

# China Reconstructs

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**A QUOTATION FROM  
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG**

The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.

— "Speech at the Meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution", November 6, 1957



**CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG**

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

# COMRADE LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

## At the Peking Rally Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution

### Comrades, Young Red Guard Fighters and Friends:

Today the Chinese people join the proletarians and revolutionary people throughout the world in grand and solemn commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Revolution led by the great Lenin was a turning point in human history.

The victory of the October Revolution broke through the dark rule of capitalism, established the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world and opened a new era of the world proletarian revolution.

For more than one hundred years since Marx and Engels formulated the theory of scientific socialism, the international proletariat, advancing wave upon wave and making heroic sacrifices, has been waging arduous struggles for the great ideal of communism and has performed immortal exploits in the cause of the emancipation of mankind.

In his struggle against the revisionism of the Second International and in the great practice of leading the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin solved a series of problems of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the problem of victory for socialism in one country, thus developing Marxism to the stage of Leninism. Leninism is Marxism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. The salvos of the October Revolution brought Leninism to all countries, so that the world took on an entirely new look.

In the last fifty years, following the road of the October Revolution under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world have carried world history forward to another entirely new era, the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is a great new era in which the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are locked in the decisive battle on a worldwide scale.

Led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have followed up their victory in the

national-democratic revolution with great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Socialist China has become the mighty bulwark of world revolution. Adhering to the road of the October Revolution, the heroic people of Albania have raised a bright red banner in Europe. By their war against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example of struggle against imperialism for the people of the whole world. The movement of national-democratic revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America is developing vigorously. The ranks of the Marxist-Leninists are growing steadily, and a new situation has emerged in the international communist movement.

Compared with half a century ago, the world proletarian revolution today is far deeper in content, far broader in scope and far sharper in its struggle. The new historical era has posed a series of important new problems for Marxist-Leninists. However, in the final analysis, the most fundamental problem remains that of seizing and consolidating political power.

Chairman Mao says: **"The aim of every revolutionary struggle in the world is the seizure and consolidation of political power."** This is a great Marxist-Leninist truth.

The struggle between the Marxist-Leninists and the revisionists always focuses on this fundamental issue. The modern revisionists, represented by Khrushchov and his successors, Brezhnev, Kosygin and company, are wildly opposing the revolution of the people of the world and have openly abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought about an all-round capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. This is a monstrous betrayal of the October Revolution. It is a monstrous betrayal of Marxism-Leninism. It is a monstrous betrayal of the great Soviet people and the people of the world. Therefore, if the proletariat fails to smash the wanton attacks of the modern revisionists, if it does not firmly defend the road of the October Revolution opened up by the great Lenin, continue to advance along this

road under the new historical conditions and thoroughly solve the question of how to seize and consolidate political power, it will not be able to win final victory, or will probably lose political power even after seizing it, and, like the Soviet people, will come under the rule of a new privileged bourgeoisie stratum.

It is our good fortune that because Comrade Mao Tse-tung has comprehensively inherited and developed the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the most fundamental issue of the world proletarian revolution, that is, the road to the seizure and consolidation of political power, has been brought to a higher stage in theory and in practice. Our great leader Chairman Mao has developed Marxism-Leninism and raised it to an entirely new peak. The ever-victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung is Marxism-Leninism in the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

In the course of leading the great struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has with genius solved a whole series of complicated problems concerning the seizure of political power by force of arms. Under his leadership, the Chinese people went through the most protracted, fierce, arduous and complex people's revolutionary war in the history of the world proletarian revolution and founded the red political power, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The way the Chinese people seized political power by force of arms under Chairman Mao's leadership may be summarized as follows: Under the leadership of the political party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, use the countryside to encircle the cities and finally capture the cities. This is a great new development of the road to the seizure of political power by force of arms indicated by the October Revolution.

Chairman Mao has said: **"As a rule, revolution starts, grows and triumphs first in those places in which the counter-revolutionary forces are comparatively weak."** Since in our time all the reactionary ruling classes have a tight grip on the main cities, it is necessary for a revolutionary political party to utilize the vulnerable links and areas of reactionary rule, fully arouse the masses, conduct guerrilla warfare, establish stable revolutionary bases and so build up and temper their own forces and, through prolonged fighting, strive step by step for complete victory in the revolution. Hence, reliance on the masses to build rural revolutionary base areas and use the countryside to encircle the cities is a historic task which the oppressed nations and peoples in the world today must seriously study and tackle in their fight to seize political power by force of arms.

Not only has Comrade Mao Tse-tung creatively developed Leninism on the question of the seizure of political power by the proletariat, he has made an epoch-making creative development of Leninism on the most important question of our time — the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

From the first day of the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin paid close attention to the consolidation of the newborn Soviet state power. He recognized the sharp and protracted nature of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, pointing out that **"the transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch is over, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration."**

The biggest lesson in the history of the international communist movement in the last fifty years is the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This harsh fact has strikingly brought the Marxist-Leninists of the world face to face with the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

It is Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great teacher of the world proletariat of our time, who in the new historical conditions has systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world, scientifically analysed the contradictions in socialist society, profoundly shown the laws of class struggle in socialist society and put forward a whole system of theory, line, principles, methods and policies for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. With supreme courage and wisdom, Chairman Mao has successfully led the first great proletarian cultural revolution in history. This is an extremely important landmark, demonstrating that Marxism-Leninism has developed to the stage of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up in China, which has a quarter of the world's population, a bright path for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for carrying the socialist revolution through to the end. The proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world who are fighting imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction resolutely support our great proletarian cultural revolution. They find in the victory of this revolution tremendous inspiration, bright prospects and greater confidence in victory.

The imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys the modern revisionists and all the reactionaries have taken great pains to curse and vilify our great proletarian cultural revolution. This proves by negative example that our victory has dealt the enemy a very heavy blow and that they

are nothing but a bunch of vampires that are bound to be destroyed.

The world is moving forward. And theory, which reflects the laws of the world, is likewise developing continuously.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the banner of our era.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era — is grasped, the oppressed nations and peoples will, through their own struggles, be able to win liberation.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era — is grasped, the countries that have already established the dictatorship of the proletariat will, through their own struggles, be able to prevent the restoration of capitalism.

Once Mao Tse-tung's thought — Marxism-Leninism at its highest in the present era — is grasped, the people of those countries where political power has been usurped by revisionists will, through their own struggles, be able to overthrow the rule of revisionism and re-establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Once Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought is integrated with the revolutionary practice of the people of all countries, the entire old world will be shattered to smithereens.

Comrades, young Red Guard fighters and friends:

The fifty years since the October Revolution have been years of fierce struggle between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism, with the former winning one victory after another. The imperialist system resembles a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills. The emergence of Khrushchov revisionism is a product of imperialist policy and reflects the deathbed struggle of imperialism. Although imperialism and revisionism will go on making trouble in collusion with each other, the reactionary adverse current can, after all, never become the main current. The dialectics of history is irresistible. Henceforth, the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world will raise still higher the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and march forward in giant strides along the road opened up by the October Revolution!

Those who betray the October Revolution can never escape the punishment of history. Khrushchov has long since fallen. In redoubling its efforts to pursue the policy of betrayal, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique will not last long either. The proletariat and the working people of the Soviet Union, with their glorious tradition of revolution, will never forget the teachings of the great Lenin and Stalin. They are

sure to rise in revolution under the banner of Leninism, overthrow the rule of the reactionary revisionist clique and bring the Soviet Union back into the orbit of socialism.

Comrades, young Red Guard fighters and friends!

The situation in our great motherland is excellent. Under the guidance of the latest instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution is forging ahead victoriously.

We must raise still higher the great banner of the October Revolution and the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

We must build our great motherland into a still more powerful base for world revolution.

We must give ever more vigorous support to the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and people of all countries.

We must, together with the revolutionary people everywhere, carry through to the end the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre.

We must intensify our efforts in studying and mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought and disseminate it still more widely throughout the world.

These are glorious tasks entrusted to the people of our country by history, and they are our incumbent internationalist duty.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has given the call: **"Let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without exploitation of man by man will surely be built."**

Let us fight with courage for the realization of this great call of Chairman Mao's!

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Workers of all countries, unite!

Workers of all countries, unite with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations!

Long live invincible Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought!

Long live the great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander, great helmsman Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!

(November 6, 1967)



Chairman Mao, our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao.

## What Has China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Achieved?

UNPRECEDENTED in world history, the proletarian cultural revolution begun and led by our great leader Chairman Mao is a revolution which vitally affects the destiny of China and the entire world. In a year and a half of stirring struggle, it has steadily won the hearts of revolutionary people everywhere.

What have its major achievements been so far? How will it develop this year? These are questions with which our readers are deeply concerned.

### Destroy the Bourgeois Headquarters!

This great revolution was begun to overthrow the handful of Party persons in authority taking the

capitalist road, to destroy bourgeois thinking and establish the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to remould man's world outlook and dig up the roots of revisionism, and finally to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system.

The main task of the proletarian cultural revolution is to expose, criticize, repudiate and clean out the agents of the bourgeoisie who wormed their way into the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship, to completely destroy the bourgeois headquarters hidden within the Party. This headquarters has already been thoroughly battered by the proletarian revolutionary masses. The counter-revolutionary front of China's Khrushchov has collapsed and their

dream of restoring capitalism in China has been smashed.

In the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the great historic document issued at the beginning of the cultural revolution, Chairman Mao warned: **"Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various cultural circles are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Some of them we have already seen through, others we have not. Some are still trusted by us and are being trained**



Chairman Mao writes his dazibao; "Bombard the Headquarters". (Oil painting)

together, they had usurped a part of the leadership and controlled to a very great extent the ideological sphere. They had placed their own agents in some departments and areas. Pretending to be enthusiastically working for the dictatorship of the proletariat, they actually practised dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and worked actively to restore capitalism.

Had this extremely harmful bourgeois headquarters not been exposed and thoroughly destroyed, China would inevitably have followed the Soviet Union's path and it would not have taken long for a counter-revolutionary capitalist restoration to occur on a national scale and the whole of China would change its colour.

Our great helmsman Chairman Mao saw the conspiracy clearly and sharply, and stopped the sinister counter-revolutionary hand in time. When the movement of the masses reached a high tide last January, he called on all proletarian revolutionaries to join forces and take the power from the capitalist-roaders back into their own hands. Today, revolutionary

committees or groups to prepare for revolutionary committees have been formed in many provinces, municipalities and departments; leadership is firmly in the hands of the proletariat.

Having won decisive victory, the cultural revolution has entered a new stage. Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, revolutionary people throughout the country who held different views have united in order to make a deeper and more thorough political, ideological and theoretical criticism and repudiation of the bourgeois headquarters of China's Khrushchov, and thus dig up the roots of revisionism more completely.

In August 1966, during this world-shaking revolution, the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party further established the absolute authority of our great leader Chairman Mao, of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of his proletarian revolutionary line. Comrade Lin Biao, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms who has consistently defended, practised and promoted Mao Tse-tung's

thought, was made the deputy supreme commander of the Party. This step further consolidated the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao.

#### A Revolution that Touches the Soul

The fundamental aim of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to deeply revolutionize man's ideology, to dig up the roots of revisionism in the most thorough way, and to consolidate and develop socialism—and this is why we say that it is a revolution that shakes people to the depths of their souls.

To achieve this aim it is necessary to wipe out the old exploiting-class ideology, culture, customs and habits that have been poisoning people for thousands of years, and to create and foster a completely new proletarian ideology and culture, new customs and habits. This is a process of vigorously establishing the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The torrent of the proletarian cultural revolution is sweeping away the filth and scum left over from the old society. The people's

enemies, the parasites and vampires of the exploiting classes hiding in dark corners, have been dragged out into broad daylight. In their homes were found old land deeds and property papers, certificates revealing their reactionary connections, even arms and ammunition, all kept in the futile hope of the old regime's return. There has been a cleaning up of all the bad operas, plays and films which opposed the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and glorified the reactionary morals and ideas of the feudal and bourgeois classes. Reactionary, decadent and demoralizing books and periodicals, music and art have also been swept away. Quantities of new music, dance and theatrical productions radiant with Mao Tse-tung's thought have appeared. Workers, peasants and soldiers are now the masters of Chinese literature and art.

The cultural revolution, in the past year and a half, has produced an unprecedented upsurge in the mass movement to creatively study and apply the writings of Chairman Mao. The number of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*

The publication of the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party brought great joy to the revolutionary masses of the capital. They streamed to the Central Committee to show their support and to answer Chairman Mao's call to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.



as our successors, Khrushchov-type persons, for example, who are still nestling beside us. Party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this matter."

In response to this call, China's 700 million workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres—the main force of the cultural revolution—rose to battle their class enemies. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought, their most powerful weapon, and fully applying mass democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat—full airing of views, *dazibao* (big-character posters) and big debates—the masses dug out and exposed the

Khrushchov-type persons, big and small.

This bourgeois headquarters was critically dangerous to China's dictatorship of the proletariat. It was made up of a handful of persons in authority taking the capitalist road who had sneaked into high-level leading organizations of the Party. They included China's Khrushchov and another top capitalist-roader; the Khrushchov-type careerist and counter-revolutionary double-dealer Tao Chu; and a handful of counter-revolutionaries such as Peng Teh-huai, Peng Chen, Lo Jui-ching, Lu Ting-yi and Yang Shang-kun. Working



Proletarian revolutionaries of Shanghai rally to express their joy at the support Chairman Mao and the Central Committee gave their seizure of power from the capitalist-roaders in the "January Revolution" in 1967.

published in five months of the cultural revolution was over twice the total figure published in the previous 15 years. Hundreds of millions of pamphlets of Chairman Mao's writings and *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* have been issued, and the supply is still far from satisfying the demands of the masses.

In every corner of China today, the first thing people do in the morning is study Chairman Mao's works. Selected quotations from Chairman Mao are read aloud at the beginning of every meeting as a guide for the discussion. Almost everyone in China carries with him a copy of the little red-covered *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*. Never in the 18 years since the founding of new China has Mao Tse-tung's thought been so universally and deeply absorbed.

No mass movement in history has been so broad and deep-going as the great proletarian cultural revolution. Everyone, whether in the capital or the border regions, is concerning himself with the

affairs of state. Where families used to chat and gossip, today discussions and debates over questions of the cultural revolution go on. Father and son, brother and sister, husband and wife, even school children and white-haired grandparents debate hotly. And the highest standard for distinguishing between right and wrong in these debates is Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The people's understanding and application of Mao Tse-tung's thinking is reaching a new high, especially in the revolutionary mass criticism that is taking place throughout China. Active participation in criticism meetings and the writing of *dazibao* is giving China's millions of people a more profound understanding of what Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is and what the bourgeois reactionary line is; what the socialist road is and what the capitalist road is; what Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought is and what revisionism is. Today the Chinese people are much more

able to recognize and resist revisionism. China is now building a solid mass base for opposing and preventing revisionism.

In the process of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to change the objective world, the revolutionary masses are also using this sharpest of ideological weapons to make revolution in the depths of their own souls. They work hard to liberate themselves from the influence of "self"—for several thousand years the ideology of the exploiting classes—trying to become people absolutely dedicated to the public good. Communist fighters singlemindedly devoted to the public interest have come to the fore in great numbers—people such as Tsai Yung-hsiang who gave his life to save some Red Guards, and Nien Ssu-wang who was seriously injured preventing a passenger train wreck.

#### Training and Steeling Cadres

An extremely important and necessary achievement of the cultural revolution is the training and



A People's Liberation Army man on guard at the newly-established Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the P.L.A. firmly supports the proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle to seize power.

steeling of staunch successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Millions of Red Guards and other young people took the lead in storming positions held by the class enemy. They have undergone constant tempering in the class struggle and made outstanding contributions. These newborn revolutionaries, future backbone-force of the proletariat, are emerging in huge numbers. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that **"to rebel is justified"**, they have dared to think, speak, act, break through and make revolution, making the most courageous assaults on the handful of capitalist-roaders and their bourgeois reactionary line which opposes and suppresses the masses. They most resolutely defend Mao Tse-tung's thought and his proletarian revolutionary line which believes in the masses, relies on the masses and fully mobilizes the masses. They are the firmest fighters in the battle to eliminate the old ideology, culture, customs and habits and foster the new ideology, culture, customs and

habits. They are the shock force in revolutionary mass criticism, the most courageous in struggling against the "self" in their own minds.

The storm and stress of class struggle has enabled China's young people to develop a much deeper proletarian class consciousness, to learn many valuable lessons which they could not have learned in the classroom, to accumulate a rich experience in struggle and to more firmly grasp Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many fine young revolutionaries have been elected to the newborn revolutionary committees where they exercise proletarian political power together with seasoned and tempered veteran revolutionaries. The dream of the imperialists and modern revisionists that the younger generation would bring about a "peaceful evolution" back to capitalism in China has gone up in smoke.

The cultural revolution has also tempered the cadres of the older

generation. In the severe test of this fierce class struggle, the majority of the cadres have been proven good or comparatively good. Many revolutionary cadres have consistently followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and won new merits for the people in the struggle to destroy the bourgeois headquarters within the Party. The majority of them have come out of the revolutionary storm cleansed of the political dust that had gathered on them, more steeled and tempered, and with closer and better relations with the masses. After the handful of incorrigible capitalist-roaders have finally been overthrown and weeded out, the ranks of the cadres will be purer, stronger and more vigorous.

#### Splendid Victories

Chairman Mao teaches that **"Revolution is to liberate the forces of production. Revolution is to push the development of the forces of production."** Our 1967 achievements on the economic front again proved this true. In all but a few localities, bumper grain and industrial crop harvests were again reaped. Many crops topped the highest figures in history. By firmly taking hold of revolution, proletarian revolutionaries and the masses of revolutionary workers in industry accelerated production. On the heels of the successful guided missile nuclear weapon test in 1966, China last year exploded her first hydrogen bomb, clear proof of a new high in the development of our industry, science and technology.

Steadily supporting Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line during the cultural revolution, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has won new and historic merit in the struggle to defend the motherland, safeguard and support the great proletarian cultural revolution, and promote industrial and agricultural production. Men and women of the armed forces have undergone the broadest and best tempering, further revolutionized their ideology, and are continuing to perfect their combat capacity. In the struggle against the handful of capitalist-roaders,

the P.L.A. worked shoulder to shoulder with the local proletarian revolutionaries, continuing to weld the armed forces and the people into a "bastion of iron". The countless shining deeds of the P.L.A. underscore the fact that a people's army armed with the thinking of Mao Tse-tung is the main pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because the P.L.A. is China's "Great Wall", no imperialist, revisionist or reactionary dares to launch aggression against her; our great proletarian cultural revolution can go on without outside interference.

The class struggle during the cultural revolution has never ceased to be extremely intense and complicated. The handful of enemies now heavily encircled by the masses of the people are far from reconciled to defeat. In a last-ditch fight, they have attempted to shatter the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao with attacks from both the Right and the extreme "Left". Applying the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary masses have exposed and smashed these sabotaging activities too.

Of course, no revolution of such unprecedented scope, in which millions of people take part, is without a price. Nevertheless, as Vice-Chairman Lin Biao pointed out, "In this unprecedented great revolution, our losses are of the smallest while our gains are of the biggest."

#### Great Leader and Helmsman

Why is a country with such a huge population as China, in a sharp and complex class struggle at home and abroad, able to practise such a wide proletarian mass democracy and launch such an unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution? Why has it been able to win such magnificent victories? Fundamentally, this is due to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, to his high prestige among the people, his invincible thinking which has been absorbed and used by the people, and to the indomitable strength of his proletarian revolutionary line. Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles, methods and policies for continuing revolution under the dictator-

ship of the proletariat are the guide for this proletarian cultural revolution, running through it like a red thread, commanding all that is happening in it.

At every crucial moment, Chairman Mao has made the correct strategic decisions, given wise and timely instructions, and thereby propelled the cultural revolution to new victories and a higher stage.

He opened the cultural revolution with his insistence that criticism be made of a so-called historical play, *Hai Jui Dismissed from Office*, written in 1961. In reality, the essential aim of this play was to help prepare public opinion for restoring to office counter-revolutionary revisionists who had been dismissed several years before, thereby restoring capitalism. Chairman Mao personally guided the drawing up of the great historic document of the cultural revolution, the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He gave the decision to publish the country's first Marxist-Leninist *dazibao*, put up in Peking University, thus lighting the fire of the cultural revolution throughout the country. He presided over the Party's Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee and wrote his own *dazibao* of immense historic significance, "Bombard the Headquarters", which called for attack on the bourgeois counter-revolutionary conspiracy. He guided the formulation of the Sixteen Points, the programmatic document for the cultural revolution. With the deepest warmth he supported the high rebel spirit of the newborn Red Guards and eight times reviewed active participants in the cultural revolution, a total of 12 million.

With the magnificent spirit and farsightedness of a true proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao supported the struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries to seize power from the Party capitalist-roaders in authority, a struggle which first began in Shanghai last January. He gave the militant command to the People's Liberation Army to "support the broad masses of the Left" and entrusted them with the honoured tasks of supporting the Left, helping indus-

trial and agricultural production, exercising military control and giving political and military training to students and faculty. This pushed the movement to a new high.

When thinking harmful to the revolution — such as factionalism, anarchism and "small-group" mentality — appeared in the revolutionary mass organizations, Chairman Mao gave important instructions: "We must be good at guiding the petty-bourgeois thinking in our ranks onto the path of proletarian thinking." After the handful of top Party capitalist-roaders were ferreted out, Chairman Mao drew up a strategic plan of deep and far-reaching significance. It called for launching revolutionary mass criticism, achieving revolutionary great alliances and revolutionary three-in-one combinations, and carrying out the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign\* in every unit.

Last autumn when decisive victory had been achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao inspected areas of north, central-south and east China and issued another series of extremely important instructions for carrying the revolution through to final victory: Fight self and repudiate revisionism, promote more vigorously revolutionary great alliances and the revolutionary three-in-one combinations, and organize study classes. This most scientific, most comprehensive and most thorough summing up of the cultural revolution provides the most powerful ideological weapon there is and it guarantees victory to the revolution. These instructions are new historic Marxist-Leninist documents. Proletarian revolutionaries, Red Guards and revolutionary cadres responded instantly. Classes to study Mao Tse-tung's thought were organized in factories, schools, government organizations and people's com-

\*This is the campaign to struggle against and overthrow those Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, to criticize and repudiate the reactionary bourgeois academic "authorities" and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and to transform education, literature and art and all other parts of the superstructure not in correspondence with the socialist economic base, so as to facilitate the consolidation and development of the socialist system.



A People's Liberation Army man sent to support the Left at the Anshan Iron and Steel Works studies with revolutionary workers Chairman Mao's latest instruction to "Fight self and repudiate revisionism" and pledge to be pathbreakers in the campaign.

munes. "Fight self, repudiate revisionism" is the guideline of these classes, and the invincible thinking of Mao Tse-tung is the weapon used to fight both the "self" in the mind and the handful of capitalist-roaders headed by China's Khrushchov. This is what will ensure final victory in this great proletarian cultural revolution.

#### New Stage of Marxism

In the world's first socialist country, the Soviet Union, usurpation of Party and state leadership from the proletariat by the Khrushchov revisionist clique has led to rapid capitalist restoration through "peaceful evolution", without a single shot being fired! This is the biggest lesson to learn in the world history of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

That a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat could have crumbled from within raises a series of new questions. Do classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue to exist after the dictatorship of the proletariat is established? Do all class struggles under the dictatorship of

the proletariat still centre around the question of the struggle for political power? Do we still have to make revolution? Against whom must we make revolution? How should we carry out the revolution? These are crucial new problems which the international communist movement needs to solve. Earlier great Marxist-Leninists either were not faced with them, died before they could solve them, or failed to solve them.

It is our great leader Chairman Mao who has summed up the world's historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and given full attention to the historical lesson the Soviet Union provides. In a large number of writings and instructions, and especially in the practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he has correctly and wisely solved these vital problems. With their solution, Marxism-Leninism has entered a completely new stage in its development. Marxism came into being over a century ago. By the early years of the 20th century, it had developed to the stage of Leninism. In the present era, it has developed to the stage of Mao

Tse-tung's thought — the third great milestone in the history of Marxism.

The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a tremendous inspiration to the oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their revolutionary struggles. It has won the warm praise and support of revolutionary peoples everywhere. Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and all reactionaries are mortally afraid of China's cultural revolution. To cover up their intense fear, they continue desperately to slander and vilify the cultural revolution. Nevertheless, their slanders and abuses have all failed.

The 700 million Chinese people move into the year 1968 determined and confident of still greater victories. Their great proletarian cultural revolution concerns the destiny of mankind. Marching along the course charted by our great helmsman Chairman Mao, undeterred by difficulties, they will carry it through to the end.

# The Militant Solidarity of the Chinese and Albanian People Lives Forever

"'A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked."  
**MAO TSE-TUNG**

"The great friendship and the iron internationalist unity between our two peoples and our two countries is stronger than ever."  
**ENVER HOXHA**

A forty-member delegation representing the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian government paid a friendly visit to our country from September 26 to October 14, 1967 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the government of the People's Republic of China. It was headed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers. The visitors arrived in China at a time when the joyous news of outstanding victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution was sweeping the country. During their stay they celebrated the 18th anniversary of the People's Republic of China together with the Chinese people and our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Their visit marked a new high

point in the great revolutionary friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

## Chairman Mao Receives the Delegation

On September 30, the eve of National Day, Chairman Mao received the delegation. In high spirits and full of vigour, he strode to the entrance of the reception hall to welcome his Albanian comrades-in-arms. As they arrived he warmly shook hands with Comrade Shehu, Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and the other members of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation. With hearty applause the Albanian comrades expressed their great love for Chairman Mao. Photographs were taken of them with Chairman Mao, and a very cordial talk followed.

On the morning of October 1, together with Chairman Mao and comrades and friends from the five continents, our comrades-in-arms from "The Land of Eagles" ascended the Tien An Men rostrum to watch the National Day rally and review the 500,000 marchers. In the evening they returned to enjoy the brilliant display of fireworks.

Chairman Mao again received the delegation on the afternoon of October 12, this time with his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. They had another most warm and sincere talk together.

## Warm Reception

During their stay the Albanian delegation also visited Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tachai, Taiyuan, Yanan and Shanghai, and, upon Chairman Mao's special invitation, the city of Wuhan, where the struggle had been particularly sharp. The dele-

gation went to factories, people's communes, P.L.A. units, schools and other cultural and educational institutions. They had wide contacts and many friendly meetings and discussions with workers, peasants, P.L.A. soldiers and officers, Red Guards and revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. From these they learned in detail about the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Albanian comrades were thus able to see for themselves the excellent situation in the revolution and its glorious victories.

Everywhere the Chinese people accorded the delegation a grand welcome in a jubilant and festive atmosphere. In Peking, Shanghai and Wuhan several hundred thousand people lined the streets to greet them. In some of the cities they were welcomed by mass rallies of 100,000 people. Speaking at these, Comrade Shehu and Comrade Alia praised China's great proletarian cultural revolution very highly.

At a grand farewell banquet given by the Albanian delegation on October 13 in Peking, Comrade Shehu declared: "China today is like a huge volcano, whose lava is burning up reactionary customs and habits and the bourgeois and revisionist ideology. It has become a great school of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist revolutionary thought which has aroused one-fourth of humanity and been turned into a tremendous



Together with Comrade Shehu, our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao review the National Day parade from Tien An Men rostrum.

material force. Hundreds of millions of the revolutionary working people, the Red Guards and the men and women of the glorious People's Liberation Army are studying and applying Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works, learning how to be revolutionaries, how to transform the political, economic and social life of their country and how to remould their own souls and world outlook. This is an event of great importance in the history of Marxism-Leninism and the world revolution."

## Talks Between the Two Sides

During the visit talks were held with the Albanian Party and Government Delegation. Chinese leaders participating included

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 Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Li Fu-chun, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and a Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has a warm, friendly talk with the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu (seventh from left).







A grand rally of over 50,000 revolutionary people in the Shantung province city of Tsinan honours the Albanian guests on October 4.

The Press Communique on the Albanian Party and Government Delegation's Visit to China published on October 14 points out that during the talks, "The two sides reaffirmed the principles and stand set forth in the Joint Statement of China and Albania dated May 11, 1966. They had deep exchanges of experience on socialist revolution and socialist construction in the two countries, and particularly on how to prevent revisionism and the restoration of capitalism and how to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. They had further exchanges of views on important questions concerning the present international situation and the international communist movement. These were talks between close comrades-in-arms and between true brothers, which proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere permeated with utmost candour and great sincerity. The two sides were completely identical in their stand and views on the questions discussed."

#### High Appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution

The communique states: "The Albanian Party and Government Delegation highly appraises China's great proletarian cultural revolution. It holds that this revolution carried on in accordance with the revolutionary theory and thought of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Marxist-Leninist and the worthy successor and heir to the undertakings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, has defended and further developed Marxism-Leninism, has made and is making outstanding contributions to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism."

ism, has made and is making outstanding contributions to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

"The Albanian Party and Government Delegation expresses full support for Comrade Mao Tse-tung's proletarian revolutionary line and firmly denounces China's Khrushchov for his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his criminal schemes and activities to restore capitalism in China. The Albanian Party and Government Delegation stresses that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is of historic significance both to the international communist movement and to all the oppressed nations of the world. Today, the attitude towards China's great proletarian cultural revolution is a touchstone to distinguish Marxist-Leninists from revisionists, and genuine revolutionaries from counter-revolutionaries. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people will give firm support to China's great proletarian cultural revolution and will continue to do so to the very end."

#### A Great Beacon of Socialism in Europe

The communique also cites the great admiration which the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have for the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people who, "holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, have achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and have performed meritorious service of historic significance in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United

States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and the Tito clique of renegades."

The communique goes on to say: "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people highly appraise the vigorous mass movement for revolutionization now developing in depth in Albania. This movement for revolutionization is graphic evidence of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism by the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha to the revolutionary practice in Albania. The movement not only has far-reaching significance for the prevention of a capitalist restoration and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania, but also enriches the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the world."

The communique points out: "Under the leadership of the Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, a great Marxist-Leninist, the heroic People's Albania has become a great beacon of socialism in Europe."

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the solemn warning given by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his speech at the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front on September 14, 1967 to U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist clique and the Greek fascist authorities. The Albanian people are the closest comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people. Imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction must take

account of China and Albania together. Should anyone dare to attack Albania, the Chinese people will definitely provide a powerful backing for the Albanian people.

"The Albanian Party of Labour, the People's Republic of Albania and the Albanian people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries for stirring up a frantic anti-Chinese tide and for their provocations and manoeuvres against China. Being afraid of the historic victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and of its repercussions in the countries under the rule of capitalism and revisionist cliques, the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries have formed a counter-revolutionary alliance against China. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and illuminated by the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, the great People's China has become the invincible defender of socialism and revolution, the staunch and powerful mainstay of the people of all countries and their revolutionary struggles for liberation, the insurmountable obstacle to the realization of the imperialist and revisionist plan for world domination, and the standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism."

#### To Oppose Imperialism One Must Oppose Revisionism

The communique states: "Both sides point out that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism." The Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of China strongly condemned the Soviet revisionist clique which has completely betrayed the road of the October Revolution. The two sides stated their determination to carry the struggle against revisionism and imperialism through to the end; to resolutely support genuine Marxist-Leninists the world over in their revolutionary struggles; to give vigorous support to the Vietnamese people in their heroic war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles for national liberation, to the

Arab people in their struggle against imperialist-revisionist aggression and to the peoples of the whole world in their revolutionary struggles.

In conclusion the communique points out that "the friendship between China and Albania is continuously developing and becoming consolidated—a friendship built personally by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The present visit to China of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu has made new and important contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties, states and peoples. The two Parties, states and peoples of China and Albania will always be together and boldly advance shoulder to

shoulder in their common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and for the victory of socialism and communism."

The Albanian Party and Government Delegation left Peking by special plane on October 14. The Albanian comrades took back with them the militant friendship which the Chinese people hold for the heroic Albanian people and the Chinese people's warm greetings and salutations to their closest comrade-in-arms Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people. Comrade Chou En-lai and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state and several thousand people were at the airport to give the delegation a big send-off. At the grand farewell ceremony the air vibrated with the thunder of gongs and drums, and from the crowds waving Chinese and Albanian flags, shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live Enver Hoxha!" rang out again and again.



Comrade Shehu, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Kang Sheng, visits the Wuhan Boiler Plant.

The Peoples of the World

Love Chairman Mao



They Sing 'The East Is Red'

TWO Chinese songs in praise of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the world revolution, have won the hearts of the people of Mali. They have learned to sing the words in Chinese, and everywhere they can be heard singing with great feeling "The East Is Red" and "Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas".

In one school in a town 600 kilometres from Bamako, all the pupils have learned the two songs. Every day after school they march in a line through the streets, singing them all the way home.

When a reporter for the Hsinhua News Agency visited a Malian friend in his home, his friend's aunt, a woman in her fifties, greeted him by singing in Chinese: "The east is red, the sun rises, China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung. . . ." When the reporter asked her where she had learned the song, she replied, "Many people in town can sing it."

Children and young people in Mali often write poems and draw pictures in praise of Chairman Mao. One 13-year-old painted a picture of Chairman Mao in army uniform,

with red collar tabs, and beside him, a red sun. Below the picture he wrote, "Long, long life to Mao Tse-tung!" The child presented the picture to a Chinese friend as an expression of his love for Chairman Mao.

Beacon-light of World Revolution

ONE quiet evening as the myriad lights of the city of Shanghai flickered over the surface of the water of the harbour, a Japanese cargo ship lay anchored off Woon-sung, waiting for permission to enter the port.

A Chinese harbour inspector was standing on the deck of the ship, and a Japanese seaman walked over to him. He handed him a slip of paper on which were written the Chinese characters for "respect". He asked how to pronounce them and the inspector told him. Soon the seaman was saying the phrase, "I respect Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

"I saw the film on the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival," he told the inspector in Chinese. "When I saw how Chairman Mao himself received the youth of my

country, I was so moved that tears came to my eyes. There will always be close unity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, in spite of the sabotage and obstructions by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Chairman Mao is not only the leader of the Chinese people but also of the revolutionary people of the whole world."

As he spoke he pulled two notebooks from his pocket. They were filled with Chinese characters in his own handwriting. "Chairman Mao's writings are the truth," he continued. "I've found the truth and I want to pursue it all my life. I'm learning the Chinese language so that soon I'll be able to read Chairman Mao's works in the original."

He paused, then walked over to the railing of the ship and gazed towards the beam shining from a lighthouse in the distance. With deep emotion, he said in Japanese, "Chairman Mao Tse-tung, you are the beacon-light guiding us all forward on the path of world revolution. Tonight, I, a youth from Japan in a Chinese port far from my native shores, send you warm greetings and wish you a long, long life!"

A Japanese youth reads quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung at a rally. The revolutionary masses of Japan are learning to apply Chairman Mao's thought in their struggle.



东方红 (歌曲)

Dōng Fāng Hóng (Gēqǔ)

The East Is Red (A Song)

东方红, 太阳升, 中国出了  
Dōngfāng hóng, tàiyáng shēng, Zhōngguó chū liǎo  
(The) east (is) red, (the) sun rises, China (has) produced

个毛泽东。他为 人民 谋 幸福,  
gè Máo Zédōng. tā wéi rénmin móu xìngfú,  
a Mao Tse-tung. He for (the) people plans happiness,

呼儿咳哟, 他是 人民 大 救星。  
hu-er-hai-yo, tā shì rénmin dà jiùxīng.  
hu-er-hai-yo, he is (the) people's great saviour.

毛主席 爱 人民, 他是我们的  
Máo Zhǔxí ài rénmin, tā shì wǒmen de  
Mao Chairman loves (the) people, he is our

带路人。为了建设 新中国, 呼儿咳哟,  
dài lù rén. wéi liǎo jiànshè xīn Zhōngguó, hu-er-hai-yo,  
guide. For building (the) new China, hu-er-hai-yo, (he)

领导 我们 向 前进。  
lǐngdǎo wǒmen xiàng qián jìn.  
leads us forward march.

共产党 象 太阳, 照到那里,  
Gòngchǎndǎng xiàng tàiyáng, zhào dào nǎlǐ,  
(The) Communist Party (is) like (the) sun, (it) shines to wherever,

那里 亮。那里 有了 共产党,  
nǎlǐ liàng. Nǎlǐ yǒu liǎo Gòngchǎndǎng,  
there (will be) bright. Wherever there is (the) Communist Party,

呼儿咳哟, 那里 人民 得 解放。  
hu-er-hai-yo, nǎlǐ rénmin dé jiěfàng.  
hu-er-hai-yo, there (the) people (will) attain liberation.

Translation

The east is red. The sun rises. China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung. He works for the people's happiness, *hu-er-hai-yo!* He is the people's great saviour.

Chairman Mao loves the people. He is our guide. To build the new China, *hu-er-hai-yo!* he leads us forward.

The Communist Party is like the sun. Wherever it shines, there it will be bright. Wherever there is the Communist Party, *hu-er-hai-yo!* there the people will win liberation.

Explanatory Notes

1. In Chinese, an adjective can serve as the predicate of a sentence. This is called an "adjectival predicate". In sentences with an adjectival predicate, the verb "to be" is usually understood. For example, *Dōngfāng hóng* 东方红 means "The east is red" (*dōngfāng* 东方 is "the east" and *hóng* 红 "red"); *Nǎlǐ liàng* 那里亮 means "There it will be bright" (*nǎlǐ* 那里 is "there" and *liàng* 亮 "bright").

2. *Gè* 个 is the most widely used of the classifiers for nouns. But sometimes it can be used colloquially as a substitute for "a". For example: *Zhōngguó chū liǎo gè Máo Zédōng* 中国出了个毛泽东, meaning "China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung".

3. In *dài lù rén* 带路人, *dài* 带 means "to guide", *lù* 路 means "road" or "way" and *rén* 人 means "man", so *dài lù rén* means "the man who guides the way".

4. *Nǎlǐ ... nǎlǐ ...* 那里 ... 那里 ... is an expression meaning "wherever... there...", e.g., *Nǎlǐ yǒu liǎo Gòngchǎndǎng, nǎlǐ rénmin dé jiěfàng* 那里有了共产党, 那里人民得解放, meaning "Wherever there is the Communist Party, there the people will attain liberation."

5. *Hu-er-hai-yo* 呼儿咳哟 are words used for rhythm, without any specific meaning.

A Simple Key to Pronunciation

Consonants: b, c (ts), d, f, g, h, j, k (as in kill), l, m, n, ng, p (as in peak), q (as in cheer), r (as in run), s, t, w, x (as in ship), y, z (dz), zh (as in rich), ch (as in chew), sh (as in shrub). The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.

Vowels: a (as in father), o (ō), e (ū), i (ī), u (ū), ü (as in German), after j, q and x, u pronounced as ü. The sounds of combination vowels such as *ai* and *iao* are as in English.

To save space, letters in which the sound is the same as, or similar to, that used in English are not further described.

A fuller key to pronunciation of the phonetic alphabet used in this column may be obtained on application to *China Reconstructs*.

# Red Sun Over the Miao Mountains

Our Staff Reporters

THE TRAIN sped through the Miaoling Mountains in the Kweichow highlands in southwest China. Four hours from the provincial capital of Kweiyang, we came in sight of a gleaming city nestling in the green Sword River valley—Tuyun, capital of the South Kweichow Puyi-Miao Autonomous Chou.\* Once a remote and ramshackle little town, Tuyun, with its tall chimneys and buildings, its cranes, factories, power lines and highways, is today a brand-new city. Everywhere quotations from Chairman Mao in large red characters shone brightly in the sun. Revolutionary masses, carrying red flags, portraits of Chairman Mao, and signboards on which quotations were written, swung vigorously along the streets. Fully-loaded trucks roared past. Since the seizure of power by the proletarian revolutionaries, the whole place has been filled with revolutionary spirit.

## Sufferings and Struggle

In Tuyun one finds a concentrated reflection of the tremendous change in the *chou* since the liberation and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. This mountain district covering 24,000 square kilometres is rich in natural resources but it was one of the poorest, most backward and isolated areas of old China. The million labouring people of Puyi, Miao and other minority nationalities living there constitute more than half the total population of the *chou*. Under the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the imperialists, Kuomintang reactionaries and the ruling classes of the Han and their own nationalities, the people were so poor that they had to do without salt, and quilts being unknown, depended on fires to keep themselves warm in winter.

\* A *chou* is an administrative level below the province or autonomous region, taking in several counties and towns.

When the Red Army led by Chairman Mao passed through southern Kweichow at the end of 1934 during the Long March, the labouring people saw hope in the darkness. This hope remained with them. Wu Hua-wen, a former poor peasant of the Miao nationality of Paku commune, told us: "Ten years later, in the autumn of 1944, between 20,000 and 30,000 Miao working people rose in armed resistance against forced conscription by the Kuomintang. We sent two to three hundred people to try and make contact with the 'red soldiers' of Chairman Mao. But we could not find them. With broadswords, matchlock guns and homemade cannons we finally drove away the Kuomintang reactionary troops. Unfortunately we did not have the Party leadership then and our struggle did not keep to the correct direction. But we never lost our hope that one day the 'red soldiers' would come back."

## After the Liberation

Finally in 1949 Chairman Mao's "red soldiers", the Chinese People's Liberation Army, did return. The labouring people of all the nationalities were liberated. Since then, under the shining banner of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have tackled the tasks of socialist revolution and socialist construction with great energy.

When we visited the multinational Limu commune on the outskirts of Tuyun, Hsieh You-tsai, a 59-year-old Puyi and former poor peasant, glowed with enthusiasm as he showed us around. We saw highways, forests, pumping stations and irrigation channels on the mountains, the commune's farm machinery station, a food-processing factory and collective pig farms, the electric lights in the commune members' homes, the health clinic, the primary school and the newly-built Centre of Socialist Culture. Hsieh You-tsai said: "In the past I never even dreamed that our mountain village

could change into what it is today. If it had not been for the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, how could this be possible?"

But the south Kweichow lackeys of the top Party capitalist-roader, like crows attempting to blot out the sun with their wings, tried in every way possible to keep the people from studying and spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought. Under the pretext of "giving proper consideration to the special characteristics of the minority nationalities", they did many evil things. They protected the reactionary elements of the minority nationality ruling classes, and encouraged the retention of backward customs and habits and feudal and superstitious activities. They tried in every means to restore capitalism. Those who resisted their bourgeois reactionary line were attacked and persecuted.

## A Great New Age

In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionaries of south Kweichow, with the firm support of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, finally dragged out after a hard struggle the handful of Party capitalist-roaders. On March 8, 1967, under the leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial military area, they carried out a successful seizure of power. Chang Tzu, chairman of the *chou* revolutionary committee and political commissar of the P.L.A. Tuyun military sub-area, said to us: "Fundamentally, the seizure of power by us proletarian revolutionaries is seizure of the power to establish the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

Under the leadership of the *chou* revolutionary committee, there arose a new vigorous high tide in the mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Travelling through the *chou*, we

saw quotations from Chairman Mao written in red on the roadside, by the fields, on wooden boards, on mud walls, on stone slabs and carved on the sides of cliffs. Everywhere we saw people studying and heard people singing quotations, revolutionary songs and new folk-songs they themselves had composed. One goes like this:

*The sun rises and lights up  
the mountains.*

*The golden flowers and silver  
flowers I do not need,*

*I only love the boards with  
quotations from Chairman  
Mao!*

Regular study of Chairman Mao's writings has been established in all the army units, factories, government organizations and schools as well as in over 80 per cent of the production teams in the communes. The study is usually led by young people trained for the task. Ninety per cent of the adults take part. A new era in which workers, peasants and soldiers grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought has begun.

While we were in Tuyun, the *chou* held its first congress of proletarian revolutionary activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. Among the nearly one thousand delegates were young workers, peasants and soldiers, former poor peasants including a blind man and others who were over sixty and unable to read or write. With great love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they study hard and have brought about a deep change in their outlook. In each place we visited we were told stories of people who have overcome thoughts of self and have substituted public interest for self-interest.

After studying the "three good old articles" — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — Pan Shih-hsueh, a Miao girl, built a mat shelter, made some desks and set up a part-time school for the 16-household mountain village where she lives. During work breaks and in the evenings, she helps the commune members study Chairman Mao's quotations. She takes the lead in

struggling against the capitalist-roaders, in carrying water to fight drought, and in scientific experiments to grow maize between rows of wheat. When a tile kiln was being built, she had to attend meetings each day away from the village. At night she joined in the construction work and did this for ten days in succession until the first batch of tiles was fired. "Why did you do this?" we asked. Her answer was: "Because I study Chairman Mao's works every day. All I think of now is to do wholeheartedly what Chairman Mao says, to do my best for the revolution."

## Criticism and Repudiation of China's Khrushchov

In order to carry the proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the labouring people of the various nationalities have launched a great campaign of revolutionary criticism and repudiation. We heard many penetrating speeches at the congress of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works and at a *chou* congress of former poor and lower-middle peasants. Speakers declared that it was a slander for the capitalist-roaders to say that the minority nationalities are backward and "want to farm individually". The facts were that, during the three years of natural calamities from 1960 to 1962, the henchmen of China's Khrushchov in south Kweichow did their utmost to promote individual farming. In collusion with the handful of capitalist-roaders, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists seized for themselves good land and strong oxen. They cut down trees as they wished from collectively-owned forests, stole public funds, and engaged in speculation and usury. As one speaker said: "If it had not been for Chairman Mao's wise leadership, we former poor and lower-middle peasants would have been forced back to the old road and would have suffered a second time. China's Khrushchov, you big scoundrel! It is you counter-revolutionary revisionists who 'want to farm individually'

and take the capitalist road! We poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities will always listen to Chairman Mao's words and take the socialist road!"

Such meetings of criticism and repudiation — from big mass meetings to small group meetings — were being held throughout the *chou*. One evening we arrived at a production team of Paku commune to find such a meeting going on. Those who spoke included a grandmother over sixty and a woman with a sleeping baby on her lap. A young man said indignantly: "We are too young to have suffered in the old society, but we have certainly suffered from the practice of individual farming. We are too young to have suffered oppression by the reactionaries, but we did suffer oppression from the bourgeois reactionary line. This is the best class education for us! We pledge to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with our very lives, to throw China's Khrushchov to the ground and put our feet on him so that he can never rise again!"

## From Spiritual to Material Force

Mao Tse-tung's thought, once mastered by the masses, is transformed into a tremendous material force. Since the cultural revolution, production has increased rapidly. The value of the industrial output in the *chou* for the first six months of 1967 was 5.4 per cent above that for the same period in 1966. The summer grain harvest was the best ever, being 2.3 times greater than in 1966.

In the winter of 1966 the people in south Kweichow, in answer to Chairman Mao's great call for **preparedness against war, preparedness against natural calamities and everything for the people**, sowed an area of wheat twice as large as ever before. Last summer they had the big task of harvesting the wheat and sowing the rice crop within a short period of time. Lack of rain made the sowing particularly difficult.

In spite of this, the former poor and lower-middle peasants pledged: "This year the proletarian revolu-

tionaries have become masters. We must do our level best to win honour for Chairman Mao! We must give the capitalist-roaders in the Party and all other class enemies a hard slap on the face!" Before starting work they read Chairman Mao's quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." During the work breaks, they read: "Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting." At the end of the day they read: "Even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant." Chairman Mao's words always arouse among them tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm. At the busiest times they continued during the night, the women getting the rice shoots out of the seeding beds, the old men looking after the irrigation ditches, the primary school pupils holding blazing torches on the high ground to light up the fields for the young people to work. Thus both the wheat-harvesting and rice-transplanting were finished in time.

When we were there, the plump ears of rice were already bending the stalks. Another good harvest was in prospect. The commune members were preparing for the autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing. A new high tide of agricultural production was in sight.

#### Miao Village with the Spirit of Youth

South Kweichow is leaping ahead. We were keenly aware of its big forward strides even in the remotest places.

Our car climbed one mountain after another to arrive at the Paichin commune, some 120 kilometres from Tuyun. All the members of its Kaochai brigade belong to the Miao nationality. This brigade used to be a backward one. But ever since the socialist education movement in 1964 and especially since the proletarian cultural revolution, the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought has poured into this little community and it has leaped ahead to become an advanced brigade.

We rounded the foot of a big hill to see beyond a brook two villages half hidden among the green trees. Leading to one was an arched entrance with "Always Loyal to Chairman Mao" written on it in huge red characters. Passing beneath it, we saw quotations written on every house. These were typical Miao two-story buildings with tiled roofs and wooden-board walls. Every commune member carried his *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in a little red bag hanging from the shoulder of his national costume. Not far from the basketball court, the commune members were levelling a new ground for sunning grain and building a granary. In our company was a P.L.A. comrade who guides militia work in the district. The commune members greeted him warmly as if he were a member of their own family. A youngster ran to a pomegranate tree and brought an armful of big red fruit for us to eat.

In the evening about a dozen commune members came to chat. "We feel ashamed to speak of it," said Yang Kuang-jung, head of the Red Guards' brigade, "but before 1964 we didn't even know which articles were Chairman Mao's 'three good old articles'. We had muddled thinking and had no daring. The capitalist-roaders did not want us to study. But after we studied Chairman Mao's works, we knew which way we should go. And when we have the 'three kinds of spirit' (the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, of utter devotion to others without any thought of self and of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains) we fear nothing. In the great cultural revolution we dragged out the capitalist roader in our brigade and struggled against him."

"We're not afraid of the capitalist-roaders nor of any difficulty," said Yang Kuang-chuan, secretary of the Communist Youth League branch. "We had talked for years of building a reinforced concrete aqueduct. This year we were determined to do it. A conservative-minded technician estimated that it would cost 7,000 yuan, take 1,500 workdays and that we commune members could not do it. Disbe-

lieving his words, we began to build it with the help of a few skilled workers. We spent only 850 yuan and required a mere 164 workdays. Without asking for one cent of state subsidy, we have now built the aqueduct. It is 16 metres long and irrigates 500 mu of land. With its help we got the rice transplanting finished on time despite the lack of rain."

"We're not afraid of the U.S. devils either," said Yang Tung-hsien, the militia leader, and he told us this story to show it. "It rained heavily the day after our brigade finished sowing rice this year. I called the militia members together and said, 'Now we have a fighting task—to support our Vietnamese brothers in beating the U.S. devils! Immediately, Yang Chao-fu stood up and with chest held high said, 'I'll go! I won't come back until U.S. imperialism is defeated!' Others followed suit, volunteering one after the other."

"Then I said to them, 'Wait a moment. We're not going to the front to fight, but staying in the rear to support our Vietnamese brothers by increasing production. We have finished transplanting rice, but the neighbouring brigade has not. It is raining now and we should go at once to help them.' I picked 38 men and women. Carrying boards with Chairman Mao's quotations, with our light ploughs on our shoulders and leading the oxen, we hurried off."

Our visit to south Kweichow moved us deeply. As we came away we several times recited these lines from one of Chairman Mao's immortal poems:

**Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve**

**Which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies.**

**Happy, I see wave upon wave of paddy and corn,**

**And all around heroes home-bound in the evening mist.**

These words seemed to provide the most generalized, penetrating and lively description of the South Kweichow Puyi-Miao Autonomous Chou illuminated by the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought.



During a work break, members of the Yangchi production brigade, Paku commune, denounce the towering crimes of China's Khrushchov.



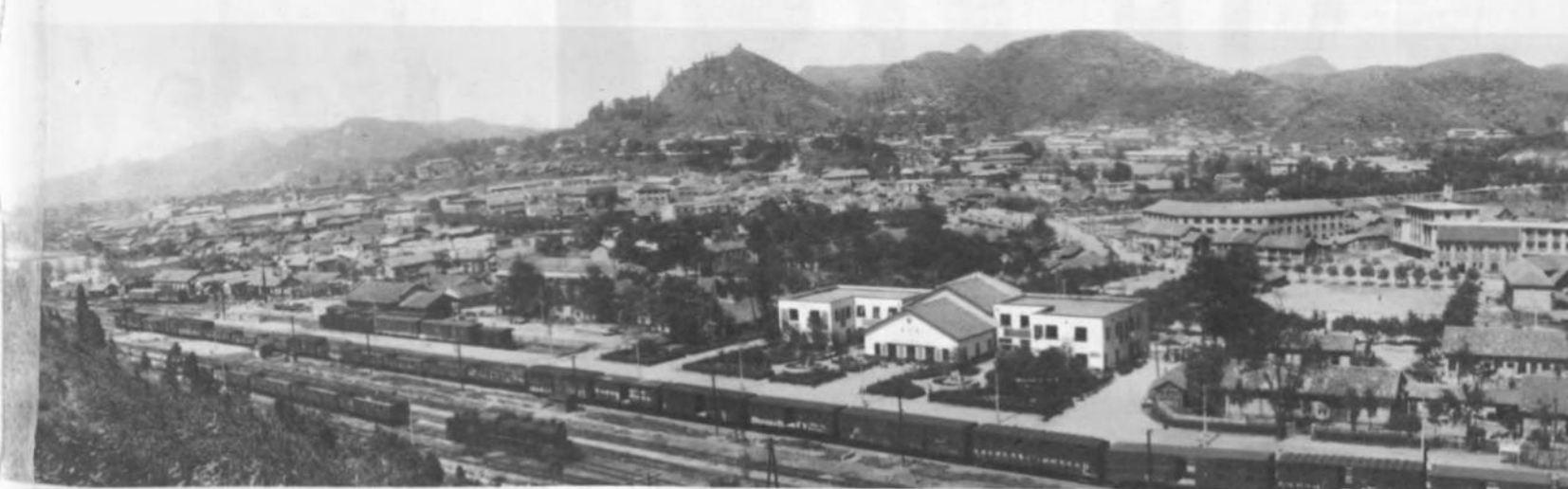
Pan Shih-hsueh (left) and another former poor peasant study together *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*.



Members of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou and office workers regularly take part in productive labour. Third from left is committee chairman Chang Tzu.



These water pumps, made by the Tuyun General Machinery Plant which has grown out of the amalgamation of several handicraft workshops, are enthusiastically received by commune members.



Tuyun today.



Representatives from the nationalities who participated in the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Congress of the South Kweichow Puyi and Miao Autonomous Chou assembled with their banners and slogans. The characters in the foreground read: "Wishing Chairman Mao a long life!"

Denouncing the towering crimes of China's Khrushchov: (Left) Young Red Guards of the Tuyun Nationalities Teachers' College write big-character posters and slogans. (Right) Militia members of the Yangchi production brigade hold a criticism and repudiation meeting in the fields.



# SOUTH KWEICHOW MINORITY NATIONALITIES IN THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army of the Tuyun military subdistrict performing for members of the Yangchang commune.



Miao members of the Kaochai brigade, Paichin commune, take their Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and boards on which quotations are written with them to work. They study in the fields during rest breaks.



# The Great Beginning of a New-type People's Army

## — A Visit to Sanwan —

SANWAN is a small village sheltered in the Chiulung Mountains on the Kiangsi-Hunan border, not far from the Ching kang Mountains, cradle of the Chinese revolution. It was here that 40 years ago our great leader Chairman Mao carried out a historic reorganization of the Red Army. Here, guided by the great military thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people built up a new type of people's army, second to none in the world.

In Sanwan we found that a song popular in those early revolutionary years was still sung by the people.

*The North Star has descended  
on Sanwan,  
Bringing light to the mountains  
and fields;  
In the year 1927  
Commander Mao came to Sanwan.  
Commander Mao came to Sanwan,  
With him he brought a worker-peasant army;  
To Sanwan they came with red flags flying,  
In Sanwan the heroes are making  
the revolution.*

We first visited Hsieh Sheng Ho, a reconstruction of a small tile-roofed building which housed the shop where our great leader Chairman Mao stayed when he arrived in the village in 1927 on the 4th day of the 9th month by the lunar calendar. He brought with him troops which had just fought in the Autumn Harvest Uprising in

This article was written by correspondents of the Hsinhua News Agency following a visit to Sanwan.

Hunan. In this building Chairman Mao worked out the plan for the reorganization of the Red Army.

Veterans of the Red Guard militia of that time told us that the Chung Family Ancestral Temple next door became the headquarters of the reorganized regiment, originally a division of troops. They had been assembled by Chairman Mao in Wenchiasih, a town in Hunan province, after the Autumn Harvest Uprising and had then marched to Sanwan. Because of the mixed class origin of the original unit and the many different types of thinking among them, Chairman Mao decided to reorganize them and trim them down into a regiment. As a result, the army's political consciousness was raised, organization was simplified and combat capacity greatly strengthened.

In the course of reorganization Chairman Mao first set forth his brilliant idea that the army should be built up from a political base and that political and ideological work should be strengthened. He issued his great call to "organize the Party branch on a company basis". After that, Party organizations were set up at every level with a Party group in every squad, a Party branch in every company, and a Party committee in every battalion and in every unit above the battalion. A system of Party representatives was instituted at every level of the army. A Front Committee was also set up with Chairman Mao himself as secretary. From then on, the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist

Party, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, was established in the armed forces, laying the foundation of the new-type revolutionary army.

At the eastern end of the village we saw a brand-new tile-roofed house. It stands on the site of a former shop called Tai Ho Yang and was where commanders of the Red Army and soldiers' committees held their meetings. It was there that, with genius, Chairman Mao correctly solved the question of relations between officers and men in the new-type people's army. He taught the cadres and soldiers that the army must not rely solely on weapons and skill in fighting but must place its main reliance on politics, on man's political consciousness and revolutionary spirit, on unity between commanders and fighters, and on unity between leaders and the rank and file. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and under his personal leadership, soldiers' committees were set up in the companies to see that political equality and equality in the treatment as between officers and men were put into practice. A new relationship was developed in which commanders and fighters cared for, helped, learned from and encouraged each other. This laid the foundation for political, military and economic democracy under leadership.

Besides stressing unity between commanders and fighters, between the higher and lower ranks, Chairman Mao also stressed unity

between the army and the people. Red Guard militia veterans told us that when Chairman Mao was in Sanwan he was often seen among the toiling people, taking the lead in doing mass work and establishing close relations between the army and people.

Taught by Chairman Mao, cadres and fighters also threw themselves into mass work. They visited the peasants in their homes, asked about their livelihood and health. They explained that this was an army fighting for the oppressed, an army of the proletariat. They knocked on every door to explain the truths of the revolution and that it was necessary to expropriate and distribute the land of local tyrants. In this way they awakened the people to an understanding of the need to make revolution. The army also gave help to poor peasants who had no families and were unable to make a living. Thus the people of Sanwan came to see that Chairman

Mao was the great saviour of the poor and that the Red Army was truly their own army. Quickly they rose to make revolution with the Red Army. A militant bond, a relationship as close as that of fish to water, was speedily developed between the army and the people. They were ready to live and brave death together.

Our last visit was to Maple Tree Square, also in the eastern part of the village. It is flanked by two big maples and a camphor tree with heavy foliage. The trunks have grown so big that they can only be circled by several people with outstretched arms. On the trunks the people had carved the words, "Under these trees Chairman Mao talked to the soldiers."

The Red Guard militia veterans told us that it was here on the 8th day of the 9th month, just as the sun had risen, that the reorganized Workers' and Peasants' Red Army,

holding aloft their red banners, gathered to hear Chairman Mao give a report which was a political mobilization for the march to the Ching kang Mountains. Soon afterwards our great supreme commander led the energetic new-type army of the people into the Ching kang Mountains where they built China's first rural revolutionary base. This opened the path that proved to be the only correct one for the development and victory of the Chinese revolution.

This peerless new-type people's army has been nurtured ever since on the all-illuminating thought of Mao Tse-tung. It has defeated powerful enemies at home and aggressors from abroad, and performed meritorious feats for the people of China and the world. This army has become the Great Wall of national defence against imperialist aggression. It has become the most powerful backing for the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.



View of Sanwan village.

# The Revolutionary Rebel Spirit of the Red Guards

Our Staff Reporter

CHINA'S Red Guards, who are infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, have shown by their heroic deeds that they are the shock force in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the past year and a half, together with the main force of the revolution — the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres — they have vigorously rebelled against the handful of Party people in authority taking the capitalist road, against all sorts of monsters in society, and against the imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries of all countries. At the same time, they have energetically rebelled against ideas of self-interest in their own heads and have greatly raised their political consciousness through actual participation in class struggle. Their revolutionary rebel spirit has

frightened the class enemies at home and abroad, but it has won unstinted praise from the revolutionary people all over the world.

## To Rebel Is Justified!

The Red Guards, born in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao himself, were first organized in Peking's middle schools and colleges 18 months ago. These young people, most of whose parents are workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres, were fired with the lofty ideal to make a complete break with the old world. As one article written by Red Guards declared: "All present-day reactionaries and those of antiquity, in China and in other countries, say: 'Exploitation is justified; oppression is justified; aggression is justified; revisionist rule is justified; but proletarian revolt is not

justified. . . .' It was Chairman Mao, our most respected and beloved leader and the greatest revolutionary teacher, who turned this addle-pated theory the right way round. Chairman Mao has said: **'In the final analysis, all the truths of Marxism can be summed up in one sentence: To rebel is justified!'**"

The Red Guards follow Chairman Mao's instructions and are resolute in action. From the very beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution they have brought into full play the spirit of daring to think, to speak, to act, to break through and make revolution. They have put up thousands upon thousands of *dazibao* in schools, factories, stores, government organizations and the streets, exposing, criticizing and condemning the criminal activities of the Party people in authority taking

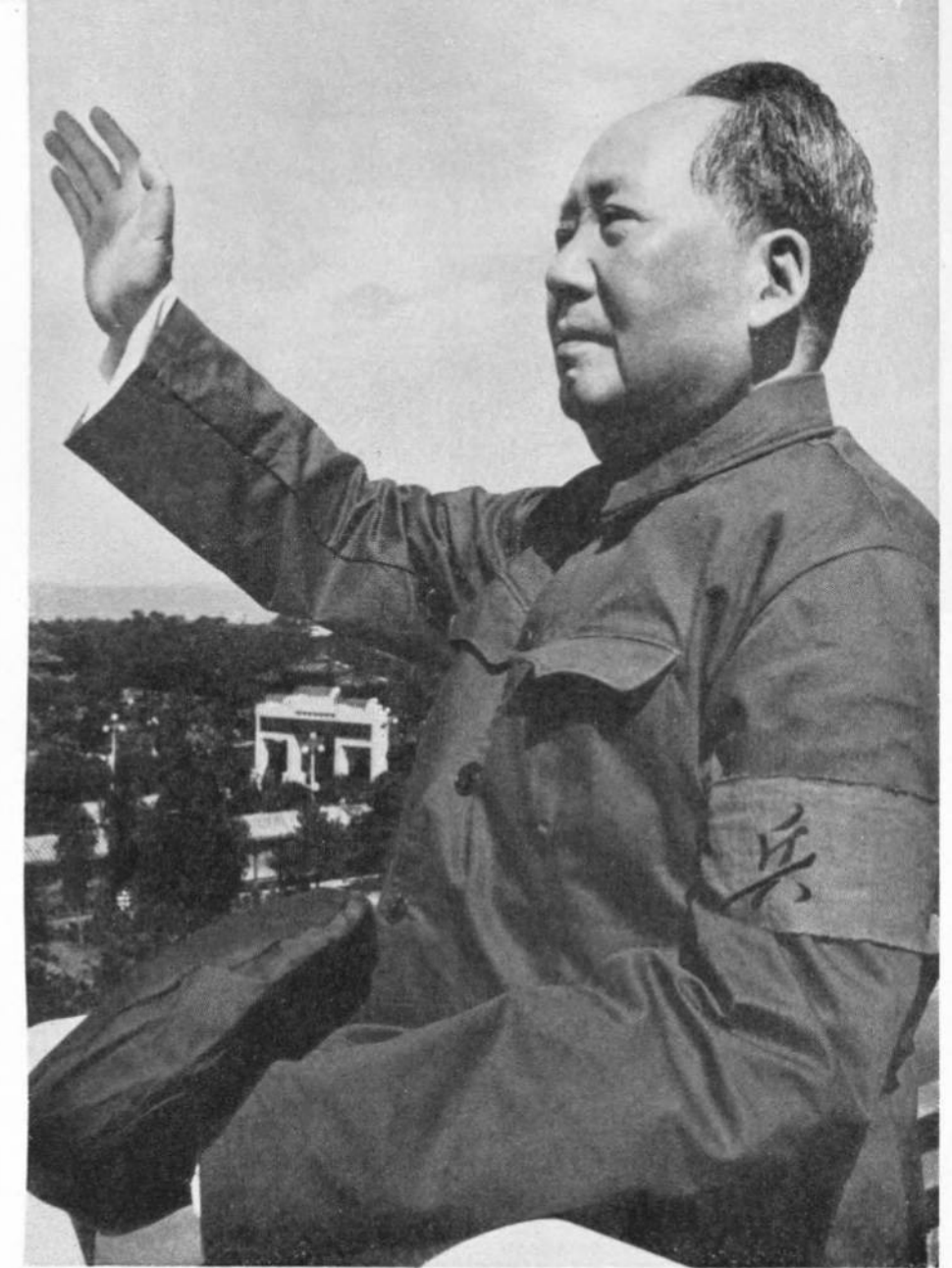
the capitalist road. These actions boosted the morale of the proletariat and punctured the arrogance of the bourgeoisie.

## Opposition to Revolution

Any revolution inevitably meets with resistance. The top handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party were scared to death when in June and July, 1966, millions upon millions of the Chinese people launched a general attack against all ideas of the exploiting classes. Foreseeing the end of their dream to restore capitalism in China, this top handful took advantage of Chairman Mao's absence from Peking and vigorously put into operation a bourgeois reactionary line through which they defamed, deceived and suppressed the masses and protected themselves. True to their exploiting-class instinct, they hurriedly sent out large numbers of work teams which, in the name of establishing "revolutionary order", branded many revolutionary pathbreakers as "counter-revolutionaries", "anti-Party elements" and "fake Leftists but real Rightists". These work teams played the role of "fire brigades" in suppressing the mass movement. Almost everywhere they went, they thrust the real Left aside and prohibited the exchange of revolutionary experience in a vain attempt to put out the revolutionary flames which had just been lit.

The Red Guards waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line. Heroically they declared: "No matter how high his position or how long his years in the Party, if a person is against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will rebel against him!"

At the beginning of the movement, a leader of the Red Guards at Tsinghua University who



From Tien An Men rostrum on August 18, 1966, our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao reviewed one million Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers. This was his first of eight reviews of the Red Guards.

comes from a poor peasant family was branded as an "anti-Party careerist" and was locked up in his room for 18 days by the work team. Many fellow-students hoodwinked by the work team were incited to struggle against him. But this young man courageously exclaimed: "Such high-pressure policy is itself a sign of weakness", and "You may look terribly fierce, but you are really paper tigers. You are mortally afraid of us!"

Chairman Mao has said: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." In the heat of the struggle, these words gave great encouragement to many Red Guards. Confronted with the threat of a reign of white terror, they did not lose their conviction

that the dark clouds would pass away and the bright red sun would shine again.

## 'I Firmly Support You!'

When Chairman Mao returned to Peking in July 1966, he learned about the Red Guards. With the vision of a great proletarian revolutionary, he recognized this newly-born organization as possessing boundless vitality, and himself fostered its growth. On August 1 he wrote a letter to Red Guards in a middle school which gave them great inspiration. He said: "Your two big-character posters of June 24 and July 4 express your wrath against, and your denunciation of, the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, the imperialists, the revisionists and

Red Guards enthusiastically cheer and hail our great leader Chairman Mao, whom they are determined to follow in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.





Young Red Guards in Peking change the name of the street in which the Soviet embassy is located from "Yangwei (Display of Military Power) Road" to "Anti-Revisionist Road".

their running dogs, all of whom exploit and oppress the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary parties and groups. They show that it is right to rebel against reactionaries. I warmly support you." This letter became the general guide to action for the Red Guards.

It was also in that stirring month of August that Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum told Red Guards: "I firmly support you!" Immediately the movement to form Red Guard units swept the whole country. The Red Guards travelled far and wide to exchange revolutionary experience and carried the sparks of the great proletarian cultural revolution wherever they went. And on eight occasions within the space of a hundred days, Chairman Mao reviewed a total of 12 million Red Guards and revolutionary students and teachers from all over China. The emergence of the Red Guard movement and the mobilization of the masses under the guidance of Chairman Mao represented a decisive victory in the campaign to criticize and repudiate the bourgeois reactionary line.

Many of the Red Guards who had been persecuted and branded as counter-revolutionaries had the decisions on them reversed. An outstanding case was that of Kuo Chia-hung of Chenchiang, Kiangsu province, a student who had left school to work in the countryside. When, out of his infinite loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought, he rebelled against the revisionists, he was branded "an anti-Party

element" by the capitalist-roaders in the local Party leadership. He came to Peking and reported to the Central Committee against these class enemies. While in the capital he chanced to pass by a construction site where a big fire had broken out. He courageously dashed in and while fighting the flames kept repeating quotations from Chairman Mao. He gave his life in the struggle. This valiant deed and the sacrifice of his life to protect public property was powerful proof of how vicious were the capitalist-roaders who had branded this young revolutionary a "counter-revolutionary". The decision on his case was reversed and he was posthumously admitted to membership of the Chinese Communist Party.

#### Washing Away All the Dregs

Having burst out of the snare of the bourgeois reactionary line, the Red Guards left the schools and universities and went out into society to launch a general cleansing away of the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of all the exploiting classes. They distributed great quantities of revolutionary leaflets and made innumerable stirring speeches. Supported by revolutionary workers, they took down shop signs and street names tainted with the ideology of feudalism and colonialism and replaced them with new, revolutionary ones. They banned the bizarre clothes and hair styles introduced from capitalist and revisionist countries, and bad books and gramophone records that

poisoned the minds of the people. In short, they "made a big noise" in order to foster the new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits of the proletariat. They turned every place they went to into a base for spreading Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The heroic Red Guards were unwavering in rebelling against the monsters shielded by China's Khrushchov, the top capitalist-roader concealed in the Party. By mobilizing the masses, these youngsters dragged out feudal diehards, reactionary bureaucrats and reactionary capitalists who had long remained hidden out of sight and put on public show their accounts and records (which they had kept in the hope of a restoration of the old regime), gold, treasure and murderous weapons secreted away for many years. This was a direct refutation of the views peddled by China's Khrushchov that "class struggle has died out" and "exploitation has its merits".

The imperialists and modern revisionists who fear and hate revolution and are hostile to the Chinese people are also targets of the Red Guards' attacks. Together with the broad masses of the Chinese people, the Red Guards have over the past year and a half staged a number of mammoth demonstrations and rallies—against the Soviet revisionist leading clique who brutally beat up the Chinese students on Moscow's Red Square, against the British imperialists who suppressed with armed force our compatriots in Hongkong and Kowloon, and against reactionaries of all countries who joined the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists in their frantic attacks against China. The Red Guards have also held many demonstrations and meetings to support the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and the Arab people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. and British imperialists and their satellite Israel. The young revolutionaries have mercilessly exposed the Soviet revisionists' shameful behaviour of sham support but real betrayal of the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of all countries.

They have greatly developed their spirit of proletarian internationalism and strengthened their determination to carry, together with the oppressed peoples and nations, the world revolution through to the end.

#### The Seizure of Power and Mass Criticism

Early last year, the broad masses of proletarian revolutionaries, chiefly comprising workers, peasants and soldiers, seized power in different parts of the country from the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road. Leaders of the Red Guards were included in the revolutionary committees set up in their areas.

Last April the clarion call was sounded for a general assault against the handful of top capitalist-roaders in the Party. In the mass campaign of revolutionary criticism and repudiation of them, Lu Jung-ken, a youth from Shanghai, is looked upon as a model by the Red Guards. In the early days of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this second-year student in a senior middle school had studied many writings of Tao Chu, the No. 3 capitalist-roader in the Party, and detected that the author viciously attacked the Party and Chairman Mao under the cover of oblique references and in veiled language. Lu then wrote *dazibao* totalling more than 20,000 words to expose the ugly features of this counter-revolutionary double-dealer. Though persecuted and attacked by the bourgeois reactionary liners for his critical posters, Lu continued to tell his schoolmates: "It is extremely dangerous for a person like Tao Chu to be nestling by the side of Chairman Mao!" and "I won't feel easy until Tao Chu is overthrown." Later he came to Peking and, posting a 10,000-word *dazibao* in the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee which at that time was headed by Tao Chu, waged a relentless struggle against this so-called "veteran revolutionary" whose two-faced tactics had not

then been seen through by others. The broad revolutionary masses soon rose to attack the No. 3 capitalist-roader and Tao Chu was finally overthrown.

While the handful of top capitalist-roaders, in the words of China's great proletarian writer, Lu Hsun, have become "dogs that have fallen into the water", the pernicious revisionist influences long spread by them and their

henchmen have yet to be fully exposed and thoroughly criticized and repudiated. Only when we have done this can we fully establish the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the fight to completely destroy the bourgeois headquarters, the Red Guards, together with the proletarian revolutionaries in all fields, carry on conscientious investigation and study and use Mao Tse-



Wielding their pens like swords, revolutionary students at Peking Normal University mercilessly fight China's Khrushchov with big-character posters.



Young revolutionaries at the Peking Aeronautical Institute arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought in order to combat ideas of "self" in their own heads.



tung's thought to analyse problems and make judgements. Through struggle meetings where facts are presented and reasoning is used, through big-character posters written in striking language and pictures and cartoons, by the printing of militant little newspapers and loudspeaker broadcasts, they have vigorously criticized and repudiated the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by China's Khrushchov and his followers in all spheres, and exposed their criminal trickery in attempting to sell capitalist wares as socialist ideology.

#### Fight Self and Repudiate Revisionism

While a motive force in the revolution, the Red Guards also consider themselves targets of the revolution. They have enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's great call before National Day last year, "Fight self and repudiate revisionism." They understand that self-interest, including the concept of private ownership, is the seed-bed for the birth and growth of revisionism, and in order to criticize and repudiate revisionism they must combat the idea of "self".

Red Guards in all parts of the country have organized classes for the study of Chairman Mao's works. They conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "five good old articles" (*On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party, Combat Liberalism, Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) and other writings. They use Chairman Mao's instructions as the test for their own words and actions in the great proletarian cultural revolution. With criticism and self-criticism as their weapon, they rebel against all non-proletarian ideas so as to make themselves more revolutionary and more scientific and to improve their organizational discipline. The Red Guards, following Chairman Mao's instructions, go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to learn modestly from them, and they constantly remould and steel themselves through struggle.

In his letter to the Red Guards last August, Chairman Mao earnestly advised the young revolutionaries: "While supporting you, we ask you to pay attention to doing your best to unite with all the people that can be united . . . the proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind. Without emancipating all mankind the proletariat cannot achieve its own final emancipation." Carrying out this instruction, the Red Guards have unified their ranks on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and are uniting with all those who can be united in order to overthrow the handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party, the imperialists, revisionists and all reactionaries. They are determined to retain their revolutionary rebel spirit, to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and to work hard to temper themselves through struggle into reliable successors to the cause of communism.



To revolutionize their ideology, former poor and lower-middle peasant members of the Hsiatsun commune in Shantung province took "fight self and repudiate revisionism" as the guiding principle in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. As a result they reaped a bumper autumn harvest. Here a group of commune members study in the fields.

## Another Excellent Year in Agriculture

LAST year, following a bumper harvest in 1966, China's agricultural production continued its great forward surge to make 1967 the sixth good year in a row. Except for a very few areas, excellent crops were again won everywhere. There were big harvests of both grain and industrial crops and big increases in livestock numbers. In some cases output surpassed the highest figures ever. These great achievements are one of the fruits of the proletarian cultural revolution and a splendid victory for the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

#### Revolution Spurs Production

Throughout 1967, in the midst of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hundreds of millions of revolutionary peasants and the masses of rural cadres resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's militant call to "grasp revolution and spur production". A profound understanding of the immense significance of Chairman

Mao's instructions that we must "pay serious attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth" inspired them to go all out, work with one heart and mind, and bring into full play the superiority of the people's commune — all in the drive to increase production. Relying on the sure help of the People's Liberation Army units which were sent to support the Left and assist agricultural work, they struggled resolutely against the handful of capitalist-roaders who tried to disrupt the revolution and production, and won victory on both fronts.

At the crucial moment in spring when work was at its height, the handful of capitalist-roaders whipped up an ill wind of counter-revolutionary economism, attempting to save themselves from defeat by the offer of material gains to the peasants so as to corrupt their revolutionary will and divert what was a severe political struggle onto the wrong path of economic struggle. They incited the peasants to

stop work, thinking in this way to disrupt the cultural revolution, the collective economy of the people's commune and agricultural production. But the broad masses of the former poor and lower-middle peasants and rural revolutionary cadres saw through their evil intentions and beat back this mad assault. Then with deepened political understanding and unbounded enthusiasm, they started the spring ploughing on time.

The spring sowing was completed well and on schedule in all areas — in the north which grows mainly dry-land crops, in the south which grows mainly paddy rice, and in the far-spread areas sown to industrial crops. In the cotton districts of Shansi, Shensi, Hopei and Shantung provinces in the Yellow River valley, the effects of a drought that hit in the winter of 1966 and the spring of 1967 had to be overcome in order to ensure timely sowing. In the final event, the areas sown to cotton were expanded. Peasants in Kiangsu, Che-

### MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

THE WHOLE WORLD HAS ENTERED THE GREAT ERA OF MAO TSE-TUNG'S THOUGHT  
THE REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE OF THE WORLD DEEPLY LOVE CHAIRMAN MAO

They want to know how the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, are:

- Carrying on the great proletarian cultural revolution
- Building the new, socialist China
- Firmly supporting the struggle of the world's revolutionary people against imperialism headed by the United States, against modern revisionism with the C.P.S.U. leading clique as its centre and against all other reactionaries

Read about it in the following periodicals in English:

PEKING REVIEW (weekly)

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CHINA RECONSTRUCTS (monthly)

CHINESE LITERATURE (monthly)

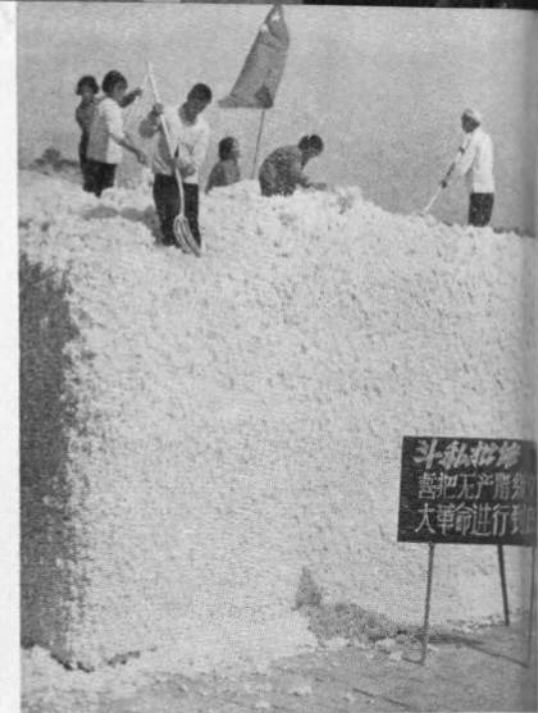
CHINA'S MEDICINE (monthly)

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Cotton from the substantially bigger crop in Yangfen county, Shansi province, which the commune members joyfully sold to the state to support socialist construction.



Cotton from the substantially bigger crop in Yangfen county, Shansi province, which the commune members joyfully sold to the state to support socialist construction.



Chinchiang commune peasants on Hainan Island carry fertilizer to the paddies immediately after transplanting to ensure the harvest is a good one.

kiang, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces in the Yangtze River valley and on the outskirts of Shanghai conquered the difficulties brought on by low temperatures and frequent rain. They tended the seedlings with care and transplanted them in time, thus laying the foundation for the good harvest.

During the growing period of the autumn crops, the peasant masses and revolutionary cadres, with strong support from the People's Liberation Army, worked out and perfected arrangements for the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works which helped forward the revolutionization of their ideology. At the same time, the revolutionary mass repudiation of China's Khrushchov carried out during the cultural revolution has become a motive force for improving field management and other measures to secure better crops. In many places peasants and cadres made wide and penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by China's Khrushchov and his followers—a line aimed at undermining the collective economy of the people's commune and restoring capitalism.

Participation in this revolutionary mass criticism deepened still

Part of the rich harvest again won in 1967 by the famous Tachai production brigade of Shansi province. The brigade members said: "We will pave with maize a golden road leading to our great capital."

further the socialist consciousness of the peasants and cadres. They became even more determined to persist in the socialist road and consolidate the collective economy of the people's commune and more enthusiastic than ever for socialism.

Peasants in north, northeast and northwest China worked harder than ever at summer hoeing, irrigation and top-dressing. Good progress was also made with basic improvements to farm land. While weather conditions were favourable in most areas, insect pests plagued a number of districts. The peasants, working with redoubled energy, brought the infestations under control so that most of these places experienced no disastrous effect, while in the badly infested areas losses were minimized.

#### Grain

The summer grain harvest was nearly 10 per cent higher than in 1966, bumper yields of both early and mid-season rice being gathered. In the autumn again, excellent grain crops were harvested. The production of rapeseed, also harvested in the summer, increased by more than 10 per cent compared with 1966.

One outstanding development was that, while considerable increases over 1966 were won in both total output and per-mu yields from the traditionally high-yielding rice, the dry-land grain crops

which are traditionally slow in giving increased yields also registered considerable increases in both total output and per-mu yields.

Another outstanding feature was that not only were high yields maintained in the areas which had carried out basic land improvement well and which enjoyed relatively favourable natural conditions, but some of the northern provinces and autonomous regions, traditionally low-yielding areas, also had fairly substantial increases in output. Basic farm land improvement and better field management made these areas less vulnerable to the drought and waterlogging which frequently affect them.

#### Industrial Crops

Industrial crops, too, yielded splendid results. Output of bast fibres and silkworm cocoons surpassed the best figures since the founding of New China, while that of sugar and tobacco exceeded the highest figures in history. Tea also made a fairly big increase, even compared with the bumper crop of 1966. Appreciably bigger harvests were gathered from oil-bearing plants such as soya beans and peanuts. Especially heartening was the fact that cotton yielded a bigger crop than the record in 1966, making 1967 the fourth suc-

cessive year in which a substantial rise was recorded.

Last year in all the growing areas, special teams up to supervise production teams guided the members in using their own thought to direct the following Chairman Mao's slogan: "Be resolute, fear no difficulty, overcome all difficulties, and surmount every difficulty to achieve victory", the mass line of the revolutionary commune. The revolutionary cadres went to solve difficulties throughout the winter sowing, growing and

In the south, for low temperatures and during the sowing season many difficulties. The commune members and cadres did everything to overcome the difficulties, weather and finally sowing as planned targets set both for quantity. In some cases sown exceeded the north, as a result of fields to overcome a dry spell, it was possible the sowing ahead rows were also closer than previous the growing period plagued many of the some of the southern commune members many as five or six

bring the infestation under control, thus guaranteeing normal growth.

### Livestock

Livestock breeding also thrived, and herdsmen in the chief pastoral areas worked with the heaven-storming drive aroused in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Making full use of the superiority of the collective economy of the people's commune, they built water conservation projects and carried out basic pasture improvement, all by their own efforts, thus creating favourable conditions for big increases in the flocks and herds.

In 1967 the numbers of horses, cattle, mules, donkeys, pigs and sheep all increased. Sheep made the biggest advances. In the main pasture areas, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Chinghai, and in the agricultural areas of Hopei, Honan, Kirin, Liaoning and Heilungkiang, the percentage increases for larger animals as well as pigs and sheep were higher than for the year before.

As a result of better prevention and treatment of diseases and improvements in livestock care, the survival rate of young animals was generally high and losses of adult animals were greatly reduced. For example, the Hulunbair grassland, one of the main pasture areas in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, was hit by severe blizzards in the winter of 1966 and the spring of 1967. Taking strength from Mao Tse-tung's thought, the masses of the herdsmen overcame the worst effects of the storms and took energetic measures to prevent sickness and provide treatment for the animals. Due to their efforts, the survival rate for young animals rose by 8.9 per cent compared with 1966, while more than 96 per cent of the adult animals lived through these severe natural disasters.

The good harvests won in most areas last year provide vivid testimony that the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution has become a powerful motive force in the rapid development of China's economy.



Hsu You-lan, leader of the first production team, and his family study group: Grandmother, parents and children study the "good old three" together.

## The Power of the 'Good Old Three'

PO SHENG and CHIEN MEI

**P**OLITICS and political study permeate every aspect of rural life today. This is the thing that impresses visitors to the Hungching brigade, located in the Shansi People's Commune in Kiangsu province. In its villages, crisscrossed with streams and rivers in south-of-the-Yangtze style, pictures of Chairman Mao and placards bearing quotations from his writings can be seen in every farm home and are even posted in the fields. Men and women, young and old alike, take their copies of the red-covered *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* along with

them to work. Their study is not confined merely to break periods. Often during work in the cotton fields, on the threshing ground or on the boats that dredge up silt for use as fertilizer, the commune members take turns quizzing each other on their understanding of the "good old three" articles.\* Sometimes they repeat them from memory in "dragon chain" fashion, one person saying the first sentence, another the second, and so on. At mealtimes families read a few quotations from the little book together before they eat. In the

\* The "good old three" articles are Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*.

PO SHENG and CHIEN MEI are reporters for the *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*).

evenings the air is filled with the sound of young voices repeating quotations from the "good old three" in unison as the Little Trumpet Propaganda Team tours the villages.

### Mother Ku Ah-tao

Fifty-three-year-old Ku Ah-tao of the first production team is a national activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works. Her life before the liberation was worse than that of a beast of burden — she had been a child bride, had worked in the fields for a landlord, and in a textile mill. "It's all due to the Communist Party and Chairman Mao that we former poor and lower-middle peasants have been able to break through the dark clouds and see the light of the sun and become our own masters," she says. "My only thought is to always do as Chairman Mao teaches, always follow the Communist Party. I never went to school. If you weighed up all the characters I can read, they wouldn't amount to an ounce. But I've got ears that can hear, a mouth that can ask and a brain that can think and learn. I am determined to study Chairman Mao's works well."

In order to master the "good old three", Mother Ku asked her sons and the members of her production team about them hundreds of times. Word by word she studied them and impressed them on her mind until she has fully grasped what Chairman Mao teaches. "Now it's clear to me," she said. "Chairman Mao writes especially for us working people. He teaches us poor people how to make revolution and liberate ourselves. After studying the 'good old three' we should learn from Chang Ssu-teh to serve the people 'wholly and entirely', learn from Norman Bethune his 'utter devotion to others without any thought of self', and learn from the Foolish Old Man to have no fear of difficulties and to have the daring that will win victory. Now I understand that we who were once poor and

Members of the Hungching brigade sun their new cotton. They got a bumper harvest in 1967 as a result of their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's thought and of successfully grasping revolution and spurring production. The blackboards carry quotations from Chairman Mao.

lower-middle peasants are masters of the country. We must not be concerned only with our own interest. We should be concerned about the collective, the whole country and the whole world."

Chairman Mao says that the change in one's world outlook is a basic change. The people of Hungching are exerting great efforts to make this change. Knowing that public interest is the heart of the proletarian world outlook, and that self-interest is the heart of the bourgeois world outlook, they use the "good old three" as "mirrors" to examine everything they do and every question that arises in their minds. Whenever they find their own words or deeds not in accord with the principles taught in the "good old three", they probe into their thinking, and dig deeply to get at the root of self-interest. They put it very vividly: "Strike against self-interest as you would U.S. imperialism. Struggle against it as you would a landlord. Capture it as you would a hidden counter-revolutionary. Fight against it as you would against revisionism. Dig it out as you would a timebomb."

### Cultivating Communist Style

The public-versus-self-interest struggle as it manifests itself in the relation between individual versus collective in the commune used to centre around the question of work points. In the past the old influence

left over from private ownership made some commune members feel that their participation in collective labour was chiefly for the purpose of earning work points for themselves. Guided by the idea that "We're farming to make a living", those who got points according to the amount of work they did tried to get through as much work as possible, while others whose points were paid at a fixed rate by the day took things easy and worked slowly. In neither case was much attention paid to whether the job was done well.

The poor and lower-middle peasants recognized this as a problem, and sought for the answer to it in the "good old three". They referred again and again to Chairman Mao's words: "These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests", trying to apply them in their lives. Gradually the idea of working wholeheartedly for the people took root in their minds. They made a new motto for themselves: "Farm for the revolution."

Before he studied the "good old three", Su Hui-liang of the sixth production team used to quarrel with the team leader, sometimes even over a fraction of a work point. After his study of the "good old three", he undertook to do the tasks formerly done by two persons, often choosing the heaviest jobs without higher pay. When someone asks him why the change,



he says, "Our aim is different now!"

Chen Chao-ying, a textile worker from a poor peasant family, came back to her village after retirement on pension. She has done work in the fields that would entitle her to more than 1,000 work points if she were to accept them, but she refuses to take even one. During the slack season in the country, she still goes to help out in the mill, again without pay. "After studying Chairman Mao's works," she said, "now it's clear to me. We live in order to serve the people, wholly and entirely. I have my pension from the government. What other money do I need? If just your own family is prosperous, that's not good enough. We're working for the prosperity of the collective and the whole country. And things will only be really good when the people of the entire world have been liberated."

After Hungching had got good harvests of grain for several years in a row, the thinking of some people began to run like this: Our grain output is quite high and we all have plenty to eat. But grain doesn't bring in as much money as cotton. Why couldn't we grow more cotton and less grain, even if this is not what the state plan calls for?



Shen Yu-ying (lower right), an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works, exchanges study experience with members of a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team visiting the Hungching brigade.

This was a form of self-interest, manifested in their view of the relation between their commune and the state. The people themselves eventually overcame it through their study of the "good old three". Comparing their own thinking with the absolute selflessness which Chairman Mao praises in Norman Bethune, the Hungching people realized that self-interest had been behind their desire to grow more cotton. They began to see that whatever one plans or does, whatever problem one approaches, one should always start from the standpoint of the good of China's 700 million people, consequently that the brigade must certainly continue to grow grain according to the state plan.

#### A New Type of Relationship

This spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" is creating new and revolutionary relations among the production teams. One example is the way two "rival" teams offered to give up some of their land. The area has a lot of people and relatively little land, so in the past, no team would turn even an inch of its field over to another. The sixth and fourteenth teams, which bordered on each other, often quarrelled over small matters in this connection, and their members bore grudges against each other

for a long time afterwards. When ploughing began to be done with tractors, it was necessary to work the plots together. Two *mu* of land belonging to Team Fourteen lay right beside three *mu* of Team Six. If one team would give its plot to the other team, one large field could be made.

"The field is closer to Team Fourteen," the members of Team Six pointed out, "and they can tend it easier. We'll give our land to them." But the members of Team Fourteen said, "Team Six has more manpower, so they could get a bigger grain crop from that piece of land. We'll give our plot to them." After much discussion, it was agreed that Team Six could get greater production out of the land. So without even asking for a deed or paper of any kind, Team Fourteen gave their two *mu* to Team Six. The members of the two teams say, "The ridge of earth that lay separating the two fields in our heads was created by self-interest, and now it has been done away with."

One time Team Six learned that Team Two was expanding its area sown to rapeseed and was badly in need of help in planting. At a general meeting all agreed that even though their team was behind on planting its own rapeseed, they should help Team Two first. They dispatched six of their most expert rapeseed-growers with the admonition, "You must work in the same spirit that Dr. Bethune did in working for a country which was not his own." When these six arrived at Team Two's fields the next morning they found that other teams had sent help too. So they all worked together, singing words from *Serve the People* which have been set to music, "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective..."

In everyday life, too, the people of Hungching are showing greater concern for one another. Differences rising out of the influence of the old society, such as between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, and quarrels between neighbours, have disappeared with the study of the "good old three". A woman named Sun Ah-mei in Team Seven had not been on good terms

with her mother-in-law for 24 years simply because they had quarrelled over a few *jin* of rice. After studying the "good old three", Sun Ah-mei took the initiative to bring about a reconciliation. "Dr. Bethune had enough to eat and wear at home, but he chose to come to China and even gave his life for our cause," she said. "Yet here I have been on bad terms with my mother-in-law all these years. When I compare myself with Dr. Bethune I can see that the root cause of our quarrel was not the rice but the 'self' in my mind."

Once when the house of a commune member burned down, every one of the 400 families in the brigade sent clothing and household equipment — far more, indeed, than had been lost in the fire. Since none of the senders left a name with his gift, the recipient expressed his thanks at a meeting of the brigade. "Don't thank us," said the people at the meeting. "Instead, you should be thankful for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

The most important way in which the people are showing their concern is their interest in each other's ideological progress. When the movement to study the "good old three" began, some of the commune members who could read volunteered to live with those who could not and help them with their studies until they could study by themselves. At the suggestion of those who could read, the illiterates sent out "exchange students" to live and study with people who were literate until they had learned the "good old three" by heart and could teach others.

#### In the Cultural Revolution

As soon as the great cultural revolution began, the former poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungching let their bitter hatred for the class enemy flow forth in a torrent. They wrote many *dazibao* and held big debates to expose the handful of capitalist-roaders in the Taitsang County Communist Party Committee who had deliberately obstructed the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works.



A meeting of militia men and women of the Hungching brigade expresses bitter hate for the class enemy and denounces the crimes of China's Khrushchov.

Despite her age and poor health, Mother Ku Ah-tao braved bitter cold and snowstorms at night and took part in every one of the meetings. "We will fight to the death whoever opposes Chairman Mao!" she declared from the depths of her burning heart.

Twenty-seven-year-old Shen Yu-ying, another activist in the study of Chairman Mao's writings, was then in the hospital with both her legs and her left hand paralysed. But even her illness had to give way to her passionate defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. She insisted on leaving the hospital. On her first morning home she could not wait for daybreak and in her bed began writing *dazibao* to expose the capitalist-roaders. One cold winter night, despite the wind and snow she got her friends to carry her in a chair so that she could take part in one of the cultural revolution meetings.

A big campaign to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov developed in Hungching. In the fields, in their homes, everywhere the peasants attacked the counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas perpetrated by him. Every production team had its own wall newspaper. Those who could not write got help from others. Elderly people sometimes asked for help ex-

pressing their ideas in pictures which they could use as "outlines" when speaking at the meetings.

The busier the Hungching people were in production, the more enthusiastic they became in making revolution. "Even though a piece of wood has no cracks, a drill can go through it," they said. "Let's be like the drill and make time where there isn't any to study Chairman Mao's works and hold meetings to criticize and repudiate China's Khrushchov."

Now that decisive victory has been won in the proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Hungching are taking the revolution deeper through the struggle to "fight self, repudiate revisionism". "In changing our world outlook we should act in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," they say. "The thing to remember is that the two mountains in front of his house were of non-living material which diminished with every shovelful. But the mountain of self-interest in our minds is a living one. If you don't dig at it, it will grow. We must dig without stopping to clear away our bourgeois thinking and resolutely cultivate proletarian thinking. In this battle, Mao Tse-tung's thought is our sharpest weapon."

# A New Peak in Computer Technology

*The east is red,  
The sun rises,  
China has brought forth a Mao  
Tse-tung . . .*

CHINA has built her first new-type giant general-purpose transistor computer. At a demonstration before it went into use, it played "The East Is Red" and at the same time reproduced a portrait of Chairman Mao with "Serve the People" in his handwriting on the wide moving paper tape. This inspiring song and picture was an expression of the infinite love and respect of the workers and scientists for our great leader Chairman Mao.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: **"We stand for self-reliance . . . we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people"**, the computer was designed and built entirely in China and with China's own materials, the work of the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in close cooperation with industrial plants and other research organizations. During the project, workers, technicians, engineers and scientists used to say, "As long as we listen to Chairman Mao, the machine will listen to us." Listening to Chairman Mao meant studying and applying his thinking creatively, using the cause of the revolution as the motive of their work. As a result, they broke through all difficulties and scaled another world peak in advanced science and technology.

To build a transistor digital computer requires the most advanced technology in electronics, semi-conductors, precision instruments and computer science. Its great speed, accuracy, stability and wide range of application make it extremely useful in every branch of the national economy. It is indispensable in such fields as atomic energy, rocketry and space flight.

## Taking Our Own Road

The tiny handful of Party capitalist-roaders in authority tried hard to obstruct the research and production of the computer by pushing their now bankrupt ideas — slavishness, crawling at a snail's pace, or even not doing it at all. Lacking faith in the capabilities of the Chinese people, they advocated capitulationism to the imperialists and revisionists. When they handed the project to the scientists and workers, they revealed this in the condescending remark, "We will be satisfied if you can reach the level of the Soviet Union." Crawl behind the Soviet Union? The proletarian revolutionaries on the project struck back at this criminal attempt. Catch up and surpass the world's advanced levels, Chairman Mao says, and they were determined to blaze a new trail of their own.

Chairman Mao also teaches that intellectuals must become one with the workers and peasants, and the technicians and engineers stepped out of the laboratory to labour and study together with the workers.

And together with the workers, using the dialectical materialist method, they made repeated experiments, analysed and summed up their experience, and improved their methods. Thousands of man-hours, day and night, went into hundreds of meticulous experiments in order to build a better computer in a new way with certain unique Chinese features. This was a telling blow for the handful of Party capitalist-roaders in authority slavishly depending on foreign things.

Making one of the parts was difficult. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, **"We must break away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques"**, scientists and workers decided to use a new process. At once the capitalist-roaders came forward to spread their usual pessimistic view: "You won't be able to do it, even if the delivery date is postponed a whole year."

This handful of class enemies put up many obstructions. But, armed with the great thinking of Mao Tse-tung, the revolutionary workers, technicians, engineers and scientists did not retreat. Everything the workers did, big or little in their work, they considered part of their battle against imperialism and revisionism. In a mass campaign, they worked out many technical innovations and ways to streamline processes. With constant struggle and the cooperation of related factories and organizations, the computer was actually built in only half the time

which normally would have been required.

In the early days of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the handful of Party capitalist-roaders in authority at the institute faithfully carried out the bourgeois reactionary line of China's Khrushchov. Their frantic attempts to suppress the mass revolutionary movement seriously interrupted the computer project. When the Sixteen Points worked out under Chairman Mao's guidance were published, these counter-revolutionaries switched their tactics and tried to suppress the revolution by putting all the emphasis on production. This in effect was an attempt to disrupt the revolutionary actions of the masses and keep them out of the cultural revolution — which in itself would have held production back.

The Sixteen Points, however, gave the proletarian revolutionaries weapons to use against the class enemy's provocations and sabotage. They turned their hatred of the imperialists and modern revisionists, and their agents the Party capitalist-roaders in authority, into a firm determination to carry out Chairman Mao's call to **"grasp the revolution and spur production"**. During the "January Revolution" last year when Shanghai workers seized power from the handful of Party capitalist-roaders in authority, the proletarian revolutionaries at the Institute of Computing Technology also seized power and took the fate of the computer project into their own hands.

## Study Chairman Mao's Works Creatively

Now the proletarian revolutionaries on the project put the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings above all other work, studying with specific problems in mind, studying every day particularly such works as the "three good old articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Re-*

*moved the Mountains, On Practice and On Contradiction*). They studied *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, jotting down notes applying to their work. They formed the regular habit of telling the next shift what problems they had solved through their study.

Studying the "three good old articles" gave the workers courage and confidence for their difficult production jobs. "If we really have the determination the Foolish Old Man had," they said, "we'll be able to hurdle any technical difficulty." This was true, for example, of the workers who day in and day out had to detect and eliminate tiny flaws in the printed circuits. When extremely fatigued, they would recall Chairman Mao's words: **"These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests."** They would link their work with the Foolish Old Man's unflinching spirit and think of the Vietnamese people's heroic war to save their nation from U.S. imperialism. "When we wipe out a flaw," they would say, "we are wiping out an American aggressor!" The quality of their work stayed high.

The "three good old articles" inspired technicians, engineers and scientists to try conscientiously to change their world outlook. Increasing their efforts to follow Chairman Mao's instruction to **"serve the people heart and soul"**, they loved, helped and cared for each other. This enabled the research workers of different sections to solve many complex technical problems. When the new computer was finally assembled, they regulated it in record time.

Comrades in the material procurement, technical information and supply departments had had the mistaken idea that their services did not count for much. Their study of the "three good old articles" helped them correct this. They became tireless in work, willing to take blame, and made strict demands on them-

selves to do everything in the Norman Bethune spirit of **"boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people"**. Their new attitude helped to guarantee the smooth progress of the project.

Some workers had to do delicate and painstaking assembly work month after month. Others had to work with rather poor equipment or facilities. They boosted their courage and determination by reciting Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"**, and pressed on to accomplish their tasks with outstanding results.

When the computer was finished and ready for testing, the revolutionary comrades on the project, guided by the great thinking of Mao Tse-tung, criticized and rejected the revisionist inspection system in which only a few "experts" test and check behind closed doors. Instead, they carried out a mass testing and checking. Workers, technicians, engineers, scientists and would-be users together summed up their experience and together tested and checked the machine, turning this process into a classroom in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, an arena for revolutionary criticism, a battleground for establishing the absolute authority of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Today the computer has already solved many complicated practical problems in China's scientific research, socialist construction and production.

**"The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals,"** Chairman Mao has said. **"If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."** This is the way China's first giant general-purpose transistor digital computer was built.



## Chinese-Albanian Friendship on the Revolutionary Stage



**D**URING the Albanian Party and Government Delegation's friendly visit to China last September and October, the Tirana amateur art troupe named "With a Pick in One Hand and a Rifle in the Other" gave a series of stirring revolutionary performances in Peking, Wuhan and other cities. Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, received the troupe on October 7. Premier Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng and Chiang Ching of the Cultural Revolution Group of the Central Committee saw a performance together with Comrade Mehmet Shehu, head of the Albanian Party and Government Delegation, Comrade Alia and others.

The Tirana troupe is made up mainly of workers, members of agricultural cooperatives, soldiers, students and teachers. It was organized according to a historic resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour and a speech by the Albanian people's beloved and respected leader Comrade Enver Hoxha outlining the principles for further revolutionization of the country's life. Comrade Hoxha had pointed out that "art and literature must become a powerful weapon of the Party in educating the labouring people with the spirit of socialism and communism". Because the troupe follows Comrade Hoxha's teachings, its performances put proletarian politics to the fore and were highly militant.

### Militant Friendship

Each performance in China began with great portraits of Chairman Mao and Comrade Hoxha projected on the backdrop and radiating light. Holding the bright red flags of China and Albania, the actors and actresses sang "The Party of Labour — Heroic Party" and "The East Is Red". Performers and audience then cheered to-

Zoica Haxho as Wu Ching-hua and a Chinese dancer in the role of detachment commander in the joint performance by Chinese and Albanian dancers of the revolutionary ballet *Red Detachment of Women*.

Revolutionary Albanian and Chinese artists sing "Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas", a song in praise of our great leader Chairman Mao.

gether, "Mao Tse-tung — Enver Hoxha!" "Enver Hoxha — Mao Tse-tung!", the theatre ringing with our militant revolutionary friendship. Choral numbers such as "In Praise of the Fifth Congress of the Party of Labour" spoke of the Albanian people's boundless love and faith in their great leader and the Party of Labour. The song-dance "Rely on the Helmsman When Sailing the Seas" and the singing of quotations from Chairman Mao in Chinese expressed the Albanian people's deep love for Chairman Mao and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung.

In the pure, ringing tones of a true folksinger, thirteen-year-old Young Pioneer Lumturi Kasemi sang "Friendship Between China and Albania", especially composed by an Albanian folksinger for the Albanian Party and Government Delegation's visit to China.

*Comrade Mehmet, bon voyage!  
Please wish Chairman Mao good health  
On behalf of the Albanian people,  
The government and Comrade Enver Hoxha.  
How strong is the great China!  
No one in the world dares challenge her.  
She will always be brave and firm,  
Always charging forward for the revolution!*

The composer Avri Mula wrote and sang with great feeling the song "In Praise of Chairman Mao's *Dazibao*" to commemorate the first anniversary of his *dazibao*, "Bombard the Headquarters".

*Great dazibao . . .  
You are the raging revolutionary flame  
That lights the great proletarian cultural revolution;  
You are the red banner raised high,  
Representing the wisdom of Chairman Mao. . .  
You have shaken the six continents and five seas. . .  
You fired fiercely at the bourgeois headquarters;  
The doom of imperialism and revisionism is near.*

Like a dagger, the song pointed straight at the heart of China's Khrushchov. It showed the high value the heroic people of Albania,

"The Land of Eagles", place on China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

"The great proletarian cultural revolution," Comrade Hoxha has pointed out, "has great significance not only for China but for revolutionaries all over the world and for the international communist and workers' movement. It is an especially important lesson for the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary labouring masses in those countries ruled by the revisionists. It points out to them how to rise up to overthrow and wipe out those revisionist traitors who have usurped state power and restored capitalism."

### Revolutionary Art

The performances also reflected the deepening development of the revolutionary movement and the further revolutionization in the Albanian people's ideology since the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. Many of the songs and dances expressed the heroic Albanian people's determination to smash the forces of counter-revolution, even though they are surrounded by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of other countries. The dance "The Army and the People Belong to One Family" portrays the intimate relation between the Albanian army and the peasants as one like fish and water. "Build Up the Country, Defend the Fatherland", a dance created by textile workers, showed the Albanian workers' "pick in one hand and rifle in the other" spirit of self-reliance — their determination to labour self-

lessly and stand ready in defence of their socialist homeland. The song "Village Discussion" depicted how the members of a collective farm draw up a plan for the socialist transformation of their countryside, while the dance "Breaking Down the Old, Building Up the New" shows how the backward customs shackling women were abolished.

### Revolutionary Creation

The Chinese revolutionary ballet *Red Detachment of Women* was presented. In July 1966, when the great proletarian cultural revolution had just started in China, a Tirana theatre gave the ballet. Now dancers who had performed the leading roles in Tirana performed it here with their Chinese colleagues. Together, the ballet dancers of the two countries rehearsed and studied the works of Chairman Mao. They learned from each other and helped each other in ideological revolutionization. Comrade Zoica Haxho, the Albanian ballerina, played the role of Wu Ching-hua. With intense class feeling she portrayed this courageous heroine representing the millions of downtrodden women who had risen up to make revolution against the oppression of the exploiting class. Her performance left a deep impression on her Chinese comrades.

Comrade Zoica Haxho's intense class feeling came from her own experience. Before liberation, her mother was murdered in a prison of the Albanian reactionaries. The Party of Labour rescued Zoica from prison and brought her up to

Members of the Albanian amateur art troupe pick cotton with peasants at the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune.



become a revolutionary art worker. In the scene where Wu Ching-hua fights against the landlord and his henchmen, her every expression and movement expressed the rebellious spirit of the bitterly-suffering, hatred-filled slavegirl. Every time she plays the scene in which Wu Ching-hua reaches the liberated area and sees the red flag, her eyes fill with tears. So true is her portrayal that invariably audiences were deeply moved. "Whenever I come to this scene," she explains, "I recall how I felt when I was liberated from jail." In the ballet, after the Communist

Party's representative in the detachment has been killed by the enemy, she brings out vividly how her grief is turned into strength and the determination to carry on the task of those who have laid down their lives and fight the revolution through to the end.

The joint performance of the dancers from the two countries showed perfect harmony and co-ordination because our two peoples stand together in every trial and triumph, sharing a common fighting aim and common class feelings. As Comrade Zoica Haxho put it, "This is not an ordinary stage per-

formance. It is a political struggle. It is a declaration of war by the Parties and peoples of China and Albania against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of the entire world! In Albania we have brought the pick and rifle onto the stage. Here in China you have thrown off the emperors, generals, ladies and gentlemen, and brought the worker, peasant and soldier heroes onto the stage. We share a common ideology; we have taken the same road and are both creating a revolutionary art. Ours is the road that all revolutionaries in the world are bound to take!"

## INDUSTRY BRIEFS

### Colour Film Mass Produced

COLOUR motion picture film is now being produced in China in quantities that make her practically self-sufficient. Quality is high while the cost is much lower than imported film.

This major achievement in China's photosensitive material industry represents a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the bourgeois reactionary line. Some initial success in making colour film was achieved by the Paoting Motion Picture Film Plant in 1965. But on the excuse that "the home-made film was high in cost and low in quality", the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the old Ministry of Culture placed one obstacle after another in the way of the workers to prevent it from going into mass production, and the project was finally dropped.

Then last year during the great proletarian cultural revolution, when our great leader Chairman Mao reviewed the revolutionary masses on eight occasions in Peking, people in China and the rest of the world were anxious to see the films which showed how Chairman Mao's heart beats as one with the hearts of the masses. But imperialist and revisionist governments, scared of China's great cultural revolution and the spread of Mao Tse-tung's thought, would not

sell colour motion picture film to our country.

Chairman Mao says: ". . . we stress regeneration through our own efforts. Relying on the forces we ourselves organize, we can defeat all Chinese and foreign reactionaries." Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the proletarian revolutionaries in the chemical industry were determined to produce high-quality colour motion picture film without delay. They mobilized plants in Shanghai, Tientsin and Paoting for a joint effort. In the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour", they succeeded, within a few months, in producing the first batch of film and going on immediately to mass production.

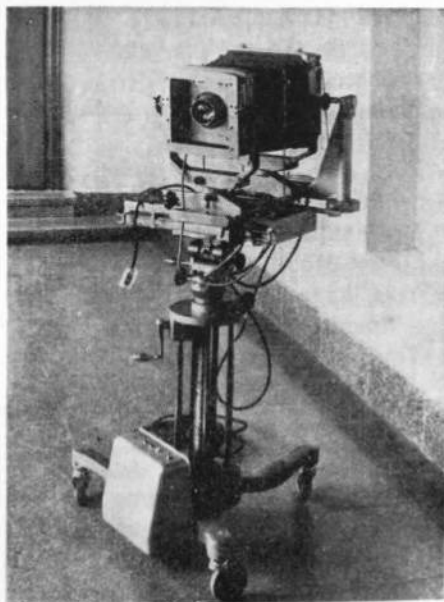
Their remarkable achievement smashed the colour film monopoly of imperialist and revisionist countries and once again demonstrated the truth of Chairman Mao's words: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."

### China's First Automatic Stereo-Camera

THE FIRST automatic stereo-camera to be made in China was produced in September last year by proletarian revolutionaries in the camera-making industry and photographic departments in

Shanghai and Peking as their answer to Chairman Mao's call to "grasp revolution and spur production". The event broke the monopoly of capitalist countries in the manufacture of this type of camera, which has wide uses in industry, medicine, journalism, culture and education.

Work on the camera began in July 1967. Lack of technical information, needed materials and proper equipment raised many difficulties for the group which had undertaken the job. But through conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and by giving full play to the "no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting" style of work, they surmounted every technical hurdle until they finally succeeded.

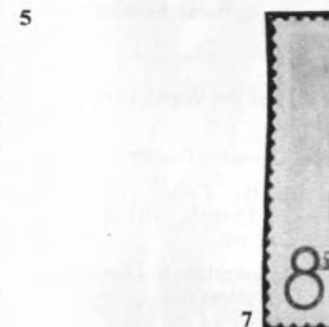


CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

## STAMPS OF NEW CHINA



### International Labour Day Commemoratives



SET of eight commemorative stamps entitled "Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao!" was issued to mark International Labour Day, 1967. Five appeared on May 1 while the remaining three appeared in September.

Stamp 1, 4 fen. A quotation from the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

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

Beneath the quotation is a picture of Tien An Men. Red, orange and yellow.

Stamp 2, 8 fen. A bust portrait of Chairman Mao is shown at the top, while below, against a background of red flags, lines from a poem by Chairman Mao appear in his own handwriting:

The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,  
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring.

Red, yellow and brown.

Stamp 3, 8 fen. Expressing the idea that Chairman Mao is the red sun in the hearts of the people of the world

is a bust portrait of Chairman Mao in military uniform, and, below, red flags and peoples of the nationalities of the world marching forward shoulder to shoulder, holding up copies of writings by Chairman Mao. Red, yellow, green, brown and blue.

Stamp 4, 8 fen. Chairman Mao with the Red Guards. The characters at the top are the words Chairman Mao said to Peking's proletarian revolutionaries early in the cultural revolution: "You should pay attention to state affairs and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!" followed by the signature Mao Tse-tung. Red, green, yellow and blue.

Stamp 5, 8 fen. Photo of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Biao, on the Tian An Men rostrum during one of the eight receptions held for Red Guards during the autumn of 1966. Green, brown and red.

Stamp 6, 8 fen. A famous photo of Chairman Mao on the Tian An Men rostrum warmly waving to the Red Guards. Red, green, brown and yellow.

Stamp 7, 8 fen. Photo of Chairman Mao standing at one end of the Tian An Men rostrum during a Red Guard reception. Blue, green and red.

Stamp 8, 10 fen. Photo of Chairman Mao together with his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Biao.

The red characters on stamps 5 to 8 read: "Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao!" Multicolour photogravure combined with recess. Perf. 11. Stamps 1 to 4 measure 40 x 60 mm. Stamps 5 to 8 measure 40 x 54 mm.

## Beacon of Revolution

Mao Tse-tung's thought is not only yours, the Chinese people's, but it is also a light that guides the workers and peasants of the world to the correct road, the road of revolution against the exploiters.

The stand of the Chinese government and people during the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation has been a glorious one. This aggression is not only against the Arab people, but also against all peace-loving peoples in the world who are against the U.S. imperialists and the colonialists.

Your stand is not strange for a people armed with the most powerful nuclear weapon, which in reality is the thinking of the leader Mao Tse-tung, who has developed Marxism-Leninism on its correct base.

A. SOLAIMAN

Suweida, Syria

I am writing to you now, after reading of the celebration of China's National Day. Eighteen years of socialist rule in China is indeed an event worthy of world-wide celebration. In fact, many people throughout the world honoured this occasion, and to me this is a true indication of the boundless love felt for Chairman Mao everywhere.

I am a student, and during the vacation I worked in a local carpet factory. When the workers heard that I had a copy of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* I was overwhelmed with requests from people who wanted to borrow it. Although I was loath to part with this little red book which is one of my most treasured possessions, I lent it out. Most of those who read it asked if I could get them copies so that they might study them regularly. I managed to obtain a small number of copies of the *Quotations* and now more people in Britain have been drawn to the belief in the relevance of Chairman Mao's teachings.

I think that it is most encouraging that this is happening in Britain, where the influence of the foul bourgeois, decadent culture of the U.S. imperialists is so strongly felt. World-wide victory for Chairman Mao's thought is surely imminent.

Let me end my letter by wishing a long, long life to Chairman Mao and further successes to the Chinese people under the direction of their great leader.

KELVIN HARDIMAN

Kidderminster, England

I have no words for your gesture so kind and fraternal. I received the two volumes of the *Selected Works* of the great teacher. I am reading them, realizing that each thought of the great teacher is the climax of understanding

between a leader and a people and between a people and all mankind.

I can assure you that the great majority of the Italian proletarian people are with you and respect you more than any other people because, under the guidance of the great teacher Mao Tse-tung, you are walking toward the goal which is the desire of all people who desire to progress.

So, dear comrades, I tell you: Long live the great cultural revolution; down with U.S. imperialism; long live the proletariat of the world; long live the great teacher, Mao Tse-tung, who with his great genius has been able to give the correct direction to the Chinese and world revolutionary cause!

Dear comrades, with the greetings of myself and all the Italian proletarians, accept my fraternal revolutionary respect.

GRIZI FABIO

Rome, Italy

## Give Us More Quotations from Chairman Mao!

I am extremely sorry not to have written this letter earlier for I received your parcel of magazines along with the *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* about a week ago. Each time I take up the small red book to read, I am satiated to the core of my soul for this act of yours and wish the best of future for your magazine.

Your magazine, to which I am a regular subscriber, is the best medium for giving incentive to the struggling masses of the world. The photographs of the developments of Chinese society and the awakened Chinese masses act as beacons of brighter future for other people. Your idea of publishing the quotations of Chairman Mao on different pages of the magazine is a novel way of injecting his thinking into the conscience of the readers. Anyway, I would suggest that you increase the number of Chairman Mao's quotations.

In the end, I send all love to the revolutionary masses of China and the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

I always wish "Long, long, long life to Chairman Mao".

M. SAMIULLAH AZMI

Dacca, Pakistan

## Reality in China

I have carefully read the theories of our Mao Tse-tung and have arrived at a number of conclusions which will serve as a basis for a true knowledge of life in China today.

I would like to tell you that many young people here read the magazines and books which you send me. They like them very much. Since the imperialists propagate only what interests them so as to gain a prestige they do not possess, we, in this country, have been deceived about the reality in that great country of yours.

O. M. L.

Salento Quindio, Colombia

# China Reconstructs

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### COVER PICTURES:

**Front:** Ku Ah-tao (centre), activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the Hungching production brigade of the Shansi commune in Kiangsu province, discusses what she has learned. (See article on p. 34)

**Back:** One of the literature and art workers' floats in the 1967 National Day parade, depicting *The Red Detachment of Women*, the revolutionary ballet on a contemporary theme.

**Inside back:** The house in the village of Shaoshan, Hunan province, where Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, was born.

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