upsurge that is going on in

China today is the clear consciousness and awareness of the Chinese masses that it is not enough to make a success of the Chinese revolution alone, to raise only their standard of living and compete with the West. They realize that it is essential to make the world revolution a success too, that they must have the fate of the non-liberated peoples clearly in mind and help them."

Refuting the slanders spread by imperialism and modern revisionism that China is isolating itself as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he pointed out that "through this great revolutionary upsurge China is getting closer to the masses of the whole world. It is these that constitute more than 90 per cent of the world's population."

## Italian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Founded

**T**HE Italian Marxist-Leninist Movement held its first National Congress in Livorno from October 14 to 16, according to a Rome report.

More than 100 delegates from all parts of the country attended the congress which announced the founding of the Italian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party and elected its Central Committee.

The congress in a statement said that the Communist Party of Italy has degraded into a revisionist Party. Under the banner of "peaceful evolution," it has tried to undermine the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and make them renounce their historic mission. Therefore, it is necessary to found a new Party.

The statement held that the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist system of exploitation cannot be eliminated step by step through actions within the machinery of bourgeois power. They can only be thoroughly overthrown and eliminated through revolution.

The congress made it known that the Italian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party will abide by the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States and against the reactionaries, and the struggle for socialist revolution.

## Italian Quarterly *Vento Dell' Est* Warmly Praises Mao Tse-tung's Thought

**T**HE Italian quarterly *Vento Dell' Est* [the "East Wind"] in its latest issue carries the full text of the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, according to a Rome report. The quarterly also carries an editorial note warmly praising Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The editorial note says that it is of decisive importance to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide for revolutionary struggle.

The journal emphasizes that Mao Tse-tung's works constitute an original development of Marxism-Leninism

and are a brilliant example of creative elaboration of Marxism-Leninism.

Italy's Edizioni Oriente [Eastern Publishing House] in its pamphlet No. 4 published in September carried the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and some *Renmin Ribao* editorials on the great proletarian cultural revolution.

# China's Great Cultural Revolution Takes Its Place By the Side of the Paris Commune

— Excerpts of a recent communique by the League of the  
Marxist-Leninist Communists of Italy

THE National Committee of the League of the Marxist-Leninist Communists of Italy in a recent communique warmly praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution and decided that it would make the achievements and experiences of this revolution widely known among the Italian workers.

The communique was carried in the latest issue of *Il Comunista*, organ of the league. It also published the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and an article entitled "China's Cultural Revolution: A New Powerful Contribution to the Victory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

The communique says, "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a historical event of decisive importance in the struggle waged by the proletariat of the world for their liberation for more than one century. It takes its place by the side of the Paris Commune, the Great October Socialist Revolution and the great War of Liberation of the Chinese people."

It emphasizes that the great cultural revolution constitutes "a decisive contribution to the defeat of revisionism on a worldwide scale, while destroying its possible roots in People's China itself." It goes on to state that the members of the League of the Marxist-Leninist Communists of Italy, together with Marxist-

Leninists all over the world, resolutely support the action which the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has taken to defeat the anti-Party and anti-socialist elements.

It announced that the National Committee of the League of the Marxist-Leninist Communists of Italy would take the three following urgent measures to make the achievements and experiences of China's great proletarian cultural revolution widely known among the Italian workers:

- 1) The systematic publication by *Il Comunista* of documents relating to China's great cultural revolution;
- 2) The organization of seminars to study Mao Tse-tung's works; and
- 3) The publication of a book for wide circulation carrying "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement" by the Chinese Communist Party, the nine articles by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi* commenting on the open letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the main documents on China's great proletarian cultural revolution, and Comrade Lin Piao's article "Long Live the Victory of People's War."

## Peking Welcomes Anti-Revisionist Fighters Returned From the Soviet Union

ON November 5, a big Peking rally of more than 15,000 revolutionary people from all walks of life and Red Guards gave a rousing welcome home to the 65 Chinese students unjustifiably ordered back to China by the Soviet Government (see *Peking Review* Nos. 44 and 45). The rally voiced a protest in the strongest terms against the contemptible acts of the Soviet revisionist leading group in further worsening Sino-Soviet relations and undermining the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The rally solemnly declared that in order to oppose imperialism it was imperative to oppose revisionism and that the Chinese people were determined to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's

thought and carry through to the end the struggle against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leadership as its centre.

The responsible personnel of the departments concerned attending the rally included Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier; Mu Hsin, member of the group in charge of cultural revolution under the Party's Central Committee; Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister, and Tuan Lo-fu, Vice-Minister of Higher Education.

When the rally was declared open, the 15,000 participants sang *The East Is Red* and read aloud this

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## Chairman Mao's Great Concern for Anti-Revisionist Fighters

**C**HEN YI, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, received and had a cordial talk on November 5 with the 65 Chinese students whom the Soviet Government unjustifiably ordered to leave the Soviet Union and who had returned to Peking.

On behalf of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Party's Central Committee and the State Council, Vice-Premier Chen Yi welcomed and expressed warm solicitude for the anti-revisionist fighters who had gloriously returned to the motherland. He praised them for their firm proletarian stand and heroic, stubborn fighting spirit in the struggle against modern revisionism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi urged them to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, plunge into the great proletarian cultural revolution and temper themselves in the storms of class struggle to become firm successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

During the reception, the returned Chinese students cheered: "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, and long life, long, long life to him!"

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**quotation from Chairman Mao: "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."**

Tuan Lo-fu, making the first speech at the rally, warmly praised all the Chinese students in the Soviet Union for holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely struggling against Soviet modern revisionism and defending the friendship between the students and peoples of China and the Soviet Union. He also paid high tribute to the returned Chinese students for daring to struggle and win victory in face of difficulties and threats and thus displaying the heroism of Chinese youth nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought in their growth.

Wei Chang-ling, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation, then spoke on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the National Women's Federation, the All-China Youth Federation and the Students' Federation. She said that the rapid spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought and its penetration into the people's minds throughout the world was an irresistible historic torrent which no one could hold in check. By taking perverse and reckless action, the Soviet revisionist leading group would be "lifting a rock only to crush

its own toes" and would suffer complete defeat in its conspiracy, she added.

Speeches were then made by representatives of Red Guards from institutes of higher learning and middle schools in Peking and of the Talien Mercantile Marine Institute Long March Detachment of Red Guards which had walked 1,000 kilometres from Talien to Peking to establish revolutionary contacts. (See *Peking Review*, No. 44.)

Speakers were unanimous in declaring that in unjustifiably expelling all Chinese students from the Soviet Union, the Soviet revisionist leading group were "as timid as mice but with murder in their hearts." They were afraid of the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. For the Chinese people armed with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, their rumour-mongering, vilification and attacks were no more than the buzzing of a few blowflies and could do no harm to the Chinese people. It could neither obstruct the advance of the wheel of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China nor the spread of the radiant thought of Mao Tse-tung among the revolutionary people of the world.

The speakers pointed out: Acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet modern revisionists had committed crime after crime against the world's people and were piling up a load of debts for themselves. These debts would have to be paid in the end for the world's people would never forgive them. The unjust and unscrupulous actions they had taken would simply boomerang against themselves; they would be crushed to bits by the wheel of history.

The speakers said: Just as U.S. imperialism has placed its fond hopes for "peaceful evolution" in China on us of the younger generation, so the Soviet revisionist leading group is harbouring the illusion that we will give up the proletarian revolutionary cause and take the revisionist road. We must give them a resounding warning: You will never succeed in your intrigues and your daydreams will crash about your ears. We Red Guards and revolutionary youth armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have the Chinese revolution and the world revolution in our hearts. We are determined to steel ourselves as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. We will follow the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao in making revolution all our lives, smash the old world to pieces and build a bright red, new world of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Amidst thunderous applause, Hung Kang, Chang Peng-ya and Hu Teh-pao, representatives of the returned students, then spoke. Deeply moved, they expressed their heartfelt thanks for the boundless concern which was shown for them by our most, most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and the people of the motherland. They said that it filled them with inexpressible warmth to return to the capital of the great

motherland and to the side of Chairman Mao from the Soviet Union where the C.P.S.U. revisionist leading group was in power. They pledged their determination to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, do still better in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and, together with the revolutionary people, the revolutionary youth and the Red Guards of the whole country, carry through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leading group as its centre.

Enumerating a host of facts in their speeches, they angrily exposed and denounced the various restrictions, difficulties and persecution the Chinese students in the Soviet Union had suffered at the hands of the Soviet authorities. They unmasked the many criminal acts of the Soviet revisionist leading group in restoring capitalism in its country. They cited many vivid facts to show that the despicable anti-China acts of the C.P.S.U. leading group were extremely unpopular in the Soviet Union.

With great joy, they said that the Soviet people had infinite love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the whole world, unbounded respect for the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and boundless friendship for the Chinese people. They added that many among the Soviet people had told them that Chairman Mao was the great leader not only of the Chinese people but also of the Soviet people and that the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

# The Robber's Neck and the People's Nooses

— Commenting on Johnson's Asian Tour

by OBSERVER

**D**URING his recent tour in Asia, Johnson, the chief-tain of U.S. imperialism, called a sinister meeting in Manila and paid visits to the satellite countries of New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and "Malaysia" and to the puppet regimes in south Vietnam and south Korea. He cooked up a big plot to put out the flames of revolution in Vietnam, oppose China and enslave Asia. Now this big god of plague has returned to his lair amidst the angry shouts of the people of Asia telling him to go home.

Johnson's Asian tour is a major sign of U.S. imperialism's shift of the emphasis of its strategy to the East. The U.S. propaganda machine compares Johnson's policy of aggression in Asia today to Truman's

thought would eventually fly over the Kremlin in Moscow.

On November 1, Yu Chan, Director of the Soviet Union and East European Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, summoned Razdukhov, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in China, and handed him a note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in reply to a note dated October 27 of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The Chinese reply categorically rejected the absurd protest and unreasonable demand raised by the Soviet Foreign Ministry in its note to the Chinese side, and sternly refuted the slanders made in the Soviet note against the Chinese Government and revolutionary masses.

The Chinese note says: It is an entirely just and revolutionary action on the part of some revolutionary youth to go on their own to Anti-Revisionist Street leading to the Soviet Embassy in China and put up big-character posters, protesting against your unreasonable expulsion of Chinese students from the Soviet Union and condemning your intensification of the anti-China campaign and your worsening of Sino-Soviet relations. Is it not an obvious and deliberate vilification when you assert that their revolutionary action has a publicly anti-Soviet nature?

The Chinese note says: In maligning in your note our revolutionary masses as "troublemakers" and their revolutionary actions as a "disturbance" and "acts of hooliganism," you merely reveal your features as renegades hostile to the Chinese people.

policy towards Europe after World War II. This is by no means fortuitous. After the end of the war, U.S. imperialism began by putting out the flames of revolution in Greece, then knocked together the North Atlantic bloc, a military bloc of aggression, embarked on the so-called "Marshall Plan" and concentrated its strength to "contain" the Soviet Union in Europe. Today, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has taken the path of out-and-out betrayal, revolution in Asia is growing as never before and China has become stronger than ever. In face of this situation, U.S. imperialism takes socialist China as its arch enemy and has shifted the emphasis of its strategy to Asia. Johnson is trying to cook up another "Truman Doctrine" in Asia to save U.S. imperialism from its ultimate doom.

Johnson's voluminous remarks during his tour may be summed up in the following three points:

One, at present, the United States intends to stamp out the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by escalating its war adventure and by playing the game of "forcing peace talks through war." This scheme has found its concentrated expression in the communique of the Manila conference. A wider objective of U.S. imperialism in endeavouring to strangle the Vietnamese revolution is of course to suppress the national-liberation movement in Asia and to attack China.

Two, Johnson raised a hue and cry that the United States wanted, by means of its "military shield," to "back its commitments in Asia" for "the resistance of aggression," "containment" of China, etc. This means that, not reconciled to its failures in Asia, U.S. imperialism wants to go on struggling to the last ditch in Asia. It is resolved to meet the revolutionary storm in Asia and to deal with socialist China with counter-revolutionary violence.

Three, Johnson energetically peddled a so-called "new community in Asia" and "regional co-operation" of Asia and the Pacific and expatiated upon the United States' "aid" to its Asian lackeys and puppets. Obviously, another major object of his Asian tour is to rig up a new anti-China alliance to replace the ramshackle SEATO. And the Manila conference was the first step towards realizing this plot.

This is, in short, the blueprint of the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia which Johnson carried in his portfolio. Its spearhead is directed right against China. Johnson's Asian tour was a demonstration of U.S. imperialism's bitter hostility towards China and was a frantic provocation against the Chinese and other Asian peoples.

During his trip, Johnson harped on "peace," "reconstruction," "prosperity," "rehabilitation," "economic, social and cultural co-operation," "break the bonds of poverty, illiteracy and disease," and so on and so forth. All these are utter nonsense. The sinister objective which Johnson pursues in Asia is to use "peace" as a smokescreen to cover up the expansion of U.S. war adventure, bribe the Asian hirelings of the United States with dollars into serving as its pawns against China and expedite preparations for a military attack on China.

Apart from military encirclement and armed threats against China, U.S. imperialism is still dreaming of subverting China by means of "peaceful evolution." Johnson's remarks at "East-West Center" in Honolulu on October 17 contains the undisguised instigation that in China "the pragmatic and compassionate spirit . . . will prevail over outmoded dogmatism." The United States hopes for "a freer flow" with China, he said. U.S. papers have bluntly admitted that these remarks by Johnson were addressed to those in China who are in "opposition to Mao Tse-tung." The

"outmoded dogmatism" in the mouth of Johnson is in fact the great invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. The granite head of this U.S. imperialist is even now hoping that some day the Chinese counter-revolutionary revisionists will carry out counter-revolutionary restoration in China.

U.S. imperialism's execution of its plan of aggression in Asia and its frantic anti-China activities enjoy the energetic encouragement and close co-operation of the Soviet revisionist leading clique. According to U.S. papers, the "troop withdrawal" plot concocted at the conspiratorial conference in Manila was the product of secret U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations. Brezhnev went so far as to make an open anti-China hullabaloo when Johnson was about to wind up his tour in Asia. This renegade behaviour of the Soviet leading clique has boosted the aggressive arrogance of Johnson and his ilk.

However, Johnson has evidently miscalculated in respect to time, place and opponent by indulging in dreams of a "Truman Doctrine" in Asia of the sixties.

U.S. imperialism is not only unable to put out the raging flames of the Vietnamese revolution but is sinking deeper and deeper in its war of aggression against Vietnam and can find no way out. The whole of Asia is like a huge volcano shooting up lava. Storms of anti-U.S. struggle are rising one after another. The skies are lit with the flames of people's war. What U.S. imperialism is to face in Asia is not just south Vietnam alone! The aggressive positions of the United States in Asia are rapidly falling apart. A powerful China with its 700 million people holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought stands erect on the Asian continent as the mainstay and indestructible revolutionary bulwark for the struggle of the people of Asia and the whole world against imperialism, and as an obstacle which U.S. imperialism can never surmount in its attempt to carry out its counter-revolutionary global strategy.

It is true that in rigging up an anti-China front in Asia and encircling China, U.S. imperialism intends to suppress the anti-U.S. struggles of the Vietnamese and other peoples of Asia and attack China. But the Asian countries which have been dragged into the anti-China front are the first victims of U.S. aggression, enslavement and domination. Using opposition to China as a pretext, U.S. imperialism has set up military bases in many countries and areas in Asia, stationed its aggressor troops there and committed brutal acts of aggression and oppression. This is bound to kindle flames of wrath against the United States in the hearts of the peoples of Asia and put the U.S. aggressor under the heavy siege of the Asian peoples.

During his Asian tour, Johnson was almost everywhere greeted by anti-U.S. popular demonstrations and parades and strong protests. He was exactly like a rat running across the street when every passer-by cries: "Throw a stone at it!" The gun shots of the people of south Vietnam and Thailand have scared

Johnson out of his senses. The Chinese people's successful guided missile-nuclear weapon test during his tour was a still severer blow to him! U.S. imperialism is fighting a losing battle in Asia and its doom can never be averted.

**Chairman Mao has pointed out:** "The nooses have been fashioned by the Americans themselves and by nobody else, and it is they themselves who have put these nooses round their own necks, handing the ends of the ropes to the Chinese people, the peoples of the

**Arab countries and all the peoples of the world who love peace and oppose aggression."** This is exactly the case. The more frantically U.S. imperialism opposes China, the harder it works to step up its aggression against Asia, the more tightly will the Chinese and other peoples of Asia pull the nooses round its neck. It will not be long before U.S. imperialism is buried. The people of all Asia and the people of the whole world will ultimately send nefarious U.S. imperialism to the gallows!

(*"Renmin Ribao," November 7.*)

## Johnson's Bad Luck

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

CHINA'S successful guided missile-nuclear weapon test dealt a direct blow at the two nuclear overlords, the United States and the Soviet Union. They were completely floored by the test and lost both their bearings and their tongues for some time.

In arranging Johnson's Asian trip, Washington already was wary of running into a Chinese nuclear test. According to Western news agency reports, the United States calculated that China would probably conduct another nuclear test in November. Hence Johnson made his trip in October. But China's announcement of its successful guided missile-nuclear weapon test came like a peal of thunder exactly when Johnson started out on his Asian tour after attending the Manila conference. For two whole days Johnson was stupefied. It was not until October 30 that he pretended to be calm and made some remarks on China's guided missile-nuclear test.

Johnson murmured that China was "an essentially underdeveloped country of the world" and being poor, it should not develop nuclear weapons and since it had done so, it was a "tragic fact." Here Johnson made a sickening show of "concern" about the Chinese people's livelihood. But it is clear to the people of the world that once completely liberated, China — a poor and backward country despised by the imperialists in the past — not only can live well, but can also make atomic bombs and missiles and scale the world heights in the field of science and technology, catching up with and surpassing the Western powers. This latest miracle created by the Chinese people under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought has made all the oppressed nations and oppressed people happy and proud and left the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries in all countries crestfallen. To Johnson, this is indeed a "tragic fact."

Johnson also said that the possession of missiles and nuclear weapons "also invites danger to China itself" because the United States can "deter" China. Here Johnson took up the ridiculous posture of trying to frighten China. The Chinese people never feared

U.S. imperialism even in the days when they had millet plus rifles only, nor were the Chinese people afraid of it when it had the monopoly on nuclear weapons, and now that they themselves also possess missiles and nuclear weapons, is it conceivable that they will be afraid of U.S. imperialism? U.S. imperialism has perpetually tried to "contain" China and for 17 years at that, but the more it tries to "contain" China, the stronger China has grown. Is it possible for China today to be afraid of U.S. "containment"? Johnson's assertions are exactly like those of "Ah Q," the creation of the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun. Johnson's big talk is nothing but an attempt to cover up his own fear.

China's guided missile-nuclear weapon test, Johnson went on, has made the conclusion of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty "vastly more difficult." Here he was not far off the mark. At present, U.S. imperialism and the Soviet revisionist leading group are frenziedly trying to strike a big bargain over nuclear non-proliferation by means of which they hope to perpetuate their nuclear monopoly. The latest Chinese test specifically dealt a fatal blow to these two scoundrels. "Nuclear non-proliferation!" What nonsense! The Chinese people exactly want to rebel against you and smash this thing of yours up. You are thinking of promulgating a law by which you, and only you, and no others, may have it. Now we want to answer you with the earth-shaking noise of the nuclear explosion. You have it, and we, too, must have it. This is a law decided by the revolutionary people.

Before Johnson left for Asia, the U.S. State Department gazed into its crystal ball and chose an auspicious day for his trip. He did not imagine that only half way on his Asian tour he would run into the guided missile-nuclear weapon test of the Chinese people. This event, seemingly a matter of coincidence, is symbolic. It shows that in our time there is no longer any auspicious day for imperialism to speak of.

(*"Renmin Ribao," November 3.*)

# World's People Rejoice Over China's Successful Guided Missile-Nuclear Weapon Test

**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung and state leaders have received many messages of greetings from various parts of the world since the news of China's successful guided missile-nuclear weapon test on October 27 was made public.

## Their Confidence in Struggle Has Been Heightened

In addition to those published in the previous issue of *Peking Review*, **Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat**, has sent a message which says: "This new success . . . has also dealt a heavy blow against the aggressive and bellicose imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries. It is also a tremendous encouragement to the struggle-for-liberation movements of all nations and the world people's cause of the defence of peace."

**Pridi Banomyong, former Regent of Thailand**, in his letter to Premier Chou En-lai, said that China has encouraged the oppressed people in their struggle. China's success, he added, has demonstrated to the world a great fresh victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought.

**The Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau** in a message said: Nuclear weapons and guided missiles in the hands of the People's Republic of China are a tremendous force both in safeguarding world peace and supporting the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples all over the world.

**The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association** pointed out in a statement that this glorious achievement of the Chinese people, in the carrying out of four successful nuclear tests within a period of two years, demonstrated the growing strength of the Afro-Asian peoples.

**The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference** has issued a statement saying that this achievement of the Chinese people greatly heightened the courage and confidence of the peoples of the Asian and African countries fighting for liberation.

## Smashing the Nuclear Monopoly by Imperialism And Revisionism

Ahmed el Shukeiry, Chairman of the **Palestine Liberation Organization**, noted that China "has broken the U.S. monopoly regarding nuclear strategic technique and science."

Representatives of the African nationalist organizations stationed in Cairo have issued statements. The **Bechuanaland People's Party** declares that the test has further broken the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by the U.S. imperialists and revisionists acting in collaboration. In a statement issued by its representative Mapefane, the **Basutoland Congress Party** says that China leaves no way for intimidation and nuclear blackmail by the imperialists. The **Swaziland Progressive Party's** statement notes that China, by strictly adhering to principle, "has become a great impregnable force and bastion of socialism." Sithole, representative of the **Mozambique Revolutionary Committee** in Cairo, in a statement says: "We hail this achievement because the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail jointly maintained by the United States and the revisionists are broken."

Japanese personalities in all circles say that China has further broken the nuclear monopoly by U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists. **Yanosuke Narazaki**, Socialist Party Dietman, stressed that "this success has dealt a heavy blow to the United States and the Soviet Union in their attempt to maintain nuclear monopoly and nuclear domination under the deceptive pretext of preventing nuclear proliferation." **Hajime Miyoshi**, Secretary-General of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Headquarters, said, "It is the most powerful answer to the imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists who have attacked and maligned Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Chinese people." **Yuichi Kobayashi**, leading member of the progressive journalists' movement in Japan, held that the test has "fulfilled our [the Japanese people] expectations and struck fear into the leaders in Washington and Moscow." **Shosaku Itai**, Secretary-General of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, noted that U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists were panicky over this success, while the revolutionary Japanese people and other peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, inspired by it, were "determined to push our struggle ahead with a hundred-fold more courage." **Yomitaro Kaneda**, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Chairman of the Federation of Dock Workers' Union, declared that this "is a head-on blow to the conspiracy of the United States and the Soviet Union in their collaboration to plot the conclusion of a deceptive treaty on preventing nuclear proliferation."

A **Tanzanian cabinet minister** pointed out that the possession of nuclear weapons by China is conducive to world peace and checking U.S. imperialist aggression.

### **Victory for Mao Tse-tung's Thought**

People of many lands hail this brilliant achievement of China's as a victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Following are a few samples:

**Ceylon.** Peace champion Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana said that the achievement demonstrated that "Chairman Mao's thought generates great force and power among the people."

**Japan.** Seimin Miyazaki, Director-General of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said: "The 700 million Chinese people rally around Chairman Mao Tse-tung, learn and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is the source of all strength. . . ."

**Azania (South Africa).** P.K. Leballo, Acting-President of the Pan-Africanist Congress, said this achievement "bears testimony to the creative powers of the great Chinese revolution guided as it is by the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

**Syria.** Abdul Rahman Abukose, Secretary of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, said: the success is a result of the Chinese people studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's teachings. This is a great success for China's great cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao.

**India.** A. Manchanda, an Indian friend and Secretary of the Britain-Vietnam Solidarity Front in London, said: "This historical event also shows the might of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought have released their creative genius in strengthening their national defence."

**Nepal.** A student named Shrestha said: This is "a victory for the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the world's people. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most important spiritual nuclear weapon for the revolutionary people of the world."

**Pakistan.** Rana Ghulam Sabir, Member of the National Assembly, declared that with its rapid progress in the scientific field under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, China has rendered an immense contribution to the defence of world peace and brought a message of hope for the oppressed nations now being threatened by neo-colonialism.

**Somalia.** Ali Mohamed Ossoble, General Secretary of the Somali Socialist National Congress and Member of Parliament, wished "long life to Chairman Mao who has made great contributions to the whole world."

**Britain.** A worker said: "The whole world would be surprised by the great success of the Chinese people

in such a short period, which could only be achieved under the guidance of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung." All progressive people in the world support China's stand on nuclear weapons, he added.

**Mali.** In Bamako, at the Chinese photographic exhibition on the Tachai Production Brigade of the Tachai People's Commune, a student wrote in the visitors' book: "I congratulate all the Chinese people who are continuing their struggle along the path directed by Mao Tse-tung's thought. . . . Down with reaction! Long live the revolution! Long live the ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung!"

### **Love Chairman Mao All the More**

**Rumania.** A worker said: The Chinese people's great achievement is a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists who are now stepping up their aggression. A young Rumanian exclaimed: It is fine! This is a success for the Chinese people as well as for the Rumanian people.

**Poland.** A clerk, extending his congratulations to his Chinese friend, said: "This is the victory of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has profound faith in the masses of the people. It is the reliance on the masses of the people that has led to this tremendous victory. The success of China's recent nuclear test makes people love Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mao Tse-tung's thought more ardently than ever." A staff member of a cultural institution in Warsaw told his Chinese friend: "It is indeed a good thing. You have scored a tremendous victory, thanks to the brilliant leadership of Mao Tse-tung."

**Bulgaria.** A man in the armed forces said: "This is a great support to the Vietnamese people and a heavy blow to the U.S. aggressors." A worker declared: "In order to strengthen its national defence, it is entirely necessary for China to possess guided missiles with nuclear weapons. I greatly admire China for its manufacture of such weapons on the basis of self-reliance."

**Mongolia.** A Mongolian worker said: "This is a miracle made by the Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought." A youth said: "With the leadership of Chairman Mao, China can create any miracle." One Mongolian friend expressed his determination that he would study Mao Tse-tung's thought well and without fail. A woman enjoined her children to study the works of Chairman Mao and to work for the promotion of friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples when they grow up. An elderly woman said with great satisfaction: "China has become powerful under the leadership of Chairman Mao. One day those people who vilify China will be deprived of office." "The great Chairman Mao is always with the revolutionary people."

# Mao Tse-tung's Thought Shines Far and Wide

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"In the fight for complete liberation the oppressed people rely first of all on their own struggle and then, and only then, on international assistance. The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty."

— Mao Tse-tung

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## Living Up to the Reputation of People Taught by Mao Tse-tung

Completing their work three months ahead of schedule, the Chinese experts helping Burma build the Kunlong steel-chain suspension bridge were ready to leave for home. Very early in the morning on the day of their departure, crowds of Burmese workers and local inhabitants arrived at the Chinese experts' living quarters to see them off. When the time came for parting, many people's eyes were red with tears, others silently wept.

Many stories about friendship are being told while the experts were working in Burma.

Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching about serving the people of the whole world, these experts regarded the Burmese workers and technicians with brotherly affection. Although the work kept them very busy and tired, they always conscientiously and gladly passed on their techniques to the Burmese technicians and workers. Touched by this, the Burmese workers said: "The Chinese experts are really good! They are patient and kind when they teach us skills." During construction work, many of the experts gave their gloves and other protective articles to their Burmese worker brothers without being asked.

They also took a most responsible attitude towards the building of the Kunlong bridge. The original design for the suspension bridge had two rows of steel railings on both the north and south bank, but during construction it was found that the situation was not what it was originally thought to be. After obtaining the Burmese engineer's consent, the Chinese experts altered the design and did away with the two rows of 30-metre-long railings on the north bank. In doing so they did no damage to the beauty and efficiency of the bridge, but did save a portion of the capital allotted to the project.

In order that the Kunlong bridge can be opened to traffic as early as possible the experts often worked overtime. One of them, who had worked in Burma

for half a year, took only three Sundays off to rest. Comrade Yang Chang-fa always rushed to do the most arduous and dangerous jobs. He was responsible for the high altitude work of putting up the main cable and he stuck to his post in rain and shine. He had to climb up and down a 37-metre-high tower over a dozen times every day. Sometimes he had to work 12 hours a day. The selfless labour of the comrades in the Chinese experts group won warm praise from Burmese friends who said that the Chinese experts "lived up to the reputation of people taught by Mao Tse-tung."

## You Have Our Trust

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Chinese personnel sent to Nepal in the last two years to help build the Kathmandu-Kodari Highway have displayed the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Hewing rocks and building bridges in the Himalayas, they successfully accomplished their duties and wrote a glorious page in the history of Sino-Nepalese friendship.

Throughout the period of construction, the Chinese road builders defied all hardships and sped to wherever the work was the toughest and most dangerous. They got up early and worked late in opening up mountains and hacking out rocks. During the most difficult stretch of bridge building, working in cold weather day and night, often in icy water, they got the job done ahead of time. During the summer and autumn rainy season some sections of the earth work collapsed and they braved the pouring rain to make repairs. According to the estimate made by the Nepalese side and the group of Chinese experts, half a month was needed to complete repairs on the worst collapsed earth and stone work in one place. But the Chinese personnel who rushed to do the repair job did so with tremendous energy and accomplished the task in 48 hours.

Simultaneously with road building, the Chinese aid personnel also did many things for the Nepalese

people, which increased the friendship of the two peoples. In the last two years, the medical group treated more than 5,400 sick cases among the local people free of charge. Once when a Nepalese child wandered into the area where rock blasting was going on and was in danger of being hit by flying rocks, a Chinese worker, Yang Wan-hsi, saved the child's life at the risk of his own.

Another time, a Nepalese peasant's leg was severely crushed by rocks. A Chinese doctor had him moved to his own bed where he performed an operation on the mangled leg. Greatly concerned about his patient after the latter was sent home, the doctor covered about seven *li* and climbed 1,000-metre-high mountains every day to change the dressings for the peasant. A month later, the leg was completely cured. The peasant's family sent someone on a special errand to the group of Chinese experts and the visitor, firmly holding the hand of the Chinese doctor, kept saying: "Chinese doctors are wonderful!"

There was another time when an old woman was sick. The Chinese doctor was not available, and though American "Peace Corps" doctors were around, the woman insisted on waiting until the Chinese doctor could get back, which would be in three days. Her words were: "I really trust the Chinese doctor."

At the farewell meeting to the Chinese road builders, Nepalese friends were most reluctant over their departure. Some people were moved to say: "We have received huge and selfless aid from the Chinese Government and experienced the Chinese people's great internationalist sentiment. **The Chinese people are courageous and work hard. All this is due to the fact that you study Chairman Mao's works, and Mao Tse-tung's thought is deep in everybody's mind. Chairman Mao Tse-tung is not only the leader of the Chinese people but also a great leader of the world.**"

### Friendship Amid the Raging Flood

Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, was hit by an extraordinarily big flood on the night of July 12. Chinese aid personnel in Mongolia were working to save the aid material sent to Mongolia. When they heard the nearby cries for help, they immediately organized a team of 200 to rescue their Mongolian brothers.

In the dark of night, the flood waters were waist-high and the swift current roared by. At this moment,



Chinese experts in Nepal and Nepalese workers take their meal together at a highway construction site

Chairman Mao's teachings on the internationalist spirit in his article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" encouraged the workers to charge the rapids, determined to remove every difficulty and rescue their Mongolian brothers.

An old Chinese worker had a big cut in his leg from something which was swept by the raging waters, and it bled continuously. But he remained at his post and refused to go back to the factory. Many Mongolian inhabitants in a coach were surrounded by water. At the risk of their own lives, the Chinese workers tried to beat the flood many times, but they were either injured or knocked down by the force of the water. No one held back. Eventually, a Chinese worker, with a thick rope wound around his waist, forced his way across the waters, and fastened the rope to the coach so that a large number of people could get near it and carry out rescue operations. After more than four hours of hard fighting, over 120 Mongolian brothers were all brought to safety.

This heroic feat of Chinese workers rescuing their Mongolian brothers in distress earned the widespread acclamation of the Mongolian people. In tears, someone said: "The Chinese saved the lives of many Mongolians. The Chinese people are very good! Long live Mao Tse-tung!"

### We Have Always Regarded Chinese Comrades As Our Kinsmen

In Algeria, on the night of January 26, 1965, a critically ill expectant mother was brought to the Chi-

(Continued on p. 39.)

# Deepest Love for Chairman Mao's Works and Firmest Belief in Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by CHANG KUEI-MEI\*

*The following is an abridged translation of a speech by Chang Kuei-mei at the Conference of Activists in Studying Chairman Mao's Works in Fenyang County, Shansi Province. — Ed.*

I AM a mother of six children. A few months ago, I was still completely engrossed in looking after my children, cooking, and other household work. I seldom attended the general meetings of commune members, not to speak of understanding how to work or to make revolution. I am very glad that I am now able to tell you comrades how I study.

## Study With Class Feeling, Study Warms the Heart

First of all, I would like to explain why I have the deepest love for Chairman Mao, why I like to study his writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions.

Before liberation, my parents were teachers in the old revolutionary base area in Pienshan around the Yudaohé River. In the spring of 1947, both of them together with my two younger brothers were arrested by the reactionary troops of the bandit Yen Hsi-shan and subjected to inhuman tortures and sufferings. Later, my father, my mother and my 13-year-old brother were murdered in prison by the reactionaries. My youngest brother, who was eight years old, escaped in 1949 when Taiyuan was liberated. It was eight years after liberation before I met him again. Now he is teaching in a primary school in Xiachijia Village, Yudaohé People's Commune. My family therefore had a bitter hatred for the Chiang Kai-shek-Yen Hsi-shan bandit gang who owed us such a deep debt of blood. The working people throughout the country also had a deep hatred for the reactionaries. It was Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party who led the people in carrying out the revolution which avenged their wrongs. How is it possible for us not to have a deep love for our saviour, Chairman Mao?

At the call of Chairman Mao after liberation to wipe out illiteracy, I got a chance to attend a literacy class and became literate after being letter blind for 20 years. This has greatly helped my studies. Eager to read any book with a revolutionary content, I have in this way learnt much about the revolution.

I only started to study Chairman Mao's works after the socialist education movement was launched in our

village. Last autumn, the slogan "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions!" was written in large characters on a wall in our village. The comrades from the work team always explained Chairman Mao's works to us at meetings. Every word he wrote exactly expressed what was in the minds of us poor and lower-middle peasants. It gave us great inspiration. I thought then how good it would be if I got a copy of Chairman Mao's works and read it every day.

Last October, together with several other commune members, I went to the annual fair where I bought a copy of the Collection B of *Selected Readings From Mao Tse-tung's Works*. As pleased as a baby taking his feed, I came home gleefully with it. That evening, after the children were in bed, I started reading Chairman Mao's works for the first time in my life. Since then, I have studied them every day, page after page, sometimes with my light on late into the night. The more I read Chairman Mao's works, the deeper the love I have for them and the greater the warmth I feel in my heart.

I have come up against many difficulties in my study of Chairman Mao's writings. There are nine in my family and each needs his meals. The daily round of household work is big. When I get back from the farm, my baby needs his milk and the chickens and pigs too want their feed. Time is ruthless. It slips off my grasp as soon as I am not on guard.

In these circumstances what should I do? I did not buy Chairman Mao's works just for show. I understood that in order to study them I must overcome whatever difficulties that stood in the way. I must find time and, whenever possible, study them bit by bit. In this way, I felt, I could certainly achieve some success in five years. So I made up my mind to study for about half an hour every day. Thus, in a matter of days, I went through the *Selected Readings*. I felt then the truth of what Chairman Mao has said. For instance, after reading "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," I felt that Chairman Mao must surely have been in our village — to analyse so penetratingly the particular thoughts of a particular person!

## To Die a Death Heavier Than Mount Tai, One Must First Live a Life Heavier Than Mount Tai

One day, Lao Tsao, head of the work team, came to eat with us. He told me that I should not try to study too much at one time, that I should first study what was urgently needed and apply what was already

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learnt. He advised me first to study "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." What he said helped me to see things right.

So I studied "Serve the People" in which Chairman Mao said: "To die for the people is heavier than Mount Tai." I thought if one wanted to die a death heavier than Mount Tai, one had first to live a life heavier than Mount Tai; if one's life was not heavier than Mount Tai, how could one's death be heavier than Mount Tai? If a person thought only of himself or if he concerned himself only with things right under his nose, what was there for him to live for? Therefore, I must be determined to serve the people, to give more consideration to the interests of the collective. The right thing to do is, first of all, to live a life heavier than Mount Tai.

The work of levelling the land was under way at that time in the village. Originally I had planned to free myself from field work once the cotton picking was finished and devote my time to making winter clothes for my children. But at this moment the words "Serve the People" came to mind and I recalled how Comrade Chang Szu-teh had laid down his life precisely for this. Many martyrs sacrificed their lives heroically for the interests of the people. I myself, however, thought only of my little family and of my children. The more I thought about this, the more I realized that I was wrong. So I said to myself: People are working hard to level the land so as to fulfil this year's production targets while I am thinking only of my household affairs. This is putting personal interests above everything else. This is selfishness!

After criticizing myself for my wrong way of thinking, I went to join others in levelling the land. In the past, I joined in collective labour only intermittently and I stayed at home in winter. But after studying "Serve the People," I have not been absent from farm work for a single day last winter and this spring. This is because I now realize that farming is also to serve the people.

In the past, I paid no attention at all to politics and remained indifferent to what was going on in the village. When the socialist education movement was launched, at first I refused to attend meetings in the village on the pretext that my own household affairs needed attending to. After studying "In Memory of Norman Bethune," I thought of how Doctor Bethune, a foreigner, came to China from thousands of miles away to help us in looking after our wounded soldiers, in resisting Japanese aggression and carrying out the revolution; he regarded the Chinese revolution as his own cause and finally laid down his life for it. And here was I, a Chinese, remaining indifferent to the affairs of our Sujing Production Brigade. This was bad indeed! Previously, I thought I had little ability and could do nothing. But Chairman Mao has said: "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." These words

seemed to have been spoken to me. I said to myself: Chairman Mao was praising Doctor Bethune for his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, and he was criticizing me for my utter devotion to myself without any thought of others! As I made this comparison, I came to a firm decision. I said to myself: Chairman Mao, I pledge to follow your teachings, learn from Doctor Bethune and, from now on do all I can for our cause!

So I became an activist in attending meetings. Just as I do farm work, I have never since skipped a meeting.

On one occasion, the leadership and the masses wanted me to take part in leading a small group, I was filled with both joy and worry. I felt happy because I, a member of the Sujing Production Brigade, was really going to have a hand in the brigade's affairs; I was a bit worried because the task entrusted to me was complicated and needed meticulous work, and it involved matters concerning policy. It was indeed a heavy task for me. Would it be all right if I rejected it? At that moment, I recalled that in his article "In Memory of Norman Bethune," Chairman Mao had criticized the wrong ideas of those "preferring the light and shirking the heavy, passing the burdensome task on to others and choosing the easy ones for themselves." I mustn't on any account behave like that. So I accepted the job and fulfilled the task.

I was then elected vice-chairman of the brigade's women's representative conference and assigned by the Party organization the task of leading a small group in studying Chairman Mao's writings. In consequence, I faced a bigger responsibility. At first I found I had difficulties. So I started to study "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and I measured myself against the spirit shown by the Foolish Old Man.

One day, our team was out levelling the land. The members had to work specially hard because the soil was frozen stiff. Some of them didn't like the job. I was worried at this and didn't know what to do. But when I recalled what was taught in "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," I began explaining it to everybody. I said that just as the spirit of the Foolish Old Man could move the god, our perseverance in keeping our work going would also touch the heart of every member of the whole brigade to do a good job in levelling the land, accumulating manure and combating drought. In his article Chairman Mao referred to "the masses of the Chinese people." I changed this phrase into "the members of the brigade." My talk spurred the team members to throw themselves enthusiastically into the task and nobody complained again that the work was too hard. That evening, as I lay on my bed I thought: Chairman Mao's teachings are indeed effective; everybody likes to listen to his words and, once they have listened, they act according to his instructions.

### Never Forget the Class Struggle, Never Forget The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Studying Chairman Mao's works and the Party's policies in the course of the socialist education move-

ment, I have come to realize that classes and class struggle and the struggle between the two roads — socialism and capitalism — still exist in socialist society. I realize too that the class enemies we have overthrown are not reconciled to their fate and invariably attempt a come-back. I must throw myself heart and soul into this class struggle and never allow Sujing Village to return to the road of the old man-eat-man society and never allow our children to suffer again from exploitation and oppression by the landlords, rich peasants and bureaucrats. To help every villager understand the class struggle, I try to arouse their class consciousness by telling the young people in the fields about the sufferings of the poor in the old society and organizing the womenfolk to compare the new with the old society.

The primary question of revolution is that of state power. In the past I was not quite clear about this. After studying Chairman Mao's works and taking into consideration the situation before and after liberation in our village, I deeply realize the importance of keeping a firm hold on our state power. In the days ahead, we must heed Chairman Mao's words, firmly grasp our political power and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Otherwise, just as Chairman Mao has said, "If, . . . the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and ogres of all kinds were allowed to crawl out, while our cadres were to shut their eyes to all this and in many cases fail even to differentiate between the enemy and ourselves but were to collaborate with the enemy and were corrupted, divided and demoralized by him, if our cadres were thus pulled out or the enemy were able to sneak in . . . the whole of China would change its colour." We poor and lower-middle peasants must firmly keep political power in our hands. We must resolutely carry through to the end the struggle between the two classes — the proletariat and bourgeoisie — and the struggle between the two roads — socialism and capitalism. We will definitely not call off the struggle until complete victory is won.

### **Myself Making Revolution and Helping Others to Make Revolution**

Chairman Mao's works are beacon lights. Every time I study and use them, I learn something new. Chairman Mao's writings give me what I need, it is as if his works were specially written for me and his words were specially spoken to me.

Chairman Mao's words are so useful that I propagandize them both in the village and at home. Though my husband did not discourage me from studying Chairman Mao's works, he himself was not willing to study. He said: "I am nearly 50 years old and my memory fails me. What is the point of studying them?" Sometimes in the evenings, I read him a few passages from Chairman Mao's writings. He used to nod with approval but always said: "You study them. . . ." In spite of all this, I still tried by this or that means to

get him to change his mind. A few days ago, for instance, I read him a passage from *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* in which Chairman Mao said: "Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to the new conditions, one must study."

When I asked him whether he wanted to adapt himself to the new situation, he replied: "Yes! From now on I'll do my best to study Chairman Mao's works." "That's right!" I said. "Or you will lag behind as society is advancing rapidly." Now we always study Chairman Mao's works together.

How true it is that Chairman Mao's words strike home whenever they are used! People always say: "When watering a tree, you must water its roots. When helping a person, you must help him in his thinking." We always achieve greater results when we help the commune members study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a creative way and solve their ideological problems in the light of Chairman Mao's thought.

### **Be a Proletarian Fighter and Carry the Revolution Through to the End**

Patiently reared by the Party, I have greatly raised my level of class consciousness. Formerly an ordinary housewife, I am now a member of the glorious Chinese Communist Party. I am also deputy secretary of the Party branch of Sujing Village. This is a great change which has taken place as a result of arming myself with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

As a Party member, I feel that the responsibility resting on my shoulders is greater, so I must redouble my efforts in studying Chairman Mao's writings. To study diligently seems to be a hard thing, but actually it is a happy thing. After studying Chairman Mao's works, I find that my eyes have become clearer, my mind brighter, and my aspirations and drive greater than ever before. In the past, I saw only my small family, thinking that my eldest child was already 16 years old and half of my days were gone. What is more, I was tied to household work from dawn till dusk. Now, as a matter of fact, I am much busier than ever before, but many villagers say that I have acquired an extra pair of hands since studying Chairman Mao's works and I manage to run my domestic affairs, take part in labour, do social work and study Chairman Mao's works, all without fail. What I now bear in mind is far beyond the limits of my small family, I think of socialism, the class struggle and the fight against imperialism and revisionism. Whenever I think of major things, minor ones are nowhere to be found in my mind. I must do just as Comrades Lei Feng, Wang Chieh and Chiao Yu-lu did: Fear neither hardships nor death, be wholeheartedly devoted to the revolution and the people, and make revolution and read Chairman Mao's works all my life. I am determined never to get conceited and self-complacent, never give up half way and never become a half-way revolutionary.

## Chairman Mao Receives R.D. Senanayake

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung received R.D. Senanayake, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, and his wife, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

### Peking Rally Celebrates Albanian Labour Party's 25th Anniversary

More than 1,000 revolutionary people from all walks of life and Red Guards in Peking held a rally on November 7 in joyful celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour. The rally opened with all present reading in unison passages from the message of greetings, signed by Chairman Mao, to the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour (see p. 5).

Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, Liu Ning-I, Member 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 others attended the rally. They took their seats on the platform with Meleq Babani, the Albanian Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

After the *Internationale* was played, Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries, made a speech. He paid high tribute to the Albanian Party of Labour for its perseverance in the dictatorship of the proletariat, in carrying out class struggle, bringing into full play the spirit of uninterrupted revolution and thoroughgoing revolution and its adoption of a series of important revolutionary measures, giving primary place to proletarian politics, further implementing the mass line and fostering the spirit of revolution. These measures, he said, serve as another shining example of the

Albanian Party of Labour creatively integrating the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in Albania. They represent a new contribution by the Albanian Party of Labour to the enrichment of Marxism-Leninism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, Chu Tu-nan said, is a new stage of development in both depth and breadth of China's socialist revolution; it is a great creation in the communist movement and the socialist revolution. Whatever the curses and attacks by imperialism and modern revisionism, he added, the great Chinese people will carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and push forward the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and the people of the world along the path pointed out by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Meleq Babani also spoke at the meeting. He recounted the brilliant militant history of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people's heroic and unyielding struggle against enemies at home and abroad and for the completion of national liberation under the leadership of their outstanding leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Meleq Babani said, "The victory of the Albanian people's revolution and the establishment of their proletarian dictatorship prove that the people of a country, though with only a small population, can fight and defeat the enemies at home and abroad, no matter how strong they are, provided that they are led by a revolutionary Party armed with Marxism-Leninism which is able to unite the people of all strata in the cities and rural areas and build up an army consisting of workers and peasants."

He warmly praised the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese People's Republic as an invincible, mighty giant, a bulwark which the enemies of the people of the whole world—imperialism and revisionism—could not shatter, a firm standard-bearer defending the liberty and independence of the people of all countries and a reliable and victorious fighter in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism. Meleq Babani declared at the end of his speech: "The Albanian people wish long life to their closest and most respected and beloved friend, Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

### Chen Yi Reiterates China's Firm Support for Vietnamese People

Algerian Ambassador to China Mohamed Cherif Sahli gave a reception on the evening of November 1 to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended and spoke at the reception.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: The present situation with regard to the struggle in Vietnam is fine, and it is getting better and better every day. If the U.S. aggressors do not quit, then the Vietnamese people have no alternative but to hit back hard and carry the fight through to the end. The Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world firmly stand on the side of the Vietnamese people and support them in fighting to the end. Vietnam is sure to win and U.S. imperialism is sure to be defeated!

Vice-Premier Chen Yi quoted Chairman Mao's words that "it is the task of the people of the whole world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and chiefly by U.S. imperialism." Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "Recently, U.S. President Johnson summoned a so-called 'seventh nation summit conference' in Manila in a vigorous effort to push the scheme of 'forcing peace talks through war' on the Vietnam ques-

tion. The modern revisionists and all kinds of followers of U.S. imperialism are also busy carrying out activities and trying their utmost to render service to U.S. imperialism. It is certain, however, that all these dirty manoeuvres absolutely will not save U.S. imperialism from its inevitable defeat."

### **Indian Concocted Stories About Chinese "Intrusions" Into Bhutan Refuted**

In its September 30 note to the Chinese Government, the Indian Government concocted stories about "intrusions" into Bhutanese territory by Chinese herdsmen and patrols and, claiming to be acting on behalf of Bhutan, lodged a so-called protest with the Chinese Government. Following that, the Indian Government set its propaganda machine in motion with much fanfare, raising a hue and cry about "Chinese intrusions into Bhutan." Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi personally stepped forth to carry out anti-China propaganda. The Hsinhua News Agency has been authorized to issue a statement sternly refuting the Indian Government's slanders.

The statement says that the Indian Government's outcries about Chinese "intrusions" into Bhutanese territory are an out-and-out lie. The Dongnan grassland (referred to as "Doklam pasture" by the Indian side) where the Indian Government alleged that Chinese "intrusions" had taken place is located near the place where the boundaries of China, Bhutan and Sikkim meet. It has always been under Chinese jurisdiction, and Chinese herdsmen have grazed cattle there for generations. When Bhutanese herdsmen cross the border to graze cattle on this grassland, they pay for the pasturage to the Chinese side, according to practice. During the second half of 1965, Indian troops crossed the China-Sikkim boundary five times and intruded into this grassland to carry out reconnaissance and harassing activities, against which the Chinese Government protested to the Indian Government on August 27, 1965 and

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## **Greeting the Soviet People on 49th Anniversary Of October Revolution**

**The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet  
Union,**

**The Presidium of the Supreme  
Soviet of the U.S.S.R.,**

**The Council of Ministers of the  
U.S.S.R.,**

On the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, extend our heartfelt greetings to the fraternal Soviet people.

We fervently hope that the Soviet people will carry forward and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Great October Revolution.

We fervently hope that the Soviet people will defend the fruits of vic-

tory of the October Revolution and continue to march forward along the road of the October Socialist Revolution blazed by the great Lenin.

We fervently hope that the people of our two countries will make joint efforts to safeguard the great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

**The Central Committee of  
the Communist Party of  
China,**

**The Standing Committee of  
the National People's Con-  
gress of the People's Re-  
public of China,**

**The State Council of the  
People's Republic of China.**

November 6, 1966

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again on January 31, 1966. The Indian Government did not at that time deny the fact that this grassland belongs to China. That the Indian Government should now assert that the Chinese side has "intruded" into China's own territory is positively ludicrous and not worth refutation.

The Hsinhua statement says that China has consistently respected Bhutan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Bhutanese Government itself has refuted on many occasions the lies concocted by the Indian side about Chinese "threats" and "intrusions" into Bhutan.

The statement also says that the King of Bhutan has long since solemnly declared that "Bhutan is an independent sovereign state and has the right to conduct her own foreign affairs." However, blatantly claiming to be acting on Bhutan's behalf, the Indian Government lodged a so-called protest with China. This is a manifestation of downright big-nation chauvinism. Inheriting the mantle of British imperialism, the Indian Government

has been pursuing an expansionist policy and bullying its neighbouring countries all along. It treats Sikkim as its "protectorate," encroaching upon Sikkim's independence and sovereignty. It tries hard to tighten its control over Bhutan, makes every effort to prevent the latter from attaining its due international status, and even intends to send troops directly into Bhutanese territory and station them there. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi openly asserted at a press conference on October 7 that India was committed to protect Bhutan. It is thus quite clear that, in slanderously charging China with "intrusions" into Bhutan, the Indian Government not only wants to create a new pretext for opposing China and sow discord between China and Bhutan, but is also vainly attempting to realize its sinister design of tightening its control over Bhutan under the guise of "protection." But these despicable schemes will never succeed. The Indian Government absolutely cannot cover up its ugly expansionist features by resorting to the ruse of a thief crying "stop thief"!

# ROUND THE WORLD

## SOUTH VIETNAM

### People's War: Unlimited Power

While the U.S. aggressors and puppet chiefs were reviewing a "national day" parade on November 1, the south Vietnam people's forces twice bombarded downtown Saigon. The shells landed close to the reviewing stand, inflicting casualties on U.S., puppet and accomplice troops taking part in the parade and throwing them into a panic.

Four days earlier, the people's forces attacked a huge U.S. army ammunition dump near Saigon. The raid caused a series of explosions and a raging fire, both of which killed and wounded many U.S. aggressor troops. The blast rocked all Saigon and shattered windows. Because the dump is only one kilometre from the important U.S. air base at Bien Hoa, and a brigade of the U.S. 4th Division, a U.S. army headquarters and many supply installations were in the vicinity, the daring attack was another hard blow to the enemy.

The strength of people's war is truly inexhaustible. The battle successes of the south Vietnamese people, of which the above are two outstanding examples, are too numerous to cite. The 3rd conference on guerrilla warfare held recently in south Vietnam has summed up the rich experiences in this respect and listed them as follows:

1. The guerrilla war, from annihilating small forces of the enemy, has advanced to annihilating U.S. and puppet effective forces in growing numbers and on a wider scale.

2. Even with primitive and conventional weapons, the guerrilla war not only can put out of action a great number of U.S. and puppet infantrymen, but can also smash the enemy's air and motorized equipment superiority by shooting down hundreds of up-to-date aircraft and

destroying thousands of armoured cars and other military vehicles.

3. In co-ordination with the people, the militia and guerrillas, in defence of the people and the liberated areas, have smashed many massive, extended raids conducted by tens of thousands of American and puppet troops.

4. The guerrillas have developed a highly creative form of attack by forming many "destroy the Yanks" belts.

5. Starting by encircling a few isolated enemy posts, the guerrillas have been able to besiege and attack bigger posts and even enemy military sub-sectors and cut off the enemy's communication lines in large areas for rather long periods, thus defending the people, and consolidating and broadening the liberated areas.

6. The guerrillas have mounted repeated and constant attacks on important enemy communication lines, thus creating great military, economic and logistical difficulties for the enemy and pinning down part of the mobile enemy forces.

7. The guerrilla war has not only developed in the liberated areas but has also spread deep into the guerrilla zones, and even to the doorstep of the enemy's rear areas. It is steadily developing even in the urban areas temporarily under enemy control.

8. The guerrillas have created many simple but highly efficient weapons and captured large quantities of weapons with which to fight the enemy.

9. The system of "fighting villages" and solid fortifications has protected the people's lives and property and created favourable conditions for the guerrillas and people, together with the regular liberation army, to concentrate their efforts on defeating the big-scale raids

of the U.S. aggressors and puppet army.

10. The militia and guerrillas have closely co-ordinated their activities with the regional and main forces.

11. Millions of people are taking part in the armed struggle. This constitutes a huge and inexhaustible force for the guerrilla war.

12. Women have not only scored great achievements in the political struggle and in political agitation among enemy troops, but have also proved their great capabilities in the armed struggle, thereby playing an extremely important role in the guerrilla war.

In their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the south Vietnamese people are further developing and enriching the experience of people's war. Gained at the cost of blood, this will also be useful for the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. Confronted by the south Vietnamese people who dare to wage struggles and are good at waging them, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can never save themselves from total defeat, no matter how much more cannon-fodder they may throw in or how many more tricks they may resort to.

## JAPAN-CHINA PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP

### Saboteurs Cast Aside

The majority of the leading members of the Japan-China Friendship Association, in a statement on October 25, broke with a handful in the association who were sabotaging Japan-China friendship.

At a meeting of the association's permanent council members to consider the joint statement signed in Peking on October 12 by the Japan-China Friendship Association delegation and the China-Japan Friendship Association delegation, a few people with ulterior motives, who opposed Japanese-Chinese friendship in the guise of favouring this "friendship," raised various pretexts in an attempt to block passage

of this joint statement. Their scheme was frustrated by most leading members who voted for the statement. Venting their anger, the saboteurs unjustifiably assailed the chairman and demanded that the vote be nullified. Under this circumstance, 25 leading association members issued a statement expressing their firm resolve to sever relations with the saboteurs and withdrew from the meeting together with four others. Jiichiro Matsumoto, Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, made it clear that he supported the just action of the 29 members.

The leaders of the friendship movement, persevering in a correct stand, issued a statement on October 26 calling on members of the friendship association and the Japanese people to unite around the leadership of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and, with the Peking joint statement as its mainstay, vigorously promote the friendship movement.

Also on October 26, Japanese trade circles friendly to China, at a rally in Tokyo, decided to dissolve the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association which was controlled by some anti-Chinese elements and to establish a new organization.

In addition, Yuichi Kobayashi, Chairman of the Japan Congress of Journalists, on October 27 withdrew from the congress which is controlled by some saboteurs of Japanese-Chinese friendship. Kobayashi declared that he is determined to work together with those who are persevering in the correct stand of opposing U.S. imperialism and developing the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and to restore the progressive journalists' movement in Japan.

U.S. imperialism, pro-American Japanese monopolies, militarists and other reactionaries, and modern revisionists and their assorted followers share a common fear of the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. They have become so frightened by the rapid development of the Japan-China friendship movement that time and again they

have resorted to all kinds of sabotage. They recently tried every means to prevent Japanese youth from coming to China to attend the Second China-Japan Youth Festival and obstruct the development of Japan-China friendship on all matters, hoping to cause a break in the militant friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples.

However, the Japanese people are genuine friends of the Chinese people. They have seen through the scheme of the reactionaries to sabotage the Japan-China friendship movement and are determined to sweep away all obstacles to push this movement to a new stage. This is the background to the Peking statement and the recent reorganization that has taken place.

#### GUINEA

### No U.S. Nonsense Allowed

The governments and people of Guinea and many other African states have angrily condemned the bandit behaviour of the Ghanaian reactionary authorities. Inspired by U.S. imperialism, they kidnapped the Guinean delegation headed by Foreign Minister Beavogui in Accra on its way to Addis Ababa to attend the O.A.U. meeting.

Addressing a mass rally of 70,000 citizens in Conakry on November 1, President Toure indignantly denounced the U.S. Government for refusing, without any valid reason, the Guinean Government's demand that it release and send the Guinean delegation to Addis Ababa. He declared: "If the U.S. Government forces us to do so, the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and Guinean Government will adopt the necessary measures. The people of Guinea, like the people of other countries, will never allow their dignity and sovereignty to be trampled underfoot."

The day before, 60,000 Conakry citizens staged a protest rally, after which the angry masses paraded in the streets and demonstrated for two hours in front of the U.S. Em-

bassy, the residence of the U.S. ambassador, and the Conakry office of the Pan-American World Airways from whose plane the Guinean delegation was kidnapped. Carrying placards with slogans denouncing U.S. imperialism, the demonstrators shouted along the way: "Yankees, scoundrels!" "American imperialists have done every bad thing!" "Get out of Africa!" and "Down with colonialism, old and new!"

On the same day, a Guinean Foreign Ministry communique pointed out that the Accra authorities illegally kidnapped the Guinean delegation because "U.S. imperialism and its servile instruments wish to make use of this occasion to prevent the Guinean delegation from participating in the ministerial council meeting of the O.A.U. where it would denounce their subversive schemes in Africa."

The heads of state or foreign ministers of Tanzania, Algeria, the Congo (B), Mali and others have issued statements and condemned the kidnapping as an insult to Africa.

#### TANZANIA

### Answering Imperialist Provocation

As a result of imperialist instigation, an incident took place on October 22 in which 300 college students paraded in Dar-es-Salaam against Tanzania's national service plan. Witnesses reported that before the demonstration an American professor was seen busy among the students.

Introduced after Tanzania's independence, the national service plan was established to promote the spirit of anti-colonialism and self-reliance among Tanzanian youth and to help them take an active part in national construction. The Tanzanian National Assembly recently approved a government proposal that the two-year training programme in national service would be applied to all university graduates and those who have left school.

On October 23, several thousand students and youths demonstrated in

Dar-es-Salaam to pledge their support for the government and to counter the imperialist provocation. Speaking at the rally after the demonstration, President Nyerere charged that the demonstration the day before was "instigated by a certain foreign country." He denounced the British Broadcasting Corporation for spreading the allegation of some Tanzanian students that "Tanzania's conditions in colonial days

were better than at present." He pointed out that this could only come from the mouths of the imperialists.

Since then, there have been many demonstrations in Zanzibar and other parts of the country to denounce the October 22 incident and demand that all colonial tendencies in the schools be wiped out. The TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) in a statement called on

President Nyerere "to use a steel broom to sweep out the overt and covert enemies." The weekly *Uhuru*, in an editorial, asked the Tanzanian Government to use a "microscope" to examine all educational institutes and particularly foreign teachers, those from the U.S. "peace corps" for example. It declared that the instigators of the incident must be nailed down and thrown out of Tanzania.

(Continued from p. 31.)

nese medical team from the pastoral area near Mecheria situated in the southern part of the Saida Grassland.

This herdsman had been undergoing labour pains for five days but the child could not be delivered. She was near death when she reached the Chinese Medical Team of the Saida Provincial Hospital. After examining her, the Chinese doctors in the obstetrics and gynecology department decided to perform a Caesarean. But the woman was so weakened by many days of torment and bleeding that a transfusion of a large amount of blood was needed for the operation.

As things stood, however, the hospital's blood store had just been used up. Also, it was the month when Muslims fast, and the local inhabitants went without food and drink from dawn to sunset. Thus, it was quite difficult for any of them to offer blood. Although there was a chance of obtaining blood from the Oran Hospital, it was 170 kilometres away and there was not enough time to wait for it to arrive. At this moment, Norman Bethune and Chang Szu-teh\* came to mind for the Chinese doctors nurtured by Chairman Mao's teachings. In order to save the life of their Algerian sister, Doctor Shen Hsing-chih and laboratory assistant Hsu Hsian-tse, who had the same blood type as the patient, offered without the least hesitation 600 c.c. of their blood, and saved her life.

Under careful treatment and nursing by the Chinese doctors, the patient finally recovered completely. On leaving the hospital she embraced Dr. Chang Yu-ming who had looked after her for many days and nights, so moved that she could not speak.

Because the Chinese doctors wholeheartedly served the Algerian people in accordance with Chairman Mao's

\* Comrade Chang Szu-teh was a soldier in the Guards Regiment of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. who was mentioned in Chairman Mao's famous article "Serve the People." A member of the Communist Party who loyally served the interests of the people, he joined the revolution in 1933, took part in the Long March and was wounded in service. On September 5, 1944, when making charcoal in the mountains of Ansai County, northern Shensi, he was killed by the sudden collapse of a kiln.

teachings on showing a "boundless sense of responsibility" in one's work and "boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people," they were widely acclaimed by the local people. On leaving the hospital, some patients were so moved that they shouted: "Long live People's China!" Some mothers in the maternity ward named their babies "Sino-Algerian Friendship" or "Chinois." An Algerian staff member said to the Chinese comrades: "I have been watching you for two and a half years and I know you are the people who can be trusted most. I have never regarded you as doctors; in my heart I have always regarded you as brothers."

#### Passing On Technique Selflessly

Speaking of his personal experience, an old Tanzanian worker named Rashidi, whose job is installing water pipes, said that he had been on the job for more than 18 years. In the past, the colonialist technicians did not give genuine assistance and never allowed Tanzanian workers to see the blueprints. Whenever installation work reached the stage where special technique was required the colonialist technicians sent the local workers away to do some odd jobs. Chinese experts not only allowed them to see the blueprints, but systematically gave them lectures and passed on their technique to them unreservedly so that they could master all the techniques of water pipe installation. The old worker said with emotion: "The Chinese experts taught by Chairman Mao wholeheartedly serve the working people all over the world."

An African cook working together with Chinese survey experts in Tanzania said that he had worked more than ten years for Western experts and had suffered all kinds of discrimination from them. Working with the Chinese experts, he was treated with respect and warm affection. These experts often cooked and ate at the same table with him. When he was seriously sick, they fed him with medicine and gave him the best care. He was deeply moved by the comradely, sincere friendship and fraternal solicitude of the Chinese experts. He asked them to give him a badge with Chairman Mao's portrait. When he got the badge, he said with deep emotion, "I shall always pin this badge with Chairman Mao's portrait to my chest. I will never forget Chairman Mao and the Chinese experts taught by him."

Just Off the Press

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Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

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

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