

# PEKING REVIEW

42

October 13, 1967

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## **GREAT LEADER CHAIRMAN MAO RECEIVES FRIENDS FROM FIVE CONTINENTS**

**A Great Revolution to Achieve  
Complete Ascendancy of  
Mao Tse-tung's Thought**

*Hongqi editorial.*

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

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.

*Message of Greetings to the Fifth  
Congress of the Albanian Party of  
Labour (October 1966)*

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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.

*Statement Supporting the People of  
the Congo (L.) Against U.S.  
Aggression (November 1964)*

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We still have to wage a protracted struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology. It is wrong not to understand this and to give up ideological struggle.

*Speech at the Chinese Communist  
Party's National Conference on  
Propaganda Work (March 1957)*



Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



# Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Receive Vietnamese Comrades



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao receive all members of the Party and Government Delegation of Vietnam led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi (fourth from the left, front row) and Comrade Hoang Van Hoan (fourth from the right, front row).



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao receive all members of the Delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation led by combat hero Huynh Van Danh (fifth from the left, front row).

**O**UR most respected and beloved great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, on October 5 received Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Cen-

tral Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and all the members of the Party and Government Delegation of the D.R.V. led by them.

Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao cordially shook hands with Comrades Le Thanh Nghi, Hoang Van Hoan and the others, warmly welcoming these Vietnamese comrades from the forefront of the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao then had an extremely cordial talk with Comrades Le Thanh Nghi and Hoang Van Hoan, and with Comrades Ly Ban and Ngo Minh Loan, members of the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Nieh Jung-chen, Yang Cheng-wu and Su Yu.

On the same day, our most respected and beloved great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Com-

munist Party, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao received all the members of the Delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation led by combat hero Huynh Van Danh.

Welcoming the south Vietnamese combat heroes from the forefront of the patriotic war against U.S. imperialist aggression, Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao cordially shook hands with them. Amidst warm applause, Huynh Van Danh, head of the delegation, presented Chairman Mao with a banner from the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, inscribed with the words "The militant solidarity between the people of south Vietnam and China is unbreakable" in both Vietnamese and Chinese.

Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao had an extremely cordial talk with Huynh Van Danh, head of the delegation, and Nguyen Minh Phuong, Truong Binh, Choang Hien Sen, Le Chi Nguyen, Ngo Thi Tuyet, Nguyen Ngoc Bui, Nguyen Thanh Quang and Bui Van Binh, members of the delegation.

Together with Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao were Comrades Chou En-lai, Nieh Jung-chen, Yang Cheng-wu and Su Yu.

## Chairman Mao Receives Friends From The Congo (B) and Pakistan

**O**UR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao on October 3 received Ambroise Noumazalay, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (Brazzaville), Prime Minister and Head of the Government, and all members of the Delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement and Government of the Republic of the Congo (B) led by him.

Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with Prime Minister Noumazalay and the other Congolese (B) friends and expressed his welcome. Chairman Mao then had a cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Noumazalay and members of his delegation: Gabriel Bouka, Felix Tathy-Gustave, Andre Hombessa and Edouard Ange Pougui.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Hsu Yi-hsin. Congolese (B) Ambassador to China Apollinaire Bazinga was also present.

On the same day, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao received Khwaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and his wife, and all the members of the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation led by Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Chairman Mao shook hands with Minister Khwaja Shahabuddin and the other Pakistan friends and expressed his welcome.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung were present. Sultan M. Khan, Pakistan Ambassador to China, was also present.

Also on the same day, Chairman Mao received the members of the delegation of the Youth Organization of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B) headed by Elie Gandziami.

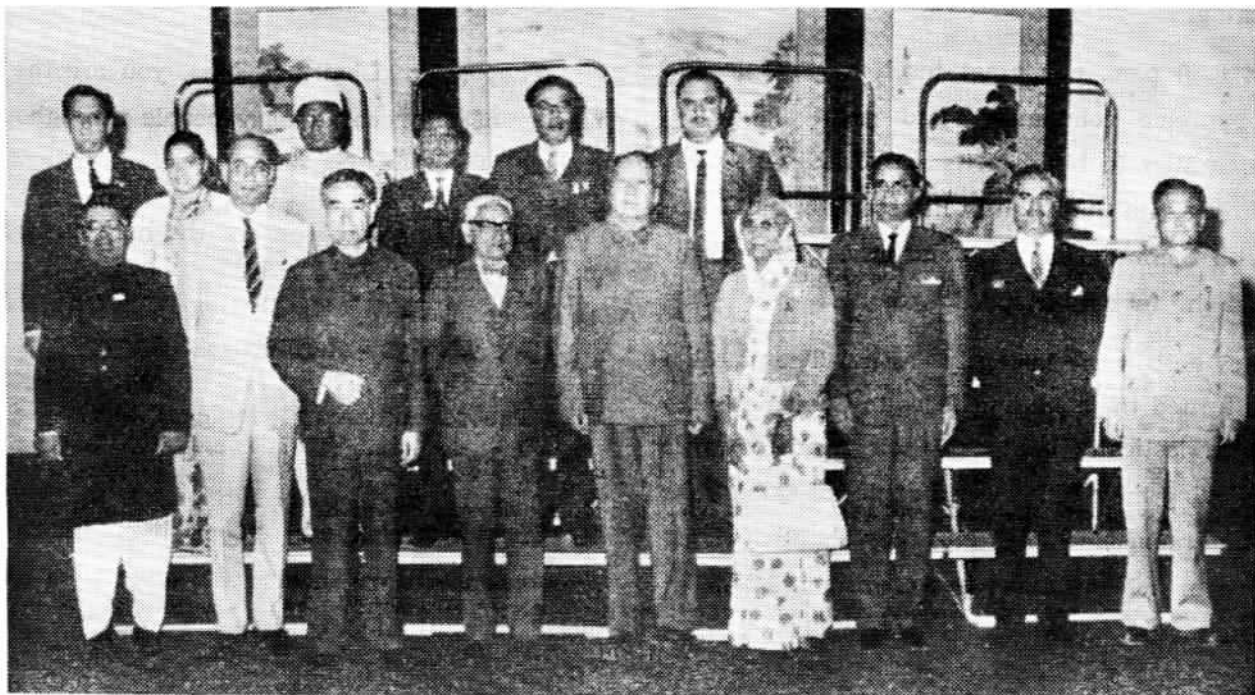
The young Congolese (B) friends entered the reception hall with copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in their hands. Chairman

Mao cordially shook hands with them to express his welcome. The young Congolese (B) friends joyously waved their treasured red revolutionary books and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!"

With Chairman Mao were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao receives Prime Minister Ambroise Noumazalay (fifth from the right, front row) and all members of the Congolese (B) delegation led by him as well as all members of the delegation of the Youth Organization of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B).



Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao receives Minister Khwaja Shahabuddin (fourth from the left, front row) and all members of the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation led by him.

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# CHAIRMAN MAO, THE RED SUN PEOPLE, RECEIVES FRIENDS

- Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms and Chen Po-ta are with Chairman Mao
- The foreign friends express with feeling the boundless love and admiration of the leader Chairman Mao.

**O**UR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao, the red sun that shines in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world, and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai and Chen Po-ta on October 4 received friends from the five continents visiting Peking.

At 6:30 p.m., our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao, in high spirits and filled with pleasure, strode into the brightly lit reception hall together with Comrade Lin Piao and others, and cordially met the foreign friends.

The hall was instantly astir. The foreign friends turned their smiling faces to Chairman Mao and enthusiastically held out their hands towards him. Waving their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, they shouted "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" in many languages.

Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and Chen Po-ta warmly shook hands with them. At this unforgettable moment, they expressed with feeling their greetings to Chairman Mao and conveyed the boundless love and admiration of the people of various countries for the great leader Chairman Mao.

They said: "Chairman Mao, you are the great teacher of the revolutionary people throughout the world!"

"Chairman Mao, you are the helmsman of the world revolution!"

"We wish you eternal health!"

"The revolutionary people of the world wish you a long, long life!"

They also cheered: "Long live China's great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live the world revolution!"



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# IN THE HEARTS OF THE WORLD'S FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

**Comrade Lin Piao and Comrades Chou En-lai  
at the reception.**

**their greetings to Chairman Mao and convey  
people of various countries for the great**

Chairman Mao and Comrades Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and Chen Po-ta posed for photographs with the foreign friends in groups.

The foreign friends who were received were:

S.D. Bandaranaike, Member of Parliament representing the Sri Lanka Freedom Party of Ceylon, and his wife; the delegation of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association led by its honorary head Kinkazu Saionji and its head Chojuro Kawarazaki; Haruo Okada, Socialist Party Diet Member of Japan; Masao Kitazawa, executive member of the Japanese Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council, and his wife; the group of the China News Agency of Japan; Shujiro Tanaka and other responsible members of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade; Japanese friend Manako Abe; the Laotian Cultural and Educational Delegation led by Boupheng Phantoun; Laotian friend Khamlieng Pholsena; Ross

Masood Hussain, deputy secretary-general of the Pakistan National Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and his wife; the delegation of the Sudanese-Chinese Friendship Association led by Abdel Mageed Abdel Rahim El Naseeh and Mirghany Ali Mustafa; the friendship delegation from Chile led by Sergio Roubillard; Fuentes, manager of the Interamerican Publication Distributing Company of Mexico; Vicente Rovetta, Manager of the *Nativa Libros* Bookstore of Uruguay; Uruguayan friend Ruben Nunez and his wife; Celia Barrios, correspondent of the Peruvian newspaper *Graphic*; Helene Marchisio, head of the delegation of the France-China Friendship Society; the Norwegian local trade union delegation led by Hans Borgen; the delegation of the Rumanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by Costica Alecu; and Howard Mecoun Sherrard, Australian expert on highways, and his wife.

# Great Leader Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao Receive Friends From Albania, Vietnam and Luxemburg

**C**HAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG, the most respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people and the very red sun in the hearts of the world's revolutionary people, his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and Comrades Chou En-lai and Chen Po-ta, on October 7 received friends from Albania, Vietnam and Luxemburg who were visiting Peking.

Chairman Mao, the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, Comrade Lin Piao and the others walked briskly into the brightly lit reception hall and very happily met the Albanian comrades who had come from the forefront of the anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist struggle, the Vietnamese comrades who had come from the forefront of the anti-U.S. armed struggle, and the friends from Luxemburg.

As they entered, the hall burst into thunderous applause and an atmosphere of great jubilancy prevailed. With great emotion the Albanian comrades waved their red-covered copies of the treasured revolutionary book, *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, and again and again shouted "Mao Tse-tung, Mao Tse-tung," "Marxism-Leninism," "Friendship is the guarantee"; the Vietnamese comrades enthusiastically clapped their hands and shouted rhythmically "Long live Chairman Mao," "Long live Chairman Mao." Holding their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, the

friends from Luxemburg said with deep feeling: "We wish Chairman Mao a long life."

Chairman Mao, Comrade Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Chen Po-ta had their photos taken with the friends from Albania, Vietnam and Luxemburg in separate groups.

Among those present were Comrades Nieh Jung-chen, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu and Wang Tung-hsing.

The foreign guests received were: The amateur art troupe from Tirana, Albania, named "With Pick in One Hand and Rifle in the Other," led by Mustafa Gerxhalliu; the Albanian journalists' delegation led by Nasho Nathanailli; the Albanian consumers' co-operative delegation led by Reiz Xhelilej; the delegation from the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, led by Resul Bedo; and printing experts from Albania; the delegation of the Ministry in Charge of Universities and Colleges of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Tran Tong; the delegation of the Vietnam News Agency, led by Dao Tung; the Vietnam journalists' delegation led by Le Minh; the acrobatic troupe from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Ngo Ngoc Yeng; and representatives of the Vietnam Light Industrial Goods Corporation; and the delegation from the Luxemburg-China Friendship Association, led by Adolphe Franck.

## A Great Revolution to Achieve the Complete Ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

—Hongqi editorial

**T**HE great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is moving forward triumphantly along the brilliant road of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently instructed us that it is imperative to combat self-interest

and criticize and repudiate revisionism. This is the basic programme generalized for us by Chairman Mao to guide the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Lin Piao said: "By combating self-interest, we mean using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's

thought, to fight selfish ideas in one's own mind. By criticizing and repudiating revisionism, we mean using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, to combat revisionism and struggle against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road."

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their very souls. This revolution is intended to topple the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, destroy bourgeois ideology, foster Mao Tse-tung's thought, change people's world outlook, and dig out the roots of revisionism, so as to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and consolidate and develop the socialist system.

Only by conscientiously studying and profoundly understanding Chairman Mao's great programme of "combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism," only by correctly understanding the fundamental aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is it possible to comprehend the far-reaching significance of this revolution, to understand and master Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies concerning the carrying on of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way is it possible to reduce blindness, raise consciousness and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

The dictatorship of the proletariat extends over a very long historical period full of acute struggles between the two classes — the proletariat and the bourgeoisie — and between the two roads — socialism and capitalism.

It need not take a very long period of time for the proletariat to seize power and overthrow the ownership of the exploiting classes. But it requires a very, very long period of time to eliminate the old ideas, culture, customs and habits left over by the exploiting classes for thousands of years. We have confiscated the property of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, but we cannot confiscate their reactionary ideas. In the ideological field, they still retain a considerable influence, which in certain periods even outweighs that of the proletariat.

The core of the system of ideas of the exploiting classes is egoism, selfishness. As a result of the thousands of years of existence of the system of private ownership, such egoism has a deep-rooted influence. The old social system has been eliminated, but as our great leader Chairman Mao has observed, "Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." The bourgeoisie makes use of precisely this trash to corrupt the masses and the younger generation, to try to conquer the hearts of the people, and to fight against the proletariat.

Class struggle of all kinds is actually political struggle. In the final analysis, class struggle in the ideological field is aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it. The ruling classes in China's feudal society used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to consolidate their power. The bourgeoisie, similarly, uses the capitalist ideology to consolidate its power. After their power is overthrown, the landlord class and the bourgeoisie are bound to desperately make use of the certain superiority they have in the ideological field to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and attempt a capitalist restoration.

Chairman Mao has rightly pointed out: "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country. The reason is that the influence of the bourgeoisie and of the intellectuals who come from the old society will remain in our country for a long time to come, and so will their class ideology. If this is not sufficiently understood, or is not understood at all, the gravest mistakes will be made and the necessity of waging the struggle in the ideological field will be ignored."

The tremendous active role of the ideological factor in social progress must not be underestimated. Old ideas serve the old economic base, reflect the needs of reactionary classes and hamper the advance of society, whereas new ideas serve the new economic base, reflect the needs of progressive classes and promote and accelerate the advance of society.

Engels, in his later years, mentioned that earlier he and Marx, in order mainly to oppose historical idealism, had dealt more with the decisive role of the economic factor in historical development. Later some people tried to distort their thesis by saying that somehow the economic factor was the only decisive one. This is absurd. Engels pointed out: "Political, juridical, philosophical, religious, literary, artistic, etc., development is based on economic development. But all these react upon one another and also upon the economic basis."

Using thoroughgoing materialist dialectics, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest proletarian thinker of genius in our time, has for the first time made a most penetrating and most incisive exposition of the active role of the ideological factor in the progress of history.

Chairman Mao says: "Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter; economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics." This is one of Chairman Mao's very important generalizations on historical dialectics.

In his brilliant work *On Contradiction*, Chairman Mao pays great attention to the role of the mental aspect. He says: "The productive forces, practice and the economic base generally play the principal and de-

cisive role; whoever denies this is not a materialist. But it must also be admitted that in certain conditions, such aspects as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role." He also says: "While we recognize that in the general development of history the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness, we also—and indeed must—recognize the reaction of mental on material things, of social consciousness on social being and of the superstructure on the economic base. This does not go against materialism; on the contrary, it avoids mechanical materialism and firmly upholds dialectical materialism."

These important theses which Chairman Mao put forth decades ago remain a powerful ideological weapon for us to use in carrying on revolutionary struggles under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past 18 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our Party under the leadership of Chairman Mao has several times launched campaigns of criticism, repudiation and struggle against the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology and has won great victories. With the deepening of class struggle, it is becoming increasingly clear to the bourgeoisie that it is difficult for them to act as the commander in this fight to seize power from the proletariat. They have found it ever more necessary to find and cultivate their agents in our Party in order to attain their criminal end. It is now very clear to all that the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov are the agents in our Party of the forces attempting a restoration of capitalism. In order to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, they have tried in every way to take hold of the ideological field. They have done their utmost to spread and defend the ideas and culture of the exploiting classes which serve to prepare the way for a restoration of capitalism, and have gone all-out to protect the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities."

The long period of acute class struggle from the criticism and repudiation of the *Inside Story of the Ching Court* up to the criticism and repudiation of *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office* is ample proof of this.

In many of his great works and in the documents "Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas," "Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (May 16, 1966)," and the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," drawn up under his personal direction, Chairman Mao has explicitly stated that to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, it is necessary to criticize, repudiate and overthrow the handful of Party

persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Chairman Mao has also told us that it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses, raise their consciousness, thoroughly expose, criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities," expose, criticize and repudiate reactionary bourgeois ideas in academic, educational, journalistic, literary and art and publication circles and seize back leadership in these cultural fields.

The great theory on the great proletarian cultural revolution put forward by Chairman Mao and the great practice of this revolution personally initiated and led by him have solved the fundamental question of how to carry on the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus opening the way for the international communist movement to carry the socialist revolution through to the end and to go from socialism to communism, and erecting a new and great milestone in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the tempestuous proletarian cultural revolution over the past year has already won great victories: exposing and overthrowing the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchov and smashing the bourgeois headquarters. Hence, the greatest hidden danger in the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the biggest obstacle for carrying out the thorough criticism and repudiation of the ideology of the exploiting classes have been removed.

At present, we must firmly respond to the great call of Chairman Mao "to combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism" and, guided by this great policy, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

We have already smashed the bourgeois headquarters. To consolidate and develop this victory, we must criticize penetratingly, repudiate thoroughly and discredit completely these bourgeois representatives politically, ideologically and theoretically. At the same time, we must closely link this revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in our own units. This is to clear away, in a big way, the revisionist trash advocated by the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields, and to wipe out their reactionary influence so as to transform everything which is not suited to the socialist system and which facilitates a restoration of capitalism. This will further improve the ability of the masses to recognize what revisionism is and to resist it; hence a solid mass basis for opposing revisionism and preventing its rise.

To more effectively criticize and repudiate revisionism and to remould our own world outlook, we

must resolutely combat self-interest. Comrade Lin Piao says: "In making revolution, we must also revolutionize ourselves. Without revolutionizing ourselves, we cannot succeed in making this revolution." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle between proletarian and bourgeois ideology and the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlook have never been so sharp and acute as they are now and they have never so penetratingly touched every one's soul as they are doing today. All proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses must do still better in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, persist in eradicating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest and firmly establish the spirit of absolute selflessness and of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. As Chairman Mao has taught us: "With this spirit everyone can be very useful to the people. A man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." Only in this way can conditions conducive to the growth of revisionism be blocked and the roots of revisionism eradicated. This is an important question which concerns the destiny of our country and the future of the world, a question of great importance for hundreds and thousands of years.

After the October Revolution, Lenin said: "We are living in an historic period of struggle against the world bourgeoisie, which is far stronger than we are. At this stage of the struggle, we have to safeguard the development of the revolution and combat the bourgeoisie in the military sense and still more by means of our ideology through education, so that the habits, usages and convictions acquired by the working class in the course of many decades of struggle for political liberty—the sum total of these habits, usages and ideas—should serve as an instrument for the education of all working people."

Comrade Lin Piao pointed out: "We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and, with the instruction 'combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism' as the guiding principle, strengthen the ideological education of the army and civilian cadres and of the Red Guards. Various kinds of study classes should be organized both at the central and local levels and they can also be run by the revolutionary mass organizations, so that the whole country will be turned into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought. These studies will help our veteran and new cadres and young revolutionary fighters to learn and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a creative way, transform all sorts of non-proletarian ideas in their minds, raise their ideological and political level and win new merits in the service of the people."

The education of cadres is a very important aspect in building up the revolutionary ranks ideologically.

In a certain sense, the great proletarian cultural revolution is a movement for educating the cadres. Most revolutionary cadres have been well tempered in this revolution. We should unite all cadres who can be united. Cadres who have committed mistakes of varying degrees must without exception be educated. Those cadres who have committed mistakes ought to regard the masses' strict criticism and repudiation as the best assistance they could get. They should creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, linking this with practice in class struggle and their own experience and lessons. They should sincerely correct their mistakes, heighten their understanding of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and make their own contributions to the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to the struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units.

It is necessary to intensify the ideological education of the revolutionary youth and the Red Guards, to infuse them with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to help them grow up healthy and sound in the course of struggle.

The revolutionary youth and the Red Guards have played the role of vanguards in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Yet the transformation of world outlook is a long, arduous process. They must take a correct attitude towards themselves and pay special attention to the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. In the storm and stress of the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the course of learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers, they should strive to steel themselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In discussing tradition, Engels said: "Tradition is a great retarding force, is the *vis inertiae* of history, but, being merely passive, is sure to be broken down. . . ."

Feudal society has existed for several thousand years and capitalist society for several hundred years. These social systems are dead or dying. The ideologies that serve such social systems have become rotten to the core. Scientific communism has only existed a little more than a hundred years, beginning from the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, but it is a new-born, invincible force. Chairman Mao has stated: "The communist ideological and social system alone is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt." With the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and his all-illuminating, invincible thought, we are fully confident that we can defeat any exploiting class ideology with the thoroughgoing, proletarian world outlook of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and wrest a great worldwide victory for communism!

("Hongqi" editorial, No. 15, 1967.)

# “Combat Self-Interest, Criticize and Repudiate Revisionism” Is the Fundamental Principle of The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

**I**T is imperative to combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism.” Our great leader Chairman Mao recently gave this great fighting call to the workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People’s Liberation Army, young Red Guard fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country.

Comrade Lin Biao, Chairman Mao’s close comrade-in-arms, passing on this latest instruction of Chairman Mao at the rally celebrating the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, pointed out: “By combating self-interest, we mean using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung’s thought to fight selfish ideas in one’s own mind. By criticizing and repudiating revisionism, we mean using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung’s thought to combat revisionism and struggle against the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. These two tasks are interrelated. Only when we have done a good job of eradicating selfish ideas, can we do better in carrying through to the end the struggle against revisionism.”

In a highly incisive and scientific way, the phrase “**combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism**” summarizes the basic content of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of “**criticism and repudiation of the bourgeoisie**” during the entire historical period of socialism. This is a fundamental principle in ensuring the complete and thoroughgoing victory of China’s great proletarian cultural revolution. It is a fundamental principle for preventing the restoration of capitalism, and for strengthening and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and turning the whole country into a great, red school of Mao Tse-tung’s thought.

The proletariat’s seizure of political power from the bourgeoisie can be completed within a relatively short period. Nor does it require a very long time to overthrow ownership by the exploiting classes. But it takes an extremely long time to eliminate the old ideology handed down by the exploiting classes over thousands of years and to remould people’s souls with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung’s thought.

It is a consistently established concept of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung’s thought, that thinking has its source in matter. Social ideology originates in social being, in the economic base of society, in the system

of ownership in society. Man’s social being determines his thinking. But thinking in turn plays a tremendous and dynamic role or, under certain conditions, a decisive role, in the development of the politics and economy of a given society. The old ideology, which reflects the demands of the exploiting classes, serves the old economic base and hampers social development. The new ideology, which reflects the demands of the advanced class, serves the new economic base and promotes and accelerates social progress. Once advanced ideas are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a powerful material force which promotes social progress. Therefore, we must make great efforts to destroy the old ideology and foster the new.

In what does the oldness of the old ideology of the exploiting classes lie? It lies essentially in “self-interest,” which means looking at the world from the viewpoint of everything for one’s self, for self-interest. The selfishness of the exploiting classes is natural soil for the growth of capitalism, an important factor that generates revisionism, an ideological virus that disintegrates the socialist publicly-owned economy and subverts the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revisionism is the most concentrated representative and most stubborn defender of the old ideology of the bourgeoisie within the ranks of the working class. The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road hidden within the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat are revisionists who don the cloak of Marxism-Leninism while actually attempting to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

This explains why it is necessary to start a great political and ideological revolution to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. The current great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, is a revolution against revisionism and all old ideas. It is a revolution to remould people to their very souls, to revolutionize their thinking. That is why in the course of this revolution, we must “**combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism.**”

The great proletarian cultural revolution has won the decisive victory. To carry this great revolution

through to the end, it is imperative to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, arouse hundreds of millions of people and, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, carry out even more extensive and penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so that the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, headed by China's Khrushchov, are completely overthrown and discredited politically, ideologically and theoretically; it is imperative to combine revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in each unit, consolidate and develop the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary "three-in-one" combination, and root out the pernicious influence of revisionism in all spheres. To carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, it is also necessary to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to overcome anarchism, the "small-group" mentality, sectarianism, individualism and pragmatism in our ranks; it is necessary to sweep away all the non-proletarian ideas which handicap us in carrying out our tasks in the political struggle.

Every proletarian revolutionary, every revolutionary comrade, must regard himself both as a motive force and a target of the revolution; we must act both as the vanguard in criticizing and repudiating revisionism and as a shock force in combating self-interest. If we do not combat self-interest and make revolution against ourselves, we cannot do a good job of criticizing and repudiating revisionism; we may become blind to what is revisionist or even fall into the quagmire of revisionism. Conversely, only by taking an active part in the battle to criticize and repudiate revisionism can we reach into the very depths of our souls and relentlessly combat self-interest.

Comrade Lin Piao has pointed out: "We must respond to the great call of Chairman Mao and, with the instruction '**combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism**' as the guiding principle, strengthen the ideological education of the army and civilian cadres and of the Red Guards. Various kinds of study classes should be organized both at the central and local levels and can also be run by the revolutionary mass organizations, so that the whole country will be turned into a great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In organizing study classes for the education of cadres and the masses, it is of prime importance to study Chairman Mao's works diligently, conscientiously and creatively, taking into consideration the various problems which have presented themselves and the ideas current in people's minds in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must adhere to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, use the formula "**unity — criticism and self-criticism — unity**," rely on the masses and let the masses educate themselves. The principal way of correcting our own shortcomings and mistakes is through self-criticism to destroy self-interest and promote devotion to the public interest and by summing up experience and accepting the resulting lessons. This study should enable our old and new cadres and young revolutionary fighters to reach a higher ideological and political level, forge a new unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and give new meritorious service to the people in the course of "**combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism**."

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, October 6.)

## Great Cultural Revolution in Progress

# Nationwide Response to Chairman Mao's Great Call To Combat Self-Interest and Repudiate Revisionism

CHINA'S millions, civilians and P.L.A. men, are going into action in response to Chairman Mao's great call to **combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism**. Comrade Lin Piao relayed this latest directive of Chairman Mao in his National Day address on October 1.

With great enthusiasm, the worker, peasant and soldier masses, young Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are studying both Lin Piao's speech and the article "Long Live the Victory of the Great Cultural Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" written by the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) [for both see *Peking Review* No. 41]. They regard answering this call as their most

important fighting task at the present moment, one that represents the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle and will lead to the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Resolutely acting on Chairman Mao's latest call to battle, the proletarian revolutionaries in the various provinces and municipalities promptly started a new upsurge in **combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism**. They use Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon to open fire on self-interest and revisionism. In the course of studying this directive, the revolutionaries in Peking, Shanghai and elsewhere have arrived at a deeper understanding that only by combating self-interest firmly can revisionism be thoroughly repudiated. They are resolved to study

Chairman Mao's works in a big way and vigorously establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They give special emphasis to the study of the "three constantly read articles" so that the ideas of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" will guide their actions and they will win new merits in **combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism.**

Workers in the cities have set up classes to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. In areas and units where such classes have been running for some time, they are summing up their experiences so as to study more and better in the days ahead and are making the central subject of their study: **combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism.** Workers in Shanghai said: "So long as self-interest is not done away with, the roots of revisionism in China cannot be dug up; nor can power be maintained in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries and still less can the handful of top Party people in authority taking the capitalist road be thoroughly overthrown and discredited."

Commune members on the outskirts of Peking are enthusiastically responding to a resolution passed at a conference of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants held in Peking on October 1. They are determined to turn their production teams into classes for **combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism.** In many places, the threshing grounds have become open-air classrooms for the study of Chairman Mao's latest instruction.

Revolutionary teachers and students throughout the country are pledging to transform their subjective world outlook while transforming the objective world, and to establish in their minds the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, cadres and

working personnel of all the P.L.A. departments are conscientiously studying and discussing both Comrade Lin Piao's speech and the article. They all agree that self-interest is the core of the bourgeois world outlook and the hotbed of revisionism. Revisionism is the inevitable outcome of the development of self-interest. If self-interest is not knocked down, the theories, line, principles and policies as put forward by Chairman Mao concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution cannot be really understood and implemented, the general orientation of struggle cannot be grasped well and the anti-revisionist struggle cannot be carried through to the end. They have come to the conclusion that the socialist motherland cannot be safeguarded unless self-interest is overcome and concern for public interest reigns.

**To combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism** is, they also all agree, the general revolutionary orientation for a revolutionary all his life. The sharpest weapon for waging this struggle is Mao Tse-tung's thought. It means to revolutionize people's minds through the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. It guarantees the complete victory of the great cultural revolution and prevents the political power of the proletariat in China from changing colour.

The P.L.A. has also discussed the way to combine its new task with its work of supporting the Left, assisting industry and agriculture, exercising military control and helping with military and political training.

Revolutionaries across the land are integrating the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's latest instruction on **combating self-interest and criticizing and repudiating revisionism** with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units and of consolidating and developing the revolutionary great alliances and the revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations. In this way, they are ensuring the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought in all fields.

## Advance Triumphantly Along Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line in Building the Army

— Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Autumn Harvest Uprising —

by CHANG HSIU-CHUAN

**F**ORTY years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao personally led the famous Autumn Harvest Uprising at a crucial moment when the Chinese revolution had suffered a serious setback. The Autumn Harvest Uprising and the march to the Chingang Mountains gave birth to the first workers' and peasants' revolutionary armed forces of a new type and the first rev-

olutionary base. This opened up a completely new revolutionary road in the Chinese revolution and in world revolution. This was of epoch-making significance in the history of the Chinese revolution and in the history of the building of our army.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Com-



## Special Selection of Chairman Mao's Writings Marks Ching kang Mts. Revolutionary Base Anniversary

Hsinhua bookstores throughout China are now selling a collection of Chairman Mao's writings on the revolutionary struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, reproductions of one of his poems in his own calligraphy, photographs, and pictures depicting how Chairman Mao led the epic struggle there.

This is part of the activities to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Chairman Mao's establishment of the Ching kang Mountains revolutionary base. It answers the demand of the masses with their boundless love for their great leader to carry on and develop

the Ching kang revolutionary spirit and win still bigger victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The selection of Chairman Mao's brilliant writings comprises *Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?*, *The Struggle in the Ching kang Mountains*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*. The poem is *Ching kang Mountain*—to the Melody Hsi Chiang Yueh. Photographs in black and white and in colour show Chairman Mao climbing Ching kang Mountain once again in 1965.

**unist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph."**

The white terror launched by Chiang Kai-shek confirmed in blood the complete bankruptcy of Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line. At that time the crucial question confronting the people was whether to abandon the revolutionary struggle and submit to the butcher's knife of the enemy, or to take up arms and fight on. At this life-and-death crisis in the Chinese revolution the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao defeated the Right opportunist, capitulationist line represented by Chen Tu-hsiu. The Party and the Chinese revolution were saved.

Only by taking up guns and opposing the armed counter-revolution with armed revolution was it possible to lead the Chinese people to liberation. Guided by the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the "August 1" Nanchang Uprising in 1927 fired the opening shot against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Immediately after, **"The red flag roused the serf, halberd in hand."**\* On the basis of the Hunan peasant movement, Chairman Mao himself launched and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising. This was a great turning point in the history of the Chinese revolution and a great beginning for its advance to victory under the guidance of Chairman Mao's correct line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao thoroughly criticized and repudiated Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunist line; at the same time, he also condemned the errors of the "Left" adventurist line.

At that time another sharp question confronting our Party was what road the Chinese revolution should take. The "Left" opportunists dreamt of launching uprisings in the key cities long controlled by the enemy and winning a rapid nationwide victory in the revolution.

With Marxist-Leninist genius and wisdom, our great helmsman Chairman Mao made a sober estimate of the situation in the class struggle in China and abroad; he correctly analysed China's political and economic situation and the specific features of its revolution. He put forward the famous slogan of **"establishing independent regimes of the workers and the peasants**

**by armed force."** He also pointed out: **"Basically, the task of the Communist Party here is not to go through a long period of legal struggle before launching insurrection and war, and not to seize the big cities first and then occupy the countryside, but the reverse."** The vanguard of the proletariat must go deep into the countryside to mobilize the peasants to set up revolutionary bases and encircle the cities from the countryside and finally capture the cities and seize nationwide political power through protracted and strenuous armed struggle. This was a brilliant instance of Chairman Mao's integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution; it was a great development of Marxism-Leninism made with genius and creatively by Chairman Mao.

**C**HAIRMAN MAO teaches us: **"Without a people's army the people have nothing."** A great historic achievement of the Autumn Harvest Uprising was the establishment, guided by Chairman Mao's theory of army building, of a new-type people's army under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

In the period when the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was being founded, and in the course of sharp struggles against the bourgeois military line, Chairman Mao drew up a comprehensive proletarian programme for army building.

Right from the start of the founding of the Red Army, Chairman Mao firmly grasped the fundamental question in army building—that proletarian politics must be in command of military affairs and the army must be armed with proletarian ideology.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Military affairs are only one means of accomplishing political tasks."** **"The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution."** **"The Red Army should certainly not confine itself to fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, it should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organizations."**

\* A line from Chairman Mao's poem *Shaoshan Revisited*.

These scientific theses of Chairman Mao's fundamentally solved the relationship between politics and military affairs and defined the nature of the Red Army and its basic tasks.

In accordance with the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, the army is always an instrument for class struggle. The bourgeois army is an instrument of the bourgeoisie in suppressing and robbing the working people. The bourgeoisie in a hundred and one ways tries to cover up this point and dares not acknowledge the class nature of its army. But the proletariat makes great efforts to make this point known so that every fighter understands the principle that military affairs are subordinate to politics and strives consciously and enthusiastically to carry out the political tasks of the proletariat.

In the early period after the founding of the Red Army, Chairman Mao laid down in concrete terms three major tasks for it, namely: fighting, procuring funds (later this was changed into production) and doing mass work, and he drew up the famous "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention."

In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's, as soon as the Red Army reached an area at that time, it immediately went deep among the masses, carried on propaganda work, organized the masses and actively mobilized them, established revolutionary political power and different kinds of mass organizations, set up such people's armed forces as guerrilla detachments or Red Guards, engaged in guerrilla warfare, carried out the agrarian reform, and worked ceaselessly to expand and consolidate the rural base area. As a result, the army struck deep roots among the masses and was completely at one with them. It thus gained immense and inexhaustible strength on which it could always draw.

In order to build the Red Army really into **"an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution,"** Chairman Mao stressed that the armed forces must be placed under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and that **"the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party."** The historic reorganization of the army in San Wan in 1927, carried out under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao, solved this fundamental problem with striking success. After summing up the experience of the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), Chairman Mao decided to organize Party branches on a company basis, to set up Party committees in the battalions and regiments and have Party representatives at company and higher organizational levels. This ensured the absolute leadership of the Party within the army organizationally and provided the army with a political core and nucleus of leadership.

Thus, no matter what the difficulties or hardships, the Red Army was able, in severe tests of fighting, **"to vanquish all enemies and never to yield"** and to ensure that **"so long as a single man remains, he will fight on."**

Chairman Mao says: **"Apart from the role played by the Party, the reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on in spite of such poor material conditions**

**and such frequent engagements is its practice of democracy."** The institution of the democratic system within the army was an important factor in the work done by Chairman Mao to build up the army politically in the period of the Autumn Harvest Uprising and in the early period after the founding of the Red Army. This democratic system of equality between officers and men was unprecedented in China's history. All reactionary troops maintained by the exploiting classes are tools of the ruling classes. Their reactionary nature determines that the relationship between officers and men as one between oppressors and oppressed. This leads to sharp class antagonism within the troops.

The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army founded by Chairman Mao, having the nature of a people's army under the leadership of the proletariat, established a completely new democratic system under centralized guidance.

In the Red Army, the cadres had the feelings and attitude of class brothers towards the rank-and-file fighting men, and the officers and men were politically equal. Committees of revolutionary soldiers were set up in the companies and the financial accounts were made public.

Implementation of these systems swiftly did away with the bad habits of feudal, mercenary troops, established a new revolutionary morale and a new relationship between officers and men and brought into full play the revolutionary initiative and creative energy of the broad masses of soldiers. Officers and men were united as one against the enemy.

**"History tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."** Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas on army building took shape and developed in the course of struggle against the bourgeois military line and non-proletarian ideas of all descriptions. In the history of our army, the struggle between the two military lines has always centred on the fundamental question of whether politics or military affairs should be put in first place, whether politics or military affairs should be put to the fore. Those who persisted in the bourgeois military line held obstinately to the purely military viewpoint. They reduced to one—the fighting of battles—the three major tasks laid down by Chairman Mao for the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. They clamoured that "if a person is good militarily, then he will naturally be good politically, if he is not good militarily, then he cannot be good politically." They wanted to substitute "military affairs first" for "politics first" and wanted to use military affairs to guide politics, and they openly put forward the absurd slogan "let army headquarters handle outside matters," in a vain attempt to abolish the leadership of the Party over the Red Army, do away with political organizations, negate political and ideological work and lead the Red Army away from the leadership of the proletariat.

Over and over again, in this struggle the bourgeois military line has been defeated by Chairman Mao's

proletarian military line. The Kutien Congress resolution drawn up personally by Chairman Mao in 1929 was a victorious summing-up of the struggle between the two military lines in the early period of the founding of the Red Army; it is of outstanding significance in the history of our army building.

This resolution criticized various non-proletarian, mistaken ideas and showed how they manifested themselves, their sources and the methods of correcting them. It put the Red Army four-square on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. This was a great victory for Chairman Mao's ideas on army building and his proletarian revolutionary line.

In the decades since then our army has greatly developed its Party activities and political work, while the basic line of army building has remained the same correct line formulated by Chairman Mao at that time.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao went further and summed up the content of political work in three fundamental principles—unity between officers and men, unity between the army and the people and disintegration of the enemy forces. These principles proved their incomparable force in the course of the great struggle which defeated Japanese imperialism.

In the period of the War of Liberation, Chairman Mao laid down the development of political, economic and military democracy as the policy for our army's political work and led the whole army in a new type of ideological education movement. This was an important development in our army's political work and democracy and it played an immense role in the consolidation and development of the army and in the achievement of nationwide victory.

The struggle during these decades has fully proved that Chairman Mao's military thinking represents the most comprehensive and systematic and the greatest theory on military affairs in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism; it is the acme of Marxist-Leninist military theory in our time, the most fundamental guarantee of winning one great victory after another against any enemy, however strong.

**T**HROUGHOUT the period of socialism the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines remains extremely acute and complicated, and it inevitably manifests itself in our army, too.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army."**

The bourgeoisie that wants to make a come-back must take hold of the army, the gun. The proletariat that wants to consolidate its state power and counter the efforts to restore capitalism must also take hold of the army, the gun. In the final analysis, the struggle between the two ideas, the two lines on army build-

ing is a struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie for military power.

For a long period, China's Khrushchov and his agents in the army—Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching—stubbornly pursued the bourgeois military line and opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian military line. Their criminal aim was to use the bourgeois reactionary line to "transform" our army and turn it into a tool for usurping power in the Party and the state and so realizing their personal ambition.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian ideas and line on army building and the bourgeois ideas and line on army building has been focused on the basic question of whether to give prominence to politics or military affairs, to place politics or military affairs first.

China's Khrushchov and his agents in the army—Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching—desperately opposed Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and his line in army building. They hysterically proclaimed Chairman Mao's works to be "out-of-date and no longer applicable" and alleged that "military affairs mean politics and the two should be given equal emphasis." Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching went so far as to declare openly that "in fighting under modern conditions, iron and steel and technique are decisive, not politics and courage." They did their utmost to spread the reactionary fallacy that "politics cannot penetrate the skies or cross the seas."

Our deputy supreme commander Comrade Lin Piao, closest comrade-in-arms and best student of Chairman Mao, has studied Mao Tse-tung's thought with the best results; he has the deepest understanding of it, has applied it most creatively and has raised highest the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Over the last few decades, at every critical juncture in the development of the Chinese revolution and in all the struggles between the two lines, he has stood clearly and steadfastly on the side of Chairman Mao's correct line. He has defended and carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with the greatest courage, faith and thoroughness, and he has systematically expounded and creatively elaborated Chairman Mao's military ideas.

The "Resolution on the Strengthening of Political and Ideological Work in the Army" drawn up under the guidance of Comrade Lin Piao and adopted at the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1960, inherited and carried forward the fine tradition of the Kutien Congress. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, it summed up the rich experience in army building and in army political-ideological work in an all-round way, liquidated bourgeois influences in our army in relation to ideas and lines on army building and established in our army the absolute leadership of Chairman Mao's ideas and line on army building.

Since Comrade Lin Piao took charge of the work of the Military Commission, he has held high the great

# COMRADE HOXHA'S SPEECH

— At Chinese Embassy's National Day Reception in Tirana

*Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and close friend of the Chinese people, made an important speech at a reception given by Li Ting-chuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Albania, on September 29 to mark the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Following is the full text.—Ed.*

Dear Comrade Li Ting-chuan,  
Dear Comrade Wang Shu-sheng,  
Comrades and Friends,

We are very happy that we are gathered here tonight to celebrate October 1, the glorious anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Allow me, on this occasion, to extend, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, warmest greetings and congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people, the heroic Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the great leader of the Chinese people and the dear friend of the Albanian people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively formulated and stressed a number of policies, principles and major measures such as the study and application of Chairman Mao's works in a creative way, the giving of prominence to proletarian politics, the "four firsts,"\* the "three-eight" working style,\*\* democracy in the three main fields and the "four-good" company movement. He has thus provided the best theoretical elaboration and most faithful and resolute implementation of our great leader Chairman Mao's ideas on building the army politically and his proletarian military line. Chairman Mao has said: "Since Comrade Lin Piao put forward the 'four firsts' and the 'three-eight' working style, the ideological-political work of the People's Liberation Army, as well as its military work, has developed remarkably, has become more concrete and at the same time has been raised to a higher theoretical plane than in the past."

Under the close care of Chairman Mao and under the direct leadership of Comrade Lin Piao, our navy has made a big effort in giving prominence to politics and in launching a mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, thus changing the mental world of our naval commanders and fighters. Spiritual force becomes transformed into material force. We have won repeated victories in air and sea battles in the last few years. The facts show that what we rely on in penetrating the skies and cross-

The warm words which you said, Comrade Li Ting-chuan, for our people and our Party, are considered by us as an expression of the friendship and iron unity which bind our two peoples and two Parties together. The same profound feelings of internationalism and sincere love are nourished by the Albanian people and the Party of Labour of Albania for their faithful friend and ally, for the great Chinese people, for the glorious Communist Party of China and its dear leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Our people and our Party hold that the festive occasion of October 1 is dear not only to the fraternal Chinese people, but also to the Albanian people and to all the revolutionary and freedom-loving peoples of the world. Therefore, this is a day of great joy for all of us.

By their protracted revolutionary struggle against the foreign imperialist invaders and local traitors, and heroically and resolutely coping with unexampled difficulties and privations, the fraternal Chinese people, under the tried and tested leadership of the Communist Party of China, headed by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, arms in hand, liberat-

ing the sea is politics, we rely on courage and the factor of man in winning battles. This demolishes the brazen fallacies put about by the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching in opposing the giving of prominence to politics.

The experience of our army in the struggles of the last 40 years teaches us that to depart from the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, from Chairman Mao's ideas on building the army politically and his proletarian military line, is to forfeit our very soul, to lose our orientation and command, and inevitably take the wrong road and suffer defeat. We must at all times study and apply Chairman Mao's ideas on building the army politically and always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building.

\*The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to routine tasks in political work; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind, as distinguished from ideas in books. That is to say, first place to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

\*\*The "three-eight" working style: Firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

(An abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" article, September 11, 1967.)

ed their glorious fatherland, crowned the triumphant people's revolution with victory and the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

The day of October 1 is an event of tremendous historic significance that marked the decisive turning-point for the future of China and opened wide vistas for the victory of socialist revolution on a world scale. The victory of socialist revolution in China shattered the imperialist front from its foundations, upset the balance of power in the world in favour of socialism and became a high source of revolutionary inspiration and mobilization for all the peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism, for their national and social liberation.

During these 18 years of struggle and creative work, great People's China has made giant strides. It has become today a powerful socialist state with a modern industry, with a socialist collectivized agriculture and with an advanced proletarian culture and science, and with a modern defence capacity that has terrified the U.S. imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries of all descriptions. Today the People's Republic of China enjoys a great and deserved international authority. It is appraised and respected as a great centre of socialist revolution, resolute supporter of the anti-imperialist struggle of the freedom-loving peoples, an ardent standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism.

The 18th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China this year is celebrated in an atmosphere of splendid victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution which is unfolding successfully everywhere in China under the direct guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Hundreds of millions of the masses of the workers, peasants, soldiers and Red Guards in all parts of China have risen up to destroy the handful of top Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, who sought to conquer the stronghold from within, destroy the Chinese Communist Party, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China. The present class battle which is being fiercely fought in China expresses the deep hatred of the revolutionary masses for the sworn enemies of Marxism-Leninism, it is a life-and-death struggle between the socialist line and the capitalist line, between revolution and counter-revolution, between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

The Chinese revisionists have already been discovered and fully exposed and isolated. Their positions have been crushed from their foundations and their counter-revolutionary front has been defeated and liquidated in all directions. The proletarian revolutionaries, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist teachings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are taking power into their own reliable hands and are achieving the great revolutionary union. All the plans and hopes of the imperialists and modern revisionists to cause the tragic events of the Soviet Union to repeat themselves in China have been smashed to smithereens. It is precisely for this reason that they attack and slander, with the rage of a wild beast mortally wounded, sister China, the

proletarian cultural revolution and Comrade Mao Tse-tung personally. They see in the triumph of the proletarian cultural revolution and in China's victorious march, the failure of all their criminal plans against China and socialism. They see with fright their own end. Let the enemies tremble. Only fatal defeat lies in store for them, while great People's China will remain red for ever, the heart of socialist revolution and of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism. The Marxist-Leninists, the consistent revolutionaries and the progressive people everywhere in the world rejoice and close their ranks round the great People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. New and more successes will be scored in the future, too, by the great Chinese people in their proletarian cultural revolution.

Following the Marxist-Leninist teachings of Comrade Mao, the broad working masses of China have taken into their own hands the destiny of revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. They have enthusiastically embraced the militant slogan: **"Let us get firm hold of revolution and promote production."** The great successes that China is scoring on all the production fronts, order and discipline at work, optimism and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, mirror the correct line of the proletarian cultural revolution as well as the correctness and the force of the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, on the basis of which a new revolutionary generation, worthy continuator of the cause of socialism and revolution, is growing up and getting tempered.

Our Party has pointed out that the great proletarian cultural revolution is of great importance not only to China, but to all the revolutionaries in the world and to the international communist and workers' movement. In particular, it is a great lesson for the Marxist-Leninists and the revolutionary working masses of the countries where revisionists are in power, showing them how to rise up to overthrow and exterminate the traitorous revisionists who have usurped power and are restoring capitalism.

The Albanian people, our Party and Government, hail and ardently support China's great proletarian cultural revolution. We consider it as the greatest victory of the fraternal Chinese people following the victory of the armed revolution that led to the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, as our victory and victory of all the revolutionary peoples of the world, as a splendid victory of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, we wholeheartedly wish the brotherly Chinese people ever greater successes on the glorious road of socialism and communism, and Comrade Mao Tse-tung a long life, as long as that of our mountains.

Dear Comrades,

We are celebrating the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in a brilliant international situation for the forces of socialist revolution and Marxism-Leninism, for the peoples that have risen in national-liberation struggle.

Everywhere in the world the initiative is in the hands of the forces and peoples that have risen in revolution. Great socialist China is marching in the forefront as a giant and has become their reliable support. All the attempts of the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists to turn back this irresistible process of history have failed. In such circumstances, in their efforts to save their system threatened with death and to restore their hegemony in the world, the U.S. imperialists, these hangmen of the freedom and progress of the peoples, are preparing with all their means for the outbreak of a third world war. The Soviet revisionist traitors have become their most useful allies in this monstrous plot and are closely colluding with them against socialism, communism and the national-liberation movements of the peoples. They are jointly working out the plan for aggression against the People's Republic of China which is the main and insurmountable obstacle in their criminal way. Together they combine the barbarous bombings with political pressure to quell the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and to compel the latter to capitulate in the interest of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Together they are seeking to conquer the just liberation struggle of the fraternal Arab peoples against aggressor Israel, vanguard of U.S. imperialism, and now, through numerous overt and covert agreements, are trying to divide between them the spheres of influence and dominate the world.

However, all these dangerous plans fail for sure in front of the vigilance, unity and resolute struggle of the peoples of the world who see in the U.S. imperialists their main enemy, and in the Soviet revisionist leaders as dangerous and perfidious enemies who must be fought with the same determination and mercilessly.

The determined struggle of our two Parties and countries, of all the Marxist-Leninist Parties and forces, of the world proletariat and revolutionary peoples is constantly winning successes over our common imperialist and revisionist enemies. The heroic struggle of the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people is a splendid example of the strength and superiority of the people's revolutionary war. Our Party, Government and people will always fully support it till final victory, sure and inevitable, over the U.S. imperialist aggressors. We hail the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, which once more expresses the firm will of the glorious Vietnamese people to carry through to the end, to victory, irrespective of sacrifices, their just and heroic struggle.

The peoples are more powerful than imperialism. They will win without fail. Revolution is on the march. The triumph of Marxism-Leninism over revisionism is inevitable. The history of mankind has now entered the epoch of the victory of socialist revolution on a world scale and of the upset of the sanguinary, oppressive and enslaving system of capitalism.

The Moscow renegades had the cheek to invite our Party to attend the "festive occasion" of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which they are going to organize in Moscow. Our Party rejected with contempt this dirty invitation of the

Soviet revisionists. We will celebrate the Great October Revolution in joy and happiness in our fatherland.

We the Albanian Communists and people have with gratitude sung and will sing praises to the October Revolution, to Lenin, Stalin, the Bolsheviks and to the heroic fraternal Soviet people with whom we have been and are closely linked, and jointly, through a severe and uncompromising struggle, we shall smash the heads of the Soviet revisionist traitors and their like and bury them.

The so-called Moscow festive occasion is a tragic comedy of the revisionists to deceive and conceal their treachery. Under the cloak of the "festive occasion" of the 50th anniversary, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique aims at organizing new plots against China and Albania, against the Party of Labour of Albania, the Communist Party of China and the whole world communist movement.

The Soviet revisionists have been asking, for full years, their partners in treachery to organize a meeting of the revisionist parties of the world. They will do this also on the occasion of this festive day. Whether they will attain their purpose or not, we do not mind at all. Both cases are a victory for us Marxist-Leninists, because both of them will confirm only what we have said also on other occasions, that is, the split between the revisionists and the worsening of their internal situation.

This result is a dialectical law. The various revisionist cliques that have usurped power in the state and the Party, cannot have unity, for the reason that they are bourgeois unprincipled cliques. They are representatives of a new aristocracy aiming at the establishment of complete oppression of the working class, closely colluding with the imperialists and various capitalists. Thus, the contradictions between them deepen with each passing day and any agreement between them will be groundless, unprincipled, without any other result except that they will be exposed and destroyed soon. This irreparable disorientation of theirs on the common and international revisionist platform has its origin in its internal confusion, in the national and party platform of every revisionist clique. The modern revisionists can be nothing but toys in the hands of bourgeoisie. They can be nothing but its diligent and obedient servitors. The modern revisionists are trying to pretend to be one with the masses, with the grass-root ranks of their party. This is a bluff. It cannot exist because the masses are never in solidarity with these leaders who have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the proletariat. The masses and the majority of the rank-and-file of their party today or tomorrow will rise up against them, because they learn from experience that only the dictatorship of the proletariat ensures true democracy, defends the working class and the other working people from capitalist exploitation and imperialist wars, ensures the victory of socialism and communism on the national and international scale.

Consequently, the destruction of the revisionist parties is inevitable. New Marxist-Leninist Parties have

been created, will be created, will be tempered. This is an objective law.

The Albanian people and their Party of Labour are proud of the fact that in the gigantic encounter which is taking place today in the world between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces, they stand on the same side of the barricade with the 700 million-strong Chinese people and with their glorious Communist Party. The People's Republic of Albania, led by the Party of Labour, has stood and will always stand firm on the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism. It has faced and will always heroically face all the storms, the plots and fierce attacks of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, as well as of the Khrushchovite and Titoite revisionists. China and Albania are linked together for ever and, just as they rose up and are bravely struggling together against imperialism and revisionism for the defence and the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, so in the future, too, fighting shoulder to shoulder, will win together new victories and will make their contribution to the great cause of communism which unites us, which unites all the proletarians and revolutionary peoples.

The 18th jubilee of the sister People's Republic of China finds the great friendship and the internationalist iron unity of our two peoples and two countries stronger than ever. The present visit of our Party and Govern-

ment Delegation, headed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, to the People's Republic of China will mark a new step in the history of Albanian-Chinese relations of friendship and brotherly co-operation. It will be another expression of the full identity of thought and unity of action of our two Parties and two countries. The Albanian people who, in the wave of great revolutionary enthusiasm, have set to work to implement the grand programme of the 5th Party Congress for the further revolutionization of the country's life, in these festive days of the fraternal Chinese people, wholeheartedly wish them ever more brilliant and greater victories.

Allow me to propose the toast:

To the unbreakable and everlasting friendship between the Albanian people and the Chinese people;

To the great and heroic Chinese people;

To the glorious Communist Party of China and its illustrious leader, the cherished friend of the Albanian people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung;

To the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Lin Piao;

To the Government of the People's Republic of China and its Premier, Comrade Chou En-lai;

To your health, Comrade Li Ting-chuan, to your health, Comrade Wang Shu-sheng, and to the health of all the Chinese guests present here; and

To the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

### Marxist-Leninist Militant Solidarity

## Albanian Party and Government Delegation Tours China

**A**FTER taking part in the National Day celebrations in Peking the Albanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, left on a tour of other parts of China. While the Albanian Party and Government Delegation was in Peking, Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, and Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, held talks with the delegation in a most cordial and warm atmosphere, which fully expressed the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Albania. On October 4, the Albanian delegation left the capital by special planes.

One group led by Comrade Shehu went to Shantung Province, east China. It was accompanied by

Comrade Kang Sheng. Also accompanying the distinguished guests was Liu Hsiao, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Ambassador to Albania.

The other group led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, went to Shansi Province, North China. It was accompanied by Comrade Li Fu-chun, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, and Comrade 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.

Comrade Shehu's first stop in Shantung was Tsinan. More than 100,000 people turned out to give the heartiest and warmest welcome to the honoured emissaries from heroic Albania.

A mass rally with a turn-out of 50,000 people was held in the afternoon to welcome Comrade Shehu and the other Albanian comrades. Comrade Wang Hsiao-yu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a welcome speech on behalf of

the Committee and the more than 50 million people of Shantung. Both Comrades Kang Sheng and Shehu made important speeches at the rally.

Comrade Kang Sheng said that the people of Albania have made lasting contributions in defence of Marxism-Leninism and that the measures of revolutionization adopted by the Albanian Party of Labour have consolidated the country's proletarian dictatorship. He said the Chinese people, faithfully adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, would strive for the destruction of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries by fighting together with the Albanian people and the people the world over.

Comrade Shehu said in his speech: China's great proletarian cultural revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a great revolution never attempted before. The thought of Mao Tse-tung that has armed the 700 million Chinese people has turned into an indestructible material force. He said U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are ganging up to strangle the liberation struggle of the people of various countries, but they cannot escape being buried by the peoples.

In the evening the Albanian comrades were honoured at a banquet given by the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

On October 6, the city of Tsingtao was astir as more than 100,000 revolutionary people gathered at the airport and lined the streets to give the grandest of welcomes to Comrade Shehu and other Albanian comrades-in-arms.

On the following day, Comrade Shehu visited a naval unit at Tsingtao and watched an excellent naval display. He inscribed an appreciation for the unit in which he highly praised the Chinese People's Liberation Army: "Brilliantly conceived, founded and led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great strategist, and nurtured and tempered by the revolutionary thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is the most powerful weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and plays a decisive role in the great proletarian cultural revolution." "The great Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tse-tung illumines the path along which the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army are advancing courageously to win new victories for the revolution and socialism."

The other group, led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, left Peking on October 4 and arrived at the Tachai Production Brigade, the standard bearer on China's agricultural front in Hsiyang County, Shansi. The visitors were greeted most warmly by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and by Chen Yung-kuei, Vice-Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Party Secretary of the Tachai brigade. Comrade Alia and the other Albanian comrades saw at close quarters how the people of Tachai, by studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, have transformed with their own sweat the poor and barren Tachai hilly village into rich terraced fields from which big harvests can confidently be expected. The distinguished guests spoke highly of the revolutionary spirit of the

Tachai peasants, the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. The village paths were lined with thousands of peasants when the Albanian guests bid farewell to Tachai amid thunderous shouts of "Enver — Mao Tse-tung!" "Mao Tse-tung — Enver!"

In the afternoon Comrade Alia and his group arrived in Taiyuan where they were accorded the warmest and heartiest of welcomes by more than 100,000 revolutionary people. Comrade Liu Ke-ping, head of the Chinese Communist Party nucleus in Shansi Province and Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and the leaders of various revolutionary mass organizations were at the airport to greet the visitors. Comrade Liu Ke-ping, on behalf of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the 18 million people of Shansi, feted the Albanian comrades-in-arms in the evening.

A rally of more than 5,000 proletarian revolutionaries in Taiyuan was held on the following day to greet the Albanian comrades. After a speech by Comrade Liu Ke-ping, Comrade Alia and Comrade Li Fu-chun addressed the gathering. Comrade Alia said China's great proletarian cultural revolution has greatly raised China's prestige among the people of the world. Albania, he declared, is an invincible bastion of revolution and socialism.

On October 6, Comrade Alia and his group flew to Yen-an, the sacred city of the revolution in Shensi Province, northwest China. Yen-an's revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army there held a rally on October 7 to welcome the visitors in the Central Hall of Yang-chialing, site of the historic Seventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1945. The meeting was aglow with the revolutionary fervour of proletarian internationalism. Comrade Li Fu-chun who spoke first lauded Albania as a reliable base of the world proletarian revolution. He was followed by Comrade Alia who extolled Yen-an's lofty revolutionary traditions and pointed out that China's great proletarian cultural revolution has set a great example for the revolutionary people throughout the world.

On October 8, the two groups of the Albanian delegation led by Comrades Shehu and Alia left Tsingtao and Yen-an by special planes for a visit to Wuhan, the triple city on the Yangtse. Hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people lined the streets of the 15-kilometre route from the airport to the Guest House to cheer the visitors' arrival. The air shook with tumultuous shouts of "Mao Tse-tung — Enver!" "Enver — Mao Tse-tung!" Comrade Shehu and Comrade Alia, riding in separate open cars, waved the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* to acknowledge the greetings.

Premier Chou En-lai and Wu Fa-hsien, Commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, went to Wuhan from Peking especially to welcome the Albanian comrades-in-arms. In the evening, the Albanian comrades from the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forefront were guests of honour at a banquet given by the People's Liberation Army units



of Wuhan and the proletarian revolutionaries in the Wuhan area.

The following day was a big occasion. Wuhan staged a 100,000-strong mass rally of proletarian revolutionaries, revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army to give the Albanian delegation a tremendous welcome. The meeting began with all present reading together quotations from Chairman Mao and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

### Visit to Wuhan at the Invitation of Chairman Mao

Amid stormy applause, Comrade Chou En-lai rose to address the rally, and he first of all announced that it was on the special invitation of our great leader Chairman Mao that Comrade Shehu, Comrade Alia and the other Albanian comrades had come to Wuhan. Chairman Mao, he said, had invited the Albanian comrades to visit Wuhan and see for themselves the great proletarian cultural revolution in the city. This happy announcement was greeted by stormy applause, and the whole audience cheered again and again "Long live Chairman Mao!"

In his important speech, Comrade Chou En-lai said that the cultural revolution has won a decisive victory and that an excellent situation prevails throughout the country. He said the high evaluation of China's great cultural revolution by Comrade Hoxha is a great inspiration to the Chinese people. At present, the most important task confronting the revolutionary masses throughout the country is to bring about revolutionary great alliance and "three-in-one" combination more quickly and in the best way possible on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the policy of "combat self-interest and criticize and repudiate revisionism" as the pivot. This important task also requires making a good job of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of revisionism, effectively carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation in various organizations and firmly grasping revolution to vig-

orously promote production. Comrade Chou En-lai said that education of the cadres must be strengthened in particular, the relations between cadres and the masses must be improved and the emancipation of large numbers of the cadres must be effected through mass criticism and help.

Comrade Shehu delivered an important speech at the Wuhan rally. He said Albania's revolutionization movement will ensure that the relay baton of the revolution is passed on from generation to generation. In the trial of strength with the imperialists and the Khrushchov and Tito revisionists Albania is sure to win victory. Comrade Shehu acclaimed China's great proletarian cultural revolution and in words sparkling with warmth and enthusiasm declared that this revolution has world historical significance. He said the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution shows to the Communists and people of the countries controlled by revisionist cliques the way to rise up and overthrow these revisionist cliques and rebuild the dictatorship of the proletariat. It shows to all genuine Communists in the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties where revisionists and renegades have usurped the leadership the way to rise up and topple the revisionist renegades' leadership and bring their Parties back to a truly Marxist-Leninist road. It greatly inspires the oppressed people of the world to fight for freedom from imperialist oppression and, he added, it greatly promotes the revolution of the international working class against capitalism and oppression by the bourgeoisie.

The visit by Comrade Shehu, Comrade Alia and other envoys from heroic People's Albania and the warmest welcome accorded them everywhere they go once again testify vividly to the unbreakable, fraternal friendship and Marxist-Leninist militant unity between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Albania. They also serve as a powerful demonstration against U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

## Envoys of the Heroic People of Vietnam

**B**EARING with them the Chinese people's profound militant friendship for the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which had come to China to attend the 18th National Day celebrations, left Peking for home by special plane on October 7.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government and those in charge of the departments concerned, including Nieh Jung-chen, Yang Cheng-wu, Su Yu and Kuo Mo-jo.

During their stay in Peking, members of the delegation visited a factory, an institute of higher learning and the Exhibition on the Revolutionary Rebel Spirit of Peking Red Guards. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, deputy leader of the delegation and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly, wrote in the visitors' book that China's great proletarian cultural revolution "is a revolution of extreme importance not only to China but also to the whole world." "We are convinced that under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has won decisive results and will surely win complete victory."

On October 2, Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier, and Comrade Li Fu-chun, another Member of the Standing Committee and Vice-Premier, held talks with the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation. Held in a most cordial atmosphere, the talks embodied the militant friendship between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Vietnam.

### **Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms Report on Heroic Exploits in Their Resistance to U.S. Aggression**

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Delegation led by combat hero Huynh Van Danh, which came straight from the forefront of the anti-U.S. armed struggle, also attended the festive National Day celebrations together with the Chinese people and servicemen in the capital and visited a number of places.

While in Peking, the delegation's combat heroes and intrepid fighters against U.S. aggressors met Chinese People's Liberation Army heroes and activists in studying Chairman Mao's works. They also visited a P.L.A. heroic unit stationed in Peking, attending its forum on the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

On October 7, the Chinese Ministry of National Defence sponsored a meeting at the Great Hall of the People, where Huynh Van Danh and his comrades-in-arms were asked to give reports to more than 10,000 commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A. on the heroic deeds of the people and the people's armed forces in south Vietnam in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Premier and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council, delivered a speech of welcome. He declared that the Chinese armed forces and people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, gave unflinching support to the Vietnamese people in thoroughly, completely and wholly driving the U.S. aggressors from Vietnamese soil. Paying tribute to the brilliant victories of the Viet-

namese people, Nieh Jung-chen quoted a statement by our great leader Chairman Mao: "The U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers. The struggle of the Chinese people has proved this. The struggle of the Vietnamese people is proving it."

Huynh Van Danh, who has killed over a hundred U.S. aggressors, and 18-year-old Ngo Thi Tuyet, with six years' experience in fighting the U.S. aggressors behind her, made reports which were warmly applauded. Comrade Huynh Van Danh, while strongly condemning the U.S. crimes of aggression, declared that although the struggle may last 5 years, 10 years, 20 years or even more, still the armed forces and people of south Vietnam are determined to hold the gun firmly, march forward victoriously and deal the enemy ever harder and more accurate blows until they achieve the peaceful unification of their motherland.

Huynh Van Danh said that the south Vietnamese people all knew very clearly that the Chinese people not only supported the line of revolutionary struggle of the S.V.N.F.L. and its five-part statement, but gave great and effective material support to the just struggle of the people of south Vietnam. The Chinese people, he added, had carried out the following instruction of Chairman Mao very well: "In their just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Diem clique the people of southern Vietnam have won major victories both politically and militarily. We the Chinese people firmly support their just struggle." The armed forces and people of the south gave their heartfelt thanks to the fraternal Chinese people and the P.L.A. for their fraternal support, he said.

That afternoon, the delegation left Peking by air to visit other parts of the country. It was seen off by leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government and those in charge of various departments concerned; among them were Nieh Jung-chen, Kuo Mo-jo and Su Yu. When the delegation arrived in Taiyuan, provincial capital of Shansi, it was accorded a warm welcome by more than one hundred thousand people—revolutionary masses, commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

## **Congolese (B) Delegation Concludes Visit to China**

**A**FTER attending the celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and concluding its visit in Peking, the Delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (B) led by Ambroise Noumazalay, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement,

Prime Minister and Head of the Government, left Peking for the south on October 6.

### **Chairman Mao Invites the Delegation to Visit Huainan**

The Congolese (B) Delegation led by Prime Minister Noumazalay arrived in Huainan, Anhwei Province on

the afternoon of October 6. The delegation was invited by Chairman Mao to visit the city and see the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution there.

When the delegation, accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others, arrived, it received an enthusiastic welcome from the local revolutionary masses. The leading organ of Huainan gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests the same evening. Speaking with great warmth at the banquet, Prime Minister Noumazalay first of all paid tribute to the Chinese Government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and expressed thanks to Chairman Mao for the opportunity given to the delegation to see the achievements of the cultural revolution and the new level reached in Huainan. He said that when receiving his delegation, Chairman Mao had talked about the situation of the great proletarian cultural revolution in Huainan, and it was Chairman Mao himself who had invited them to go there and see what difficulties had existed among the revolutionary masses, how they had divided into two factions and how they had then brought about the revolutionary great alliance. This attitude, he said, showed the profound friendship and close relations of co-operation between China and the Congo (B). Prime Minister Noumazalay also thanked the Chinese Government for inviting his delegation to meet representatives of all circles and have talks with Red Guards, workers, fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and peasants, thus enabling it to see the labour the Chinese people were engaged in and the amazing progress the great proletarian cultural revolution had made.

The Prime Minister said: "During our visit here in Huainan city, we are specially happy to learn that you have realized the revolutionary great alliance. We cannot conceive of proletarian revolutionaries being divided into two big factions. In fact, if proletarians are divided into two big factions, they will forget their historical mission, which is not only to emancipate themselves but also to emancipate the whole of mankind."

He added: "Your constructive work is of great importance not only in building up China as a powerful socialist state, but also for the proletariat and the oppressed people of the whole world — because they hope that as China grows stronger they, too, with your assistance, will also become stronger. And here precisely is embodied the three principles put forward by Chairman Mao in his 'three constantly read articles,' namely, the principles of serving the people, of internationalism, dealt with in the article *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and of socialist labour, dealt with in the article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*."

In conclusion, the Prime Minister shouted: "Long live the friendship of the peoples of the Chinese People's Republic and the Congo (B)!" "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

### Prime Minister Noumazalay's Farewell Banquet

During its stay in Peking, the Congolese (B) Delegation held friendly talks with Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders.

On the eve of his departure from Peking, Prime Minister Noumazalay gave a farewell banquet in the Great Hall of the People on October 5. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and Chou Chien-jen attended.

Speaking at the banquet, Prime Minister Noumazalay said that through contacts and talks with the Red Guards, students, soldiers, workers and the masses of peasants, "we can see that everybody is studying hard and applying the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We have also seen that, guided by this thought, the Chinese people are truly transforming their country." He added: "We are convinced that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung will further speed up the revolutionization of the masses of the people so that they may become fit to fulfil the internationalist role which is incumbent upon them."

The Congo (B) highly values its friendship with China, Prime Minister Noumazalay said. "China's assistance has not only made it possible for us to fight off the attempt to strangle us economically, but above all, it has helped us to start laying the foundation of a truly independent economy." China is giving us aid, he said, "without that bargaining which characterizes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, that is to say, she has shown a great spirit of understanding and brotherhood, in full respect of our dignity and sovereignty."

In his speech Premier Chou En-lai stressed: Why do the Chinese people cherish such a profound friendship for the Congolese (B) and other African friends? This is not only because the Chinese people shared in the past the same experience with the African people of being subjected to colonialist aggression and oppression and both are now confronted with the common task of struggle against imperialism, but also because the Chinese people who are armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung are fully aware of the fact that without the liberation of all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world, the Chinese people cannot win complete liberation.

Premier Chou said: Our Congolese (B) friends regard China as a staunch comrade-in-arms, and this is an expression of great trust in and support to us. The Chinese people will never disappoint them. The friendship between us is sincere and not false. Such friendship can stand all tests. In the common struggle against imperialism, the friendship between the Chinese people and the Congolese (B) and the other African peoples will surely develop and grow stronger with each passing day.

Prime Minister Noumazalay and the other Congolese (B) friends have warmly praised our great cultural revolution, and refuted the slanders and attacks made by imperialism and its lackeys, Premier Chou said. This is an expression of immense trust in and a great encouragement and support to the Chinese people.

The visit to our country by President Massamba-Debat of the Congo (B) in 1964 brought about a new

phase in the friendly relations between our two countries, Premier Chou recalled. The present visit by Prime Minister Noumazalay has further promoted these friendly relations. This is not only in the interest of the peoples of our two countries but is also conducive to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

When referring to aid, Premier Chou said, our Congolese (B) friends have invariably expressed thanks to the Chinese side. This makes us feel rather uneasy. Chairman Mao always teaches us: "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity. Her contribution over a long period has been far too small. For this we are regretful." He also says: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist duty." The Chinese people will for ever follow these great teachings of Chairman Mao. Meanwhile, the Pre-

mier continued, aid is mutual. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Congo (B), the Government and people of the Congo (B) have all along advocated the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang from the United Nations and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China there. They have all along supported the Chinese people and Government in their just struggle to liberate their own territory Taiwan and resolutely opposed the imperialist plot of creating "two Chinas." Moreover, the continuous victories of the Congolese (B) and the other African peoples in their struggle against imperialism are a powerful support to the Chinese people, Premier Chou concluded.

The Congolese (B) Delegation led by Prime Minister Noumazalay left China for home on October 11.

## Joint Press Communique Between the Government Of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)

AT the invitation of Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China, the Delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) led by His Excellency Ambroise Noumazalay, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement, Prime Minister and Head of the Government of the Congo (B), paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from September 26 to October 10, 1967 and attended the celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, met His Excellency Prime Minister Ambroise Noumazalay and the other friends of the Congo (B) Delegation and had a friendly and very cordial talk with them.

His Excellency Prime Minister Ambroise Noumazalay and the other friends of the delegation visited people's communes, factories, a university and a unit of the People's Liberation Army in Peking, Shanghai and other cities, and had extensive friendly contacts with the masses of Chinese workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary teachers and students and Red Guards, who were victoriously carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution. They were accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality everywhere by the Chinese Government and people. All this fully demonstrated the profound friendship between the peoples of China and the Congo (B).

Premier Chou En-lai held talks with His Excellency Prime Minister Ambroise Noumazalay.

Also taking part in these talks were:

On the Chinese side: Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Tseng Shan, Minister of Internal Affairs; Yang Lin, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Hsu Yi-hsin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kung Tafei, Deputy Director of the African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

And on the side of the Congo (B): Gabriel Bouka and Felix Tathy-Gustave, Members of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement; Andre Hombessa, Minister of the Interior, Posts and Telecommunications; Auguste Tchioufou, Attache of the Prime Minister's Office; Jean-Michel Moubounou, General Commissioner of Planning.

The talks on the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and on international problems were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendliness and mutual trust.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and particularly since His Excellency President Massamba-Debat's visit to China in 1964, the friendly ties between the two peoples and their friendly co-operation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields were being strength-

*(Continued on p. 30.)*



## Mao Tse-tung's Thought

## Lights the Whole World

### Chinese National Day Greeted, Great Victory of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Acclaimed

At the National Day receptions given by Chinese embassies, offices of the charge d'affaires and commercial representatives' offices in various countries this year, many foreign friends offered their congratulations on this great festival of the Chinese people. They drank repeated toasts to the great achievements made by the Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, to the tremendous victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of the great Chinese proletarian cultural revolution. They expressed the highest respect and boundless love for Chairman Mao in many ways and shouted with emotion: Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

In Japan, at the reception given by the Tokyo Liaison Office of the Liao Cheng-chih Office in which over 1,200 guests were present, Japanese friends noted that the large attendance showed that the Chinese people have friends throughout the world. This is a heavy blow to the anti-China campaign launched jointly by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. Japanese friends enthusiastically sang songs praising Chairman Mao and revolutionary Japanese songs. At the end of the reception, they and the Chinese personnel joined hands and sang together *The East Is Red* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

Arab friends present at Chinese embassy receptions in their countries paid high tribute to the firm stand of the Chinese people in their struggle against imperialism. They pointed out that the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao are the most reliable friends of the Arab people. With the 700 million revolutionary Chinese people led by Chairman Mao standing on their side, they said, the Arab people have greater confidence in their struggle. A youth remarked that Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist-Leninist in our era. The fact that Chairman Mao is in excellent health means happiness not only for the Chinese people but also for the people the world over. The Arab people will defeat imperialism by means of people's war according to the teachings of Chairman Mao. Many friends at the receptions asked for Chairman Mao's works, including his *On Protracted War*, and badges with a profile of Chairman Mao. They regard Chairman Mao's works as the powerful weapon and strong support from the Chinese people.

In Rangoon, although the reactionary Burmese Government has stepped up its anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign and ordered a large force of secret agents to closely watch the National Day activities of the Chinese Embassy, the Burmese people showed their most friendly feelings to the Chinese people. At the reception, Burmese friends expressed boundless respect and love for the great leader Chairman Mao. A Burmese friend said, "No one can undermine the traditional and profound friendship between the Burmese and Chinese peoples." Some Burmese friends also sent letters of greetings and baskets of flowers to the Chinese Embassy to greet the great festival of the Chinese people.

In New Delhi, the Chinese Embassy held a reception after overcoming a multitude of obstacles. The reactionary Indian Government sent more than 200 police and plain-clothesmen to surround the Chinese Embassy in three cordons to prevent Indian friends from entering the Embassy. They even assaulted those of them who insisted on attending the reception. However, many Indian friends resolutely attended in defiance of police obstruction and persecution. A trade union official said that China's National Day is also a festival of the Indian people. Chairman Mao is the leader of the world's revolutionary people. Only by learning from Mao Tse-tung's thought and taking China's path can the Indian people have their way. Many copies of Chairman Mao's works were presented to Indian friends who eagerly asked for them.

In Havana, many Cuban friends and those from other countries present at the Chinese Embassy National Day reception highly praised China's splendid achievements in the past 18 years, and extended warm congratulations on the magnificent victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. A Latin American friend pointed out, "The brilliant achievements scored over the past 18 years in China are a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought." Another Latin American friend said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought has tremendous might because it is incontrovertible truth, the highest summit of Marxism-Leninism in our era." A Cuban friend said, "The great victory of the Chinese proletarian cultural revolution not only has further consolidated China's dictatorship of the proletariat and prevented the restoration of capitalism in China but

has also dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism."

At the receptions in Chinese Embassies in Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, many friends asked for Chairman Mao's works, his portraits and badges with his profile. When many of them got these gifts, they were in high spirits and at once pinned the glittering Chairman Mao badges on their jackets to express their high esteem and most ardent love for Chairman Mao.

Bulgarian friends said: "Chairman Mao is not only the great leader of the Chinese people but also our great leader." Others said: "Whatever trickery the modern revisionists may resort to, they can never prevent us from expressing our immense love for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great Chinese people."

Hungarian friends warmly acclaimed Chairman Mao as the hope of world revolution and the Lenin of the present era. A veteran Communist said: "World revolution depends on the thought of Mao Tse-tung." Others remarked: "Chairman Mao is the only one capable of leading the people of the world in carrying the revolution through to the end." A Czechoslovak friend said: "The line of Chairman Mao is correct; we support him."

At the Chinese Embassy reception in Yugoslavia, a worker said: "The road of Mao Tse-tung is the best! The best!" A Yugoslav friend said: "The road taken by China is the only road leading to communism." After seeing pictures showing Chairman Mao's meeting with the masses, another worker said with emotion: "Truly a great leader, a great people and a great Peking." A young man said: "China has friends all

over the world. Even though there are people who are attempting to undermine this friendship, it is impossible to prevent the people of the world from turning their hearts towards China."

In some West European countries, many guests at the receptions shouted in Chinese and other languages: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and sang revolutionary songs in tune with those broadcast over the loudspeaker. They asked for and were given *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and Chairman Mao's works in different language versions, as well as Chairman Mao's portraits and badges, and joyfully pinned the badges on their chests.

In Britain, the Office of Chinese Charge d'Affaires reception was held at a time when British imperialism was feverishly carrying out its anti-China campaign. A large number of British police and special agents were watching outside the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and tried to intimidate people who went to the office to extend greetings. But the reception was thoroughly imbued with an atmosphere of boundless love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and of the other revolutionary people of the world, and with an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and British peoples and the people all over the world. Both the guests and hosts time and again toasted the health of Chairman Mao and raised their glasses to the friendship between the Chinese and British peoples. They shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A Long, long life to him!" "Long live China's great proletarian cultural revolution!" and "Long live the friendship between the peoples of the world!"

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(Continued from p. 28.)

ened and developed continuously. Both sides considered that the peoples of China and the Congo (B) should support each other in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their lackeys. They expressed their determination to further consolidate and develop their relations of militant friendship and co-operation.

The Chinese side warmly praised the great victory won by the people of the Congo (B) in their revolution of August 1963. As in the past, the Chinese people undertook to give firm support to the people of the Congo (B) in their struggle for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys, as well as in their efforts for liquidating the colonialist forces and developing the national economy. It expressed respect for the policy of non-alignment pursued by the Congo (B) in international affairs.

The Congolese side highly praised the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the

Chinese people, and denounced all the lies and calumnies spread by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices about China's great cultural revolution.

Both sides expressed firm support for the Vietnamese people in their just war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, denounced the towering crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in this region and considered that the aggressor troops of the United States and those of its accomplices must be completely withdrawn from southern Vietnam and that the Vietnam problem could be settled only by the Vietnamese people themselves.

Both sides expressed profound conviction that the present friendly visit in China of His Excellency Prime Minister Ambrose Nkoumazalay and the Delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement and the Government of the Congo (B) led by him had further consolidated and developed the friendship between the two peoples and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, and further promoted the cause of the Afro-Asian peoples' unity against imperialism.

October 10, 1967

Peking Review, No. 42

# Fraternal Art Troupes

At this year's National Day celebrations, Peking's revolutionary masses gave a warm welcome to the artists from the "country of eagles," Albania's Tirana Amateur Art Troupe "With a Pick in One Hand and a Rifle in the Other," and the Acrobatic Troupe of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, fresh from the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle. The splendid performances put on by these two big fraternal art troupes delighted the capital's audiences.

Led by Mustafa Gerxhalliu, the 98-member Albanian Tirana Amateur Art Troupe reached Peking on September 24. The 58-member Vietnam Acrobatic Troupe headed by Ngo Ngoc Yeng arrived two days later. They gave their first shows on October 3 and 6 respectively.

## Albanian Art Troupe

The first performance by the Tirana troupe in Peking's Great Hall of the People was most warmly received.

Leading comrades of the Party Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, head of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation now visiting China, were present.

When Comrades Chou En-lai and Mehmet Shehu and other comrades walked in, the audience gave them a standing ovation, cheering in rhythm "Mao Tse-tung—Enver," "Enver—Mao Tse-tung."

In their performances, the Albanian artists paid tribute to our great leader Chairman Mao and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and to the fraternal, militant friendship between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Albania.

The silver curtain rose on two large portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Holding high the national flags of China and Albania, the Albanian fighters on the literary and art front

advanced on to the stage, singing in chorus *The Party of Labour—A Glorious Party* and *The East Is Red*. From that moment on the audience was caught up in the revolutionary proletarian vigour of their art.

The Albanian comrades sang many songs in Chinese praising Chairman Mao, and many of his quotations set to music. A. Mula, the composer and noted artist, sang his song *In Praise of Chairman Mao's First Big-Character Poster*. "... you are the raging revolutionary flame that lights the great proletarian cultural revolution. . . . Launch fierce attacks against the bourgeois headquarters! The doom of imperialism and revisionism is not far away." The 13-year-old pioneer L. Kasemi sang *The Friendship Between Albania and China* which is dedicated to Comrade Shehu's visit to China.

Warm applause greeted the chorus *Sing for the Fifth Congress of the Party of Labour* and the dance *Build the Motherland, Safeguard the Motherland* composed by the workers of the Stalin Textile Mill themselves, and the ballet *Adam Reka*. These items vividly portrayed the Albanian people's great victory in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The audience were also delighted by some scenes from the model Chinese revolutionary ballet *Red Detachment of Women* performed by the Albanian comrades.

On October 5, the Albanian troupe gave a special performance for the army, navy and air force units of the Chinese P.L.A. stationed in Peking. Officers and men gave a real P.L.A. welcome to their big programme of militant revolutionary items.

The next day, the troupe visited and joined in the work on the China-Albanian Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking. The

commune members gave their guests a heart-felt welcome. They showed them round the commune's stables, piggeries, dairy farm and duck breeding grounds in the morning. In the afternoon, Chinese and Albanian comrades picked cotton together, sharing in the labour and happiness of the commune's rich harvest.

Comrades-in-arms, they worked and talked together. The Chinese and Albanian peoples were true friends, as close as brothers in the struggle against the imperialists and modern revisionists, said one veteran farmer, a poor peasant. The Chinese people, in their great cultural revolution enjoyed the full support of the Albanian people and, he added, the revolutionary spirit of their Albanian comrades-in-arms would inspire the commune members to carry forward still better the great movement of criticism and repudiation of the revisionists, to consolidate the great alliance and do the autumn farm work well.

Holding up a copy of the Albanian translation of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, a member of the Albanian troupe, who comes from the Albanian People's Army, told the Chinese comrades what great inspiration was derived from this book. "Mao Tse-tung's thought warms the hearts not only of the Chinese people but of the Albanian people and the revolutionary people of the whole world," he said.

The visiting Albanian Art Troupe also visited the Exhibition on the Revolutionary Rebel Spirit of Peking's Red Guards.

## Vietnam Acrobats' Activities

The Acrobatic Troupe from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam gave its first show to a packed house of 10,000 people in the Great Hall of the People in the evening of October 6. It was a resounding success.

Among the spectators were leading comrades of the Party Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, deputy leader of the Vietnam Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of

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# ACROSS THE LAND

## China Makes General-Purpose Transistor Computer

CHINA'S great proletarian cultural revolution has achieved decisive victory. In this excellent situation, Chinese scientific and technological circles have announced the successful construction of a giant, general-purpose transistorized digital computer of the latest type. This is a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a splendid product of the great cultural revolution, and a result of the triumph of Chairman Mao's proletarian line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed in the field of science and technology by the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party.

Transistor digital computers embody the latest achievements in electronics, semiconductors, precision instrument making and computing science. By virtue of its great speed and accuracy, wide range of applicability and stability, this type of computer is widely used in all branches of the national economy and is indispensable in the fields of atomic energy, rocketry and space flight. Its production signifies that China's computing technology has reached a new, higher level and that the Chinese people has scaled yet another peak in their march to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards in science and technology.

Designed and constructed by Chinese workers, technicians and scientists and built entirely of Chinese-made materials, the new computer is the creation of the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During the past few years this institute has turned out several types of large, general-purpose digital computers. Its latest production has satisfactorily passed efficiency and accuracy tests and has already solved many practical, complicated and weighty problems related to production, construction, scientific research and designing. It will make fresh contributions to the modernization of China's industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology.

The bulk of the work involved in making this computer was done during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Its completion is a telling blow at the imperialists, modern revisionists and all other reactionaries following a reactionary policy of attempting to blockade China in the field of ultra-modern science and technology. It also shows the total bankruptcy of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by China's Khrushchov and his agents in the field of science and

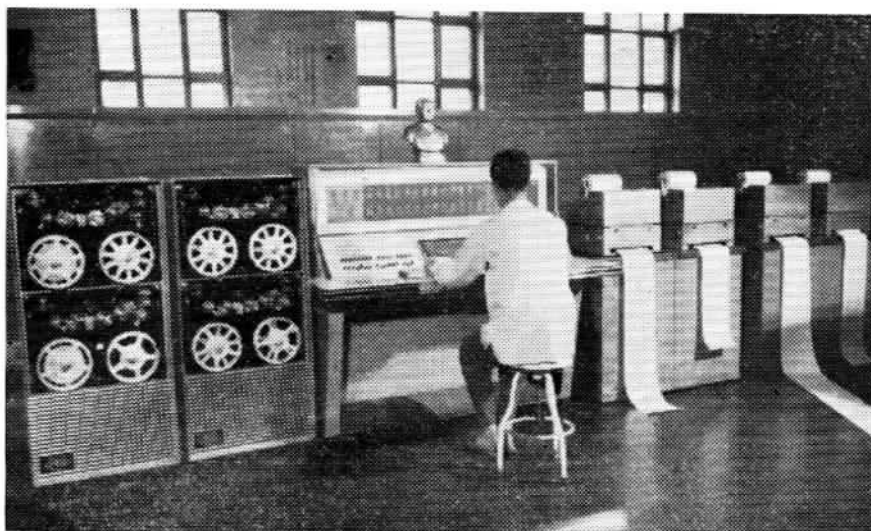
technology, a line marked by slavishness, crawling at a snail's pace, liquidationism, total lack of belief in the capabilities of the Chinese people and capitulation to imperialism.

All this dilly-dallying bitterly angered the revolutionary Chinese workers, technicians and scientists engaged in this field. Keeping firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings on the need for self-reliance and hard struggle, they rebelled against the revisionist line of China's Khrushchov and set out to make the computer the Chinese way. Whenever a problem cropped up, they sought and found a solution in Chairman Mao's works. In this way, every difficulty was overcome and the computer built. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."** As an expression of their boundless love for Chairman Mao, the makers have programmed the computer to start its operations with a rendering of *The East Is Red* in praise of their great leader and a reproduction of his portrait together with the words **"Serve the people"** in his handwriting.

Renmin Ribao accompanied the news of the successful completion of the computer with an article by Commentator, who writes:

**"Chairman Mao teaches: 'The masses have boundless creative power.'** The proletariat of the East knows a thousand times more than the bourgeoisie of the West. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we are working hard and relying on our own efforts in opening up a completely new road for the development of science and technology.

**"Chairman Mao also teaches: 'Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.'** Armed with the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-



China's big new transistorized general-purpose digital computer



tung, the Chinese people have the courage to take unexplored paths and scale unclimbed peaks. Such a people is capable of working wonders."

### **Excellent Situation in Shanghai Industry**

**T**HE revolutionary workers and staff in industry and transport in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial centre, greeted the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with remarkable achievements in production.

Since the storm of the "January revolution," when they took over power from the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, they have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's policy of "taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production." As a result, output of key products and output in many major factories have registered fresh increases since the beginning of the year. In many factories, the quality of products has been maintained or improved, labour productivity increased and production costs reduced. A great number of factories have successfully developed new, urgently needed products and improved or developed new technological processes and techniques. The situation in industry in Shanghai is getting better and better.

Spreading and developing in depth, the revolutionary mass campaign to criticize China's Khrushchov and his agents in Shanghai has given a powerful impetus to the city's industry. The course of this campaign has seen a deepening of the hatred of the revolutionary workers and staff for China's Khrushchov and his revisionist line and an ever more ardent love for Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line. The revolutionary working people have cleared the way for productive growth by energetically destroying the revisionist line in management and sweeping away the outmoded rules and regulations that held their initiative and creativeness in check.

Workers and staff of the Shanghai Heavy Machine-Building Plant criticized and repudiated the revisionist

idea of "letting the specialists run the factories" and displayed a spirit of daring to think, speak out, blaze new trails, do things and make revolution. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the proletarian revolutionaries boldly aroused the masses and, by pooling their wisdom, have recently developed an industrial frequency quenching apparatus and a major component for the heavy-duty cold rolling mill, thereby providing China with new, important equipment to develop its industry by its own efforts.

Workers at the Shanghai Printing Ink Plant, which supplies ink for printing the works and portraits of Chairman Mao, have sharply criticized and repudiated that lie of China's Khrushchov that "exploitation has its merits" and the crazy notion held by the plant's capitalist roaders inside the Party that "without capitalists it is impossible to run factories." They scrapped the outdated technological process concocted by the former capitalist-owner of the plant and worked out a new process that gives greater, quicker, better and more economical results. As a result, production between January and August was 32 per cent above that of the corresponding period last year.

Following Chairman Mao's policy on cadres, the proletarian revolutionaries have encouraged revolutionary leading cadres to join actively in the cultural revolution and in production management so that by taking part in revolutionary criticism and practical production they can improve their work and play an increasingly positive role. By taking part in productive labour and engaging in the revolutionary campaign of mass criticism together with the rank and file and consulting them in tackling production problems, the revolutionary leading cadres at the Shanghai No. 6 Machine Tool Works helped overfulfil that plant's output plan for January-August by 12.9 per cent and raise production to a figure 17.8 per cent above that of the corresponding period last year.

The Shanghai proletarian revolutionaries have boundless faith in and firmly rely on the P.L.A. men

who have come to their plants to support the Left. They have learnt from the P.L.A. men's revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline, and got rid of all sorts of non-proletarian ideas. This has helped create revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations and enabled the revolutionary workers to win new victories in production.

### **All-Round Leap Forward in Shantung's Economy**

**R**EVOLUTIONS are the locomotives of history." The unprecedented, great proletarian cultural revolution has instilled the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung deep into the people's minds, aroused the soaring enthusiasm of the working masses and thereby given a tremendous impetus to production. Shantung, one of the first provinces to set up a provincial-level revolutionary committee (on February 3), serves as a good example.

The province reaped a bumper summer harvest and its autumn crops—grain, cotton, tobacco, bast-fibre and oil-bearing crops—now being brought in also promise to be rich.

Gross industrial output between January and August surpassed last year's corresponding figure, which itself was considerably higher than the preceding year, by 12.8 per cent. The increase, in terms of value, was the biggest in six years. Particularly big rises have been registered in the output of items important to the national economy and the people's livelihood such as coal, steel, pig iron, sulphuric acid, cotton cloth, machine-made paper, electric motors and chemical fertilizers. The output of textiles and chemical fertilizers was an all-time high.

Big increases in industrial and agricultural production laid a solid material foundation for the market. A wide range of cotton cloth and articles for daily use is available and pork, mutton, poultry and eggs are in abundant supply. The market in both town and countryside is brisk.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the proletarian rev-

olutionaries and revolutionary masses on Shantung's economic front firmly exposed, criticized and denounced China's Khrushchov and his local agents for their crimes in doing their utmost to negate the class struggle, liquidate the leadership of the Party and pursue the revisionist line in the economic sphere in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. At the same time, they studied and applied Chairman Mao's writings creatively, vigorously established the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought and thus further revolutionized their thinking. This gave a great impetus for industry to develop in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

The rapid growth of the chemical fertilizer industry was a result of the triumph of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the reactionary line of China's Khrushchov. Following Chairman Mao's general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in Shantung have consistently stood for rapid development of the chemical fertilizer industry so as to give effective aid to agriculture. But China's Khrushchov and his local agents were opposed to farm collectivization and tried although in vain

to develop capitalism in the countryside. They did their utmost to obstruct the growth of the chemical fertilizer industry and in 1960 stopped work on nine half-completed fertilizer plants. This crime was exposed in the great cultural revolution. The revolutionary workers and staff exerted themselves and in 1966 alone completed seven small fertilizer plants. This year 16 more are under construction. They are all expected to begin production either this year or next.

Between January and the end of August, the number of small steel mills, power and fertilizer plants, coal pits, machine tool plants and other small plants renovated or built was more than seven times the total number in the last six years. This has laid a solid foundation for the province to complete in the near future an industrial system oriented to serve agriculture.

### Good News From Anshan Steel Centre

ON the eve of National Day, Anshan, China's biggest steel base, reported new production successes. Pig iron, steel ingots, blooms and billets were among the items that grew fastest in output. Quality, too, has markedly improved.

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and holding firmly to the general orientation for the struggle in the cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff of this integrated iron and steel works have turned their workshops into a battleground for criticizing and repudiating China's Khrushchov and his agents in their works and in Anshan city. Revolutionary great alliances have been realized by workers and staff of many plants. In response to Chairman Mao's call to "take firm hold of the revolution and promote production," they are vying with each other to become path-breakers in the cultural revolution as well as models in production.

In the iron smelting plant, revolutionary crew members of the Nos. 3, 5 and 9 blast furnaces helped each other and pooled their wisdom. They took effective measures to boost output rapidly in all three furnaces and 100 per cent of the pig iron produced was kept steadily up to standard.

Workers in the three steel plants of the complex on their own initiative formed shock brigades always on hand to solve difficulties whenever a production snag cropped up. With many production hitches thus got out of the way a new record was set in high-speed steel-making.

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the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and Comrade Huynh Van Danh, leader of the Delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The arrival of Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Hoang Van Hoan and Huynh Van Danh was greeted with a standing ovation.

The fine programme of dramatized acrobatics given by the Vietnam artists that evening reflected how heroically the Vietnam people fight and how hard they work.

*Cheerful at Work, Ready to Fight* was a vivid picture of how the Vietnam militia go about their farming, guiding the plough with a rifle slung over the shoulder, ready at any moment to fight the enemy. *Mobile Shop* illustrates how everybody serves as a soldier. When the air raid alarm sounds the shopkeepers immediately join the ranks of those shooting at the U.S. planes.

A satirical item *Escalation* ridiculed the escalation of the U.S. war which has suffered ignominious defeat. It showed how "escalation" of U.S. bombing of north Vietnam leads simply to escalation of the number of U.S. planes shot down. These militant items won round after round of applause.

For their finale, the whole troupe sang the revolutionary songs *Liberate South Vietnam* and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. They ended with the slogans "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live President Ho!"

The next day the troupe visited the China-Vietnam Friendship People's Commune. They called on the families of poor and lower-middle peasants and put on a special for the commune members.

On the evening of October 8, the troupe was warmly applauded at a performance for commanders and fighters of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Peking.

## Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation Leaves for Home

The Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation headed by Khwaja Shahabuddin, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, left Shanghai for home on October 7 after a friendly visit to China.

After attending the Peking celebrations marking the 18th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the delegation visited the cities of Tsingtao, Hangchow and Shanghai.

At a banquet in Shanghai, Minister Shahabuddin said, "The great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao, has received us. The meeting of Chairman Mao with our delegation will remain happily in our memory for ever. We wish a long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Minister Shahabuddin spoke highly of the friendship between the peoples of Pakistan and China. He said that the friendship between the two peoples could never be wrecked by anybody, and nobody would be allowed to sow discord between the two countries.

In Shanghai, the Pakistan guests visited the city's industrial exhibition, the Shanghai Electrical Engineering Plant and the 12,000-ton hydraulic free-forging press. The guests warmly praised the brilliant victories won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, and China's amazing achievements in socialist construction. In the course of their visit they time and again shouted in Chinese: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" and "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Pakistan!"

## Reactionary Indonesian Government Must Immediately Stop Anti-China Activities

Between 03:00 and 08:30 hours on October 1, 1967, the reactionary In-

## Premier Chou Extends Respects to Chinese Red Diplomatic Fighters In Indonesia

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, Premier Chou En-lai sent a cable on October 7 to all comrades of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia. Premier Chou extended his most heartfelt respects to them for having held aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, feared no sacrifice, defied brute force and waged a valiant and dauntless struggle on October 1 when the reactionary Indonesian Government directed armed troops, police and ruffians to launch a wild attack on the Embassy. The cable said:

"In order to uphold the dignity of our motherland and the just cause of mankind, all the 20 comrades of the Embassy dared to wage a heroic fight bare-handed against the more than 1,000 reactionary Indonesian armed troops, police and ruffians, and all were gloriously wounded. This fully

demonstrates that the Chinese diplomatic personnel, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are not to be bullied under any difficult and perilous circumstances.

"Your valiant struggle has greatly raised the morale of the Chinese people while greatly deflating the arrogance of the Indonesian reactionaries — lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

"You are worthy of the name of heroic sons of our great motherland and Chairman Mao's red diplomatic fighters. Your heroic deeds have set a brilliant example for all our people working on the diplomatic front.

"Hope you will continue to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, be ready at all times to face even more acute struggles and strive for greater victories."

Indonesian Government again organized Indonesian armed troops and police and large numbers of ruffians to launch a wild attack on the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia. They destroyed the Embassy, thereby perpetrating a most fascist atrocity rarely found in the history of international relations. Over 1,000 fascist thugs, under the protection of the Indonesian armed troops and police, encircled and savagely beat up and even shot at 20 bare-handed Chinese diplomatic and working personnel. All the 20 members of the Embassy were wounded. Charge d'Affaires a.i. Huang Wen-sheng and a few others were seriously wounded by gunfire. The ruffians also smash-

ed and burnt all the equipment in the Embassy and its cars and other public and private property, and robbed the Embassy of its radio transmitter, documents, archives and a large amount of other property. They not only burnt the national flag of China, but also portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the greatest leader of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world, and copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.

Following this sanguinary incident, the reactionary Indonesian Government dispatched armed troops to encircle and blockade the Chinese Embassy, hoist an Indonesian

national flag inside its compound, deprive its personnel of their personal freedom, cut off all its telecommunication connections with the Chinese Government and obstruct the performance of all its diplomatic functions. And the Indonesian Government even most peremptorily "cancelled" the National Day reception to be held by the Embassy. On top of all this, all water, electricity and gas supplies to the Embassy were cut off. This is indeed the height of brutality and savagery.

The reactionary Indonesian Government's intentional choosing of China's National Day — the Chinese people's great festival — for committing this new fascist atrocity is an extremely grave provocation against the great People's Republic of China and the Chinese people. The Chinese Government lodged the most urgent and strongest verbal protest with the Indonesian Government on October 1 against this.

On October 5, the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Indonesian Embassy in China, once again lodging the strongest protest with the reactionary Indonesian Government. The note pointed out that this atrocity carried out by the reactionary Indonesian Government had fully revealed the sinister design of the Indonesian reactionaries who were bent on completely disrupting the relations between the two countries. In the note, the Chinese Government sternly warned the Indonesian Government that it must be held fully responsible for this fascist crime and for all the consequences arising therefrom. The Chinese Government also justly demanded, among other things, that the Indonesian Government immediately offer public apologies for the incident, severely punish the culprits and compensate the Chinese Embassy for all losses.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry also sent a note to the Indonesian Embassy, saying that the Chinese Government had decided to send a special plane immediately to Djakarta to bring back the seriously wounded Chinese diplomatic personnel. The note demanded that the Indonesian Government must, with-

out any delay or obstruction, provide the necessary facilities in this regard and make the speediest reply.

According to reports from Djakarta, the Chinese diplomatic personnel, who were seriously wounded and whose contact with their motherland had been completely cut off, were carrying on their struggle, displaying the undaunted heroism of Chinese diplomatic personnel armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. They had again hoisted the national flag of the great People's Republic of China in the compound of the Embassy. On October 3, with wounds from savage beatings and with bandaged heads and in blood-stained clothes, they stood together in front of the Chinese Embassy, which was completely wrecked by the Indonesian reactionaries, to protest and denounce with the greatest indignation the monstrous crimes of the Indonesian reactionaries. While voicing their protests, they shouted "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" Thousands of Djakarta residents crowded the street in front of the Chinese Embassy to witness the wounds of the Chinese diplomatic personnel and to hear their protests and denunciation of the Indonesian reactionaries. Scared to death by their courageous struggle, the reactionary Indonesian Government directed its troops and police to threaten the Chinese diplomatic personnel with rifles in an attempt to force them to stop their struggle. But this met with a resolute rebuff from the Chinese diplomatic personnel.

### **Another Indian Military Provocation Ends in Shameful Defeat**

At 11:45 a.m. on October 1, eight Indian soldiers crossed the Cho La Pass on the Sino-Sikkim boundary, entered Chinese territory and carried out provocations against the Chinese frontier guards on duty. Later, under cover of heavy artillery fire, over 50 Indian aggressor troops launched an attack and inflicted casualties on the Chinese frontier guards. The latter were forced to fire back in self-defence. At 3 p.m., in the face of a powerful counter-

attack, the Indian troops were compelled to halt their aggression and flee, leaving behind them corpses and weapons.

Earlier in the afternoon in Peking, a responsible member of the First Department for Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry urgently summoned the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy R.D. Sathe and lodged the most urgent and strongest protest with him against this serious crime by the Indian aggressor troops.

The responsible member of the First Asian Affairs Department pointed out that this incident was a new development in the recent series of military provocations by Indian troops. He declared: The Chinese Government seriously warns the Indian Government that its troops must immediately stop the armed intrusion and all military provocations, otherwise it must bear the full responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

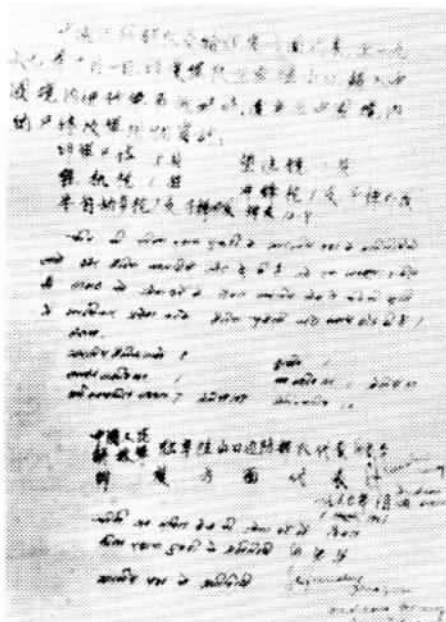
On October 4, in accordance with a notification from the Chinese frontier guards, Indian personnel crossed into Chinese territory to take back the bodies of five Indian soldiers together with a light machine-gun, a submachine-gun, seven semi-automatic rifles and ammunition left behind on October 1.

When S.S. Banbey, representative of the Indian side, and five others, carrying a Red Cross flag, came to the place designated by the Chinese side, the representative of the Chinese side rebuked them and warned: "The Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, is not to be trifled with. By invading China, the Indian reactionaries will certainly come to no good end." The Indian representative nodded and said: "Yes, we have suffered an ignominious defeat."

Before the Indian representative left Chinese territory, he signed the receipt on which was written in Chinese and Hindi: "Dead bodies and military materiel left behind on Chinese territory by Indian troops when intruding into Chinese territory at Cho La Pass for the purpose of provocations on October 1, 1967."



Indian representative S.S. Banbey signs the receipt for the bodies and military materiel handed back to the Indian side by the Chinese frontier guards.



A photostat copy of the signed receipt.



Discomfited Indian personnel, carrying the bodies and weapons, leave Chinese territory. (Arrow indicates the boundary.)

In the past month, the reactionary Indian Government has on more than one occasion staged military provocations against China, all with the aim of securing alms from the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. In September, while Indian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Desai was in Washington, Indian troops launched a four-day attack on the Sino-Sikkim border. And sure enough, Desai was rewarded by his U.S. master with cotton, foodstuffs, edible oil and loans. Now, when Indira

Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, is going to Moscow, Indian troops have opened fire on the Chinese frontier guards again.

The reactionary Indian Government has twice recently launched armed provocations on the Sino-Sikkim border at the cost of Indian soldiers' lives. Yet to deceive the Indian people and world opinion, it has put out through its defence ministry spokesman and foreign ministry notes such drivelling nonsense as: India suffered from "unwarranted" attacks, "without any

provocation from the Indian side," etc. The fact that Indian representatives have had to cross over to Chinese territory twice to take back bodies and that they have signed receipts in acknowledgement is a resounding slap in the face for the Indian reactionaries.

## Guinea's National Day

Camara Fode Issiaga, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in China, gave a reception on October 2 in Peking to celebrate the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were among those who attended.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim Camara, in his speech, gave an account of Guinea's achievements in safeguarding its national independence and in economic construction. He said that the Guinean people were aware they would come across more and more difficulties as they advanced further and further. But, he added, "counting first of all on our own efforts, we are determined, as Chairman Mao has said, to 'be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'"

The Guinean Charge d'Affaires condemned imperialist aggression against other countries. He expressed Guinea's firm support for the African peoples' anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle and for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. He strongly denounced the criminal aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists in the Middle East.

Warmly praising the friendship between the Guinean and Chinese peoples, the Guinean diplomat said that China had always treated Guinea with "the greatest mutual respect, the greatest understanding and the greatest fraternity." He quoted President Sekou Toure's words that "the modesty, self-confidence, courage in work, the spirit of self-sacrifice and selflessness, the simple way of living, which the technicians sent by the Chinese people have taught us by example, are

undoubtedly the most appreciable contribution of the People's Republic of China to our country." He took the opportunity to express his deep thanks to the great Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party and the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Charge d'Affaires paid tribute to China's great proletarian cultural revolution. "We rejoice particularly," he said, "at the successes registered in all fields by the Chinese people since the start of the historically unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He added that the greater the success of the cultural revolution, the stronger would be China's support to the progressive countries recently liberated or struggling against imperialism.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, praised the Guinean people for their victories in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle and in building their country. Speaking of the present excellent world situation, he said that the African peoples' anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle was advancing and that the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations throughout the world was developing. He expressed the conviction that the African peoples persisting in unity and struggle would finally triumph over imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and their lackeys.

The Vice-Premier thanked the Guinean people for their high appraisal of and support for China's great proletarian cultural revolution. He stressed: "The Chinese people are determined to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and they are firmly convinced that, through this great cultural revolution, the Chinese people will, together with the people of Africa and the rest of the world, carry on still better the joint fight in their common cause of revolutionary struggle against imperialism."

Referring to the friendship between the Chinese and Guinean peo-

ples, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that support was mutual. He added that it was China's bounden internationalist duty to give aid and support to Guinea, while the Guinean people's anti-imperialist struggle constituted a best support to China.

## U.S. Agents Sentenced

The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee called a mass rally on September 27 to announce the sentences on five U.S. special agents and twelve other counter-revolutionaries and criminals guilty of grave crimes.

The rally, attended by more than 10,000 revolutionary people, is the second one held recently to suppress counter-revolutionaries. It demonstrated once again the mighty power of China's dictatorship of the proletariat.

U.S. special agent Li Fang-cheng, 32 years old, with his wife, Li Chia-yin, went to Hongkong in 1961 to receive special training as U.S. agents in a U.S. imperialist organization for special agents. In September 1965, this U.S. organization sent him to Peking to collect military and economic information about China. In October he sneaked back to Hongkong again to report to the U.S. intelligence organization. In April 1966, he and his wife returned to Peking to continue their spying activities and enlisted Lin Yu-feng, Pai Yung-shih and Fu Tsai-ti. They served U.S. imperialism by gathering information about China's national defence and scientific research.

A representative of the Peking municipal intermediate people's court declared at the rally that these five U.S. special agents had betrayed their motherland to serve U.S. imperialism and plotted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. They were sentenced according to the gravity of their crimes and their attitude in acknowledging them.

U.S. special agent Li Fang-cheng was sentenced to death, with the approval of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China. He was immediately taken

away and executed. Lin Yu-feng, Li Chia-yin and Pai Yung-shih were sentenced to life imprisonment and Fu Tsai-ti was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Speaking at the rally, a leading member of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee stated that the present situation of China's great proletarian cultural revolution was excellent. He said that the U.S. imperialists, the Chiang Kai-shek gangsters, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of various countries, in mortal fear of and bitter hatred for the cultural revolution, had increased their efforts to send special agents into China to steal secrets by every possible means and carry out subversive activities. The handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, in co-ordination with U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek and Soviet revisionist special agents, had been plotting to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. He emphasized that only by resolutely suppressing the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek and Soviet revisionist special agents, active counter-revolutionaries and criminals guilty of grave crimes, could the extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great fruits of the cultural revolution be safeguarded and the great proletarian cultural revolution advance smoothly to complete victory along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

He warned all enemies at home and abroad: "Should you dare to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat, you will surely be smashed to pieces by its iron fist!"

## Chinese Diplomatic Personnel In Tunisia Return to Peking

Charge d'Affaires ad interim Li Yi-fan and the personnel of the Chinese Embassy in Tunisia returned to Peking on October 4. They returned after the pro-U.S. reactionary government of Tunisia had viciously wrecked relations between China and Tunisia to the extent that the Chinese Government was compelled to close its Embassy. Holding

portraits of Chairman Mao aloft, revolutionary masses in the capital gathered at the airport to give them an enthusiastic welcome home.

On September 19, 1967, Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Bourguiba Jr. received Charge d'Affaires a.i. Li Yi-fan of the Chinese Embassy. Bourguiba Jr. raised a most unreasonable demand in the form of an ultimatum in connection with the Chinese Foreign Ministry's September 14 note to the Tunisian Foreign Ministry (see *Peking Review*, No. 39, 1967), stating that the Chinese Embassy must present a note of so-called apology to the Tunisian Foreign Ministry within a set time limit, and that failing this all personnel of the Chinese Embassy would be declared *personae non gratae* and expelled from Tunisia.

On September 24, the reactionary Tunisian Government revealed the unreasonable demand of Bourguiba Jr. through its radio and press and, as a further threat, declared that no other Chinese diplomat sent by the Chinese Government to Tunisia would be accepted as long as the conditions set by the Tunisian Government were not complied with.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on September 26 concerning this. It said: "This arrogant and peremptory attitude of the reactionary Tunisian Government constitutes a gross insult to the great People's Republic of China and the 700 million Chinese people, which the Chinese Government and people absolutely cannot tolerate. We express the utmost indignation and lodge the strongest protest against this."

The statement cited facts to show that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the reactionary Tunisian Government had taken a series of steps to worsen relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government, on the other hand, had always abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in its relations with Tunisia and had made unremitting efforts to safeguard normal relations between the two countries. The statement pointed out that it had become totally impossible for the Chinese Embassy to continue its work in Tunisia. Therefore, the Chinese Government could not but announce the closing of the Chinese Embassy in Tunisia.

The statement said: "The Chinese people always treasure their profound friendship with the Tunisian people who have a fighting Arab tradition, a friendship forged in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Although the relations between the two countries have been wrecked to such an extent by the reactionary Tunisian Government, the Chinese Government and people will continue to make every possible effort to safeguard and develop the friendship between the Chinese and Tunisian peoples. When the Tunisian Government's pro-U.S. and anti-Chinese policy has really been changed, the Chinese Government will send back its diplomatic personnel to resume the functioning of the Chinese Embassy in Tunisia.

"We hereby sternly warn the reactionary Tunisian Government: No matter how far you may go in opposing China, you cannot do the slightest harm to her. No pretext for opposing China can absolve you from the responsibility for completely wrecking Sino-Tunisian relations. No one can break the friendship between the peoples of China and Tunisia."

## PEKING REVIEW

October 13, 1967  
Vol. 10, No. 42

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

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CORRECTION: The 5th line from bottom, righthand column, page 11 (No. 42, 1967) should read: very important generalizations on historical materialism.

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