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Our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman  
Chairman Mao Tse-tung with Comrade Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms

## Chairman Mao Praises the Reception Work Done For Revolutionary Youngsters

**I**N the last few months 11 million revolutionary students and teachers from all parts of the country came to Peking to see our great leader Chairman Mao. The Chinese People's Liberation Army sent more than 100,000 commanders and fighters to take part in the colossal work involved in making the visitors feel at home in the capital. They were with the revolutionary youngsters all the time and lavished great care on them, living, eating and studying with them. On December 19, leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and of various government departments received these P.L.A. men together with the Party and government functionaries who had taken part in the reception work. Riding in open cars, they braved a cold wind and drove slowly round the track of the Peking Workers' Stadium to receive the P.L.A. men.

Comrade Hsiao Hua, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke first at the meeting on behalf of Comrade Lin Piao, the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the P.L.A.'s other General Departments. He said, "In a selfless revolutionary spirit and with full revolutionary enthusiasm, you have done an excellent job in looking after Chairman Mao's guests."

Comrade Chiang Ching, first deputy leader of the Cultural Revolution Group under the Party's Central Committee, addressed the gathering with great warmth. She said:

**"Chairman Mao sends you his best regards! You all must want to know how Chairman Mao is. Let me tell you: He is in robust health!"** At that moment, thunderous shouts

of "Long live Chairman Mao, long, long life to him!" burst out.

Comrade Chiang Ching said that the army men and the functionaries had done much in serving the young Red Guard fighters in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their work had enabled revolutionary students and teachers from all parts of the country to see Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai, and other leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee. "You have done an excellent job!" she said. "You are an invincible force. This is because you are a people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Comrade Chen Po-ta, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau and leader of the Cultural Revolution Group of the Party's Central Committee, commended the P.L.A. commanders and fighters for their work. He said, "You have done excellent reception work and deserve the reputation accorded to soldiers of the great Chairman Mao. What you have done is in keeping with the great honour of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. You have truly carried out the army's aim of serving the people as set by Chairman Mao. You are worthy of the name of a people's army of the proletariat."

Comrade Chen Po-ta continued: "There has never been an army like yours in the history of the world. With an army like yours armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we are invincible. All enemies, be they imperialists, revisionists or monsters and demons, can be smashed to pieces in your hands. Led by Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Piao, you have truly understood how to serve the people. Here we should

learn from you. We are your pupils, and as pupils we hope to march forward with you our teachers."

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Premier, then spoke amid stormy applause. In the name of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, the Party's Central Committee and the State Council, Premier Chou En-lai extended warm regards to all who had taken part in the reception work. He said:

**"Chairman Mao has said that you have done a grand job in the present great proletarian cultural revolution."**

"First of all, you have done very well in learning from the masses. You have looked after group after group of revolutionary students and teachers from all over the country who were received by Chairman Mao. The present great cultural revolution, personally led by Chairman Mao, has unfolded vigorously. It has no parallel in history. Every one of us must learn from the masses. You who have had personal contact with many revolutionary young fighters have learnt from their revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak, to break through, to make revolution and to rebel."

Premier Chou En-lai continued: "You are very good propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought. You are very good at creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works and doing propaganda work among the revolutionary students and teachers. You have helped train the revolutionary young fighters. It must have been very intense, heavy and meticulous work, making them feel at home and then seeing them off.

It was actually a large-scale rehearsal in serving the people. You have also performed duties of defending the great cultural revolution which drew such a great number of revolutionary students and teachers to Peking. At the peak, there were more than 3 million revolutionary students and teachers in Peking and yet order was very good. This has made a very deep impression on the people and foreign friends, demonstrating the great and unparalleled strength of the Chinese people under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In conclusion, Premier Chou En-lai said: "The situation in our great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent. This great revolution is forging ahead vigorously and extensively. However, it has not been smooth sailing all the way without any resistance. In fact, a handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road and ogres of all de-

scriptions are not resigned to defeat; they are bound to make a desperate last-ditch struggle. We must keep our eyes open, and, while practising extensive proletarian democracy, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must rely on the masses to root out and overthrow the counter-revolutionaries who dare to sabotage the cultural revolution. The current great proletarian cultural revolution, personally launched and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, has inspired revolutionary people not only in China but throughout the world. The hidden counter-revolutionaries in China and also the imperialists, the modern revisionists and all reactionaries in the world have been scared stiff by it!"

The meeting ended with Comrade Chou En-lai conducting all those present in singing the song *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*.

victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought. He also said that it was only the first step in their 10,000-li long march. He pledged that they would hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to adhere to the style of hard work and arduous struggle, fear no sacrifice, surmount every difficulty and forge ahead to win fresh victories for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrade Chiang Ching, first deputy leader of the Cultural Revolution Group under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, spoke amid thunderous applause. She said: You have followed Chairman Mao's teaching and come on foot, displaying an industrious and simple style of work. Learning from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, you have inherited and carried forward the fine revolutionary tradition and set an example for us. The revolutionary road is not smooth but tortuous; all you students must persevere and advance with courage and redoubled revolutionary spirit.

A representative of the Mao Tse-tung's Thought Red Guard Long March Detachment from the Wusih Institute of Light Industry told the rally what they had experienced and gained from their 39 days' march to Peking. With great feeling, he concluded: "The long march is a great school and a great cauldron. In this great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have received a lively class education in those 39 days. We have become wiser and our minds nobler after our extensive contacts with society and after learning from the workers and peasants. We have arrived at a better understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching that 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.' The great storm of mass struggles has taught us that we must have faith in the masses and in the Party. Our red hearts are always turned towards our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao! We will always fol-

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## Young Revolutionary Fighters of Long March Detachments Gather to Exchange Experience

Over 100,000 Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students, who had travelled on foot all the way from various parts of the country to Peking, held a rally in the capital's Workers' Stadium on December 28 to exchange revolutionary experience and to celebrate the great victory of their experimental long marches conducted under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Among those who attended were leaders of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun and leading members of other departments.

Chou En-lai and these other comrades arrived at the stadium at 12:30 p.m. They sang *The East Is Red* together with all the Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students. Then, riding in open cars, they drove slowly along the oval track to greet all the members of the long march detachments. The whole stadium rang with cheers; again and

again the young revolutionary fighters shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "We vow to defend the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao!" Comrade Chou En-lai and the others waved their copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* and shouted in unison: "Long live our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao! Long, long life to him!"

A representative of the rally's presidium delivered the opening address after it started. He quoted the teaching of the Chinese people's most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao that "successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause emerge in mass struggles and grow up by tempering themselves in great revolutionary storms." He said that they had made their long marches in accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao's and added that their success was a

# CHINA SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTS

- **This successful nuclear explosion has raised China's science and technology to a new level in the field of nuclear weapons.**
- **The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to the commanders and fighters of the Liberation Army, workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and all other personnel who took part in this test, and praise them for setting themselves lofty goals in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and, urged on by the great proletarian cultural revolution, giving full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting.**
- **The success of the three nuclear tests conducted by China in the one year of 1966 is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism. It is a great encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people and to all the revolutionary peoples of the world, as well as an important contribution to the defence of world peace.**

## Press Communiqué

China successfully conducted a new nuclear explosion in the western region of China on December 28, 1966.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. This process is never-ending. In any society in which classes exist class struggle will never end. In classless society the struggle between the new and the old and between truth and falsehood will never end. In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant pro-

gress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

In accordance with this teaching by Chairman Mao, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, broad sections of workers and functionaries, and scientists and technicians have set themselves lofty goals and, propelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and giving full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting — have carried out

# NEW NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

this new nuclear explosion with complete success after the successful guided missile nuclear weapon test, thus raising China's science and technology in the field of nuclear weapons to a new level. This is a great victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and a new, rich fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party extend warm congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers, engineers, technicians, scientists and the other personnel who have been engaged in the research, manufacturing and testing of nuclear weapons, and hope that in the upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they will firmly respond to Comrade Lin Piao's call and continue to make vigorous efforts to keep proletarian politics to the fore, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, bring the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new and higher stage, study the "three good old articles"\* as a constant reminder, further promote the revolutionization of people's thinking and make new and still greater

\* Sometimes also translated as the "three constantly read articles," this refers to *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. — Tr.

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achievements in strengthening our country's defence capabilities and accelerating the modernization of our national defence.

The success of the three nuclear tests conducted by China in the one year of 1966 is a heavy blow to the plot of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism which have been collaborating in a vain attempt to enforce their nuclear monopoly and sabotage the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations. It is a great encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are now engaged in heroic struggles, as well as an important contribution to the defence of world peace.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purpose of defence, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. We solemnly declare once again that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to carry on an unswerving struggle, together with all the other peace-loving people and countries of the world, for the noble aim of completely prohibiting and thoroughly destroying nuclear weapons.

(Hsinhua News Agency, Peking,  
December 28, 1966.)

## A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

So long as we can grasp the science of Marxism-Leninism, have confidence in the masses, stand closely together with the masses and lead them forward, we shall be fully able to surmount any obstacle and overcome any difficulty. Our strength will be invincible.

—*The Present Situation and Our Tasks*

# Carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Through to the End

“RENMIN RIBAO” and “HONGQI” EDITORIAL

(January 1, 1967)

**T**HE emergence of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China in 1966 is the greatest event in this sixth decade of the 20th century. This revolution has taken China's socialist revolution forward to a new stage. It has opened a new era in the history of the international communist movement.

Under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, the Great October Socialist Revolution opened the new era of proletarian revolution. The October Revolution solved the question of the seizure of political power by revolutionary violence and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus setting a great example for the proletariat of the whole world. At that time it was possible, however, to solve a series of problems concerning who would win in a socialist state—the proletariat or the bourgeoisie—the maintenance of proletarian political power and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the prevention of a capitalist restoration. Things have gone so far that in the birthplace of the October Revolution modern revisionism has emerged and usurped the leadership of the Party and state, setting the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, on to the road of capitalist restoration. This lesson shows that whether or not the proletariat is able to maintain political power and prevent capitalist restoration after it has seized political power is now a new, central issue for study by the proletariat of the world. This question decides the fate of a state which practises the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the fate of the revolutionary cause of the whole proletariat and all oppressed nations of the world. The great proletarian cultural revolution started and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself has set a new and great example for

the whole world proletariat in the solution of this question of great historic significance.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a new stage in China's socialist revolution. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the bourgeois Rightists in the country and the handful of bourgeois representatives within the Party are not reconciled to the demise of the system of exploitation, so they have launched repeated frenzied attacks on the proletariat in a vain attempt to stage a capitalist restoration. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's theory on classes and class struggle in socialist society, our Party has led the proletariat and other revolutionary sectors in successful counter-attacks against the challenge of the bourgeoisie. The current great proletarian cultural revolution is an all-round test of strength between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and its agents in our Party.

Through intense class struggle, China's great proletarian cultural revolution has already begun to win great victories.

In 1963, under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao, the revolution in literature and art was launched in China, marked mainly by the reform of the dramatic arts; this was, in fact, the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Since October 1965, the criticism, initiated by Chairman Mao himself, of the anti-Party, anti-socialist opera *Hai Jui Dismissed from Office*, of the counter-revolutionary “Three-Family Village” clique, and of the counter-revolutionary, revisionist leaders of the former Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist

Party served to prepare public opinion and blazed the path for the large-scale mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

On June 1, 1966, Chairman Mao decided to publish in the press the first Marxist-Leninist big-character poster in the country, posted first in Peking University. This kindled the raging flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution and set in motion the mass movement which has as its main target for attack the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. A number of those in authority who took the capitalist road and reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" were exposed by the masses who struggled against them until their prestige was completely swept into the dust. Political life in our country, the outlook of society, and the thinking of the people has undergone profound changes. A large number of brave, revolutionary path-breakers have emerged in the course of this great mass movement.

The path of revolution is tortuous. Precisely at the time when hundreds of millions of people were consciously rising to make revolution under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, one, two or even several responsible people in the work of the Central Committee, in Chairman Mao's absence from Peking, took the opportunity to put forth the bourgeois reactionary line to counter Chairman Mao's correct line. With those responsible persons who firmly carried out the bourgeois reactionary line, they took the reactionary bourgeois stand to enforce bourgeois dictatorship in those spheres which they could reach temporarily, and tried by every means to suppress the vigorous movement of the great cultural revolution of the proletariat. These people reversed right and wrong, juggled black and white, encircled and suppressed revolutionaries, clamped down on different views, practised white terror and applauded themselves for doing so. They were puffing up the arrogance of the bourgeoisie and vitiating the morale of the proletariat.

At that crucial moment, the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party was convened, presided over by our great helmsman Chairman Mao himself. It drew up the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," and penetratingly exposed the bourgeois reactionary line. This reactionary line shielded the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and played a part in their vile actions in suppressing the revolutionary mass movement and opposing the revolutionary masses. In the final analysis, it wanted to lead China towards a capitalist restoration.

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party proclaimed the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the failure of the bourgeois reactionary line, thus guiding the great proletarian cultural revolution on to the correct path. This marked a great new victory

of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of the socialist revolution.

After the Eleventh Plenary Session the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao has been integrated with the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses. Hence the mass criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line and the new upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution. An important sign of this upsurge has been the Red Guard movement and the extensive exchange of revolutionary experience.

The Red Guards are something new that has emerged in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. When the Red Guards first appeared in June and July they consisted of only several score people and were smeared as a "reactionary organization" by those who put forth the bourgeois reactionary line; they were attacked and assaulted from all sides. However, the great proletarian revolutionary Chairman Mao perceived the boundless vitality of the Red Guards the instant he discovered the new — the Red Guards. He sang the praise of the Red Guards for their proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit and gave them firm and warm support. Chairman Mao's voice was like a clap of spring thunder. In a very brief time, Red Guards developed in schools all over the country, in many factories and rural areas, and became an enormous and powerful cultural revolutionary army. The struggle [to overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], the criticism and repudiation [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and the transformation [of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base] in the schools have been extended to the whole of society. The revolutionary Red Guards have destroyed the "four olds" of the exploiting classes on a large scale and extensively fostered the "four news" of the proletariat. They are in the van in the criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line. They have served as the vanguard.

The extensive exchange of revolutionary experience is also something new that has emerged in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and has been supported and promoted by the great proletarian revolutionary Chairman Mao. The extensive exchange of experience by revolutionary students and teachers on a nationwide scale has linked the great proletarian cultural revolutionary movement throughout the country. The extensive exchange of revolutionary experience has spread Mao Tse-tung's thought, propagated Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and organized the proletarian revolutionary ranks all over the country and greatly battered the bourgeois reactionary line.

However, the very few persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line are not reconciled to their defeat. The bourgeois reactionary line has its social base, which is mainly the bourgeoisie, and

those landlords and rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, who have not reformed themselves sufficiently. The bourgeois reactionary line has a certain market within the Party too — among cadres whose world outlook has not been remoulded, or not been remoulded sufficiently. The very few persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line are stirring up trouble by making use of its social base and its influence inside the Party. They resort to a variety of tricks in their dual tactics to resist the proletarian revolutionary line and to sabotage the criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line by the revolutionary masses.

The most important plot and scheme of the very small number of persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line is to incite the masses to struggle against each other. They have secretly organized and manipulated some people and mass organizations, whom they have hoodwinked, to suppress the revolution, protect themselves, and to provoke conflicts in which coercion or force are used in a vain attempt to create confusion. They spread rumours, turned black into white and shifted the blame for the evil they had done behind people's backs on to the proletarian revolutionaries, labelling the latter with the "bourgeois reactionary line." They have continued to vainly attempt to direct the spearhead of the attack against the revolutionary masses, the proletarian revolutionary line and the proletarian revolutionary headquarters.

When our Party was organizing the proletarian cultural revolutionary ranks in accordance with Chairman Mao's class line, this very small number of persons who stubbornly cling to the bourgeois reactionary line made use of the slogan "A hero's son is a real man! A reactionary's son is no damn good!" to bewilder a number of students, create factions and confuse the class fronts. This slogan was first put forth by some naive young people. Because of certain one-sidedness in their methods of thinking, and proceeding from the correct premise of opposing the discrimination against and attack on the sons and daughters of revolutionary cadres, workers and peasants by the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, these young people have moved to another extreme. Towards these naive youngsters, the proper thing to do is to patiently give them correct guidance. This was what the Party did at the time. However, those who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line have made use of this slogan and have ulterior motives for deceiving a very small number of students (among whom are some cadres' sons and daughters who have not been properly educated), trying to lead them on to the wrong path and to create antagonism between these and other students. The slogan "A hero's son is a real man! A reactionary's son is no damn good!" has thus been turned into something in opposition to the proletarian revolutionary line. It should be pointed out that the way those people with ulterior motives have made use of the slogan is in essence to advertise the exploiting classes' reactionary "theory of family lineage." This

is exactly the same as the lineage theory spread by the feudal landlord class that "a dragon begets a dragon, a phoenix begets a phoenix, and those begotten by rats are good at digging holes." This is out and out reactionary historical idealism.

The very small number of persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line not only refuse to make a self-criticism before the masses, to reverse the verdicts passed on those of the revolutionary masses who have been branded "counter-revolutionaries," "anti-Party elements," "pseudo-Leftists but genuine Rightists," "self-seeking careerists" and so on and so forth, and to publicly burn the material they have compiled against some of the revolutionary masses. On the contrary, they have been loudly publicizing "the theory of settling accounts after the autumn harvest," and declaring that some of the revolutionary masses will be dealt with as "Rightists." This means that they are going to counter attack and settle their accounts with the revolutionary masses. The proletarian revolutionaries are not afraid of settling accounts. The "theory of settling accounts after the autumn harvest" can in no way intimidate the revolutionary masses. Those who spread such talk have contracted a new debt to the Party and the revolutionary masses who are sure to settle accounts with them.

These manoeuvres of the very few persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line serve precisely to expose them. The greater the disturbances they make, the clearer the masses understand what is meant by the bourgeois reactionary line and the more they see that it is absolutely necessary to rise up and expose, criticize and repudiate it.

Why were these persons who persist in the bourgeois reactionary line able to hoodwink some people for a time? They made use of the high prestige enjoyed by Chairman Mao and the Party among the masses; they arrogated to themselves the credit of the Party, describing themselves as the personification of the Party, their words and actions as the expression of the Party leadership and the people's faith in the Party as faith in them. They also made special efforts to spread the idea that people should obey the leadership of their immediate superiors unconditionally and in disregard of principle. Such an idea in essence advocates blind obedience and slavishness, and is opposed to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought.

As early as during the rectification campaign in 1942, when the question of the Wang Ming line was solved ideologically, Chairman Mao pointed out:

**"Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded — on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness."**

Chairman Mao has often taught us that **erroneous leadership, which brings harm to the revolution, should not be accepted unconditionally but should be resisted resolutely.** In fact, in the course of the current great cultural revolution, the masses of revolutionary students

and teachers and revolutionary cadres have put up wide resistance to erroneous leadership.

It is both a political and organizational principle of a proletarian political Party armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely to accept and carry out correct leadership by Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely to resist wrong leadership that brings harm to the revolution, and resolutely to oppose slavishness. All true Communists should act in accordance with this principle resolutely, wholly and fearlessly, and undertake to propagate it correctly to the masses. Once this principle is grasped by the revolutionary masses and the masses of revolutionary cadres, those persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line and the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road will be disarmed.

More than four months have passed since the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Chairman Mao and his comrades-in-arms have done much political and ideological work with regard to those comrades who have committed errors of line, and the revolutionary masses have criticized and educated them. Some comrades have already corrected their errors and others are now correcting them, and this should be welcomed. As for those persons who still refuse to correct their errors, we should sharply tell them: pull back before it is too late! If they continue to cling to the bourgeois reactionary line and use two-faced tactics towards the Party and the masses they will be wallowing in the mire with those persons who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, or prove themselves to be, in fact, persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

This struggle between the two lines is a very deep-going one. The mass movement carried out in the past few months to criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line has scored tremendous achievements and enabled hundreds of millions of people to understand the essence of the struggle. The proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao aims to boldly arouse the masses, overthrow the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities," and eradicate all vestiges of the exploiting classes. On the other hand, the bourgeois reactionary line aims to suppress the masses, protect the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and the bourgeois reactionary academic "authorities" and defend all vestiges of the exploiting classes. One wants to carry the socialist revolution through to the end while the other wants to preserve the old capitalist order. One wants to revolutionize while the other wants to preserve. This is the essence of the struggle between the two lines.

As the mass criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line grows deeper, the masses are further grasping the proletarian revolutionary line of

Chairman Mao and a new situation has developed in China's great proletarian cultural revolution. The main features of this new situation are the following:

Vast numbers of workers and peasants have risen. They are breaking through all obstacles to establish their own revolutionary organizations and they have plunged into the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The forces of the revolutionary students have grown greatly and become much stronger, and their level is much higher. A number of revolutionary students have gone to factories and villages and have begun to integrate themselves with the worker-peasant masses.

The revolutionary cadres in Party and state organizations have risen to revolt against those persons holding responsible posts who are stubbornly clinging to the bourgeois reactionary line.

The mass movement has grown in scope. The content of struggle has grown richer. More revolutionary path-breakers have appeared among workers, peasants, students and cadres. The handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road have become more isolated.

All cultural revolution movements in contemporary Chinese history have begun with student movements and led to the worker and peasant movements, to the integration of revolutionary intellectuals with the worker-peasant masses. This is an objective law. This was true of the May Fourth Movement which marked the beginning of China's contemporary history of revolution and is true also of the great proletarian cultural revolution which has brought the country's socialist revolution to a new stage. In 1967, China's great proletarian cultural revolution will continue to develop in line with this objective law.

1967 will be a year of all-round development of class struggle throughout China.

It will be a year in which the proletariat, united with other sectors of the revolutionary masses, will launch a general attack on the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, and on the ghosts and monsters in society.

It will be a year of even more penetrating criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line and elimination of its influence.

It will be a year of decisive victory in carrying out the struggle [to overthrow those persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road], the criticism and repudiation [of the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes] and the transformation [of education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure that do not correspond to the socialist economic base].

The main political tasks confronting the whole Party and all revolutionaries in the country for 1967 are:

First, in accordance with the directive of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party to "grasp the revolution and promote production," the great proletarian cultural revolution should be carried out on a large-scale in the factories and rural areas, so as to stimulate the revolutionization of people's thinking and promote the development of industrial and agricultural production.

The great proletarian cultural revolution in the factories and rural areas must follow the 16-point decision of the Party's Central Committee concerning the cultural revolution and firmly adhere to the line of letting the masses educate themselves, liberate themselves and rise up and make revolution by themselves. No one should take everything into one's own hands. The "four clean-ups" movement is to be incorporated into the great cultural revolution in which the question of the "four clean-ups" and the question of re-checking the results will be solved.

The great proletarian cultural revolution in the factories and rural areas is of the utmost importance. The workers and peasants are the main force in this revolution. The worker-peasant masses must be boldly aroused to struggle against and overthrow the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority in the factories and mines and in the rural areas and who are taking the capitalist road and root out all vestiges of capitalism and revisionism. Only in this way can the roots of capitalist restoration be eliminated.

In the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao said: **"only by mobilizing the masses of workers and peasants, who form 90 per cent of the population, can we defeat imperialism and feudalism."** Likewise, only by **"mobilizing the masses of workers and peasants, who form 90 per cent of the population,"** will it be possible today to defeat the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and to settle the question of who will win, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie.

The great proletarian cultural revolution must go from the offices, schools and cultural circles to the factories and mines and the rural areas so that all positions are captured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. If the movement is confined to offices, schools and cultural circles, the great proletarian cultural revolution will stop half way.

Any argument against the carrying out of a large-scale proletarian cultural revolution in factories and mines and the rural areas is erroneous.

Some muddle-headed people counterpose the revolution to production and think that once the great cultural revolution starts, it will impede production. Therefore, they take hold of production alone and do not grasp the revolution. These comrades have not thought through the question of what is the purpose of farming, weaving, steel making. Is it for building socialism, or is it for building capitalism? The historical experience of countries under the dictatorship of the

proletariat tells us that only when the great proletarian cultural revolution is carried out successfully can the advance of our economic construction along the road of socialism and communism be ensured. Many instances during the great proletarian cultural revolution show that production makes great headway wherever the cultural revolution is successful. Revolution can only promote the development of the social productive forces, not impede it. This is a Marxist-Leninist truth, a truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

There are also an extremely small number of persons who use the taking hold of production as a pretext to repress the revolution. They appear to be interested in production, but, in point of fact, they are interested in their own posts and the preservation of old bourgeois things; they are afraid that the revolution may turn against them. They go to such lengths as abetting the section of people who, for a time, are hoodwinked by them, to halt production and take action against the revolutionary masses when the masses rise to make vigorous revolution. Some of them even collude with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to engage in underhanded activities. This only exposes them as pursuing the bourgeois reactionary line, or worse still, that they are, or are on the point of becoming, persons in authority taking the capitalist road.

The mass movement in factories and mines and the rural areas in the great proletarian cultural revolution is an irresistible historical trend. Any argument or person standing in the way of this trend will be swept on to the rubbish heap by the revolutionary masses.

Second, with regard to the great proletarian cultural revolution in the schools and every cultural sphere, the idea should be energetically advocated that revolutionary students, teachers and intellectuals should go to the factories and rural areas in a planned and organized way, to integrate themselves with the worker-peasant masses.

In *The May 4th Movement* and *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*, both published in 1939, Chairman Mao pointed out:

**"The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so."**

**"The young intellectuals and students throughout the country must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them, and only then can a mighty force be created. A force of hundreds of millions of people! Only with this huge force can the enemy's strongholds be taken and his last fortresses smashed."**

Here, Chairman Mao stated a universal truth. Integration with the worker-peasant masses is the orientation for the youth movement in both the period

of the new democratic revolution and the period of the socialist revolution.

It is still true today that **"in the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so."** Only by integrating himself with the workers and peasants can the intellectual establish a truly proletarian world outlook and become a proletarian intellectual in the true sense.

It is still true today that young intellectuals and students must go to the factories and the countryside, integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and become one with them. Only then can a mighty hundreds of millions strong force be organized to take by storm the positions held by the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and to win final victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Going to the factories and the countryside should be rationally arranged in relation to the tasks of struggle, criticism and repudiation, and transformation in a given unit. The necessary summing up of the struggle in the previous period in the unit has to be done, so as to further clarify the essence of the struggle between the two lines in the great cultural revolution, distinguish right from wrong on cardinal issues, and adopt a correct attitude and get a correct understanding in the matter of going to the factories and rural areas.

Having gone to the factories and rural areas, we should learn modestly from the worker and peasant masses and be their willing pupils, join together with them to work, study and discuss the problems in the cultural revolution, propagate the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, and criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line. We must direct our eyes downward, undertake thoroughgoing investigation and study, integrate ourselves with the revolutionary mass organizations in the factories and rural areas, guard against the idea of our being always right and avoid taking everything into our own hands.

An important condition in carrying out the tasks of struggle, criticism and repudiation, and transformation within a given unit is that its members should go to factories and rural areas. When students and other young intellectuals plunge into the heat of the mass movement of the workers and peasants so that their ideology will be remoulded, they will be able to struggle more powerfully against the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, and to differentiate more clearly between right and wrong in the big debate. Only when the great proletarian cultural revolution in the factories and rural areas is carried out thoroughly can the revolution in the schools and cultural circles, which belong to the superstructure, be completely accomplished. Only when the actual conditions in the factories and rural areas are understood and the voice of the workers and peasants is heard, can the system and content of

education and the method of teaching be changed in a practical way and our cultural bodies and cultural work be transformed effectively so that they will serve the workers, peasants and soldiers truly and completely.

**Third**, fully develop extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This extensive democracy means mobilizing hundreds of millions of people under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought to launch a general attack on the enemies of socialism and, at the same time, criticize and supervise leading organs and leading cadres at all levels. Fostering such a social atmosphere of extensive democracy is of great, far-reaching significance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of the restoration of capitalism.

Extensive proletarian democracy is a new development of Chairman Mao's mass line and a new form of the integration of Mao Tse-tung's thought with hundreds of millions of people. This extensive democracy is the best way for the masses to educate and liberate themselves. In the course of this movement for extensive democracy, the masses are taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon to draw a line between the enemy and themselves and distinguish right from wrong. This extensive democracy is the best school for learning Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Democracy sometimes seems to be an end, but it is in fact only a means."** What we aim to achieve by means of extensive democracy is the carrying out of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the development of the cause of socialism. If we depart from the interests of the proletariat and other labouring people, from socialism and from the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, we shall not be able to have extensive proletarian democracy, and the result can only be the oppression of the revolutionary masses by a small number of persons.

The extensive democracy we advocate is under the centralized guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Different opinions among the masses should be debated under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought by presenting facts and reasoning things out; it is impermissible to use coercive measures to make others submit. Among the people, it would be against the principle of extensive proletarian democracy if only one himself is allowed to express opinions while others are forbidden to air different opinions. A very few bad eggs with ulterior motives are instigating those of the masses whom they have hoodwinked to carry out struggles by force and coercion in an attempt to suppress the revolution. They are sabotaging extensive proletarian democracy, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us that there should be democracy within the ranks of the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the safeguard for the implementation of extensive proletarian democracy. Extensive proletarian democracy in turn is aimed at consolidating the dictator-

ship of the proletariat. Without extensive proletarian democracy, there is the danger that the dictatorship of the proletariat will turn into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat there can be no proletarian democracy. There cannot even be democracy on a small scale, let alone extensive democracy. In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our organs of proletarian dictatorship must resolutely and unswervingly guarantee the democratic rights of the people and guarantee that free airing of views, the posting of big-character posters, great debates, and the large-scale exchange of revolutionary experience proceed in a normal way. Where there is clear evidence of cases of murder, arson, poisoning, traffic accidents created with murderous intent, maintaining traitorous relations with foreign countries, theft of state secrets and sabotage, the counter-revolutionaries concerned must be subjected to dictatorship and punished according to law. All revolutionary people must assist and supervise our state organs of the dictatorship in carrying out their task of safeguarding extensive proletarian democracy. As for Rightists who are reactionary-minded but have not done anything against the law, the masses should struggle against them by presenting facts and reasoning things out.

**Fourth**, continue to carry out mass criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line.

It is by no means accidental that the bourgeois reactionary line has appeared in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Since China entered the stage of socialist revolution, struggles have existed between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line, and over the issue of whether to build socialism or capitalism. Those who have put forward the reactionary line in the great proletarian cultural revolution only further exposed their bourgeois reactionary stand.

A great deal of intensive and careful work still has to be done in order to get rid of the bourgeois reactionary line and stamp out its effects in the factories and mines, in rural areas, in primary and middle schools, in colleges and universities, in cultural circles, in Party and government institutions and in all other spheres so that people can really get to the ideological root in solving this question. We must soundly understand this point.

Great efforts must be made henceforth to destroy the bourgeois reactionary line and establish Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the movement among the workers, peasants and students, and on a variety of fronts in the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is the key to carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Revolutionary cadres in the Party and government institutions must break with outmoded rules and regulations and conventions which shackle the revolution. They must go among the masses and, together with the workers, peasants and revolutionary students, criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line

and struggle against the handful of people within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. Through the mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we shall realize the thorough proletarian revolutionization of our Party and government institutions.

During the criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois reactionary line, those comrades who commit errors of line must be treated in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions: **"In the spirit of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones' and 'curing the sickness to save the patient,' in order to achieve the twofold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades."** As for the very few double-dealers who refuse to correct themselves, stick to their errors and feign compliance while acting in opposition, the masses will surely overthrow them and they will have only themselves to blame.

The Chinese Communist Party is great, glorious and correct. Those in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road amount to just a handful of people. The overwhelming majority of Party members and cadres are good and want revolution. Through the testing and tempering of the mass movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they will become still stronger.

The revolutionary Left should make great efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, raise their level and readjust their ranks in the struggle to criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line. The ranks of the revolutionary Left must strengthen their unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They should make greater efforts to study and grasp the strategic and tactical concepts of Chairman Mao and be good at winning over and uniting with the great majority so as to isolate the diehard enemy to the greatest possible extent. In the struggle, a strict distinction must be made between contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. "The strictest care should be taken to distinguish between the anti-Party, anti-socialist Rightists and those who support the Party and socialism but have said or done something wrong or have written some bad articles or other works," and "to distinguish between the reactionary bourgeois scholar despots and reactionary 'authorities' on the one hand and people who have the ordinary bourgeois academic ideas on the other." By the end of the movement we shall achieve unity of more than 95 per cent of the cadres and more than 95 per cent of the people.

It is certain that the handful of people within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and those very few diehards who stick to the bourgeois reactionary line will play new tricks and continue to make trouble. Like all other reactionaries, **"in the last analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."** To be sure, like all other reactionaries, they too are

paper tigers. We must do as Chairman Mao teaches us: despise them strategically and take full account of them tactically, and wage an unremitting struggle against them.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we should take as the key link the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism and the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, and, in conjunction with the free airing of views, big-character posters and great debates, develop more fully the mass movement for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in response to the call of Comrade Lin Biao who is holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and temper and strengthen the highly proletarianized and militant revolutionary ranks to win one new victory after another.

Under the banner of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung,

Let the working class unite,

Let the working class unite with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other labouring people,

Let all labouring people unite with the revolutionary students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres,

Let the people of all nationalities unite,

Unfold class struggle in an all-round way throughout the country,

And carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Long live the great teacher, the great leader, the great supreme commander and the great helmsman Chairman Mao!

# China Achieves World's First Total Synthesis of Crystalline Insulin

**Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, Chinese scientists after more than six years of hard work have won the "world championship" for their country in this field of theoretical research. This brilliant and significant achievement marks a giant stride forward in man's great effort to unveil the secrets of life and provides powerful new evidence for the materialist-dialectical theory of the origin of life.**

**T**OTAL synthesis of biologically active protein — crystalline insulin — has been achieved by Chinese scientific workers for the first time in the world, after strenuous efforts over a period of six years and nine months.

This outstanding scientific achievement represents yet another great stride forward in man's quest to understand life and unveil its secrets. It ushers in the era of synthetic proteins. It is a striking victory in the field of theoretical research won for the country and people by Chinese scientific workers in their magnificent effort to scale the highest peaks of science and catch up with or surpass the most advanced world scientific levels, an effort led by the Communist Party and under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

A special committee organized by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, after investigating the achievement, has given a unanimous verdict declaring: A comprehensive examination of the plans for the synthesis of insulin, the experimental methods employed, the original data and the logical deductions shows that the totally synthesized crystal obtained is crystalline bovine insulin. This is the

world's first synthesized crystalline protein with biological activity and the largest biologically active natural organic compound ever to be synthesized. The data on the experiments are detailed and reliable, and the indices of the analyses and determinations are complete.

It adds: In its research into the synthesis of insulin, China started from a comparatively weak basis in polypeptide chemistry, but has rapidly surpassed the United States and Western Germany and assumed a leading position in the world. This research project is unique as far as the mapping out of the research programme, the designing of the plans for the synthesis and the development of the techniques of micro-isolation and micro-analysis are concerned.

Protein is part of the material basis of life. All living matter includes protein and also another important form of matter, nucleic acid. Ninety years ago, Engels pointed out: "Life is the mode of existence of protein bodies." He also predicted that "as soon as the composition of the protein bodies becomes known, chemistry will be able to set about the preparation of living protein." But there are many varieties of protein and

they have most complex structures, so it is extremely difficult to achieve a complete knowledge of them. For more than 30 years, scientists of other countries carried on systematic research in this field until, in 1955, the chemical structure of the simplest kind of protein — insulin — was elucidated. It was found to consist of a heneicosapeptide (or “A” chain, which is made up of 21 amino acids) and a triacontapeptide (or “B” chain, which is made up of 30 amino acids) connected by two disulphide bonds. It was clear that the synthesizing of insulin would involve a tremendous amount of complicated work. As late as 1958, the magazine *Nature* (London) predicted that “the possibility that insulin may be synthesized in the laboratory . . . is unlikely to occur for some time to come.”

Precisely in that year, however, Chinese scientific workers, inspired by the Party’s general line for building socialism and encouraged by the big leap forward that was sweeping the country, set themselves the task of synthesizing insulin. In the following year they succeeded in cleaving natural insulin into its “A” and “B” chains and reconstituting it by combining them again. This gave them a correct technical line of approach in the work of synthesizing insulin. China has led the world at every stage of the research work in this field. **It was the first to succeed in the cleavage and reconstitution of natural insulin, the first to obtain crystalline insulin by combining the synthetic “B” chain with the natural “A” chain or by combining the synthetic “A” chain with the natural “B” chain, and the first to obtain totally synthetic crystalline insulin.** In the course of their research, the Chinese scientific workers worked out many unique methods and techniques.

Since their first success in totally synthesizing insulin on September 17, 1965, the Chinese scientific workers have produced 57 batches of the synthetic substance, all of them with biological activity. Five of these batches were purified to give crystalline insulin which is the same as natural insulin in crystalline form and biological activity. To compare reported results, products similar to insulin obtained by the United States and Western Germany have a very low activity and no crystal has ever been derived from them.

The synthesizing of insulin is of tremendous significance not only in natural science but also in philosophy. The question of the origin of life has always been a central issue in the struggle between materialism and idealism. The idealists hold that life was “created by God” whereas the materialists hold that it is the result of movement, evolution and development from lifeless inorganic matter over hundreds of millions of years.

The success of the German scientist, Friedrich Wohler, in synthesizing urea in 1828 and thus turning inorganic into organic matter showed for the first time in history that there was no insurmountable barrier between inorganic and organic matter. This was a leap in man’s cognition of life, and a heavy blow at idealism. Now the Chinese scientific workers’ success in synthesizing protein has provided powerful new evidence

in support of the materialist-dialectical theory on the question of the origin of life. It is another major step forward in man’s long journey to unravel the secrets of life, and another heavy blow at idealism.

The fact that the Chinese scientific workers were the first in the world to obtain synthetic crystalline insulin is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung’s thought, a great victory for the Party’s general line for building socialism.

All through the research work a keen struggle took place between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialist and capitalist ideas, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. When the project was first mooted in 1958, certain reactionary bourgeois academic “authorities” called it “adventurism,” and a “dream” which not even “world scientific authorities” dared to tackle. In the course of the research they continued to predict success as “remote.” When success was achieved, some of them put on airs of “authority” and refused to acknowledge it while others tried to grab the credit. But, led by the Party, Chinese scientific workers followed Chairman Mao’s teachings about “breaking with fetishes and superstition and emancipating the mind,” and being “engaged in a great and most glorious cause, never undertaken by our forefathers.” They courageously shouldered the work, determined to win glory for their country. They took the task not just as a scientific effort but as a political battle. Throughout their research work, they applied the philosophical concepts of dialectical materialism expounded in Chairman Mao’s *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. Having no ready-made formula for the synthesis; they began by sorting out the contradictions, finding the principal one, and arriving at a solution through ceaseless experiment. They learnt whatever they had to learn as they went and set about creating in their work whatever conditions had to be created. They combined daring and courage to think, speak and act with a strict, serious and rigorous scientific attitude. Precisely because of this, the Chinese scientific workers were able to overthrow many established “authoritative” conclusions and win important achievements without precedent in history.

Chairman Mao has said that “the masses have boundless creative power” and that “under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed.” Following out this brilliant thought the scientific workers broke with old conventions in their research work, discarded the practice of relying on just a handful of specialists, and, with firm reliance on the masses, developed communist co-operation between the leadership, the masses and the specialists. Personnel from a dozen organizations took part in the research. Among the scientific workers the total synthesis of insulin is described as a crystallization of collective wisdom and a product of the socialist system.

Thus, through their work in the last six years and more, the Chinese scientific workers have scaled one

of the highest peaks of science and won a "world championship" in science for China. And through this series of experiments, a new detachment of scientific workers has been formed in the field of protein and polypep-

ptide synthesis and a rich stock of experience has been accumulated for the further development of China's scientific research work under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Open The Gate to "The Enigma of Life"

AS far back as 90 years ago, Engels pointed out: "Life is the mode of existence of protein bodies." He also predicted that man would eventually succeed in synthesizing protein. After six years and nine months of hard work, Chinese scientists have now synthesized biologically active protein—crystalline insulin—for the first time in the world.

Engels' prediction of genius has been scientifically proved true first in socialist China under the illumination of the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is a vivid demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system, and a shining victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The origin of life has always been a question hotly debated between materialism and idealism. Materialism holds that life resulted from hundreds of millions of years of movement, evolution and development of lifeless inorganic matter. However, idealism asserts that life was "created by God." "The enigma of life" has become a most stubborn stronghold in which idealism is entrenched. The success in synthesizing insulin once again proclaims the bankruptcy of idealism, and once again shows the incomparable power of dialectical materialism.

Every step forward in the development of the natural sciences is replete with the struggle between materialism and idealism, between dialectics and metaphysics. A thing as big as the macrocosm or as small as a microcosm, from celestial bodies to elementary particles, everything has its laws of movement for its own contradictions.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in our era. It is the most powerful ideological weapon in the hands of the proletariat to transform both nature and society. Mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought enables us to know objective laws, explore the secrets of nature and promote the development of the natural sciences.

Certain bourgeois "specialists" and "scholars" at home and abroad scoffed at the attempt to synthesize insulin, calling it "adventurism," a "pipe dream," and something to be achieved "in the distant future." But Chinese scientific workers, armed with Mao Tse-tung's

thought, had the daring to break away from the religious prejudices of the exploiting classes and to burst asunder the shackles of metaphysics and idealism, freed themselves of the fetishes of outmoded literature and data and of antiquated conventions, boldly carried on experiments, boldly engaged in creative innovations and at length broke open the "sacred precincts" of scientific research.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that matter changes into consciousness and consciousness into matter. This is a great materialist dialectical truth. This truth is at once in conformity with the interests of the proletariat and with the laws of development of nature and society. As more and more scientific and technical workers comprehend this great truth in the course of practice and consciously undertake a profound remoulding of their world outlook, one outstanding achievement after another is being scored in the realm of science and technology in China.

Back in 1957, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "If over a period of several five-year plans a fairly large number of our intellectuals accept Marxism and acquire a fairly good grasp of it through their actual work and life, through the practice of class struggle, production and scientific activity, that will be fine. And that is what we hope will happen."

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, we have opened the gate to "the enigma of life" and taken a significant step forward in the long journey of exploring the secrets of nature. Provided that they make greater efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, grasp the powerful ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought for remoulding the subjective world and transforming the objective world, the masses of the scientific workers will be able to solve many more enigmas of nature and wrest nature's boundless treasures from her in their effort to transform nature. In this way, they will be able to make more and greater contributions to the struggle to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced levels of science and technology and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

(*Renmin Ribao* editorial, December 24, 1966.)

# China Reaps Its Biggest Grain Harvest Since Liberation

**C**HINA'S peasants and rural cadres, who are constantly arming their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings and act according to his instructions, have won another tremendous new victory in 1966 in the battle to increase grain production. Both the nation's total output of grain and per-unit yields showed fairly big increases compared with 1965, an excellent harvest year. China reaped its biggest grain harvest of all the 17 years since liberation. This new success, achieved despite rather serious natural calamities, is another living and convincing proof that people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought make not only the strongest fighting force but also the strongest productive force.

An outstanding feature of China's grain production in 1966 is the universal increase in output compared with 1965. This includes the southern areas where rice makes up the main crop and also the northern regions where dry-land crops are chiefly grown. The rate of increase in the north is markedly higher than in the south. In the north, a considerable number of special administrative regions and counties, which for a long time past were unable to maintain self-sufficiency in grain, have, thanks to big increases in grain output over large areas in 1966, become completely or practically self-sufficient in grain; some even have a surplus. This convincingly demonstrates that the dry-land crops which for quite a long period gave low yields can in fact give much higher yields, and that the historical pattern of transporting grain from the south to the north can be changed. This new situation, of great strategic significance in our grain production, indicates what broad prospects exist for increasing grain output in our country. We must advance courageously and with still greater confidence to the bright future.

In 1966 fairly serious natural calamities occurred both in the north and in the south. Many northern districts suffered a serious dry spell during the spring and summer, and in certain places the drought lasting seven or eight months continued into the autumn. In

many southern areas, a cold and rainy spring was followed by a dry spell of about three months in the summer and autumn. Insect pests ravaged a number of areas in both the south and north, and many regions in northeast and north China suffered seriously from army-worms. In addition, some districts were hit by such natural calamities as rainstorms, typhoons, hailstorms and earthquakes. All this created many difficulties for grain production. If we consider the damage done by natural calamities in the 17 years since liberation, damage done in 1966 can be regarded as moderate. Both the areas which suffered seriously from natural calamities and the areas affected were smaller than in any of the three years between 1959 and 1961 when serious natural calamities occurred in China. This shows what role in beating natural calamities was played by the continued capital construction on the nation's farmlands undertaken since the forming of people's communes with their advantages — their large size and high degree of public ownership. But this also proves even more fully the complete correctness of the thesis that the human factor is decisive — a matter of still greater importance. The people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are fearless. Unafraid either of heaven or of earth, they fear neither fatigue nor hardship and dare to struggle and win victory. They relied on this fearless, revolutionary spirit to overcome the many difficulties created by natural calamities and ensure fairly big increases in grain output compared with 1965.

Our great leader Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. 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." It is precisely through the constant study of Chairman Mao's works and the conscious use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their minds and guide their actions that the peasant masses and rural cadres in our country become an invincible force in the struggles to transform nature and develop production.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment,

mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." Acting in accordance with the teachings of our great leader, cadres and the masses everywhere in the 1965-66 winter and spring made a thorough summing up of their past experience in increasing grain production. Through this summing up, they not only grasped the truth that grain production can go on developing, but grasped the fact that constant improvement of the farmland is an important prerequisite for the continuous growth of grain production. As a result of this summing up, many places have further mastered the law of capital construction on farmland and devised many advanced methods of construction. This not only ensured the unprecedented, extensive scale of such capital construction in 1966, but achieved better results in speed, quality and economy of investment than in any previous year. Capital construction on the farmland has been undertaken with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This lays a still firmer material base for the farms to develop grain production even in case of serious natural calamities.

While making big efforts in capital construction on the farmland to change the face of the farms swiftly, the rural areas also followed Chairman Mao's teaching to unfold a mass movement for technical reforms in agriculture. Proceeding from the specific conditions of their localities, they are putting into practice in an all-round way the agricultural Eight-Point Charter put forward by Chairman Mao. Everywhere, in varying degrees, there has been a general improvement compared with 1965 in the application of fertilizers and in field management; at the same time, advanced techniques such as deep ploughing and close planting have won more mass support; the work of plant protection and popularizing good seed strains have made further progress; a new situation has also appeared in agricultural mechanization. Besides, reform of farming systems — extension of double-cropping rice and inter-planting are respectively the major items in the south and north — has been speeded up. All this played an important role in increasing grain production in 1966.

To ensure 1966's increases in grain output, the masses and cadres in the country struggled untiringly against natural calamities. Recurrent and serious natural calamities created quite a lot of difficulties for farming. But, Chairman Mao's teachings — "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage" — pointed out

the road of advance for the masses and cadres and gave them boundless confidence and strength in overcoming difficulties of every kind. In the spring some districts in the north were hit by a serious dry spell, making it difficult to ensure a full stand of seedlings in the land sown to grain crops. The masses and cadres in these places worked hard to get full stands of sturdy seedlings by carrying water to the fields and resowing. Some places resowed five or six times. In the summer, as the drought continued in the north and south, more and more farmland was affected. At that time an anti-drought struggle on a still larger scale was organized in various places. People raised such heroic slogans as "Fight the menace of drought until heaven submits, fight on until complete victory!" and "No matter how serious the natural calamities, they are nothing in face of our firm determination to defeat them!" In addition to making full use of existing water conservancy works, the people made every effort to discover new water sources; they speeded up the building of ditches, dams, wells, sluices and other new water conservancy works, and used all available water sources to beat the drought. The masses and cadres also waged stubborn struggles against insect pests, typhoons, rainstorms, hailstorms and other natural calamities. After a series of heroic struggles, they compelled the natural calamities to bow before them; they won their great victory in defeating the natural calamities and increasing production.

Reviewing the course of last year's struggle, the peasant masses and rural cadres elatedly point out that the year's victory in increasing grain output after overcoming the natural calamities is a victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a victory of the broad masses and cadres who have resolutely acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions. They say: "No matter how serious the natural calamities, they cannot scare people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought!" "One thousand or ten thousand difficulties, they will disappear once you master Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Through their summing up of the year's experience in waging these struggles, the masses and cadres understood better that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all kinds of work and that whether or not one acts according to Mao Tse-tung's thought is fundamental for success in any work. The masses and cadres all over the nation are determined to act according to Comrade Lin Piao's instructions, raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works on a still more extensive scale and in a still more deep-going way, vigorously destroy bourgeois ideology and establish proletarian ideology, and raise our grain production to a still higher stage.

# Welcome to Upsurge of Great Cultural Revolution in Industrial and Mining Enterprises

**N**OW, a new upsurge of the great proletarian cultural revolution is taking place in industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country. The Chinese working class is the leading force and the most active factor in this revolution for which it has particularly great responsibility. It is very good that tens of millions of workers rise up to carry out the great cultural revolution. This trend is inevitable. No force whatever can stop this.

Which way should our industrial and mining enterprises go? Are they to advance along the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao? Or will they slide down the capitalist, revisionist road? This is an extremely important question which involves the success or failure of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the past 17 years, our industrial and mining enterprises have made great achievements under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao and through the hard work of the masses of workers. However, it should be noted that many of our industrial and mining enterprises, to various degrees, are seriously influenced by capitalism, revisionism and even feudalism in political ideology, organizational leadership and in production management. Such influences not only shackle the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and hinder the development of the productive forces, but also breed the seeds of revisionism and are potential hotbeds of capitalist restoration. In some industrial and mining enterprises a handful of people within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road have doggedly opposed Chairman Mao's correct line and done their utmost to engage in revisionist practices in collaboration with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who have sneaked into the ranks of the workers, and with bourgeois elements who have not reformed and degenerated elements. They have been vainly attempting to lead the socialist enterprises on to the capitalist road. If we are not resolute in overthrowing those within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, if we do not thoroughly wipe out the evil influences of the bourgeois reactionary line and uproot revisionism, our country's socialist economic base will inevitably be undermined, the consolidation of our socialist system of ownership and proletarian political power will be affected and our country will face the danger of changing colour.

Therefore, the undertaking of the great proletarian cultural revolution in industrial and mining enterprises must not be regarded as a trifle and unimportant. On the contrary, it must be carried out and carried out vigorously.

Chairman Mao has always taught us: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Chairman Mao's policy of taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production means to put revolution in the first place and let revolution take command over production and push production forward. Our methods of developing production are entirely different from those of imperialism and modern revisionism. Firstly, we do not rely on coercion and, secondly, we do not rely on material incentives. We rely on placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, on political and ideological work and revolutionizing the thinking of the people. Once the people's political and ideological outlook is changed, spiritual force will turn into a tremendous material force.

Who best understands the significance of taking firm hold of the revolution and promoting production? First of all, it is the masses of workers who directly take part in revolution and the actual practice of production. Some worker comrades are most indignant and anxious when they see that the lid on the class struggle in their factories has not yet been lifted and that workers engaging in the cultural revolution are being suppressed. They are also most grieved to see that revolution cannot be made and that production is being affected. They have a high sense of political responsibility towards their great socialist motherland. At present, they are resolutely carrying out the instructions of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao by taking an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, while sticking to their posts in production and construction. They are persisting in the eight-hour workday, working hard to fulfil and overfulfil their production plans and striving for high quality in products. By so doing, they are sure to be victorious both in the cultural revolution and in production.

In order that the great proletarian cultural revolution can be carried out in the industrial and mining enterprises, serious struggles are necessary. The handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and the very few persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reac-

tionary line are also talking a lot about taking hold of production, but they are really using this as a pretext to suppress the revolution. Their talk about taking hold of production is a fake. What they actually intend to do is to suppress the revolution. It is not a fall-off in production that worries these people, what they are really afraid of is that the masses will overthrow them in the revolution. Some of the workers have said: "They are afraid of the masses, afraid of revolution, afraid of being dismissed from office — the only thing they are not afraid of is to fail in fulfilling the production plan." This criticism really hits the nail on the head.

When the revolutionary masses struggle resolutely against them, this handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and those very few persons who stubbornly persist in the bourgeois reactionary line try in every way to put up a frantic resistance. They even regard themselves as the "incarnation of the Party" and brand those who oppose them as being "anti-Party" and threaten them with a settling of accounts later on. They even use "Party or Youth League membership" and material incentives as a bait to deceive and hoodwink some people to act as their protectors. They even manipulate things from behind the scenes, incite workers to struggle against each other, to struggle against students, to create incidents, to agitate for the use of force in struggle, to disrupt production and to undermine the cultural revolution. We, the working class, must maintain a high level of vigilance and smash their intrigues and schemes.

The Party's Central Committee has laid it down that in the great proletarian cultural revolution, no leading personnel in industrial and mining enterprises can take revenge because of the masses' criticisms and exposure of facts. Nor, because of such criticisms or exposure, are they allowed to withhold or cut workers' pay, sack workers, or discharge contract and casual workers. The verdicts on those of the revolutionary masses who have been branded as "counter-revolutionaries" during the great cultural revolution must be reversed without exception. They must not be transferred from their original posts and no threat to or persecution of their families is permitted. The revolutionary workers who have been victimized and were forced to leave their factories must be allowed to return and take part in production and the cultural revolution. They should be paid as usual for the time they were forced to leave their factories. We must firmly carry out the Party Central Committee's stipulations and guarantee that the great cultural revolution in industrial and mining enterprises proceeds normally and healthily.

The working class should firmly observe the decision of the Party's Central Committee concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution, and let the masses elect cultural revolutionary groups, committees or congresses that can represent them. Members to these organizations must not be appointed from above nor

is behind-the-scenes manipulation allowed. A system of general elections must be instituted in accordance with the principles of the Paris Commune. Full deliberations and repeated discussions must be carried out by the masses and the election conducted in a serious way. The members can be replaced through election or recalled by the masses at any time.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of workers have the right to set up every kind of revolutionary organization. All workers' organizations should maintain the working-class characteristics of industriousness and thrift and should not set up bureaucratic apparatus or acquire a mass of equipment which divorce them from the masses. In general, the working staff of these workers' organizations should not leave production.

The masses of workers and their organizations, on the basis of the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and with agreement on the main revolutionary orientation as a prerequisite, must strengthen unity and they must not allow evil people to use them or to create a situation of confrontation. They must adhere to carrying out the struggle by reasoning and not by force or coercion, and they must not hit people. As to those questions on which there are different views and opinions, consideration should first be given to the interests of the revolution and the overall situation and they should be solved through consultation by the method of setting out facts and reasoning and democratic discussion. On questions of principle a common stand must be achieved but on minor questions differences may be reserved.

We must be staunch proletarian revolutionaries, firmly carry out the Party's class line and policies, consistently consolidate and broaden the ranks of the revolutionary Left. We must unite the great majority and organize a mighty army of the proletarian cultural revolution so as to isolate the enemy to the greatest possible extent.

The integration of revolutionary intellectuals with the masses of workers and peasants is an important guarantee that the great proletarian cultural revolution will be victorious. We of the working class should welcome revolutionary students to the factories to exchange revolutionary experience, while the revolutionary students should also welcome local workers to come to their schools to establish contact, so that they can learn from each other, help and support each other for mutual advancement.

Worker comrades throughout the country, so long as we are good at creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in struggle and mastering the invincible ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought, though there might be difficulties and twists and turns on our way of advance, we can certainly brave the winds and storms, march from victory to victory and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, December 26.)*

# The Invincible Weapon That Guarantees Victory in People's Revolutionary Wars

— In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War"

by TUNG MING

**T**HIRTY years ago, in December 1936, Chairman Mao published his brilliant and great work *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War*. This great work and his other military writings were not only the programme for action and victory in the Chinese people's revolutionary war but are also the invincible weapon that guarantees the revolutionary people of the world victory in their revolutionary wars.

Confronted with the excellent situation at home and abroad, it is of especially great significance for us to re-study this great work.

In his recent message of greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The revolutionary upheaval in Asia, Africa and Latin America is sure to deal the whole of the old world a decisive and crushing blow. The great victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are convincing proof of this. The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening. The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off." This is the most clear-sighted and most penetrating analysis Chairman Mao has made of the present international situation. It is a tremendous inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world and has greatly strengthened their confidence in victory.

Asia, Africa and Latin America are the main regions of revolutionary storms in the world today and have been the focus of world contradictions since World War II. The aggression and oppression perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in these regions have aroused strong opposition from the broad masses; armed struggles are developing vigorously. All this creates a magnificent picture and presents an inspiring sight: the "countryside of the world," which is Asia, Africa and Latin America, is encircling the "city of the world," which is North America and Western Europe; the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are opposing armed counter-revolution with armed revolution.

The putting into practice of both the revolution of the Chinese people and that of the people of the world shows that the people's liberation can be won only by relying on the gun. The only correct road to

the complete liberation of the oppressed nations and people is for them to take up guns and wage revolutionary wars on a big scale. Without revolutionary armed forces, there can be no place for the people, and national and class liberation as well as victory for the revolution would be out of the question.

In order to bring success to a revolutionary war, it is imperative to be guided by correct military thinking. From their own struggles, the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere in the world have come to see more and more clearly that bourgeois military thinking can in no way guide a revolutionary war to win victory. This is because such military thinking is reactionary, decadent and built on the ideological basis of idealism and the theory that "weapons decide everything." Only by relying on proletarian military thinking can revolutionary wars be led to victory. The military thinking established by Chairman Mao in *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War* and his other military writings is the guide to victory in revolutionary wars. There are thousands upon thousands of armed revolutionary fighters in the world who set great store by Chairman Mao's military writings, study them, apply Chairman Mao's military thinking and take it as the invincible weapon to ensure victory in their armed struggles.

Mao Tse-tung's military thinking is a universal truth that can be applied everywhere; this is why it is the invincible weapon that guarantees victory in revolutionary wars. The Chinese revolution is part of the proletarian world revolution, and a great component part at that. The revolutionary war of the Chinese people was a great revolutionary war waged in a big country embracing a quarter of the world's population over a prolonged period of more than two decades; its experience is extremely rich. Chairman Mao has made a Marxist, scientific analysis of the rich experience of the Chinese revolutionary war and epitomized this experience at a high level, making it reflect the objective law of people's revolutionary wars in various countries in our time, which, as a matter of course, is of universal significance to the people's revolutionary wars being waged or to be waged.

The military thinking expounded by Chairman Mao in this and other writings has been tested not only in China's revolutionary war but in people's revolutionary wars in many other countries; this is why Mao Tse-tung's military thinking is the invincible weapon that

guarantees victory in revolutionary wars. History has time and again proved that a people's revolutionary war, if and when it conforms to Mao Tse-tung's military thinking, develops successfully and wins final victory; it meets setbacks and even ends in failure when it does not.

At present, more than 20 countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America are successfully carrying out revolutionary wars against imperialism and its lackeys. These revolutionary wars have many fundamental points in common with China's revolutionary war. There, owing to the protracted aggression and oppression by imperialism and its flunkies, the political and economic development is uneven; counter-revolutionary armed forces can only control the cities and main lines of communication, while the vast expanse of the countryside provides wide areas for revolutionary armed forces to manoeuvre freely. There, the counter-revolutionary armed forces, though temporarily superior in numbers and equipment, setting themselves against the people, cannot get the support of the masses; on the other hand, the revolutionary armed forces, although temporarily inferior in numbers and equipment, enjoy the support of the masses, especially the aid of the peasant masses. There, the revolutionary armed forces likewise start from scratch, grow from small and weak beginnings to big and strong forces, and will finally defeat the enemy. Therefore, the strategy and tactics created by Chairman Mao for people's war are of extremely great significance particularly for the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The vast number of revolutionaries in the world are now eagerly studying Chairman Mao's military writings. They hold that the revolutionary road of encircling cities from the countryside and finally capturing them is the only correct one. They say: "We must learn from the Chinese experience." "Take up arms, go to the mountains and set up our own Chingkang Mountains [the first revolutionary base in China created by Chairman Mao]." They hold that Chairman Mao's thought on strategy and tactics for people's war "is not only applicable to China but is also fully applicable to [their] conditions." They regard the military thinking of Mao Tse-tung as "the greatest, the most outstanding and the most precious asset" in guiding revolutionary war, "the most powerful weapon for opposing oppression and oppressors" and "the most correct truth for the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations to win liberation."

Of course, each of the revolutionary wars of the people of different countries has its specific conditions. In practice, they will work out lines and methods for operations in accordance with their own conditions. In this respect, the great Vietnamese people have, in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, accumulated a lot of good experience.

True mastery of Mao Tse-tung's military thinking and its application in war calls for the close combina-

tion of theory with practice. It is necessary to study Chairman Mao's works seriously and, at the same time, to take up arms courageously and plunge into the torrent of people's war. Chairman Mao says: "Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare. . . . A revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning." Only by learning in the course of war can one truly acquaint himself with and master Mao Tse-tung's military thinking, can he come to understand it, remember it and apply it, and can he, as Chairman Mao has put it, swim in the ocean of war without floundering and successfully reach the opposite shore.

The great supreme commander Chairman Mao is the shining example of learning warfare through warfare. All people going about fighting a revolutionary war should, like Chairman Mao, learn warfare through warfare. As Comrade Lin Piao has said: "All revolutionary people will learn to wage people's war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They will take up arms, learn to fight battles and become skilled in waging people's war, though they have not done so before."

The Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of our Party pointed out: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory." Mao Tse-tung's thought, going ever more deeply into the hearts of the people of the whole world, has become the powerful ideological weapon for the revolutionary people of the world to fight for liberation, their guide in waging revolutionary wars.

The modern revisionists with the leadership of the C.P.S.U. as their centre, in an attempt to make their dream of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination come true, to demoralize the revolutionary people of the world and stamp out the raging flames of the revolutionary wars of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are beating their broken anti-China drums and gongs with all their might and blatantly opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought, vainly hoping to keep it from spreading throughout the world. But they are just like a few flies dashing themselves against the wall and their intrigues and plots will eventually go completely bankrupt.

The struggle of the revolutionary people of the world is arduous and there are twists and turns along the road, but the future is bright. Chairman Mao has said: "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."

# Chairman Mao's Line for Literature and Art Is the Line for Revolutionary Literature And Art Throughout the World

CHINA'S revolutionary writers and artists have in recent years been waging a struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. Guided by the light of Chairman Mao's line on literature and art, they have produced outstanding works in this revolution in literature and art. Warmly praising and admiring these achievements, friends of China from the five continents say that through the reformed Peking operas, ballets, symphonic music and sculpture they have come to understand the heroism of the revolutionary people of New China and the mental outlook of proletarian heroes. They hail these achievements as victories for Chairman Mao's line of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and regard the fruits of these reforms as of tremendous world significance.

## **The brilliant successes of China's revolution in literature and art achieved under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line set an example for the world**

"Truly proletarian art, truly Marxist-Leninist art, art truly imbued with Mao Tse-tung's thought" is the way the ballet *Red Detachment of Women* is described by Ibrahim Tukaj, well-known singer of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Albanian People's Army who saw the ballet during his last year's visit and tour of China with the ensemble.

A Ceylonese expert working in China praised the ballet as being successful in both content and form. "This is a result of implementing Chairman Mao's policy for the development of a revolutionary, national and popular art and of art serving politics," he said.

Chojuro Kawarazaki, head of the Japanese "Zenshinza" Kabuki Troupe, said the staging of the new Peking opera *Red Lantern* was excellent. "It speaks for the development of China's great cultural revolution," he said. "It is a fresh revolutionary flower that has blossomed in the great cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao."

Many revolutionary comrades and friends from foreign countries who highly assess the achievements of China's revolution in literature and art have noted that these brilliant successes were achieved under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

This line, they say, is the line for revolutionary literature and art throughout the world. The trail being blazed by China's revolutionary literary and art workers, they added, is the path revolutionary writers and artists all over the world will follow.

Masao Shimizu, head of the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group which visited China, told the artists who presented the revolutionary ballet *Red Detachment of Women*: "You have created this in line with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. *Red Detachment of Women* is produced in conformity with the spirit of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*. A ballet should be evaluated not just on the strength of its artistry as dancing but also of its ideological content. China's ballet has attained a high ideological level and set an example in the development of a national art.

"In future it will be imperative to come to China to study the ballet. When we get back to Japan, we too shall go deep among the masses while studying the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Baosa, deputy leader of the dance group of the Neo Lao Haksat's art troupe, when given an account of how the ballet was revolutionized, said that, like the Chinese people, the Laotian people should also rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought in developing art and make it serve the peasants, soldiers and cadres.

A member of a British group paying a friendship visit to China held that Peking opera with contemporary themes was of great significance to the world cultural revolution, and would be a contribution to world culture. China would set an example for the world, particularly for those countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other countries influenced by British and U.S. imperialist culture. This was also true for countries like Greece, whose national culture had been violated, he added.

Haruko Sugimura, celebrated Japanese modern drama actress, said that Japanese dramatists were closely following the development of Peking opera on contemporary themes. "Chinese artists, who are in the vanguard, have an important task to fulfil," she said. "They should not only do good work in improving China's dramatic art but at the same time be an example for Japan's dramatic circles. People are turning their eyes to their friends in China's dramatic circles."

**The workers, peasants and soldiers appreciate the integration of revolutionary content with perfect artistic form which reflects their thoughts and feelings**

Friends from foreign countries, besides giving a high political appraisal to the achievements of China's literary and art revolution, also praise the outstanding artistry of such model works as the Peking operas *Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, and *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, the ballets *Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl*, the symphonic music *Shachiapang*, the group of clay sculptures forming the *Rent Collection Courtyard* and others.

In their opinion, through these works, China's revolutionary workers in literature and art have perfectly integrated revolutionary content with the finest artistic form; they have reflected the thoughts and feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers in works which the workers, peasants and soldiers like and which are powerful instruments to educate and inspire the people.

A Vietnamese comrade was full of praise for Peking opera on contemporary themes. He said: "This is the victory of Mao Tse-tung's policy on literature and art. There is a great improvement in the singing of modern Peking opera and the dialogue is now easy to understand. By watching the expressions of the actors, the audience can follow the content easily."

Seimin Miyazaki, Director General of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said: "Honestly, I was doubtful about the possibility of success in reforming Peking opera. My anxiety was put to rest when I saw them performed. The reform was correct and done well. You have not only preserved the characteristics of Peking opera but developed them."

Two writers from the Congo (Brazzaville), Lounda and Aba, said: "Several years ago we saw Peking opera in Paris. Frankly speaking, we didn't like them because we wanted to acquaint ourselves with life in New China through the media of Chinese works of art. But those Peking operas presented the life of the past which we could not accept. So we revolutionaries didn't like them. The French bourgeoisie enjoyed them. This time when we saw Peking opera reflecting present-day life and struggles, we Africans could follow without interpreters the content and tell friend from foe among the characters on the stage."

A Japanese commentator, after seeing *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, said: "Very fine. I heard some time ago that China was trying tentatively to produce Peking operas with new themes to depict present-day life. Now I've seen this and have learnt a lot. You have given new life to the old theatrical conventions. The scenes of mountain climbing and skiing have preserved and developed beautiful somersault actions which are characteristic of Peking opera. This is very successful. The action of swinging rifles has no trace of the swinging of ancient swords. The strongly stressed acting of the 'painted characters' goes nicely

with contemporary costumes and gives no impression of disharmony at all. In a word, everything is beyond expectations."

Claude Giraud, head of the classical ballet group of France, said in praise of the ballet *Red Detachment of Women*: "Chinese dancers have successfully integrated the actions of the traditional Peking opera with Western ballet. This was a remarkable creation."

An Italian expert who is working in China said: "Ballet in Italy has become decadent and China's ballet is developing in a new direction. Such a good ballet should be performed in Europe, in Italy. It would certainly create a sensation anywhere in Europe and win greater fame than any other art delegation."

An Argentine friend, Valotta, said: "*The White-Haired Girl* is a superbly performed revolutionary ballet. The setting is so fine that is beyond imagination. The ballet has profound social significance." "In contrast, the Soviet *Swan Lake* is a symbol of political and artistic stagnation in the Soviet Union."

That great product of China's revolution in sculpture, *Rent Collection Courtyard*, too, has been widely acclaimed by friends from other countries.

**Let new characters of the socialist era take the stage to inspire and educate the revolutionary people of all countries**

On seeing the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers appear on the stage, foreign friends have drawn immense inspiration and lessons from the great achievements gained in China's revolution in literature and art under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the policies of emphasizing the contemporary as against the ancient, and of making the ancient serve the present and foreign things serve China.

A playwright from Guatemala said: "There is no reason to obstruct the reform of the theatre and opera. Feudal and capitalist contents must be replaced by socialist content so that the new characters of the socialist era may take the stage."

Masao Shimizu, head of the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group, whom we have quoted earlier, held that ballet must reflect contemporary life. He stated that his group would serve the Japanese people by means of extensive artistic activities and strive for the revolutionization and popularization of ballet and give it a Japanese national character. Next time they visit China, he promised to stage ballet reflecting the fearless struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries.

Dave Danielson, member of the delegation of the Canadian-Chinese Friendship Association, stated: "It is impossible for us to see such plays in capitalist countries, because the plays in the West are capitalist in nature, and so is the case in the Soviet Union."

After seeing the full-length revolutionary ballet *The White-Haired Girl*, Pham Ngoc Thuan, head of the

Vietnamese cultural delegation which visited China early last year, said: "This ballet provides an education in class struggle, in hatred for the enemy and in raising one's ideological level. . . . This very successful ballet represents a victory for China's great cultural revolution. Our people regard China's victories as our own. We have the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao and the Chinese people as our support, and our victories belong to the Chinese people too." After the performance, Pham Ngoc Thuan presented the leader and leading artists of the Chinese ballet group with three rings made out of wreckage of the 1,000th enemy plane shot down by the Vietnamese people.

Jannong Intarwong, deputy head of the art troupe of the Neo Lao Haksat, pointed out that the White-Haired Girl was a victim of class exploitation and oppression, and that since the exploiters and the exploited could never coexist, Hsi Erh [the White-Haired Girl] had to go into the barren mountains and had no alternative but take up arms to fight against them.

A delegate from Swaziland, who attended the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting held in Peking last summer, said: "This ballet acquainted me with the exploitation and oppression suffered by the Chinese people in the past. Now the Chinese people have stood

up. However, similar things are still happening in Swaziland. This ballet has given me strength to fight for liberation. It can truly be said that the ballet has given me a weapon."

Many members of the Vietnam Song and Dance Ensemble were visibly moved when they visited the sculpture exhibition of the *Rent Collection Courtyard*. Many of them shed tears throughout the visit as they saw the exhibition and listened to the explanations. Cu Huy Can, head of the ensemble, said: "Though the exhibits are made of clay, they look like flesh and blood. It has a great educational value." Dance director Tran Minh said: "The exhibition provides excellent historical material for educating the younger generation so that they will never forget class hatred and will firmly and completely foster the revolutionary spirit. These sculptures are of profound educational significance for us. That is why so many of us were moved to tears." Soloist Bieh Hong (from south Vietnam) said: "These sculptures remind me of the oppression and exploitation by landlords and the imperialist outrages that the people in south Vietnam are suffering. I am most grateful for having had this chance to learn this lesson." She declared that after returning home she would work even harder for the early liberation of her native land.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

## Chairman Mao's "Three Constantly Read Articles" Are of Boundless Significance

— Article in *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

THE latest issue of *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), calls on the Australian Communists and progressives to study seriously three articles by Comrade Mao Tse-tung — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — as well as the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, according to a Melbourne report.

The message of the "three constantly read articles" "is boundless," the article emphasized. "They show how the remoulding of those who aspire to be Marxist-Leninists and Communists in the real sense can only be achieved in the practice of serving the people and casting aside all selfish individualism."

It described the *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* as "the mighty little red book" and stressed that "the thought of Mao Tse-tung which these quotations crystallize, is Marxism-Leninism in the present era of the final collapse of imperialism."

The article declared that "in every line of Mao Tse-tung's works there is infinite wisdom; there is firm principle and resolute struggle. There is boundless confidence in the people, and the road to people's victory against the imperialist exploiters is clearly defined.

"Imperialism and revisionism in the present era cannot be fought successfully without the thorough study of the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

It said, "Today the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Lenin of our day, is becoming the property of the people on a world scale through struggle. They are acting on it and are inflicting heavy defeats on world imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and modern revisionism, the centre of which is the leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The world's people, acting on the thought of Mao Tse-tung, will be victorious in carrying through to the end the world revolution against imperialism, it concluded.

# Chairman Mao Is the Acknowledged Leader Of the World Proletariat

— Article in *Nuova Unità*, organ of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

**C**HAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG is the acknowledged leader of the world proletariat, says an article published in No. 14 of the journal *Nuova Unità*, organ of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), according to a Rome report. The article calls on the members of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and all working people to study Mao Tse-tung's thought still more and still better.

Entitled "A Contribution to Peace," the article hails China's recent successful guided missile nuclear weapon test. It says: "The great achievement of the Chinese people — the explosion of a nuclear missile — has elated millions of the Italian working people.

"This great achievement of the Chinese people is a historic success of socialism, a sweeping advance towards the freedom of the peoples, a new failure on the part of U.S. imperialism, and a reply to the collusion by the imperialists and the revisionists.

"The Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party and guided by Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought, once again have showed how weak the imperialist forces are."

The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the article continues, encourages its members and all working people to study still more and still better the thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung — the acknowledged leader of the world proletariat.

It says, "This great victory won by the Chinese people has set for us an example of the correct style of work and study. The cultural revolution of the Chinese people has impressed us with the importance of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggles for the defeat of all ghosts and monsters and for the advance towards socialism."

## C.P.C. Makes Great Contribution to the Theory of Marxism-Leninism

— The Chilean Marxist Revolutionary Vanguard Party Greet the Eleventh Plenary  
Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

**T**HE Communique and decisions of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China are "a great contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism and to the thorough liquidation of bourgeois ideology," says a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chilean Marxist Revolutionary Vanguard Party.

The full text of the message was printed in the 20th issue of *Vanguardia*, organ of the Chilean Marxist Revolutionary Vanguard Party. The message, signed by Benjamin Cares, General Secretary of the Party, says: "We want to express our warm support for the decisions which represent the interests of the Chinese people and of all progressive mankind. You have outlined the norms which the People's Republic of China should follow in a new big leap forward aimed at founding a new communist society. This is a great contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism and to the thorough liquidation of bourgeois ideology."

The message says: by reaffirming the full support of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party for Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought, you have strengthened still further the life-and-death struggle of the labouring people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism, and have also strengthened your support for the peoples and organizations which are fighting for their economic, political and social liberation in defiance of the menaces, manoeuvres and blackmail of the imperialists and their lackeys. You have brought proletarian internationalism to its highest expression. The message continues: while pushing forward the cultural revolution — the life-and-death struggle to liquidate for ever bourgeois ideology, you will meet with the most virulent attack from the imperialists and their lackeys. However, the love and solidarity of all the Marxist-Leninists and all the revolutionary peoples of the world for you will also be strengthened.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## JOHNSON'S BIG SWINDLE

### From Bombs to "Peace Talks"

After the repeated bombing of Hanoi by the American air pirates, the Johnson Administration has once again enlisted the services of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant to give its "peace talks" a boost.

On December 19, right after Johnson had had joint consultations with U.S. "ambassador" in Saigon Lodge, who was back in the United States "on leave," and U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Goldberg, the latter delivered a letter to U Thant asking him to "take whatever steps" he "consider necessary to bring about the necessary discussions which could lead to such a ceasefire (as appealed for by the Pope)." Goldberg also trotted out the notorious "14-point plan" for a "peaceful settlement" in Vietnam, which the United States proposed a year ago, and called for a conference to "discuss the cessation of hostilities." U Thant promptly promised to give "serious study" to the U.S. request and then had a meeting with Soviet chief delegate to the U.N. Fedorenko.

Moscow has recently received several VIP's from the West while sending high Soviet officials abroad to co-ordinate moves with Johnson's new "peace talks" hoax. With the so-called "Christmas truce," the Pope, the U.N. Secretary-General and "peace talks" brokers of all descriptions have appeared on the scene. They pass themselves off as "peace makers," but in fact what they peddle are American goods, shoddy wares aimed at "forcing peace talks through bombing."

The U.S. imperialists thought that to make the whole thing a success they had only to bomb Hanoi and then get some accomplices and lackeys to advise the Vietnamese people to accept "peace talks." But the heroic Vietnamese people long ago rebuffed this blackmail. As President Ho Chi Minh has said, "Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not

be intimidated. . . . When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions."

**Chairman Mao has said, "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces. . . ."** Every time this trick of "forcing talks through bombing" has been played by the U.S. imperialists, it has been followed by a further escalation of their aggressive war in Vietnam. **However, each time they produce this trick, they are only demonstrating how increasingly hopeless their position is becoming.**

## U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Provocation Against Korean People

As it did in past years, the United Nations General Assembly manipulated by the United States has once again adopted a resolution which supports the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops.

The United Nations is an instrument of U.S. imperialist aggression in Korea. It is also a belligerent in the U.S. war of aggression there. More than 50,000 U.S. and satellite troops are still holding on in south Korea under the U.N. flag. Hence it has no right whatsoever to discuss the Korean question and all its relevant resolutions are illegal. Yet the United States set its voting machine in motion and forced through this resolution on December 19 calling for "genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly." Alleging that the U.S. aggressor troops are in Korea "solely to preserve peace and security," it claims that they will withdraw only when "requested" to do so by the south Korean puppet regime or when "conditions for a lasting settlement" of the Korean question as stipulated by the U.N. have been fulfilled. The resolution also asks the "U.N.

Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which is a U.S. instrument for interfering in Korea's internal affairs, to "intensify its efforts."

In cooking up this U.N. resolution, U.S. imperialism obviously wants to legalize its occupation of south Korea so that it can send more south Korean puppet troops as cannon-fodder to south Vietnam.

The Soviet revisionists are playing a most unsavoury role on the Korean question. At the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet representative declared that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign intervention, but at the same time he preached that the United Nations had "great responsibility" in solving the Korean question and asked the U.N. to play a "positive role" in its settlement. He dared not expose or condemn the U.S. crime of aggression in Korea, nor did he dare to touch on the basic fact that the United Nations is a tool of U.S. aggression in Korea. All this shows that the Soviet revisionists' "support" for the Korean people is fake while their attempt to bring the Korean question into the orbit of Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination is real.

## SOVIET REVISIONISTS

### Attempt to Split Afro-Asian Writers' Movement

In a statement issued on December 17, the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau roundly denounced the Soviet revisionists for holding in November in Cairo the so-called preparatory meeting of the bogus "third Afro-Asian writers' conference" in a further attempt to split the Afro-Asian writers' movement.

In June last year, raising high the militant banner of solidarity against imperialism and colonialism, writers from 53 countries and regions successfully held the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting in Peking. The Soviet revisionists, however, stage-managed a divisive meeting in Cairo on June 19-20 with a view to obstructing and undermining the Peking emergency meeting. To offset the failure of the Cairo meeting, another

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## President Ho Chi Minh's Letter to the American People

In a letter to the American people on December 23, D.R.V. President Ho Chi Minh supported their just struggle against the Johnson Administration's aggression in Vietnam and for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Vietnam.

President Ho Chi Minh pointed out that the U.S. Government had committed more than 400,000 U.S. and satellite troops, thousands of aeroplanes and hundreds of warships to aggression in Vietnam, massacring Vietnamese people day and night and destroying villages and towns. It had committed crimes of the utmost barbarity.

As a result of the criminal war unleashed by the U.S. Government, he continued, hundreds of thousands of young Americans had been pressed into military service and sent to the

battlefield in Vietnam to die an unworthy death far away from their homeland. The U.S. Government had been talking garrulously about "peace talks" in order to hoodwink the American people and the world public, but in fact it had been escalating the war steadily.

President Ho Chi Minh stressed that the U.S. Government was trying to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees by brute force, but they would not bow down under any circumstances. "We cherish peace, but it must be real peace on the basis of independence and freedom," he declared. "In their struggle for independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people will never be deterred by hardships or sacrifices, and they will steadfastly carry the war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors through to ultimate victory.

U.S. consulate, shouting slogans demanding that the United States put an end to its aggressive war in Vietnam and that the Yanks get out of Yugoslavia. They were joined by several thousand citizens of the city.

The Tito clique, which has been serving the U.S. imperialists in their war against Vietnam, took fright. It threw three rings of armed police around the U.S. consulate. As the indignant demonstrators began to storm the building, the police hurled tear gas bombs and trained water hoses on them and beat them with clubs. Placards with slogans denouncing U.S. aggression against Vietnam were forcibly taken away by the police and the demonstrators were prevented from burning a paper effigy of Johnson.

In defiance of police brutality, the demonstrators threw stones, eggs and fruit at the windows of the U.S. consulate and finally succeeded in breaking into the building. Sixteen large display windows of the U.S.I.S. and its reading room are reported to have been smashed.

The Yugoslav press reported that "a number of persons were injured and arrested" in the course of clashes between the police and the demonstrators.

The Tito clique was afraid that its U.S. masters would take offence at this anti-U.S. demonstration. On the following day, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Nikezic servilely apologized to the U.S. ambassador and promised to make good the losses sustained.

On December 23, students of Belgrade University held a meeting in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle. They then marched to a nearby U.S. library but were stopped by the police with tear gas bombs and water jets. A number of students were injured. Demonstrators who marched on the U.S. Embassy were also dispersed by the police.

The Yugoslavs are holding demonstrations against U.S. imperialism because of their growing anger against its aggression in Vietnam and dissatisfaction with the Tito clique acting as its running dog. The brutal repressions by the Tito clique can only add fuel to the flames of their struggle.

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nasty divisive meeting of writers was held in Baku in the U.S.S.R. from August 30 to September 1. The recent Cairo preparatory meeting was brought about through the efforts of the Soviet revisionists on the basis of the illegal resolutions passed at the divisive meetings in Cairo and Baku. However, like those two meetings, the latest one had a poor attendance, in this case, by only 13 countries and regions in all, counting in those so-called delegates who were deceived, and it lasted only two days instead of the four scheduled.

The Cairo divisive meeting openly "called upon" all writers in Africa, Asia and the world over "to sink all their differences" without distinguishing between enemies and friends. This shows that the meeting staged by the Soviet revisionists has officially adopted the Soviet leading clique's line of capitulation as its general programme. The "draft charter of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association" passed at the meeting contains the pointed provision that it will admit "non-Afro-Asian countries" as "guest members," thus throwing the door wide open for the United States to meddle in the Afro-Asian writers' movement. The memorandum on the budget sub-committee includes the stipulation that

the bogus "third Afro-Asian writers' conference" and the so-called "Afro-Asian writers' association" will dispatch a letter to UNESCO asking for funds and financial contributions. This has further exposed the ignominious plot of the Soviet revisionists to bring the Afro-Asian writers' movement into the orbit of U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination, and that the bogus "third conference" and the so-called "Afro-Asian writers' association" are nothing but cultural bargaining centres run jointly by the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

### THE TITO CLIQUE

#### Suppressing Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

Showing its true nature as a retainer of U.S. imperialism, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia recently suppressed two student demonstrations against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

On December 20, 15,000 middle school and college teachers and students (including many from Asia, Africa and Latin America) held a demonstration in Zagreb against U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Following the rally, they marched towards the

## Theatre Troupe Popularizes Mao Tse-tung's Thought in the Highlands

The honoured titles of "propaganda team of the old Eighth Route Army" type and "red cavalry detachment of literature and art" have been earned by an amateur troupe composed of soldiers of an army unit of the Tibet command. Operating high up in the snow-capped Himalayas and along the banks of the turbulent Tsangpo River, this troupe has for many years past diligently used its proletarian revolutionary literature and art to popularize Mao Tse-tung's thought among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Despite lack of equipment and "specialist" guidance, the 12-man troupe's resolute efforts to serve the worker, peasant and soldier masses have been an outstanding success thanks to their spirit in holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. For some six years past, using a mountain gully or a stretch of grassland as its "theatre," among the snowy peaks or at remote sentry posts, it has given excellent performances and sung militant songs to audiences ranging from a hundred to just two or three persons. Most of its items, impromptu and short, portray outstanding people and events. Veteran cadres and fighters say about these items: "They remind us of those bygone days of struggle." "They sing our thoughts. When we hear them, we get new strength."

### Following Chairman Mao's Instructions to Serve the Soldiers

It has been no easy matter for them to follow this mass line in literature and art. These past six years, they have often heard satirical comments from various "specialists" and "authorities." But they have kept unswervingly to their chosen course. They have studied Chairman Mao's writings, followed his teachings, acted according to his instructions, and persisted in the line of

servicing the workers, peasants and soldiers.

They started off in 1960 as a small orchestra aiming to train activists for recreational activities as well as cadres doing cultural work for the army. At that time their main effort was to learn to play various kinds of musical instruments while learning about literature and art. Senior commanders of the army unit encouraged and exhorted the little band's members to hold to Chairman Mao's line in literature and art and resolutely take the road of servicing the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao has said: "Revolutionary culture is a powerful revolutionary weapon for the broad masses of the people. It . . . is an important, indeed essential, fighting front in the general revolutionary front during the revolution." Chairman Mao's teaching enhanced the consciousness of the orchestra's members; it made them see how important it was to go right into the company units to serve the fighters. They put aside their Western-style musical instruments and used the national instruments of the people. They composed and performed songs with action, rhymed ballads and poems on such themes as the soldiers' warm love for the Party and Chairman Mao, the close ties that exist between soldiers and civilians, and episodes of our frontier guards' fighting back in self-defence on the Sino-Indian border. These items were warmly received by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. As they gained experience, they came to understand clearly that their work could enjoy popularity in the army units only when they resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's line in literature and art and wholeheartedly served the workers, peasants and soldiers. Since then, every member of the orchestra has learnt to compose, act, sing and play various

musical instruments. They have rejected the cultivation of mere artistic virtuosity, and especially exclusive specialization as instrumentalists, which does not answer the needs of the masses.

Recognizing its achievements, senior commanders of the army unit suggested that the orchestra be turned into a soldier's amateur performance troupe.

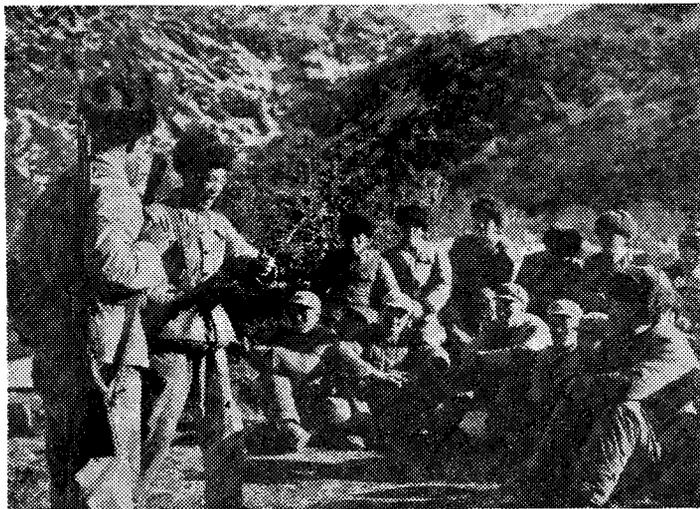
### Actor-Soldiers

The army unit's Party committee prescribed that the troupe should each year give 80 performances to army units and, for their ideological remoulding, live four months among the troops to take an active part in production and military training and enjoy no special privileges in regard to daily life.

Once they were sent out to perform for an army unit which was busy building barracks. Here the men were all living in tents and quarters were cramped. The unexpected arrival of the troupe created problems. So the troupe suggested: "We are just ordinary soldiers. We don't want any special treatment. We 12 can divide up to live with different squads in a company. That will make for closer comradeship. Won't that be all right?" The suggestion was accepted. The soldiers liked these "artistic" friends who didn't put on airs. They lived together in the most friendly fashion.

A curtain, some tables and benches made a simple theatre. They put on some impromptu items portraying outstanding people and events in the unit and others that link up closely with war preparedness. And these caused mounting interest among the P.L.A. men who declared: "We like your militant style! You asked for nothing from the army, yet you have brought us excellent shows. We could see and enjoy them a hundred times over!"

Chairman Mao has said: "Wherever our comrades go, they must build good relations with the masses, be concerned for them and help them overcome their difficulties." Wherever they went, the troupe divided up its members among various com-



Two members of the amateur troupe performing *The Sentry*, a ballad, to a mountain garrison

people, no matter where or when and giving as many shows as needed.

#### Using Literature and Art to Praise Good People and Things

Chairman Mao says: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." Loyal always to Chairman Mao's teachings, the troupe stages items on outstanding people and events among the army troops, so as to eradicate bourgeois ideas and foster proletarian ones, and heighten the morale of the people's fighters.

One winter evening last year, the troupe was suddenly ordered to perform for a certain outlying unit on duty. When they got there, they found the fighters carrying ammunition up a mountainside. Disregarding the fact that they had had no supper, they went immediately into action and set up a propaganda station half way up the mountainside. They composed and sang impromptu ballads to build up enthusiasm. In the snow-covered ground, they stuck up "boards" made out of old crates or cigarette cartons on which were written such quotations from Chairman Mao as "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." "A good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." "Hard work is like a load placed before us, challenging us to shoulder it." They not only did propaganda work, but helped to build fortifications.

In recent years the troupe has composed many items which have had a great influence among army units. *Singing of the Red Fourth Company on the Highlands* is outstanding among these. The Red Fourth Company has a glorious tradition. In the past, it made immortal contributions to the cause of the Party and the people. On the Tibetan Plateau, it has maintained its heroic character. It has many heroes, many outstanding people and achievements. The troupe's items praising this heroic company have been warmly received by the fighters of the P.L.A.

panies to help the men with their club activities and edit their wall and blackboard papers. They coached the fighters in singing revolutionary songs and helped them compose and put on plays. They took an active part in training activists in these activities, and in organizing such activities in the companies. All this helped the army units to fulfil their current main task.

While giving shows in army units, the troupe made time to give the fighters haircuts and repair their musical instruments. They lent out revolutionary books. They also helped to cook, chop firewood, carry water, collect manure and do many other tasks. Sometimes they took turns at sentry-go and patrol duties too. In a word, they took part in the duties of the company just like ordinary soldiers.

#### Where the Army Is, There We Perform

Chairman Mao has said: "[Our purpose is] to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind." With Chairman Mao's instructions in mind, no hardship or difficulty could put the troupe off. It was ready to perform for the army units no matter where they were stationed.

In the winter of 1962 on their way to a unit of frontier guards, they

came to a river some 100 metres wide covered with thin ice strong enough to bear men but not trucks. Without a second's hesitation they set to breaking the ice, wading in the icy water to open a way for the trucks.

On one occasion the troupe went to entertain an isolated army unit which, stationed 300 kilometres away among snow-covered mountains, had little chance to see any kind of performance. They faced a rough and rugged journey over the mountains. They carried their musical instruments as well as arms and ammunition and supplies; they had to melt snow for drinking water, eat dry rations and sleep in the open under the lee of the rocks. To reach their destination they crossed a number of icy rivers alternating with snow-covered mountains 5,000 to 6,000 metres high. The commanders and fighters of the frontier unit were deeply moved when the troupe arrived at their post after this arduous journey. "You do not just bring theatrical items; you bring us your invaluable revolutionary spirit!" they told the troupe.

Acting on Chairman Mao's teachings on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely," the troupe takes its shows wherever an audience is no matter how few and under whatever conditions. Once it performed for only three P.L.A. fighters tending animals on a pastureland. It has gone on tour amid the Himalayas or along the Tsangpo River performing for fighters of its own or neighbouring units, for Party or government functionaries and the masses of the

(Continued from p. 5.)

low Chairman Mao and advance in the teeth of great storms; we vow to carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end."

When 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, addressed the rally, the stands burst into enthusiastic applause. On behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao, and the Party's Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Chou En-lai extended his greetings to the young Red Guards and revolutionary teachers and students. He said: You have come to our capital, Peking, from all over the country after crossing mountains and rivers. We welcome you!

Chou En-lai also stated: We are very happy that you are emulating the spirit of the Liberation Army. You have travelled long distances on foot, from one or two thousand *li* to more than 5,000 *li*. By your spirit, you have set an example for us and the students of the whole country to learn from. You have correctly said that this is only the first step in a 10,000-*li* long march. You should continue to learn from the Liberation Army, be a propaganda team, a work team and a study team, and always keep up the revolutionary spirit of travelling on foot for exchanging revolutionary experience.

After his speech, Comrade Chou En-lai led all present in cheering: "Long live the long march spirit!" "Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!" "Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! Long, long life to him!" This resulted in a standing ovation which reverberated across the whole stadium expressing the joy and high spirits of all present.

The rally agreed to send a letter to Chairman Mao before it ended. In it, the young revolutionary fighters expressed their determination to study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions, resolutely adhere to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, make uninterrupted revolution, make revolution all their lives and become reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

### 22nd Anniversary of Vietnam People's Army

Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Lin Piao sent a message on December 21 to General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army (December 22). In his message, Vice-Premier Lin Piao reiterated: "Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army have always firmly supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They long ago made up their minds to fear no sacrifice and to be ready at all times to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people and army of Vietnam to defeat the U.S. aggressors and drive the U.S. marauders out of Vietnam lock, stock and barrel."

The message said that, under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people and their army had repeatedly dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and won one brilliant victory after another in the great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vice-Premier expressed firm conviction that the heroic Vietnamese people would overcome all difficulties and obstacles, bring the immense strength of people's war into play,

ultimately defeat the U.S. aggressors and realize the great, just cause of reunifying their country.

Colonel Tran Van Banh, military attache of the Embassy of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in China, gave a reception on December 22 to celebrate the anniversary. Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council Hsu Hsiang-chien attended.

In his speech at the reception, Tran Van Banh strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its crime in extending its war of aggression against Vietnam. He gave an account of the brilliant victories of the army and people of Vietnam in their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. These victories, he said, pointed up the fact that the U.S. aggressors, though brutal and very cunning, were nothing to be afraid of and could be defeated. These victories also proved the truth that however small a nation might be, if it were led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party and had great national unity, the determination to fight to the end, the correct political line and invincible people's war, it would surely defeat any imperialist-colonialist country, even the U.S. imperialists.

Quoting Comrade Lin Piao's words that "not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end," Tran Van Banh said that from the very beginning the Chinese people did their best to give the army and people of both north and south Vietnam strong, continuous and timely aid in various fields. He conveyed the sincere thanks of the army and people of Vietnam to the respected and beloved Chairman Mao, the glorious Chinese Communist Party, the great 700 million Chinese people and the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Acting Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation

Army Yang Cheng-wu extended his warmest festive greetings to the Vietnam People's Army fighting in the very forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle. He quoted the **teaching of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao** that "historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces" and said that the truculent and vicious U.S. imperialists were continuously stepping up their war escalation and conducting a last-ditch struggle on the Vietnam battlefield. But, he said, no matter what counter-revolutionary dual tactics U.S. imperialism might resort to, it could never escape its doom.

Yang Cheng-wu said: "Armed with the great, invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely respond to the call of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, and pledge ourselves to give strong backing to the people of Vietnam. We have long made up our minds that whenever the interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples require it, and the moment our great supreme commander gives the order, we will immediately go to the front, fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people and army of Vietnam to defeat U.S. imperialism and completely drive the U.S. brigands out of Vietnam."

### **Albanian Song and Dance Troupe in Peking**

The Albanian National Song and Dance Troupe, whose performance the Chinese people had been looking forward to, gave its premiere in the Capital Theatre on the evening of December 27. More than 1,000 people enthusiastically applauded their comrades-in-arms in the field of art who had come from the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front and whose fine performance was full of revolutionary and militant spirit.

Party and state leaders Kang Sheng, Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo attended the opening ceremony and saw the performance. That same evening, they received and had a

cordial and friendly talk with P. Pejo, leader of the troupe, the chief performers and Albanian writer I. Uruchi who is now visiting China.

### **Valiant Fight Against U.S. Bandit Planes by "Heroic Vessel of the South China Sea"**

The former Chinese cargo ship No. 1018, which was wantonly attacked by U.S. bandit planes while transporting goods to aid Vietnam in its resistance to U.S. aggression, was recently honoured with the title Heroic Vessel of the South China Sea. The gallant crew of the vessel were commended for their great revolutionary spirit in the valiant battle against the attackers.

On August 29, 1966, while sailing a normal shipping route in the Gulf of Bac Bo on its way to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the ship suddenly came under the frenzied attack of U.S. bandit planes. The crew, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, stayed at their posts and carried on a courageous fight against the enemy planes for three hours on end, displaying the heroic revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and to win. After their ship was sunk, the crew, though wounded, swam together to a desolate island where, united as one in overcoming hardships, they persevered in the struggle in an organized manner. After surmounting difficulties, they finally returned triumphantly to China.

The Ministry of Communications and the Kwangtung Provincial People's Council recently held a meeting in Kwangchow to honour the ship and commend the entire crew. A leading member of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party said at the meeting that the noble spirit displayed by this heroic crew in dedicating themselves to the socialist motherland and supporting the world's revolution was a living example of the lofty internationalist, patriotic and revolutionary heroism of the sons and daughters of China in the era of Mao Tse-tung. He attributed their heroic and revolutionary spirit

to the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Addressing the meeting, a leading member of the Ministry of Communications sternly condemned U.S. imperialism's war provocation. He said: "The 700 million Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, harbour no illusions about U.S. imperialism. They long ago made up their minds and pledged to fight to the end against their sworn enemy and the No. 1 enemy of the world's people, U.S. imperialism. Chinese seamen will, by their actions, transport more cargo to Vietnam and help the Vietnamese people to completely defeat U.S. imperialism."

Do Van Man, Vietnamese Consul-General in Kwangchow, also spoke. He expressed the firm determination of the Vietnamese people to fight to the end until final victory was won.

Chen Ta-ying, captain of the Heroic Vessel of the South China Sea, pledged on behalf of all the members of the crew to push the mass movement of creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new stage and to dedicate their lives to the revolution.

### **Hsinhua News Agency Authorized to Refute Rumour**

The Hsinhua News Agency issued an authorized statement on December 26, 1966 which sternly refuted a shameless rumour recently spread by Western news agencies and the Soviet press and journals to the effect that China had sold several thousand tons of steel to the U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam. Among other things, the statement said: "The clear-cut stand of the Chinese people and Government in their resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism and their unreserved support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is known to all. Anyone who attempts to sow discord and undermine the great militant unity of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples will assuredly end up in shameful failure."

At a time when the Johnson Administration's crime of continu-

ously sending planes to bomb Hanoi is meeting with worldwide condemnation and the joint U.S.-Soviet conspiracy of "forcing peace talks through bombing" is being ever more clearly exposed, the Soviet revisionist leading clique brazenly fabricated and spread this rumour and slandered the 700 million Chinese people who are the most resolute in supporting Vietnam in its struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This is nothing but a vain attempt to disrupt the militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples

and to cover up the Soviet revisionists' own dirty intrigue of collusion with U.S. imperialism to sell out the interests of the Vietnamese people.

Using the method of reproducing an article in the British paper *Observer*, the Soviet paper *Izvestia* on December 20 falsely charged that the People's Republic of China had sold several thousand tons of steel to the United States "in south Vietnam for use in the construction of new air and army bases needed in escalating the war." Noteworthy is

the fact that in giving the source of this rumour, the article in the *Observer* stated that the disclosure of the story about China's alleged sale of the steel closely followed accusations published in *Izvestia* the previous month about China "trading... on a grand scale" with the United States. This shows that the British paper *Observer* is only a petty middleman in hawking this rumour, while the true author is the Soviet revisionist leadership which ordered *Izvestia* to reprint the story.

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Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30,25,24
01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	30,25,24

20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)		
19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41,30,25
	20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)	
	21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)	
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	

### WEST AND NORTH AFRICA

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	43,31,25
04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos)	43,31,25

### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust.S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16
17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust.S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25,19,16

### EUROPE

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
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20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	252,224 32,31,25,24,19
21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon) 20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	224,32 31,25,24,19

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Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	25,24,19
10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25,24,19

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Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	41,30,25

### NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)

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11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19
12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19

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