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40

October 3, 1969

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

In Albanian, Arabic, Bengali, Bulgarian, Burmese, Czech,
English, French, German, Greek, Hausa, Hindi, Hungarian,
Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Mongolian,
Nepalese, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian,
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In buoyant spirits, our great leader Chairman Mao reviewed the parading processions on October 1 from the Tien An Men rostrum.



The great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on the Tien An Men rostrum

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Join Peking Masses and Representatives From All Parts of China in Celebrating 20th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao on October 1 joined more than 400,000 armymen and civilians of Peking and worker, peasant and soldier representatives from all parts of the country in joyously celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. A grand rally was held at Tien An Men Square. After the rally, a parade took place.

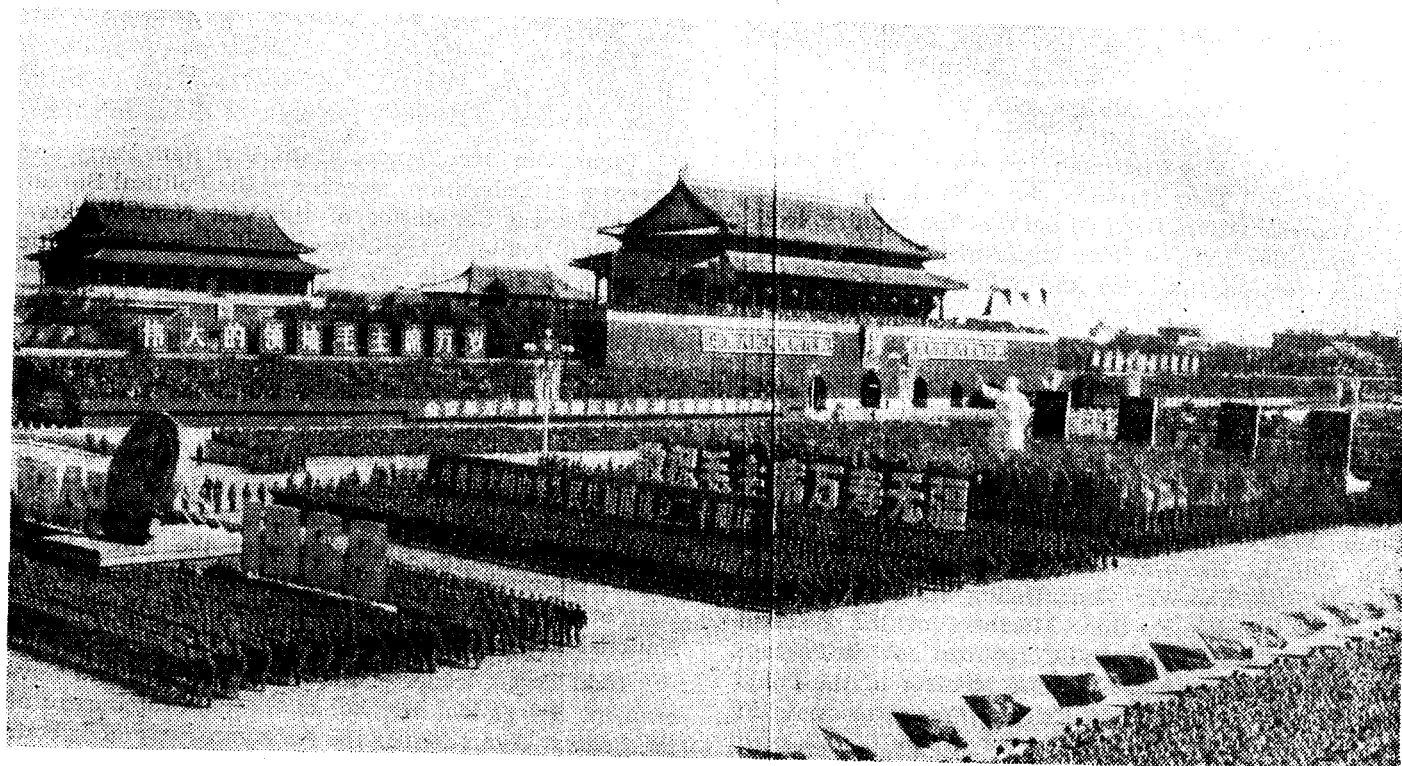
The National Day was celebrated at a time when the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, holding high the banner of unity of the Ninth Party Congress, were marching towards still greater victories and when a new upsurge had emerged in the socialist revolution and socialist construction since the Ninth Party Congress.

Advancing along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the People's Republic of China personally founded and led by our great leader Chairman Mao

has lived through twenty glorious years of hard struggle and has become an advanced socialist country, standing like a giant in the East.

On this glorious red-letter day, the people in the capital jubilantly hailed the great victories China had won in the past twenty years in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Tien An Men Square presented a magnificent scene on this festive occasion. On the rostrum red flags fluttered in the breeze. In the middle of the red wall of Tien An Men Gate was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao. Portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin stood on the east and west sides of the square and a portrait of Sun Yat-sen stood at the southern end. In front of the Monument to the People's Heroes were huge



More than 400,000 armymen and civilians held a mammoth parade in Peking on October 1, enthusiastically celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China.

placards inscribed with Chairman Mao's great call: **"Unite to win still greater victories."**

The revolutionary masses taking part in the rally and parade, lined up in neat rows in the square and the East Changan Boulevard, recited quotations from Chairman Mao and sang songs in praise of the socialist motherland while waiting in the morning sun for the happiest moment of Chairman Mao's arrival.

At 10 a.m., Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of China, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin mounted with firm strides the rostrum on Tien An Men Gate as the band struck up the majestic strains of *The East Is Red*. At this moment, a thunderous ovation burst forth from the square. All eyes turned to Chairman Mao! All hearts turned to the red sun! Holding high their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, the revolutionary masses cheered from the bottom of their hearts: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!" A burst of cheers resounded through the skies. Glowing with excellent health and in high spirits, Chairman Mao smilingly and cordially waved to the masses. Standing beside Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin, also in high spirits, waved his shining red copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. The 10,000 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on the rostrum and reviewing stands were so happy that they jumped for joy and cheered at the top of their voices when they saw Chairman Mao in excellent health. Their long-cherished hope of seeing their great leader had come true. Meanwhile, the more than 100,000 revolutionary people in the square held up bouquets, spelling out five huge golden Chinese characters reading: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao is always with us! His heart always beats as one with ours! From the rostrum, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin reviewed the mammoth parade. They cordially shook hands and chatted with representatives from all parts of the country, leading comrades from various departments, and revolutionary comrades-in-arms and friends from the five continents.

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the rostrum were: Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; (the following names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames) Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Liu Po-cheng, Chiang Ching, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Tung Pi-wu and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee now in Peking; and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee now in Peking.

Also present were: Chen Yi, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Com-

mission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party;

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;

Ho Hsiang-ning, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Chen Yun and Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; and

Teng Tzu-hui, Li Ssu-kuang, Fu Tso-yi, Teng Tai-yuan, Hsu Teh-heng and Li Teh-chuan, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

On the rostrum were also 995 representatives elected from among the 10,000 representatives of the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, the People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals coming from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country.

Distinguished guests from various countries on the rostrum were:

Choi Yong Kun, leader of the Korean Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; members of the delegation: Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Yung Nam, deputy department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China;

Pham Van Dong, leader of the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Le Thanh Nghi, deputy leader of the delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; members of the delegation: Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.R.V.N.; Ngo Minh Loan, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the D.R.V.N. to China; Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.R.V.N.; and Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence of the D.R.V.N.;

Haki Toska, leader of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania; members of the delega-

tion: Khafer Spahiu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania; Xhorxhi Robo, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee and Albanian Ambassador to China, and his wife; Petro Olldashi, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee, Secretary of the Berat Regional Party Committee and socialist labour hero; Xhemal Shehu, officer of the Albanian People's Army; and Lumturi Duro, Director of the "Enver Hoxha" Agricultural Co-operative in Xharzes, Fieri Region;

Nguyen Huu Tho, leader of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; members of the delegation: Ybih Aleo, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Autonomous Nationalities' Movement of Tay Nguyen and Member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Ho Xuan Son, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; Le Quang Chanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Le Van Thinh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; and Nguyen Van Quang, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China;

Lieutenant-General Lon Nol, leader of the National Delegation of Cambodia and Premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia; members of the delegation: His Highness Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia; Colonel Srey Saman, Chief of Staff of National Defence; Mr. Koch San, Director of the Premier's Office; and Chhim Chhuon, battalion commander;

Major Alfred Raoul, leader of the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Member of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution of the Republic of the Congo (B), Prime Minister and President of the Government Council; members of the delegation: Ange Pougui, President of the Economic and Financial Commission of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution; Jacques Bouiti, Member of the National Council of Revolution and Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs; Captain Sassou-Nguesso, Member of the National Council of Revolu-

tion; Madame Raoul; Ambroise Noumazalay, former Prime Minister and now Co-ordinator of Planning; Anatole Khondo, Deputy General Secretary of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation; Madame Elisabeth Gouemo, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Union of Revolutionary Women of the Congo (B); Jules Okabande, First Vice-President of the Executive Bureau of the Union of Socialist Youth of the Congo (B); Claude-Ernest N'Dalla, Ambassador of the Congo (B) to China, and his wife; and Cesar Mopolodadet, Diplomatic Advisor to the Office of the President of the Government Council;

Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan, leader of the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation and Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army; members of the delegation: Abdul Qayyum, Joint Secretary of the President's Secretariat; Muazzam Hussain Chowdhury, Chairman of the E.P.I.D.C. (East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation); A.R. Mallick, Vice-Chancellor of Chittagong University; and Abdul Hashim, Vice-Chancellor of Peshawar University;

Hamdi Ould Mouknass, leader of the Government Delegation of Mauritania and Minister of External Affairs of Mauritania; members of the delegation: Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of Mauritania to China; Mohamed Ould Jiddou, Ambassador of Mauritania to the U.A.R., and Ba Hameth, Head of the Division of Asia and Africa of the Ministry of External Affairs of Mauritania;

R.P. Giri, leader of the Delegation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and Minister for Transport, Communications and Public Works of Nepal; members of the delegation: Vishnu Prasad Lohani, Member of the National Panchayat of Nepal; and B.R. Bhandary, Additional Foreign Secretary;

Peter A. Kisumo, leader of the Tanzania Friendship Delegation, Minister of State for Regional Administration and Rural Development in the President's Office, Member of the National Assembly and Member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU); members of the delegation: Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzania Ambassador to China, and his wife; Ali Mussa, leading member of the Afro-Shirazi Party; Lieutenant-Colonel M. Marwa of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces; Captain T.A.M. Simba of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces; Moses Nnauye, Assistant Secretary General of the TANU Youth League; and J.S.D. Mwaikambo, official of the Foreign Ministry of Tanzania;

Lansana Diane, leader of the Delegation of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and the Guinea Government, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and Minister of the Interior; members of the delegation: Camara Sekou, Secretary of State for Internal Trade; Doumbouya Kouramoudou, Federal Secretary of the Siguiri Region of the Guinea Democratic Party; Guichard Guy, Head of the Office of the

Secretariat of State in Charge of Interior and Security Affairs; and Kouyate Lamine, Director of the Press and Documentation Services of the Ministry of the Interior;

Mohand Said Mazouzi, leader of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Algeria; members of the delegation: Belkacem Benyahia, Ambassador; and Mohammed Ksouri, Member of the Department of External Affairs of the National Liberation Front;

Aurel Duma, representative of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania and Rumanian Ambassador to China, and his wife;

Abu Kasem, leader of the Palestine National Liberation Movement Delegation and a leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah); Abu Salem, a leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah); member of the delegation: Abu Omar;

Nay Valentin, Cambodian Ambassador to China, and his wife; K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China, and his wife; Ranadhir Subba, Nepalese Ambassador to China, and his wife; Fode Issiaga Camara, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Guinea Embassy in China; wife of Ansou Kamano, Guinea Ambassador to China; Mohamed Cherif Sahli, Algerian Ambassador to China; Housni Younes, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, and his wife;

Thakin Ba Thein Tin, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; member of the delegation: Thakin Pe Tint, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma;

N. Sanmugathasan, leader of the Delegation of the Ceylon Communist Party, General Secretary and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party;

Jusuf Adjitorop, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia;

G. Bylin, leader of the Delegation of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden and Chairman of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden; members of the delegation: K. Lundgren, Secretary of the League; N. Holmberg, Editor of the *Spark*, central organ of the League; S. Meder, the International Secretary of the League;

Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist);

Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, leader of the Delegation of South Viet Nam Youth, Heroes and Intrepid Fighters Against U.S. Aggressors and Deputy Chief of the South Viet. Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in Bien

Hoa Province; members of the delegation: Dang Van Dau, hero of South Viet Nam People's Liberation Army; Nguyen Thi Chau, member of the Executive Committee of the Saigon-Gia Dinh-Cho Lon Students' Union for Liberation; Phan Thi Quyen, a young worker, wife of Nguyen Van Troi; Nguyen Van Hoa, young intrepid fighter against U.S. aggressors; and Tran Thi Hanh.

Also present were:

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and his wife;

Kinkazu Saionji, Acting Head ad interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers Bureau, and his wife;

Anna Louise Strong, progressive American writer;

Pridi Banomyong, former Prime Minister of Thailand; and

friends from the Laos.

Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, declared the rally open. Salvoes were fired as the band played the national anthem.

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao delivered an important speech at the rally. [See full text on p. 15 — *Ed.*] On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the Chinese Government, Vice-Chairman Lin expressed salute to the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities throughout the country, to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, and to all those people and overseas Chinese who love our socialist motherland. He extended a warm welcome and greetings to comrades and friends from various countries. In his speech, Vice-Chairman Lin briefly reviewed the tremendous achievements our great socialist motherland had made in the past twenty years under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, and pointed out the fighting tasks for the army-men and civilians throughout the country.

Holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and carrying red flags and placards, the revolutionary masses taking part in the rally and parade warmly cheered to express their firm determination to act in response to the fighting call issued by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They repeatedly shouted: "Long live the great People's Republic of China!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

As the mammoth parade began, a contingent of People's Liberation Army men escorting the majestic national flag and national emblem marched into the Tien An Men Square. They were followed by workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, Little Red Soldiers, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary art and literary workers and athletes in neat



The revolutionary masses in various national costumes enter the Tien An Men Square together with their big colourful floats. Representing the common will of the people of all nationalities of China, they continue to advance courageously, holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Party's Ninth Congress.

mighty formation. The paraders held high portraits of Chairman Mao and red flags and cheered as they marched forward spiritedly, proud of being reviewed by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. The entire parade was a display of vigour and grandeur; it showed a strong revolutionary character and a high sense of organization and discipline. It fully testified to the fact that China's revolutionary masses, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, are showing unprecedented revolutionary unity and vitality and a firm determination to win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought. Marching forward with models of the treasured four-volume *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and the "three constantly read articles," the revolutionary masses from every front hailed the fact that the storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and brought about the unprecedented popularization of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought in China.

The paraders marched with big strides, carrying placards inscribed with the slogans: "Revolutionary

committees are fine!" "Carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously! Further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!" and "Firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism! Carry the socialist revolution through to the end!" They expressed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people who are determined to further develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, promote the revolutionization of their thinking, and strive for the implementation of the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The tremendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is bringing about a new upsurge in China's socialist construction. Workers in the capital, who are engaged in a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation drive, marched stalwartly with big placards reading: "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese working class has infinite creative power. This was demonstrated by a succession of models passing through the square showing the many sparkling new achievements in the metallurgical, machine building, coal, railway, transport, petroleum, chemical, textile and other departments.

Waving ears of grain, poor and lower-middle peasants from the front of autumn harvesting on Peking's outskirts marched with a large portrait showing Chairman Mao inspecting the fields. Tractor-drawn placards read: "People's communes are fine." The commune members shouted: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and acclaimed the rich harvests China has been reaping for years running.

Floats reflecting China's flourishing market and stable prices entered the square. A conspicuous placard proudly announced: "Our country is now a socialist country with neither internal nor external debts."

All this reflected the great victories the Chinese people have won under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts, waging arduous struggles and working hard. The square resounded with enthusiastic cheers: "Long live invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!" and "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!"



With the greatest joy, the worker, peasant and soldier representatives taking part in the National Day celebrations cheer: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The Chinese working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure and brought profound changes to all spheres of it. Members of workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams in Peking, together with revolutionary teachers and students, Red Guards, "barefoot doctors" carrying Red Cross medical kits and students of "May 7" cadre schools with their trousers rolled up, were reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao. They expressed their common determination to carry the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end. The contingent of literary and art workers marched past with floats presenting scenes from *Taking the Bandits' Stronghold*, *The Red Lantern* and seven other model revolutionary theatrical works, which shine with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought. They presented a magnificent spectacle epitomizing the slogan "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art!"

Troops of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, marched triumphantly in perfect formation into Tien An Men Square shouting "Fear neither hardship nor death!" As they marched past to be reviewed by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, they held aloft red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and carried huge placards reading: "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!" "Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders!" and "We are determined to liberate Taiwan!" Personally founded and led by Chairman Mao and directly commanded by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, this people's army has performed great deeds of merit in the struggle to smash the aggression by the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries and to defend the sacred frontiers of the motherland, in safeguarding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control and political and military training). The revolutionary masses greeted the troops with shouts of "Salute to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Down with social-imperialism!" In the wake of the troops of the People's Liberation Army came contingents of fully armed militia men and women to be reviewed by the great supreme commander Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin. Rifles in hand and with bazookas on their shoulders, they surged past in high militant spirits behind a huge inscription written by Chairman Mao: "**People's militia units of the capital.**" They carried placards reading: "Everybody a soldier," "If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" and "Long live the victory of people's war." The square was alive with the spirit of unity between the army and the people who are determined to fight to defend the motherland. This fully demonstrates that the hundreds of millions of armymen and people in China,



The Tien An Men Square on National Day evening presents a magnificent revolutionary scene as the square resounded with the song of victory and brilliant fireworks lit up the skies on the festive occasion.

armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are prepared and have the determination and strength to use people's war to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all aggressors who dare to come.

Passing through the square was a float carrying this impressive slogan of great strategic significance: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" It forcefully demonstrates the strong will of the Chinese people and the people of the world to unite to fight and smash any war of aggression.

The paraders gave an enthusiastic welcome to the comrades-in-arms from Albania in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism in Europe, to the comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam in the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and to friends from the five continents, who were on the reviewing stands.

At the end of the parade, the masses in the square, holding high portraits of Chairman Mao, placards bearing quotations from Chairman Mao and red flags, joyously marched towards the Tien An Men to the strains of *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman*. Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin walked to the two ends of the Tien An Men rostrum and cordially and continuously waved to the people on the reviewing stands and in the square. At this moment, thunderous cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" rang over the square and continued unabated for a long time.

Also present on the Tien An Men rostrum were:

Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party now in Peking (not including those on leave due to work or illness): Yu Sang, Wang Chen, Wang Hung-kun, Wang Ping-chang, Wang Shu-sheng,

Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Hsin-ting, Teng Ying-chao, Kuang Jen-nung, Liu Wei, Liu Hsien-chuan, Liu Hsi-chang, Chen Kang, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Hsien-ju, Chen Chi-han, Li Chiang, Li Chen, Li Tien-yu, Wu Teh, Wu Jui-lin, Chang Tien-yun, Chang Yun-yi, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Ting-cheng, Chang Yi-hsiang, Chiu Chuang-cheng, Chiu Kuo-kuang, Su Ching, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Yu Chiu-li, Cheng Wei-shan, Chien Chih-kuang, Ni Chih-fu, Tsao Li-huai, Tsao Yi-ou, Tseng Shan, Tseng Kuo-hua, Peng Shao-hui, Su Yu, Wen Yu-cheng, Lai Chi-fa, Tsai Chang; Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee now in Peking: Fang Yi, Shih Shao-hua, Liu Hsi-yao, Chen Jen-chi, Chen Hua-tang, Wu Chung, Chang Shih-chung, Chang Ling-pin, Chang Hsiu-chuan, Yang Chun-sheng, Sung Shuang-lai, Lo Yuan-fa, Nieh Yuan-tzu, Chien Hsuehsen, Kuo Yu-feng, Huang Wen-ming, Huang Tso-chen, Huang Chih-yung, Yen Chung-chuan and Tan Chih-lung;

Leading members of the general departments, services and branches, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, military academies and schools, the units under the Peking Command and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of some military area commands now in Peking;

Army representatives, responsible cadres and representatives of revolutionary masses in various departments and working groups under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Leading member of the Supreme People's Court;

Army representatives, responsible cadres and representatives of revolutionary masses in various departments under the State Council;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Representatives of patriotic fellow-countrymen from Hongkong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese attended the ceremony on the reviewing stands.

Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao joined more than 500,000 people and army men in the National Day festivities on the evening of October 1. There was a colourful display of fireworks.

Tien An Men Square was brightly lit and presented a scene of splendour in the evening. In front of the Monument to the People's Heroes were huge block characters in red light, which spelled out this slogan: **"Unite to win still greater victories."** Crowds of workers, peasants, army men, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals filled the square and the adjacent boulevard. The whole square was alive with singing and rejoicing. A jubilant atmosphere of unity and victory prevailed.

At 8 p.m., our great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin mounted the Tien An Men rostrum with firm strides amidst ringing cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" The Tien An Men rostrum and the whole square was a scene of jubilation. Glowing with health and beaming with smiles, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin clapped their hands and cordially waved to the representatives from all parts of the country, and shook hands and talked with comrades and friends from the five continents. At this moment, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary people below the rostrum formed with crimson flowers and electric lights a magnificent pattern of a red sun glowing with radiance to express their boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao. In high spirits, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin watched the fireworks display together with the army men and the people.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand National Day Reception

CHOU EN-LAI, Premier of the State Council, gave a grand reception on the evening of September 30 to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of our great socialist motherland — the People's Republic of China.

The reception was given in the banquet hall of the magnificent Great Hall of the People.

Present at the reception were: Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng; Members of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the rostrum were: Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng; Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Peking (except for those absent due to work), Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Tung Pi-wu and Hsieh Fu-chih; and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Peking, Wang Tung-hsing.

Also on the rostrum were leading comrades of various departments and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals from all parts of the country.

Also invited to attend the evening party on the rostrum were the distinguished guests from different countries who came to take part in the activities celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Clusters of colourful fireworks soared into the air and formed spectacular patterns of "sunflowers face the sun," "red hearts turn towards the Party," "mountain flowers in full bloom" and "the people's hearts beat as one" over Tien An Men Square. The revolutionary masses taking part in the festivities presented in the square a great variety of revolutionary, militant songs and dances, which expressed their determination to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and to rally closely around our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to build our great socialist motherland into a more powerful country!

hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng, Tung Pi-wu and Hsieh Fu-chih; and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee Comrade Wang Tung-hsing.

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, was present.

Representatives of the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of various nationalities from all parts of the country, representatives of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, representatives of patriotic overseas Chinese and representatives of patriotic compatriots in Hongkong and Macao at-

(Continued on p. 41.)

VICE-CHAIRMAN LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

At the Rally Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of
The People's Republic of China



Vice-Chairman Lin Piao speaking at the rally held in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

Comrades and Friends,

Today is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China. At this time when the people throughout the country are joyously celebrating this glorious festive occasion, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I extend salute to the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities of our country! Salute to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army! Salute to all those people and overseas Chinese who love our socialist motherland! Warm welcome and greetings to our comrades and friends coming from various countries of the world!

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly proclaimed to the whole world: **The Chinese people comprising one quarter of humanity have now stood up.** From the very day of its birth, the great socialist new China, **like the sun rising in the east, illuminates every corner of the land with a brilliant flame.** From then on, the history of our country has entered a completely new era!

In the past twenty years, the entire Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggles and working hard, have transformed a backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China into an advanced socialist New China. Our motherland has undergone earth-shaking changes.

In the course of struggle over the past twenty years, we have consolidated the political power of the proletariat, victoriously smashed the subversive schemes and disruptive activities of the enemies at home and abroad and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. While carrying out socialist revolution on the economic front, we have also carried out socialist revolution on the political, ideological and cultural fronts. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has completely shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and smashed their plot to restore capitalism. The unprecedented wide dissemination of great Mao Tsetung Thought and its being grasped by hundreds of millions of people are changing enormously people's mental outlook and promoting the steady development of our cause of socialism. Our socialist motherland is thriving and growing ever more prosperous. The people of all nationalities of our country are more united than ever before. The dictatorship of the proletariat has become even more consolidated. The great socialist China, standing like a giant in the East, has become a powerful political force against imperialism and revisionism.

All our victories are victories of Mao Tsetung Thought and of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolution-

ary line. The practice of our socialist revolution proves that the theory, line, principles and policies of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by our great leader Chairman Mao constitute most important new contributions to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism and have opened up a brilliant road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end after the seizure of political power by the proletariat. From their protracted struggles, the people of the whole country have come to realize the truth: Closely following our great leader Chairman Mao means victory.

At the Party's Ninth National Congress of far-reaching historical significance, Chairman Mao issued the great call "**Unite to win still greater victories,**" which has greatly inspired the fighting will of the people throughout the country.

Now we must continue to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Party's Ninth Congress, carry out in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth Congress and implement all Chairman Mao's proletarian policies. We must carry on in a more extensive and deep-going way the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and do an even better job of ideological revolutionization. We must firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, **carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously**, carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**"; **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war; go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism** and unfold a new upsurge in revolution and production.

Comrades! We must rally even more closely around the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and strengthen the Party's centralized and unified leadership. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to develop the vigorous proletarian revolutionary spirit, carry on for ever the glorious revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses and build our socialist motherland into a more prosperous and powerful country and build up a more powerful national defence.

In the past twenty years, most profound changes have taken place in the international situation. The revolutionary movement of the people of various coun-

tries is surging to unprecedented heights, while U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are becoming more isolated than ever before. In order to extricate themselves from the predicament of being beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are colluding and at the same time contending with each other, carrying out arms expansion and war preparations and wildly attempting to engineer a war of aggression against our country and flagrantly resorting to nuclear blackmail against us. In the relations between countries, China has always upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Our stand is: **We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** The people of the whole country must heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out all the enemies who dare to invade us. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. We warn U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism: **The heroic Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are invincible.** Should you insist on imposing a war on the Chinese people, we will keep you company and resolutely fight to the finish! **On the vast land of China, wherever you go, there will be your burial ground!**

We will always uphold proletarian internationalism and firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism; firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end; firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand; firmly support the Palestinian people and the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism; and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and people of the five continents!

People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

SPEECH BY PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI

—At the Reception Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the
Founding of the People's Republic of China

Comrades and Friends,

Our great socialist motherland — the People's Republic of China — has triumphantly lived through 20 fighting years.

On this glorious festive occasion, on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, I extend the warmest congratulations and proletarian revolutionary salute to the representatives of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Red Guards, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of all nationalities who have come from all parts of the country and to the representatives of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, and cordial greetings to the broad masses of patriotic overseas Chinese and our patriotic fellow-countrymen in Hong-kong and Macao, to our fellow-countrymen in Taiwan who are being oppressed and exploited by the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries and to all those who love our socialist motherland!

Joining us today in joyously celebrating this festive occasion are delegations from friendly countries, comrades from fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties, friends from mass organizations of various countries, fighters and heroes from the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and also comrades and friends from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, Europe and North America. We express our warm welcome and sincere thanks to them!

Comrades and Friends,

Twenty years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao solemnly proclaimed to the whole world: **"Our nation will no longer be an insulted nation; we have stood up."**

In the past 20 years, the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China have smashed the sabotage and disruptive activities of the class enemies at home and abroad and, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts and work-

ing hard and waging arduous struggles to make our country prosperous and powerful, have won one victory after another in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Particularly, as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, a handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road have been overthrown, renegades and hidden traitors have been dragged out, the mental outlook of the broad masses of the people has undergone profound changes and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated and strengthened. At present, responding to Chairman Mao's call **"Unite to win still greater victories,"** the people of the whole country are carrying out the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. An invigorating and thriving atmosphere prevails throughout the country. A new upsurge is emerging in industrial and agricultural production and in the development of science and technology and culture and art. Our motherland has been transformed from a poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial country bullied by others into a great socialist country which has persisted in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands and has attained initial prosperity.

All our achievements in the past 20 years are great victories for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can certainly be attained."** Let us unite still more closely around the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, carry on in a deep-going way the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, persevere in the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, **"carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,"** ceaselessly push forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction and win new and still greater victories!

Comrades and Friends,

The present international situation is excellent. The revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are vigorously developing and forcefully pounding at the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their lackeys. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and are finding things tougher and tougher. In order to contend for spheres of influence and suppress the people of various countries, they chant peace while both of them are actually engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations. They are stepping up their collusion in their attempt to form a ring of encirclement against China and carry out war threats against her. In order to cover up their ulterior motives, they slanderously counter-charge us with having so-called expansionist ambitions and even insinuate that we intend to launch a nuclear war.

From the very first day of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have declared explicitly that we firmly stand for the safeguarding of world peace and oppose wars of aggression. Ours is a true socialist country and we will never commit aggression against others. We develop nuclear weapons solely for defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, and our ultimate aim is to eliminate nuclear weapons. But the peace we uphold is one based on principles, that is, peace based on the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We will never barter away principles. Our great leader Chairman Mao said long ago: **"We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack."** We must make full preparations against the war threats of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, including their nuclear war threats. If they should insist on imposing a war of aggression on us, we will firmly resist to the end until final victory.

The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution are determined to better fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty and, together with the people of the whole world, carry the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

We firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism!

We firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying their

war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

We firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand!

We firmly support the Palestinian people and the other Arab people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism!

We firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for liberation!

We firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Western Europe, North America, Oceania and other parts of the world!

We are determined to liberate Taiwan!

We will firmly unite, fight and win victory together with the revolutionary people of all countries and with all revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Parties!

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

Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!



Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand reception on September 30 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Fight for the Further Consolidation Of the Dictatorship of The Proletariat

— In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the
People's Republic of China

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

THE People's Republic of China personally founded by our great leader Chairman Mao has been marching courageously along the socialist road for 20 years already. Today, in the new upsurge of the socialist revolution and socialist construction which has emerged since the Ninth National Congress of our Party, the people of all nationalities of our country, full of revolutionary pride in victory, warmly celebrate this great and glorious festival and wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

On the eve of the birth of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new, powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name." The course of history has fully borne out the correctness of this scientific Marxist-Leninist prediction of Chairman Mao's.

Chairman Mao has emphasized: "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." The people's democratic dictatorship of the People's Republic of China is the dictatorship of the proletariat. The 20 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China are 20 years of struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of the socialist New China. In the course of the 20 years' struggle, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its leader, we have firmly relied on the working class,

the poor and lower-middle peasants and the People's Liberation Army, united all the forces that can be united with, smashed the aggression, subversion and sabotage on the part of imperialism headed by the United States, social-imperialism and reactionaries abroad, smashed the harassing activities of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and scored great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and thus brought about unprecedented, tremendous changes in the outlook of our motherland.

Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the proletariat and the broad masses of people who have taken their destiny into their own hands, using the state machine of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have carried forward the socialist revolution step by step, waged struggles against the bourgeoisie economically, politically, ideologically and organizationally, and constantly consolidated and expanded the socialist positions.

Guided by Chairman Mao's teachings, we have carried forward the revolutionary tradition of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, relying on our own efforts and working hard and building the country through diligence and frugality, and found the way for developing the socialist industry, agriculture, national defence construction and science and culture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. With the rapid development of socialist production, the living standards of the working people have been raised. Through the concerted efforts of the working people in their hundreds of millions, our motherland has been built into a completely new socialist country with initial prosperity. The dark, poor and backward old China ruled by imperialism and its running dogs is gone for ever.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao and with the participation of hundreds of millions of people, has shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, smashed their plot to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, cleared out the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders who had wormed their way into the Party, and criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism in a penetrating way. As a result, Chairman Mao's thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has found its way deep into the hearts of the people, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been effectively consolidated.

Today, socialist China has become the reliable friend of the oppressed people and nations all over the world and a powerful political force against imperialism and revisionism in the present era. We feel most proud of our great socialist motherland which is thriving with each passing day! We warmly hail the great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought!

The historical experience in the last 20 years teaches us that the fundamental question of the socialist revolution and socialist construction is the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of leadership, that is to say, **the question of whether the leadership of the Party and state is to be in the hands of Marxists or of revisionists.** The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic guarantee for our country to advance along the socialist road. At the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of our Party, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school."** Chairman Mao issued this great call after profoundly summing up the historical experience over the last 20 years. Our task is to continue to implement Chairman Mao's call and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat politically, ideologically, economically and organizationally.

For the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, serious attention must be paid to further strengthening and perfecting the three-in-one revolutionary committees at all levels. All revolutionary committees and all cadres must maintain close ties with the masses, have confidence in them, rely on them and bring their revolutionary creative spirit into full play. All revolutionary cadres must share weal and woe with the masses of the people and serve them wholeheartedly; they must persist in taking part in collective productive labour, do a good job of grasping typical cases

and get rid of bureaucracy and other tendencies of divorcing themselves from the masses. Deep-going and constant ideological and political work must be done among the masses and erroneous tendencies must be rectified through reasoning and appropriate criticism so as to strengthen unity. As for the class enemies at home and abroad and the handful of bad elements hiding among the masses, full vigilance must be maintained against them. So long as we act on Chairman Mao's teachings, carry out the Party's policies to the letter and do meticulous work, we certainly can, under the leadership of the Party, bring all positive factors into full play and unite the overwhelming majority of people so as to greatly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the broad masses of other working people over the handful of class enemies and speed up the socialist construction in our country.

For the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must further develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation and carry the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure through to the end. Leading comrades at all levels must conscientiously study and implement Chairman Mao's teachings on the correct handling of the two types of contradictions different in nature and sum up and firmly bear in mind the rich experience in handling the two types of contradictions during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has dealt a heavy blow at the ideologies of all exploiting classes. However, we must realize that the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road runs through the entire historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Utilizing every moment their influence in the ideological sphere and resorting to different tactics, the overthrown exploiting classes continue to spread their poison, try to corrupt our cadres and try to win over the masses in the struggle with the proletariat. Though suffering defeat politically, the handful of class enemies will still try to undermine the socialist foundation economically. This is a protracted struggle. We must arm the broad masses with Mao Tsetung Thought, carry on revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained way and conscientiously grasp the class struggle in the political, ideological and cultural spheres as well as in the economic sphere. In this struggle, we must further consolidate the leadership of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the socialist ownership, develop the socialist productive forces, give full play to the creativeness and wisdom of the masses of the people and propel the industrial and agricultural production and science and technology to advance still more swiftly.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is effected through the leadership of the Communist Party. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should rally closely around the Central Committee of the Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and use Mao Tsetung Thought to attain **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action**. We must conscientiously carry out the work of consolidating and building the Party. Communist Party members must keep to the Party spirit of the proletariat and to the Party policy, and must completely discard the erroneous ideas and style of work which run counter to the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people; any Party member who does otherwise is not worthy of the honoured title of a Communist. All revolutionary masses should strengthen their consciousness of the Party, accept the leadership of the Party, cherish and support the revolutionary committees, support the People's Liberation Army and make new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and stepping up the socialist construction.

In dealing with the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The second function of this dictatorship is to protect our country from subversion and possible aggression by external enemies."

U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys have had countless dreams of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Their counter-revolutionary dual tactics of armed aggression and "peaceful evolution" have all been smashed by the iron fist of the great Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army. In order to extricate themselves from their difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, which are in an impasse, are now intensifying their collaboration and wildly plotting to launch wars of aggression against China and they have even spread talk for nuclear blackmail against China. We tell you frankly: We have seen through this sort of tricks of yours — it is nothing to us! You vainly attempt to instigate the remnant counter-revolutionary forces to restore capitalism and hope that Liu Shao-chi and his gang of counter-revolutionaries will come to power again; this is simply day-dreaming and madness. Your futile attempts to organize rebellions in our border areas will only enable the revolutionary people of all nationalities in our country to become more clear-sighted, eliminate enemy agents and thoroughly wipe out the rebels. By vainly trying to launch armed aggression, you will only plunge yourselves into the escape-proof net of a great, just people's war against aggression. Your nuclear blackmail will never intimidate the indomitable Chinese people; it will only shatter your already very

shaky nerves and serve to arouse the people in your own countries and in the rest of the world to condemn and oppose you, and reduce you to ashes in the flames of anger of the revolutionary people. Even if you resort to all your perverse actions, you will be lifting a rock only to drop it on your own feet and greatly hastening your own destruction. There is no other way out for you.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people are invincible. The Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and led personally by Chairman Mao and commanded directly by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, is ever victorious. "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack." As far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even for a single day. Our foreign policy is consistent. We have all along held that the internal affairs of each country should be settled by its own people. We stand for the settlement of border conflicts between countries through negotiations. However, if any imperialism or social-imperialism imposes a war on the Chinese people, we will keep them company and fight to the finish, and resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all aggressors who dare to come.

People throughout China, unite and respond to Chairman Mao's great call, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, maintain high revolutionary vigilance at all times, guard against surprise attacks by the enemy, keep to your work posts, and be well prepared to resolutely defend the sacred frontiers of our great motherland and completely smash the plots of aggression of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism! We are determined to liberate our motherland's territory Taiwan!

People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

Long live the great unity of the people of the whole country!

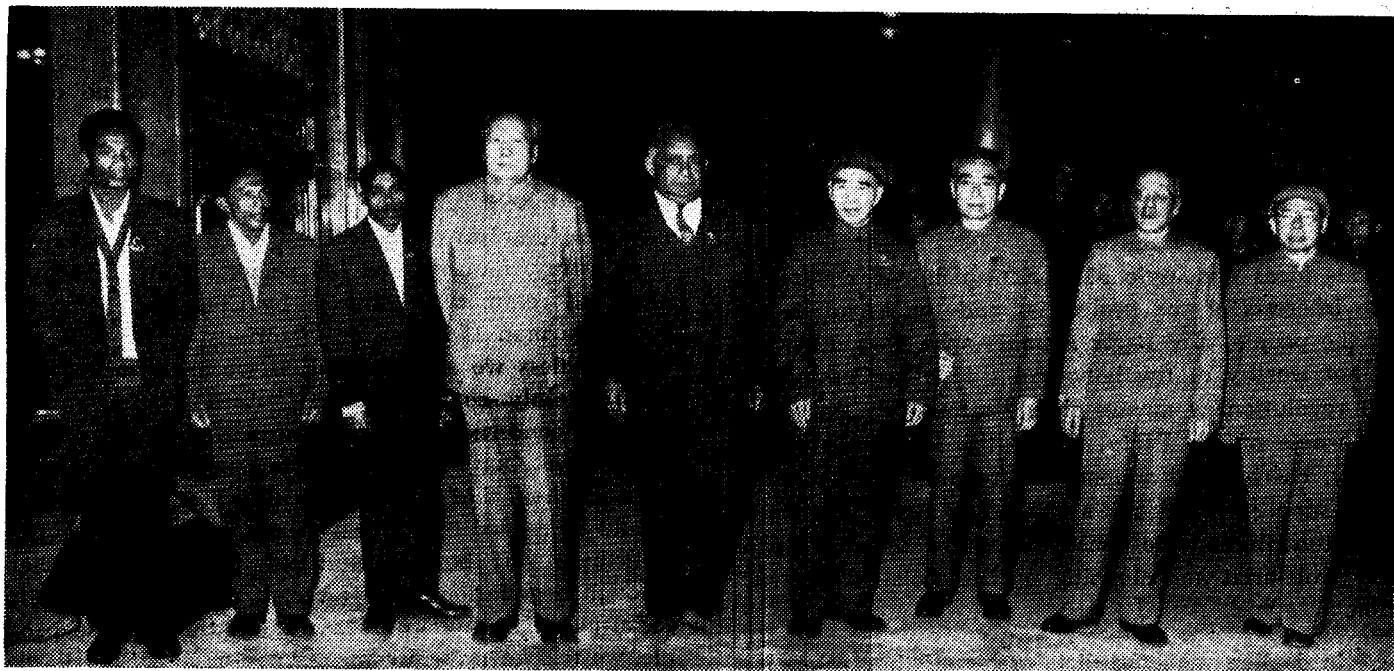
Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

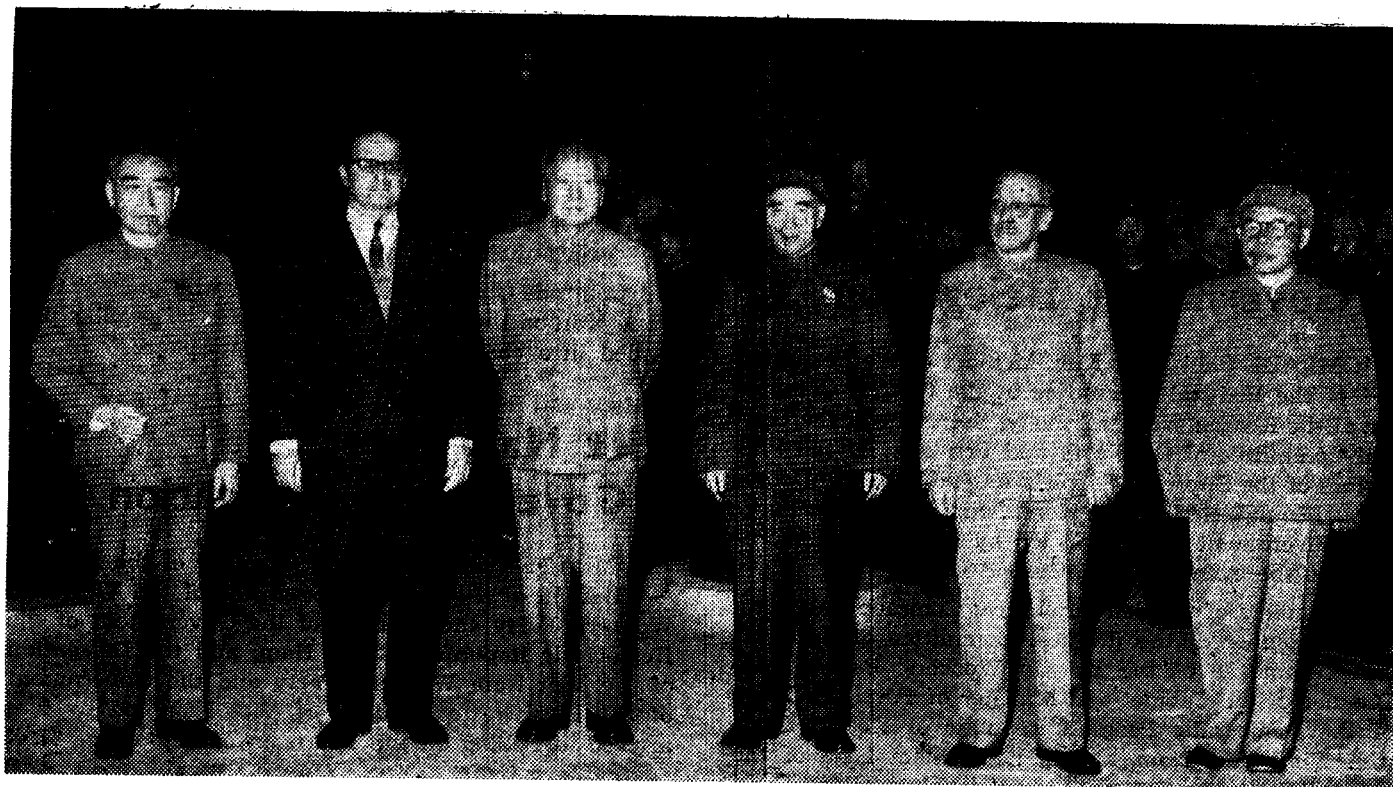
Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

(October 1, 1969)





Upper left: Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have their photograph taken together with the Ceylon Communist Party Delegation headed by Comrade N. Sanmugathasan (*fifth from left*), General Secretary and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party, on Tien An Men rostrum on October 1

Lower left: Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have their photograph taken together with the Delegation of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden headed by Comrade G. Bylin (*second from left*), Chairman of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden, on Tien An Men rostrum on October 1

Above: Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao have their photograph taken together with Comrade Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), on Tien An Men rostrum on October 1

Warmly Welcoming Foreign Delegations Attending Celebrations of 20th Anniversary of Founding Of the People's Republic of China

Korean Party and Government Delegation

COMRADE Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Korean Party and Government Delegation led by him arrived in Peking on the evening of September 30.

Members of the delegation are: Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yung Nam, deputy department head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Comrade Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China.

The distinguished Korean guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrade Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and others and by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Comrade Chou En-lai gave a dinner on the evening of October 1, warmly welcoming Comrade Choi Yong Kun and the Korean Party and Government Delegation led by him. The dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere marked with friendship and militant unity. Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Choi Yong Kun toasted the continuous growth and consolidation of the militant friendship between the people of China and Korea,

which had been sealed in blood in the protracted struggle against their common enemy.

Comrade Chou En-lai held talks with Comrade Choi Yong Kun on the evening of October 2. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation

COMRADE Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by him arrived in Peking on the afternoon of September 27.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, deputy leader of the delegation, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, was already in Peking.

Members of the delegation are: Comrade Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.R.V.N.; Comrade Ngo Minh Loan, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Ambassador of the D.R.V.N. to China; Comrade Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.R.V.N.; and Comrade Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence of the D.R.V.N.

The Vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression were warmly welcomed at the airport by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Na-

tional People's Congress; and Comrade Wen Yu-cheng, Member of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and others and by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Comrade Chou En-lai gave a dinner on the evening of September 27, warmly welcoming the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Pham Van Dong, leader of the delegation, and Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, deputy leader of the delegation.

The dinner was filled with expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between China and Viet Nam. Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Pham Van Dong proposed toasts. Comrade Chou En-lai, first of all, extended a warm welcome to the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation, led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression. He said that the late President Ho Chi Minh's call for liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify the fatherland had a deep and far-reaching influence among the Chinese people. Likewise, Chairman Mao's teaching, "**The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area,**" had an extensive influence among the Vietnamese people. He expressed confidence that the Vietnamese people led and taught by the late President Ho Chi Minh would assuredly carry their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. The fraternal militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples would certainly grow and be consolidated with each passing day.

On behalf of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people, Comrade Pham Van Dong thanked China for the very tremendous, valuable and effective aid it had rendered Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people, he said, would certainly follow the great teaching of the late President Ho Chi Minh that for the sake of national independence, the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation must be carried through to the end. The Vietnamese people, he added, would certainly act accordingly, and no force could prevent them from doing so or make them depart from this road and give up the goal. He wished that the militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples last for ever.

Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Pham Van Dong held talks on September 28. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Party and Government Delegation

THE Albanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Haki Toska, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party

of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, arrived in Peking on the afternoon of September 28.

Members of the delegation are: Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania; Comrade Xhorxhi Robo, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee and Albanian Ambassador to China; Comrade Petro Oldashi, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee, Secretary of the Berat Regional Party Committee and socialist labour hero; and Comrade Xhemal Shehu, officer of the Albanian People's Army; and Comrade Lumturi Duro, Director of the "Enver Hoxha" Agricultural Co-operative in Xharzes, Fieri Region.

The Albanian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against imperialism and revisionism in Europe were warmly welcomed at the airport by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a dinner on the evening of September 28 warmly welcoming the Albanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Haki Toska.

An atmosphere of the profound revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the Parties, countries and peoples of China and Albania prevailed at the dinner. Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Toska proposed toasts. Comrade Chou En-lai said: In the name of our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people, we, comrades of the Political Bureau present, extend a warm welcome to the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Haki Toska, which has been sent by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people.

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out: The Parties and peoples of China and Albania are the closest revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. We will always unite closely, fight together

and share victories together. We will fight arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder till communism.

In proposing toasts, Comrade Haki Toska said: The people of Albania are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with rejoicing beyond description. We Albanian people cherish sincere and warm feelings for your Party and people. Our friendship originates in our common ideal and goal. It stems from our struggle to build socialism, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and oppose our common enemies — imperialism and modern revisionism. This friendship is founded by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha, and is therefore unbreakable.

He said: We see the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought flying high over People's China following the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. We are convinced that whoever dares to carry out provocations against China will come to an ignominious end on Chinese soil. He added: We firmly believe that the Chinese people will rally still more closely around Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and the Party Central Committee and deal relentless blows to all enemies after they clear their ranks of the handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist roaders.

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The Albanian Journalists Delegation led by Comrade Thanas Leci, Member of the Editorial Board of *Rruga e Partise*, political and theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, also arrived in Peking on September 26 for a friendly visit to China and to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Delegation of South Viet Nam N.F.L. and Provisional Revolutionary Government Of Republic of South Viet Nam

THE Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, arrived in Peking on the afternoon of September 29.

Members of the delegation are: Ybih Aleo, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation,

President of the Autonomous Nationalities' Movement of Tay Nguyen and Member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Ho Xuan Son, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; Le Quang Chanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Le Van Thinh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; and Nguyen Van Quang, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China.

The Delegation of South Viet Nam Youth, Heroes and Intrepid Fighters Against U.S. Aggressors, led by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, Deputy Chief of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in Bien Hoa Province, arrived at the same time.

The representatives of the heroic south Vietnamese people from the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression were given a warm welcome at the airport by Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wen Yu-cheng, Member of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and others as well as by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a dinner on the evening of September 29, warmly welcoming the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by President Nguyen Huu Tho.

The Delegation of South Viet Nam Youth, Heroes and Intrepid Fighters Against U.S. Aggressors, led by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, Deputy Chief of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in Bien Hoa Province, attended the dinner by invitation.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Nguyen Huu Tho proposed toasts at the dinner, which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Viet Nam. Premier Chou En-lai expressed a warm welcome to the south Vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression. He

said: You have brought news of battle and of victory from the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The people of Viet Nam have followed the vow of the late President Ho Chi Minh: "As long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away." The Chinese people greatly admire this determination of the Vietnamese people. Premier Chou En-lai said: Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." So long as the Vietnamese people fight on, it is our responsibility and our duty to assist them in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

President Nguyen Huu Tho said: We are deeply moved by the sincere feelings and friendship based on militant unity Premier Chou En-lai has extended to us, and our delegation expresses our hearty thanks for this. When we return to south Viet Nam, we will not fail to justify the trust the Chinese people have placed in us and the assistance the fraternal Chinese people have given us. We will deal resolute blows at U.S. imperialism until final victory is won.

Premier Chou En-lai held talks with President Nguyen Huu Tho on the afternoon of October 1. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

National Delegation of Cambodia

LEUTENANT-GENERAL Lon Nol, Premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the National Delegation of Cambodia led by him arrived in Peking on the morning of September 27.

Members of the delegation are: His Highness Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Colonel Srey Saman, Chief of Staff of National Defence; Mr. Koch San, Director of the Premier's Office; and Battalion Commander Chhim Chhuon.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a dinner the same day warmly welcoming the distinguished Cambodian guests. The dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Proposing toasts at the dinner, Premier Chou En-lai said: We have the honour to receive the National Delegation sent by Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and led by Premier Lon Nol, which will attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. China and Cambodia have had friendly intercourse and

kinsman-like relations since ancient times. Moreover, China and Cambodia have established friendly relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence since we made Samdech Sihanouk's acquaintance at the Bandung Conference in 1955.

He added: We are grateful to Samdech Sihanouk for his support for our cause of liberation and struggle against imperialism. Likewise, we support the struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk to oppose imperialism and safeguard national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

He said: Premier Lon Nol's present visit to our country will give us an opportunity to acquaint Premier Lon Nol with the latest developments of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution led by our great leader Chairman Mao. I am convinced that His Excellency the Premier and the other distinguished guests of the delegation will find in their contacts with the Chinese people that the friendship between the people of China and Cambodia is as it has always been and that it will grow with each passing day.

Premier Chou En-lai asked Premier Lon Nol to convey the regards of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as well as his respects to Samdech Sihanouk. He proposed toasts to the friendship between the people of China and Cambodia and to the health of Samdech Sihanouk.

Proposing toasts, Premier Lon Nol said: It is a great delight for us to visit Peking on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The visit will help strengthen the friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and China. I would like to point out that our exchange of views, which took place as usual in an atmosphere of frankness and confidence, was very fruitful and useful. The understanding of us shown by our great Chinese friends and the reaffirmation of their firm support for an independent and neutral Cambodia are an inestimable encouragement for us. Undoubtedly, the relations between Cambodia and China offer a remarkable example in abiding by the principles of peaceful coexistence laid down and affirmed in common. This conforms to the aspirations of the people of our two countries and to our national interests.

Premier Lon Nol said: Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and through the great people's revolution, China has made tremendous successes in economic, scientific and technical fields. This has won admiration of the people the world over. It can be assured that the great Chinese people, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, will continue to march forward victoriously along the road of progress.

He said: We understand that our enemies have not given up their schemes to impose their domination on us. But we are convinced that Asia will belong to the Asian people.

Premier Lon Nol added: Our co-operation has yielded rich fruits for it is based on mutual respect and

reciprocal confidence. We are sure that this co-operation will constantly be strengthened in all fields. Cambodia is determined to exert its efforts towards this end. He proposed a toast to the health and long life of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people.

Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Premier Lon Nol on September 29. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Congolese (B) National Council of Revolution and Government

MAJOR Alfred Raoul, Member of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Prime Minister and President of the Government Council, and the Delegation of the Congolese (B) National Council of Revolution and Government led by him arrived in Peking on the afternoon of September 26.

The members of the delegation include Ange Pougui, President of the Economic and Financial Commission of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution; Jacques Bouiti, Member of the National Council of Revolution and Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs; Captain Sassou-Nguesso, Member of the National Council of Revolution; Madame Raoul; Ambroise Noumazalay, former Prime Minister and now Co-ordinator of Planning; Anatole Khondo, Deputy General Secretary of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation; Madame Elisabeth Gouemo, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Union of Revolutionary Women of the Congo (B); Jules Okabande, First Vice-President of the Executive Bureau of the Union of Socialist Youth of the Congo (B); Claude-Ernest N'Dalla, Ambassador of the Congo (B) to China; Cesar Mopololo-Dadet, Diplomatic Advisor to the Office of the President of the Government Council; Francois Itoua, Information Advisor to the Office of the President of the Government Council; Julien Atondi-Lecas, Director of the Congolese News Agency and Editor-in-Chief of *Etumba*; Dieudonne Kimbembe, Attache of the Prime Minister's Office; and Joseph Tchicaya, the Prime Minister's Private Secretary.

The distinguished guests from the Congo (B) were warmly welcomed at Peking Airport by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premiers; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, gave a dinner on the evening of September 26 warmly welcoming the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Congo (B). The dinner was filled with a warm friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai proposed toasts to the growing friendship between China and the Congo (B) and between the people of the two countries, to the continuous development of the Congolese (B) revolution and to the health of Marien Ngouabi, President of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution and Head of State of the Republic of the Congo (B). Proposing toasts at the dinner, Prime Minister Alfred Raoul said: We sincerely thank you for giving us the opportunity to come to China amid cheers for the victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and to see the achievements of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. All that is being done in People's China is followed with attention by the Congo (B). For the people of Black Africa, in its fight against imperialism, need support and encouragement from countries which are really engaged in the fight against imperialism. He proposed toasts to the health of Chairman Mao, to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and to the development of the friendship between the Congo (B) and China.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council held talks on the morning of September 28 with Major Alfred Raoul, Member of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution of the Congo (B), Prime Minister and President of the Government Council. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, and the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation led by him arrived in Peking on the afternoon of September 29.

Members of the delegation are: Abdul Qayyum, Joint Secretary of the President's Secretariat; Muazam Hussain Chowdhury, Chairman of the E.P.I.D.C. (East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation); A.R. Mallick, Vice-Chancellor of Chittagong University; Abdul Hashim, Vice-Chancellor of Peshawar University; Hamid Mahmud, Editor of the Urdu *Nawa-i-Waqt*; Ahsan Ahmad Ashk, Managing Editor of the Bengali *Dainik Pakistan*; Colonel Amir Gulistan Janjua, Private Secretary to the Chief of Staff; Faruq Ahmad Choudhury, Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Captain Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, A.D.C. to the Chief of Staff.

The distinguished guests from Pakistan were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and others; and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a dinner

on the evening of September 29, warmly welcoming Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, and the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation led by him. The dinner was filled with warmth and friendship.

In proposing toasts, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng extended a warm welcome to the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said: There has been a profound, time-honoured friendship between the people of China and Pakistan, and the Governments of our two countries have established good friendly relations. Our friendship is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and on our opposition to imperialist aggression and India's expansionist policy. Our friendship is profound. He expressed the confidence that the present visit of the Pakistan Government Goodwill Delegation to China would assuredly make new contributions to promoting the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan.

He said: Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Pakistan people's struggle in defence of their national independence and against aggression from abroad and the Kashmir people's struggle for the right to national self-determination.

Proposing a toast, Chief of Staff Abdul Hamid Khan said that on this happy occasion he and his delegation brought the warm greetings and cordial and friendly wishes of the President, the Government and the people of Pakistan to Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

Praising the development of friendly relations between Pakistan and China, he said that the friendly cooperation between the two countries was a positive contribution to the preservation of peace and attainment of prosperity in this part of the globe.

Chief of Staff Abdul Hamid Khan expressed gratitude to the Government and people of China for the firm support and assistance given Pakistan when it was confronted with armed aggression from India and for the consistent support given the people of Kashmir in their struggle for the right to national self-determination. He expressed the hope that the Chinese people would make still greater achievements under the leadership of Chairman Mao.

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng held talks with Lieutenant-General Abdul Hamid Khan on the evening of October 2. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mauritania Government Delegation

The Government Delegation of Mauritania led by Hamdi Ould Mouknass, Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Peking on September 27.

Members of the delegation include Mohamed Abdallah Ould Kharchy, Ambassador of Mauritania to

China; Mohamed Ould Jiddou, Ambassador of Mauritania to the U.A.R.; and Ba Hameth, Head of the Division of Asia and Africa of the Ministry of External Affairs.

They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and several thousand revolutionary people in Peking.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a dinner on September 28 to extend a warm welcome to Minister of External Affairs Hamdi Ould Mouknass and the delegation led by him. On September 30, Premier Chou En-lai received the distinguished guests from Mauritania.

Delegation of His Majesty's Government Of Nepal

The Delegation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal headed by R.P. Giri, Minister for Transport, Communications and Public Works, arrived in Peking on September 27.

Members of the delegation include Vishnu Prasad Lohani, Member of the National Panchayat, and B.R. Bhandary, Additional Foreign Secretary.

They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo gave a dinner on September 28 to extend a warm welcome to Minister Giri and the delegation led by him. On September 30, Premier Chou En-lai received the distinguished guests from Nepal.

Tanzania Friendship Delegation

The Tanzania Friendship Delegation led by Peter A. Kisumo, Minister of State for Regional Administration and Rural Development in the President's Office, Member of the National Assembly and Member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), arrived in Peking on September 29. Members of the delegation include Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian Ambassador to China; Ali Mussa, leading member of the Afro-Shirazi Party; Lieutenant-Colonel M. Marwa of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces; Captain T.A.M. Simba of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces; Moses Nnauye, Assistant Secretary-General of the TANU Youth League; and J.S.D. Mwaikambo, official of the Foreign Ministry.

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-

Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo, and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to give the guests a warm welcome.

Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih gave a dinner the same day to warmly welcome Minister of State Kisumo and the delegation led by him.

Delegation of National Political Bureau of Guinea Democratic Party and Government of Guinea

The Delegation of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and the Government of Guinea led by Lansana Diane, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and Minister of the Interior, arrived in Peking on September 30. Members of the delegation include Camara Sekou, Secretary of State for Internal Trade; Doumbouya Kou-ramoudou, Federal Secretary of the Siguiri Region of the Guinea Democratic Party; Guichard Guy, Head of the Office of the Secretariat of State in Charge of Interior and Security Affairs; and Kouyate Lamine, Director of the Press and Documentation Services of the Ministry of the Interior.

They were given a warm welcome at the airport by Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of Chinese government departments and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, including Li Chen, Tseng Shan, Peng Shao-hui, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Hua-min and Hsieh Huai-teh, and thousands of revolutionary people in Peking.

Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih gave a dinner the same day warmly welcoming Minister Lansana Diane and the delegation led by him.

Algerian Government Delegation

The Delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria led by Mohand Said Mazouzi, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, arrived in Peking on the evening of September 30. Members of the delegation include Belkacem Benyahia, Ambassador; and Mohammed Ksouri, Member of the Department of External Affairs of the National Liberation Front.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien of the State Council, leading members of the departments concerned of the Chinese Government and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, including Peng Shao-hui and Chi Peng-fei, and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to extend a warm welcome to the guests.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a dinner on October 1 to warmly welcome Minister Mohand Said Mazouzi and the delegation led by him.

Representative of Rumanian Government

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania appointed Aurel Duma, Rumanian Amba-

sador to China, as its representative to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement

The Delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah) led by Abu Kasem, a leading member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, arrived in Feking on September 27 and was warmly welcomed by several thousand revolutionary people at the airport.

Present at the airport to greet the guests were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien of the State Council, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and others.

Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso gave a dinner on September 28 to warmly welcome the Palestine National Liberation Movement Delegation led by Abu Kasem.

Delegation of Ceylon Communist Party

A 4-member Delegation of the Ceylon Communist Party headed by Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary and Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, arrived in Peking on September 29.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Wu Fa-hsien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Kuo Yu-feng, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee; and Comrades Shen Chien, Yang Yu-heng, Liu Chun-fa and other leading members of departments under the Party Central Committee.

Delegation of Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden

Comrade G. Bylin, Chairman of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden, and the Delegation of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden led by him arrived in Peking on September 27.

Other members of the delegation include K. Lundgren, Secretary of the League, N. Holmberg, Editor of the *Spark*, central organ of the League, and S. Meder, the League's International Secretary.

Among those warmly welcoming the guests at the airport were Comrade Kuo Yu-feng, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Yang Yu-heng and other leading members of the departments concerned.

Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received the Delegation of the Communist League, Marxist-Leninist, of Sweden and gave a dinner in its honour on September 30.

World's Revolutionary People Enthusiastically Translate and Publish Chairman Mao's Works

WITH the vigorous development of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat and the people of various countries, more and more revolutionary people around the world have enthusiastically translated and published Chairman Mao's works to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought.

According to preliminary statistics, up to June this year, there were more than 1,100 editions of Chairman Mao's works published in 70 different languages in 60 countries and regions.

Ever since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, the demand of the revolutionary people abroad for Chairman Mao's works has been increasing greatly. Surmounting all kinds of difficulties, the revolutionaries and progressive organizations in many countries have translated and published Chairman Mao's works with great enthusiasm. Many of the revolutionaries abroad said proudly: "It is the obligation and duty of every revolutionary to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought" and "It is the greatest honour for us to strive all our lives to propagate and safeguard Mao Tsetung Thought." To date, there are 52 editions of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* translated and published in 32 languages in 35 countries. *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung* have been translated and published in four language editions abroad. *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, *Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tsetung* and pamphlets of Chairman Mao's works including *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*, *On Practice*, *On Contradiction* and *On Protracted War* have been translated and published abroad in 1,046 editions in different languages.

Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung, which the revolutionary people of the world acclaim as the "treasured red book," has been widely circulated all over the world. During the three years from June 1966 to June 1969, it was translated into 25 different languages including English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Greek, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Icelandic, Finnish, Arabic, Lao and Hebrew, and published in 51 editions in 25 countries and regions. Quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung have been published in Albania under more than ten titles such as

On the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, *On Putting Politics to the Fore* and *On Class Struggle*. The Indian revolutionaries have published nine editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* in seven languages. There are eight Japanese editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* published by Japanese friends such as the small pocket-size edition, the textbook edition, and the supplemented edition. Chairman Mao's important inscription written for Japanese worker friends and Chairman Mao's important talks to Japanese people since 1960 have been printed as appendices in the supplemented edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* published by Japanese revolutionaries in the first half of this year. To meet the needs of the revolutionary Japanese people, the Toho Bookstore in Japan has elaborately designed and published a kind of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* which can be hung on the wall and turned over for reading every day. A progressive bookstore in Sweden has translated and published a Swedish edition of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and it is warmly welcomed by the revolutionary readers. In less than one year, it has been reprinted four times.

In addition, the revolutionary people of eight countries have published 11 editions of *Chairman Mao Tsetung on People's War* in English, Nepalese, Malayalam, Telugu and five other languages; the revolutionary people of three countries have published three editions of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung on the Youth Movement* in Spanish and Italian. The revolutionaries in some countries have also published quotations from Chairman Mao on Party building and other questions.

The "three constantly read articles" which shine with the brilliance of communist ideology have been printed in full in the progressive papers and periodicals in a number of countries in Asia, Latin America, Oceania and Europe. In addition, they have been translated and published in 14 languages in 23 editions by the revolutionary people of India, Ceylon, Burma, Italy, Chile, Ecuador and eight other countries. In Albania, a collection of seven of Chairman Mao's brilliant works including the "three constantly read articles" was published under the title of *Serve the People*.

The revolutionaries in some countries have also translated Chairman Mao's works and published them in pamphlet form or as selected readings in the light of their revolutionary tasks. The Indian revolutionaries, defying the frantic suppression and persecution by the reactionary Indian Government, have translated and published Chairman Mao's works in 76 editions in Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Tamil and four other languages over the past two years and more. In Ceylon, Chairman Mao's works have been translated and published under 59 titles since 1967. In France, popular among the reading public is the pocket-size edition of *Selected Writings of Mao Tsetung* which includes 18 of Chairman Mao's poems. The revolutionary people of Ecuador have published No. 1 and No. 2 of the *Mao Tsetung Thought* series. The Peruvian revolutionaries have in difficult circumstances mimeographed Chairman Mao's works under 25 titles. The publication of *Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Tsetung* by the Eastern Publishing House of Italy coincided with the publication of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Ses-

sion of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Infinitely elated and inspired, the publishing house immediately extended its warm congratulations on the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Ceylon Communist Party published Vol. I of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* in Sinhalese. The Ceylon Communist Party in a press release on the publication of the Sinhalese edition of Vol. I of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* said: "In commemoration of the forthcoming 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Ceylon Communist Party has published the first Sinhalese translation of volume one of the selected works of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era." "We call upon all revolutionaries to study the revolutionary ideas contained in this treasured book and to apply them in the context of Ceylon's conditions."

China's Iron and Steel Industry Advances Rapidly Along Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

GUIDED by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, and adhering to Chairman Mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and putting Chairman Mao's teaching "Follow our own road in developing industry" into practice, the iron and steel workers of China have achieved tremendous success in bringing about a rapid development in the nation's iron and steel industry. In some areas, big modern iron and steel enterprises have been set up, while in many other places a number of comparatively integrated small and medium-sized enterprises have been built. The iron and steel industry's swift expansion has given powerful support to agriculture, helped strengthen national defence and stimulated the high-speed growth of the national economy.

Initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. China's

iron and steel workers have seized back that portion of power usurped by the handful of capitalist roaders and have set up "three-in-one" revolutionary committees. With power in their own hands, they have further developed the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and are conscientiously carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. This has resulted in very profound changes in the industry. In many plants, mines and enterprises, production records are being broken in quick succession, and the quality of products is improving constantly. New products, new techniques, new raw materials and new technological processes are being introduced one after another.

During the three years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's iron and steel workers have smashed the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "relying on experts to run the factories." They have organized instead technical forces composed of workers, revolutionary

cadres and technicians, overcome innumerable obstacles and, making use of China's rich resources, successfully trial-manufactured and started serial production of a number of new grades of bearing steel.

Significant progress has been made in the production of low alloy steel for ordinary use during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Though they lacked previous experience and had no technical reference material, the heroic steel workers of Anshan and Penki took on the arduous task of making girder steel for the Yangtse River Bridge at Nanking. Guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, they overcame many technical difficulties by displaying their enormous wisdom and produced high-strength low alloy steel for ordinary use in less than six months by using the country's abundant alloy resources. They thus shattered modern revisionism's scheme in vainly trying to sabotage the building of the bridge.

In the short period of the past three years, more and more grades of high-strength low alloy steel for ordinary use have been successfully trial-produced. Formerly, only a few big plants could produce them, but now every iron and steel plant in the country can do so, thereby making these types of steel available to all the main branches of the national economy.

The No. 3 blast furnace of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company is a big modern blast furnace built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Its construction, from laying the foundation to operation, took only a few months, setting a record for such work in China. The iron and steel workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians who took part in the construction followed Chairman Mao's great teaching on vigorously unfolding mass movements and mercilessly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises — "relying on experts to run the factories" and "putting technique first." The workers said with pride: "In socialist construction we never rely on heaven or earth, but we rely on our boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao and on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought." Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and working hard to make the country strong, the workers and revolutionary technicians and engineers who built the blast furnace made the blueprint themselves, produced all the equipment they lacked, and carried out technical innovations on a wide scale. All this ensured high quality and high speed in construction.

China's iron and steel industry has been developed in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Ever since liberation, the iron and steel workers have followed Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"Be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind."** Dauntlessly and heroically, they have rapidly transformed China's iron and steel industry which was **"poor and blank."** Illuminated by the brilliant light of the general line for building socialism, they have launched mass movements

for making iron and steel, effecting a great leap forward in this branch of industry.

In the spring of 1960, our great leader Chairman Mao himself put forward the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company."* This great constitution has since lighted up the road of advance for China's industry. It is a great programme for running socialist enterprises well. But the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry openly opposed this extremely important instruction of Chairman Mao's and did their utmost to sabotage it. They frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises, advocating the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the iron and steel workers have unswervingly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and waged a resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents.

Thanks to Chairman Mao's call and the attention he has given to this branch of industry, the mass movements on the iron and steel front have surged forward still more vigorously. A number of big modern iron and steel enterprises have been built in recent years by relying solely on our own efforts. The first railway wheel and tyre plant in China was also built by our own efforts, and a big steel rail-beam mill, constructed in only 16 months, has gone into operation.

With the rapid rise in scientific and technical levels, much new equipment and many new techniques and technological processes have been introduced in the iron and steel industry. Some of them are up to advanced world standards. After three months of hard work and with the all-out support of other factories, schools and scientific research institutes, Shanghai steel workers succeeded in building a high-quality, automatic pure oxygen top-blown converter, which compares well with the best in the world, thereby blazing a trail in making steel by this process. By making use of the country's rich resources, China's steel workers have introduced a great variety of new grades of high-quality steel and steel products in only a few years.

Guided by the whole series of principles of **"walking on two legs"** set forth by Chairman Mao,

* In 1960, Chairman Mao himself summed up the experience gained by advanced enterprises during the big leap forward, put forward the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and laid down five basic principles, namely: **"Keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical revolution."**

the iron and steel workers and the people throughout the country have actively developed the large national enterprises and at the same time energetically built local small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises. As early as in 1958, a vigorous campaign for making iron and steel through mass efforts swept the country. This resulted in the building of large numbers of small iron and steel works using modern and indigenous methods all over the land. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, revolutionary committees in different parts of the country have continued to put into effect Chairman Mao's principle of "walking on two legs," and stepped up the development of small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises. Those small and medium-sized enterprises already in existence

have, through technical innovations, steadily raised their production levels.

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and in response to the proposal of the revolutionary committee and workers of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking, iron and steel workers throughout the country have launched a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation drive for "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." They are determined to set still more splendid records and win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland. The emergence of this momentous revolutionary mass movement on China's iron and steel front will surely bring about a new leap forward in the industry.

China's Machine-Building Industry Enters Another New Stage of Development

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the working class of China's machine-building industry has given prominence to proletarian politics and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production, thus making it possible for the industry to go into another new stage of development.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, members of the working class in the industry have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution, and promoted the revolutionization of their thinking. They have carried out a deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism, thoroughly shattered such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi as "relying on the specialists to run factories," the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They have also done away with outdated rules and regulations that hampered the development of the productive forces. As a result, their socialist enthusiasm has burst forth like an erupting volcano and one remarkable achievement has followed another.

Revolutionary workers in the printing machinery departments have made more new types of machines, which provided important material and technical conditions for the printing of Chairman Mao's works. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to obstruct the dissemination of Mao Tsetung

Thought, and for a long time hindered production of machines for printing Chairman Mao's works. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the revolutionary workers in the Peking Jenmin Machinery Plant, who have profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, relentlessly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents for their towering crimes of sabotaging the printing of Chairman Mao's works. The workers successfully trial-produced a rotary perfecting press which can print on both sides of the paper simultaneously.

Only a few provinces and municipalities in the country used to be able to make printing presses. Now most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have their own printing machinery plants. In the three years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China has turned out approximately 100 kinds of printing presses. The printing presses produced in these three years exceeded the total turned out in the 16 years before the great cultural revolution.

To popularize proletarian films and disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought in a better way, the revolutionary workers in the cinema equipment departments have during the great cultural revolution produced a new kind of portable film projector for use in remote mountain areas, islands, villages and grazing areas where communications are difficult. This means that the workers, peasants and soldiers there can see the brilliant image of the great leader Chairman Mao on the screen.

Brutally ruled and oppressed by imperialism, feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism and the Kuomintang

China's First 125,000-kw. Steam Turbo-Generator With Inner Water-Cool Stator and Rotor

A 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set, with inner water-cool stator and rotor, has been made in Shanghai and is now in operation. The first to be designed, constructed and installed by our own efforts, it is of advanced world level. This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, a tremendous success achieved by Shanghai's working class by adhering to Chairman Mao's principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."** It is another song of triumph for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

This steam turbo-generating set not only introduces to the steam generator the inner water-cool stator and rotor, the world's most advanced cooling technique initiated by China's working class, but also incorporates a series of advanced world techniques in making the high-temperature and high-pressure boiler and turbine equipped with reheater. This turbo-generator, therefore, has the following features: large in capacity, small in size, light in weight and low in coal consumption. Its successful manufacture marks a new stage in the development of China's electrical machinery industry.

It took only 10 months from trial-manufacture to power generating to make this big turbo-generator. Such speed is rare in the history of power and electrical machinery industries in any part of the world.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."** Throughout the whole course of turning out this turbo-generator, the revolutionary workers, under the Party's leadership and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, displayed the revolutionary spirit of **"fearing**

neither hardship nor death." They contributed their wisdom and strength to producing this turbo-generator at an early date. With boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and deep hatred for the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, they relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist stuff thrust forward by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi, such as the "slavish comprador philosophy," the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," and "first copying and then making." Applying the principle of "using both modern and indigenous methods and pooling the efforts of the big, medium-sized and small enterprises," they conquered various difficulties encountered regarding technique, equipment and material and finally succeeded in speedily making this high-quality turbo-generator.

In the process of making it, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching **"The working class must exercise leadership in everything,"** the workers united the revolutionary engineers and technical personnel, enthusiastically re-educated them and gave full play to the latter's role. In conjunction with the workers, some technicians created a series of new products, techniques, technological processes and materials, which match the world's advanced level.

Some 1,000 units in Shanghai took part in manufacturing the turbo-generator. Breaking down the barriers between factories and trades, these units coordinated closely and promoted one another. In the whole process, some of the big plants served as the back-bone, while many small factories, displaying the spirit of daring to think and to act, made many up-to-date products for this turbo-generator, which were not produced in China before.

reactionaries before liberation, China had virtually no machine-building industry. There were only a few repair plants of a semi-colonial nature which assembled and repaired imported machinery and made simple accessories for it. These plants had outdated equipment and used backward techniques. Since liberation, earth-shaking changes have taken place in China's machine-building industry. The working class of this industry has resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** in steadfastly following China's own road in developing industry. They have developed the machine-

building industry at a speed incomparably higher than the capitalist countries.

China now has a diversified machine-building industry that includes scores of branches such as machine and other tools, electrical machinery and appliances, metallurgical and mining machinery, machinery for the petroleum and chemical industries, tractors and farm machinery, textile and other light industry machinery, motor vehicles, aeroplanes, ships and instruments and meters. A number of machine-building plants of varying sizes have been set up in provinces and border areas which formerly had a weak foundation in this industry or no machinery works at all. A network com-

binning big, medium-sized and small machine-building enterprises has been created.

Following Chairman Mao's great teachings **"do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind"** and **"break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible,"** the revolutionary workers in the machine-building industry have made inventions in the spirit of daring to think and to act, thereby raising the technical level of China's machine-building industry at a striking speed. They have designed and manufactured a large number of new products up to advanced world standards. For instance, of the metal-cutting machine tools, dozens of high accuracy precision machine tools have been successfully trial-produced, including a big surface grinding machine and a new-type relieving grinding machine for machining hobbors. In the field of power generating equipment, a 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator with inner water-cool stator and rotor has been produced. The new, important machinery for forging and pressing and for the petroleum industry includes a hydraulic press for free forging with a working pressure of 12,000 tons and a petroleum rig for digging 4,000-metre-deep wells—both designed and made by China itself.

Many new techniques and technological processes up to the advanced standards of the 1960s, including electronic and jet techniques, are now widely used. With the rapid growth of production capacity and technical levels, China's machine-building industry is now able to independently manufacture complete sets of equipment needed by the iron and steel, mining, chemical and oil-refining industries and by power stations.

The high-speed development of China's machine-building industry has been achieved by the working class under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The workers have smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and the blockade and sabotage directed against China by the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."** Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the revolutionary workers of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant launched a mass technical innovation campaign in 1959 and began trial-producing a 6,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator with inner water-cool stator and rotor. The arch renegade Liu Shao-chi rushed to the plant. Like a slavish comprador, he babbled: "No foreign country has made such a generator yet. We shouldn't try. Let them make it and we will buy it from them." Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary workers courageously replied: "It is Chairman Mao who teaches us to make experiments. We will follow Chairman Mao's teaching." They persisted and finally succeeded in trial-producing it.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the plant's revolutionary workers displayed the fearless revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, they solved a series of difficult technical problems related to hermetic sealing, welding, insulating and making things corrosion-resistant. In a very short period they produced a steam turbo-generator with inner water-cool stator and rotor which was over twenty times the capacity of the 6,000-kilowatt one. This was a telling blow to the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his "slavish comprador philosophy" and his "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." Comparatively small, this new type of generator has a large capacity and a generating capacity six times that of an ordinary steam turbo-generator of the same size made in foreign countries. This fact is irrefutable proof that the working class armed with Mao Tsetung Thought dares to take paths never before trodden and scale heights yet unclimbed.

Worker Chang Mei-hua of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant saw a foreign grinding machine which was fairly precise at the 1960 Leipzig International Fair. When he asked for data about it, the foreign capitalists refused. With bitter hatred for the imperialists, Comrade Chang Mei-hua returned to China, determined to bring honour to Chairman Mao and the motherland. Guided by great Mao Tsetung Thought he worked hard. Acting with boldness in creation and practice, he conducted some thousand experiments and finally mastered the technique of mirror surface grinding that surpassed the advanced world level, thus filling in an important gap in China's machine tool industry.

Modern revisionism hoped to make China's railway system break down by vile tricks. Displaying an indomitable revolutionary spirit, Chinese workers pooled their wisdom and produced a whole set of equipment for rolling locomotive wheel tyres by relying on their own efforts. This dealt a heavy counter-blow to modern revisionism. The brilliant achievements of the Chinese working class have greatly deflated the arrogance of imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries, and heightened the militancy of the Chinese people.

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's series of policies of **"walking on two legs"** through the simultaneous development of national and local industries and of large and medium-sized and small enterprises, the machine-building workers have built a great number of major big enterprises and thousands of medium-sized and small factories.

Nurtured by great Mao Tsetung Thought, the scientific and technical contingent of the machine-building industry has grown tremendously. After Chairman

Mao's instruction "take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" was issued, this contingent underwent profound changes. The 250-odd worker-technicians trained in this plant are marching forward with big strides, and a large number of new worker-technicians are maturing under the Party's guidance. A number of outstanding workers have been sent to study in the new type of school led and run by the workers themselves. The more than 300 engineering and technical personnel and other intellectuals in the plant, who were trained in old schools, are being re-educated by the working class to remould their old thinking thoroughly. They are steadily advancing along the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, "three-in-one" groups, with workers as the main force

and including revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres, have been organized in many plants. These revolutionary technical groups of a new type have become the backbone force in making technical revolution and scaling the heights of science and technology. In the past few years, many of the machine-building industry's new products were designed and made by "three-in-one" groups with workers and worker-technicians as the main force.

The working class of the machine-building industry is determined to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress "unite to win still greater victories," they are taking an active part in the socialist revolutionary emulation and creating a new high tide in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war."

Overall and Sharp Reduction of Medicine Prices in China

THANKS to the deep concern of our great leader Chairman Mao, there has recently been an overall and sharp reduction in the price of medicines and drugs throughout the country amid the excellent situation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which has won great victory. The overall average price is now 37 per cent lower than before the cut on August 1 and 80 per cent below that of 1950.

With the swift development of pharmaceutical production, prices have been lowered many times since the founding of New China. The recent overall and sizable slash greatly lessens medical expenses for the Chinese working people. It is a welcome event in their lives. It once again shows the profound concern of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader for the well-being and health of the workers, peasants, soldiers and all revolutionary people. It fully demonstrates the matchless superiority of China's socialist system.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the biggest price cuts this time apply to common medicines and drugs used by the working people, especially those in the rural areas. For example, the price of one ampoule of penicillin, 200,000 units, has dropped by 46 per cent and is 90 per cent cheaper than in 1952. One ampoule of dihydrostreptomycin, 1,000,000 units, is now 63 per cent cheaper and 94 per cent less than in 1952. Sulfathiazole tablets are 13.3 per cent less and 67 per cent lower than in 1952. The price of sulfadiazine tablets has dropped by 50 per cent

and is 66.5 per cent lower than in 1952. Popular and cheap *qutongpian* tablets (antipyretics and analgesics) have again gone down, this time by 20 per cent.

Our great leader Chairman Mao, who has the utmost concern for the working people's well-being and health, has always paid great attention to the development of medicine and health. Long ago, he issued such great instructions as "vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services." Guided by his series of relevant instructions and his principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," China's pharmaceutical industry has been moving ahead rapidly on the basis of the development of industrial and agricultural production and scientific research. The variety of medicines and drugs has increased, quality has improved and production costs have dropped time and again. All this has fundamentally changed the very backward state of the pharmaceutical industry of old China under reactionary Kuomintang rule, which depended on imports, and has provided the material basis for further price cuts.

Commercial departments have taken all kinds of revolutionized measures to send the medicines and drugs needed by the poor and lower-middle peasants to the mountain regions and rural and pastoral areas in good time. Greatly moved, the poor and lower-middle peasants told the pharmaceutical workers and commercial personnel who have come to their homes on this mission: "You have brought us not medicine, but Chairman Mao's deep solicitude!"

Shaoshan People Advance Boldly Along Revolutionary Road Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

THE dauntless sons and daughters of the Shaoshan People's Commune—our great leader Chairman Mao's native village—joyously greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China. Reviewing the magnificent and militant course of the Chinese revolution and the succession of resounding victories scored by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they enthusiastically praise the brilliant contributions of our great leader Chairman Mao and the infinite power of Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, they have launched a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and are advancing ever more spiritedly on the broad road pointed out by Chairman Mao—that of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Always Loyal to Chairman Mao and Going Forward By Continuing the Revolution

Over the past several decades, from the new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, the heroic people of Shaoshan have closely followed the great leader Chairman Mao. They have won one victory after another on the revolutionary road. Tempered in the struggles of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Shaoshan—this sacred place of the revolution—today radiates even greater vitality. An excellent, inspiring revolutionary scene prevails.

What should be done when confronted by victory? This is a new and most important topic for the people of Shaoshan. With this in mind, they devoted themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao teaches: **"We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance."** Like a beacon pointing the way of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, this new instruction from Chairman Mao illuminated their road of advance. They said: The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is great, but the revolution has not ended: it must be continued. We are the first

to have been nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. We must never be content with the victory already won, but must take it as a new starting point for continuing the revolution, closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao, continue to make revolution and always go forward.

A member of the peasant association in the old days, 70-year-old Mao Yu-kun of the Shaoyuan Production Brigade is an old-timer who never forgets to continue to make revolution. He lived in the direst poverty in the old society. After liberation, he "turned over," and became a brigade cadre. He zealously studies Chairman Mao's works and conscientiously devotes his greatest efforts to the revolution. In the revolutionary mass criticism campaign, he leads other poor and lower-middle peasants to bravely fight against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, repudiating it until everybody abhors it. Once, when the brigade's rice was drying on the threshing ground and required someone to look after it, he asked another old man to volunteer for the work with him, and both stayed with it for over two months. The commune members call him the "old model worker with a youthful heart."

The people of Shaoshan frequently study the exploits of revolutionary martyrs armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. They learn from the martyrs' revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly to strengthen their own militant determination to continue the revolution. Communist Party member Mao Ti-chiu is the son of the martyr Mao Fu-hsuan, the first secretary of the Shaoshan Party branch of the Chinese Communist Party which was personally founded by the great leader Chairman Mao. He is now a cadre in the Shaoyuan brigade, and is always in the van in the struggle of grasping revolution and promoting production. However, for a brief period, he stood somewhat in awe of difficulties because he felt he lacked schooling and did not know where to start in the work. It was at this time that the Ninth Party Congress was triumphantly convened. The congress spirit of unity and victory gave him the greatest inspiration and strength. To restudy Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, Mao Ti-chiu again visited Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition

halls attached to it. There he saw the photographs of six of Chairman Mao's near kins who had laid down their lives for the revolution. He recalled his own family history — a history covered with glory — when his father closely followed Chairman Mao in making revolution and fell in the cause. Chairman Mao's great teaching rang in his ears: **"Thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood!"** Chairman Mao's words summoned up his revolutionary courage and he consciously fought and conquered his misgivings. With redoubled energy from then on, he led the brigade's Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants to run various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes, study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, energetically grasp class struggle and get a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism under way. In the shock work to reap the early rice and transplant the late rice this year, he encouraged all the commune members to display the revolutionary spirit of **"fearing neither hardship nor death."** He took the lead in sticking it out until the job was completed, taking time off to catch a few winks only when extreme fatigue overtook him. In the end, his brigade was the first in the whole commune to finish its reaping and transplanting.

Unfolding Sustained and Deep-Going Revolutionary Mass Criticism

The people of Shaoshan have come to realize deeply through revolutionary practice that, in order not to lose their orientation on the road of continuing the revolution, they must study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's great principle of **"fighting self, criticizing revisionism."** They must tightly grasp the work of revolutionary mass criticism, further criticize revisionism, criticize all kinds of erroneous tendencies and ideas in the Party and the revolutionary ranks, which run counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, and criticize capitalist tendencies in society.

Amid the excellent situation in which the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victory and the socialist collective economy has become still more powerful and stable, the people here have vigorously carried out revolutionary mass criticism in co-ordination with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and keeping in sight the new trends in class struggle in each period. On the battlefield of revolutionary mass criticism, the poor and lower-middle

peasants of the Tanchialing Production Team of the Huayuan Production Brigade, by recalling their own bitter family histories, fiercely exposed and condemned Liu Shao-chi's towering crimes of trying to restore capitalism. Such criticism aroused their deepest hatred for Liu Shao-chi, and they threw themselves into class struggle and dealt timely and merciless blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and against all capitalist tendencies.

Secretary Yang Pi-hsien of the Shaokuang Production Brigade's Party branch paid much attention to the ideological problems current in the minds of the cadres and commune members in the upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism. He led them to firmly criticize their own selfish thoughts, thus combining criticism of revisionism with fighting self. All this greatly raised the cadres' and commune members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The members of the whole brigade vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production so that the Shaokuang brigade became an advanced unit in the whole commune in carrying out Chairman Mao's call **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."** This brigade's per-mu grain yield has been over a thousand *jin* for two years running. Although the early rice was affected by natural disasters this year, still a harvest better than last year's was reaped.

Carrying on Revolutionary Traditions, Striving For Bigger Victories

The people in Shaoshan link their every word and deed and the accomplishing of the various fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress closely with the Chinese and world revolution. They say with pride: **"Closely following Chairman Mao and making continued and thoroughgoing revolution is our glorious tradition. We are determined to carry this forward and hand it down through the generations."**

Ho Chun-tsai, a woman member of the Shaohsien Production Team, is 63 this year. A child-bride at twelve, she lived in utter misery in the old society. As far back as the First Revolutionary Civil War, she joined the revolutionary peasant movement in Shaoshan which was led by Chairman Mao himself. Having received some education at a night school after liberation, she assiduously studies and applies Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. She is an activist in every political movement. Ho Chun-tsai gloriously joined the Communist Party of China not long ago and now has even more revolutionary militancy.

Twenty-seven-year-old Mao Tse-jen is secretary of the Shaoshan brigade's Party branch. During the

Four Chinese Pamphlet Editions of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Writings Published

An important report by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and some of his important speeches and letters have been published in Chinese pamphlet editions by the People's Publishing House in Peking. They are *Report on the Activity of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour* (submitted to the 5th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour); the speeches entitled *Tirelessly and Creatively Carry Out the Task of Revolutionizing the Party and State Life* and *How to Understand and Solve Correctly Certain Problems in Our Socialist Economy*; and *Eight Letters to Veteran Fighters, Pace Setters and Relatives of Martyrs*.

The People's Publishing House has also reprinted in Chinese pamphlet editions three important speeches by Comrade Enver Hoxha: *The Further Revolutionization of the Party and Political Power*, *The Further Revolutionization of Our Schools*

and *Speech Delivered at the Reception Given by the Chinese Embassy in Albania to Celebrate the 19th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China*.

All these works by Comrade Enver Hoxha have been put on sale throughout China since September 28.

Agreement on Chinese Economic Aid to Viet Nam Signed

An agreement and a relevant protocol on economic aid to be given by China to Viet Nam during 1970 were signed by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on September 26 in Peking.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

signed the agreement on behalf of the governments of the two countries.

Attending the signing ceremony on the Viet Nam side were deputy leaders of the Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation: D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China Ngo Minh Loan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ly Ban and Vice-Minister of National Defence Tran Sam, and other members of the Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation.

Ambassador of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China Nguyen Van Quang was also present.

Attending the ceremony on the Chinese side were Wen Yu-cheng, Li Chiang, Fang Yi, Han Nien-lung, Chai Cheng-wen and Yuan Hua-ping, responsible members of the departments concerned.

NOTE

In "Chairman Mao On Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" in our previous issue (No. 39), on page 7, left column, second item from the bottom, the last sentence, outside the quotation marks, is Comrade Lin Piao's.

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he has always stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and led the brigade's Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production, gaining one success after another. He always fights complacency in the face of success, and becomes even more modest when he is praised. He had the honour of attending the Ninth Party Congress this year. The day after he came back, he was in the fields. Mao Tse-jen and the other comrades in the Shaoshan brigade Party branch often invite the comrades in the locally stationed P.L.A. unit's Party branch to take part in their meetings, urging these comrades to direct them in their work. The representatives they send to take part in some of the activities of the P.L.A. unit learn the "four firsts"* and the "three-eight"** working style from the P.L.A. They are determined to build the Shaoshan Party branch—a Party branch personally established by Chairman Mao—into a still stauncher

and more vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the poor and lower-middle peasants to charge against the class enemies.

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the masses of the revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the Shaoshan People's Commune are repeatedly studying and deeply grasping Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are determined to carry forward their revolutionary traditions and always closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao on the road of continuing the revolution so as to carry it through to the end.

* The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man, first place to political work, first place to ideological work and first place to living ideas.

** The "three-eight" working style consists of the three phrases: firm, correct political orientation; a plain, hard-working style; flexibility in strategy and tactics; and the eight characters meaning unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

(Continued from p. 14.)

tended the reception. They joyously gathered there to celebrate the great victories of the great socialist motherland in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 20 years, the great victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the great victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. They wholeheartedly wished our great teacher and great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Present at the reception to join the Chinese people in celebrating the glorious 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China were delegations from friendly countries, comrades from fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties, friends from mass organizations of various countries, fighters and heroes from the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, as well as comrades and friends from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, Europe and North America.

More than 5,000 comrades from all fields of work in China and revolutionary comrades-in-arms and friends from various countries attended the reception.

Premier Chou En-lai delivered an important speech at the reception (see the text of the speech on p. 17). His speech was repeatedly punctuated by thunderous applause. Waving their copies of the treasured revolutionary book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, people in the banquet hall shouted: "Hail the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China!" "Carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously! Further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "Firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism! Carry the socialist revolution through to the end!" "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism!" "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war!" "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people!" "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland! Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders!" "We are determined to liberate Taiwan!" "Workers of all countries, unite!" "Proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with social-imperialism!" "Down with the reactionaries of all countries!" "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" "Long live the great People's Republic of China!" "Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities of China!" "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

An extremely warm, revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy prevailed at the reception. Filled with the joy of victory and revolutionary pride, the representatives from all parts of the country heartily hailed the great victories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They declared: The Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, will unite still more closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously push forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive for new and still greater victories. They expressed the determination of the 700 million Chinese people to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction through to the end.

With profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for the great leader Chairman Mao, all at the reception again and again toasted the health of Chairman Mao.

Also present at the reception were:

Chen Yi, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party;

Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Chen Yun and Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; and

Teng Tzu-hui, Li Ssu-kuang, Fu Tso-yi, Teng Tai-yuan, Hsu Teh-heng and Li Teh-chuan, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Also present were Members and Alternate Members of the Party's Central Committee who were in Peking, leading members of the general departments, services and branches, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, and military academies and schools of the P.L.A., leading members of the departments under the Party's Central Committee and the State Council, Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., and leading members of P.L.A. units under the Peking Command, the Peking Garrison and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Also present were representatives of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams in Peking, and of the art troupes which produced the model revolutionary theatrical works, and scientific and technical workers who had made contributions to the development of the economy and national defence.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present at the reception.

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