

PEKING REVIEW

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February 10, 1967

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Strongest and Most Vehement Protest Against Soviet Revisionists' Fascist Outrage

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On Revolutionary Discipline and Revolutionary Authority of The Proletariat

by Hongqi Commentator

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Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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



Chairman Mao Receives Comrades Kapo and Balluku and Other Comrades



Chairman Mao with Comrades Hysni Kapo (*right*) and Beqir Balluku (*left*)

ON February 3, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Comrade Hysni Kapo, Member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; Comrade Beqir Balluku, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence; Comrade Behar Shtylla, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of

Labour; Comrade Hito Cako, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Head of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army; and members of the Albanian Military Delegation headed by Comrades Beqir Balluku and Hito Cako.

Chairman Mao had an exceedingly cordial and heart-to-heart talk with Comrades Kapo, Balluku, Shtylla and Cako. Comrade Kapo conveyed Comrade Enver Hoxha's best regards

to Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao thanked him and asked him to convey his best regards to Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present on the occasion were Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and other comrades.

Comrades Kapo and Shtylla left Peking for home on February 7. Comrades Balluku and Cako left the capital for Shanghai on the same day.

(Continued on p. 23.)

Strongest, Most Vehement Protest Against Soviet Revisionists' Fascist Outrage

Following is the full text of the statement issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on February 5. — Ed.

AFTER the sanguinary suppression of Chinese students by its soldiers and policemen on January 25, the Soviet Government moreover directed hooligans to break into the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union and savagely beat up Chinese diplomatic representatives and working personnel on February 3. This is a fresh anti-Chinese incident deliberately created by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in further hiring itself out to U.S. imperialism and constitutes an extremely grave provocation to socialist China and the great Chinese people. The Chinese Government and people express utmost indignation at this and solemnly raise their most stern and vehement protest.

At a meeting with An Chih-yuan, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, on the morning of February 3, N.G. Sudarikov, Director of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, raised the unreasonable demand that the Embassy's display cases be pulled down immediately. He peremptorily declared that this matter brooked no argument and that if the Chinese Embassy refused to pull them down, the Soviet side would take measures to do so. At 18:50 hours (Moscow time) on the same day, car-loads of 160 to 170 plainclothesmen organized by the Soviet revisionist leading clique suddenly turned up in front of the Chinese Embassy and, with both flanks of the street sealed off, broke into the front compound of the Embassy, wilfully damaged and forcibly carried away the six display cases erected behind the fence within the front compound and brutally beat up Charge d'Affaires a.i. An Chih-yuan and other diplomatic or working personnel of the Chinese Embassy who had come to stop the act by reasoning with them. The 31 Chinese personnel at the scene were all brutally beaten up, and three were seriously injured, including Second Secretary Wang Chin-ching. An Chih-yuan, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy, was violently struck on the head. Commercial Counsellor Tsai Hsin-teh was knocked down, trampled on and injured in the chest. Far from stopping the outrage of the hooligans, the more than a

dozen Soviet policemen who were "guarding the Embassy" helped them beat the personnel of the Chinese Embassy. Throughout this outrage by the hooligans, the Soviet authorities cut off the telephone connections between the Embassy and Peking. The facts have eloquently shown that this extremely grave incident was carefully planned and directly created by the Soviet revisionist leading clique headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin.

It must be pointed out that the great socialist China is an independent sovereign state. The Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union enjoys diplomatic privileges which are inviolable. The display cases were erected within the bounds of the Embassy. It is a flagrant encroachment upon China's sovereignty as well as a violation of the most elementary principles guiding diplomatic relations that the Soviet plainclothesmen carrying axes and other murderous weapons should have broken into the Chinese Embassy to commit unbridled sabotage and outrage.

It must be pointed out that the Chinese diplomatic personnel are representatives of the Chinese people. In the absence of the Ambassador, the Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy is the official representative of the Chinese Government. It is a gross insult to the People's Republic of China and the 700 million Chinese people as well as a most serious crime of sabotaging the relations between China and the Soviet Union that the Soviet revisionist leading clique should have organized hooligans to savagely beat up Chinese diplomatic personnel and official representative in the Soviet Union.

It must be pointed out that after the outrage on February 3, Soviet hooligans four times raided the Chinese Embassy on February 4 under the direction of police cars in an attempt to eliminate the criminal evidences. In order to defend China's sovereignty, our Embassy staff are safeguarding the security of the Embassy day and night and therefore get no rest or sleep. This has completely disrupted the normal function and activities of our Embassy staff. This is rarely seen in the history of international relations and absolutely cannot be tolerated.

It must be pointed out that only Hitler's fascist Germany and U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of

A Quotation From Chairman Mao Tse-tung

The unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory. This is true of China, of the whole East and of the entire world.

— *On New Democracy*

the people of the world, are capable of perpetrating this outrage committed by the Soviet revisionist leading clique in brazenly violating the most elementary principles guiding international relations.

It is entirely the making of the Soviet revisionist leading clique that Sino-Soviet relations have been damaged to such a serious extent. The peoples of China, the Soviet Union and the rest of the world are now closely watching how far the Soviet Government will go in disrupting Sino-Soviet relations.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique is a teacher by negative example for the Chinese and Soviet peoples as well as the revolutionary people of the whole world. The most savage fascist atrocity it has committed provides one more proof that it is a bunch of out-and-out renegades betraying the great Lenin and the great Soviet people.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges the most, most vehement protest with the Soviet Government against the new fascist outrage it has committed within the bounds of the Chinese Embassy! The Soviet Government must publicly admit its mistakes, apologize to all the victims in the Chinese Embassy, severely punish all the culprits, restore the six display cases of the Chinese Embassy and guarantee against any recurrence of similar incidents in the future. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must be held fully responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom. We hereby tell the Soviet Government in all seriousness: There must be no encroachment on China's sovereignty. There is a limit to the Chinese people's forbearance. The Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought cannot be cowed by fascist axes. All the reactionaries who set themselves against the Chinese people will definitely come to no good end.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

A Savage Outrage Seldom Seen in the History of World Diplomacy

A SAVAGE outrage seldom seen in the history of world diplomacy took place in Moscow on February 3. Following the premeditated plan of the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union and directed by it, more than 100 plain-clothes men and thugs broke into the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, destroyed its news photograph display cases and brutally assaulted the Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim and other diplomatic per-

sonnel. This is one more wild provocation committed by the Soviet revisionists against the Chinese people, following the bloody anti-China incident in Red Square on January 25.

The Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union is sacred and inviolable, and the Chinese diplomatic staff, representing the honour of New China, a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, are not to be insulted.

Yet the Soviet revisionist leading clique went so far as to send agents and thugs who brandished axes, looted and assaulted people within the bounds of the Chinese Embassy. Minimum protection for the safety of the Embassy staff no longer exists in the Soviet Union. No sovereign state can tolerate this grave state of affairs. This situation proves that the Soviet revisionist authorities can no longer guarantee the legitimate functions and necessary safety of the diplomatic mission of a foreign country. Is your country still able to maintain normal diplomatic relations with other countries? Should your country still be considered a state or not?

Only imperialist and fascist countries would commit such brutal outrages as you carried out against the diplomatic personnel of a socialist country. We recall incidents in which Soviet diplomatic personnel were assaulted and brutally murdered in countries under imperialist rule in the early days following the victory of the October Revolution. Those incidents were class reprisals and deliberate provocations by international imperialism against the newly born Soviet state. In the 17 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, no sanguinary incident involving a brutal assault on Chinese diplomatic personnel has ever taken place in Chinese missions abroad except in Indonesia which is under fascist military rule. Now that the Soviet revisionist leading clique has gone so far as to ruthlessly attack the diplomatic personnel of a socialist country, it has clearly placed itself on the same level with the most savage imperialist countries and the most brutal fascist countries.

The shocking and sanguinary anti-Chinese incidents that followed one another in Moscow were carefully planned and deliberately created by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. Since the Soviet revisionists' January 25 fascist attack on a group of Chinese students returning from Europe, the indignant Chinese people have held protest meetings and staged demonstrations. These are entirely just and revolutionary actions. Actually, the Chinese people's responses of the past few days to the Soviet revisionists' fascist outrages have still been quite restrained. But you have miscalculated. Instead of lowering your heads and admitting your guilt, you have gone even further and engineered a new and much more serious bloody incident. What do you really want to do to Sino-Soviet relations by such criminal actions? The Chinese Government has now issued a statement in which it lodges the strongest and most vehement protest with the Soviet revisionist authorities and raises just demands with them. We want to tell the Soviet revisionist authorities in all seriousness that you must act in accordance with this and completely fulfil all these demands. Failure to comply with even the smallest point is out of the question. You will be held responsible for all serious consequences arising from any such failure.

On display in the Chinese Embassy's news photo display cases were photographs of our great leader Chairman Mao and of China's great proletarian cultural revolution as well as photographs of the "January 25"

incident. These photographs merely showed the objective facts. Why were the Soviet revisionists so frightened by these photographs? Why were the Soviet revisionists so afraid of the Soviet people seeing these few photographs that they sent more than 100 fascist thugs to carry out assaults? This can only prove that you, a handful of renegades, are as afraid of the truth as devils are of sunshine. You have a guilty conscience and are afraid that the Soviet people will learn the truth about your deliberately engineered and bloody "January 25" incident. Are you trying to wipe away the blood stains of earlier fascist outrages by resorting to new ones? That is impossible.

The ruthlessness of the Soviet revisionists' anti-Chinese fascist crimes only demonstrates their extreme weakness and panic.

For many years we have engaged in great polemics with modern revisionism and thoroughly exposed the renegade features of the Soviet revisionist clique. You are having an increasingly difficult time. You cannot come up with any plausible arguments. So you resort to fascist outrages. This only shows that you are at the end of your rope. But the Chinese people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, fear neither heaven nor earth. How can they be afraid of a few of your plain-clothesmen, thugs and hatchet-men? If you have more capability, then show it! The Chinese people are well prepared. Whatever anti-Chinese tactics you adopt, there is nothing to fear. The higher you climb your rickety anti-China ladder, the harder you will fall. The larger the anti-China rock you lift, the more thoroughly it will crush you. All anti-Chinese "heroes" will definitely come to no good end!

The Soviet revisionist leading clique headed by Brezhnev and Kosygin have absolutely no qualifications for representing the Soviet people. They are only a handful of renegades. For a long time they have completely betrayed the great Lenin, completely betrayed the October Revolution and completely betrayed the Soviet people. Their repeated anti-Chinese crimes can only further reveal their counter-revolutionary character to the Soviet people. The Soviet people, taught by Lenin and Stalin, are a great people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. By no means will they long tolerate the Soviet revisionist clique, a handful of traitors, riding roughshod over them, trampling underfoot the birthplace of the great October Revolution, sully the honour of the great Soviet people and wrecking the great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. By its violent activities against China, against communism and against the people, the Soviet revisionist clique is merely digging its own grave and speeding up its own extinction. The day will come when the Soviet revisionist clique is overthrown by the revolutionary Soviet people and the great banner of Leninism again flies high over the vast expanse of the Soviet land!

Down with modern revisionism!

Long live Leninism!

(*Renmin Ribao* editorial, February 6, 1967.)

All China Denounces New Atrocities By Soviet Revisionist Ruling Clique

MURKY Moscow was darker than usual at 18:50 on February 3. Four tarpaulin-covered lorries and two automobiles driving along "Friendship" Road suddenly stopped in front of the Chinese Embassy. The Soviet policemen responsible for "guarding" the Embassy gestured to those in the vehicles, and 160-170 toughs jumped down and dashed towards the Embassy's news photo display cases. They stealthily climbed over a metre-high fence, entered the Embassy premises and hurriedly began dismantling the display cases.

Thugs Do Their Dirty Work

An Chih-yuan, Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i., and Wang Chin-ching, Second Secretary, rushed to the spot. The Charge d'Affaires sternly pointed out that what they were doing violated the most elementary principles of international relations and the diplomatic privileges enjoyed by the Chinese Embassy. Hardly had he finished talking than fists rained on him, and he was badly hit on the head. One of the thugs raised an axe, trying to hack the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, but just as he was about to do so Comrade Wang Chin-ching rushed forward to protect him. The mob of gangsters turned around against Wang Chin-ching. They threw him on the ground, held his right leg and began beating him till blood poured from his nose and mouth. Thirty-one persons of the Chinese Embassy protecting the display cases from attack were punched and kicked. *Renmin Ribao* correspondent Hsieh Wen-ching, and Ting Hsiang-chi, *Hsinhua* correspondent in Moscow, were both beaten up; their cameras were smashed and their flashlights snatched away. The fascist thugs did not even spare the Embassy's women staff members: Yang Hsien-chen, Chiang Ai-mei and Tu Tuo-lin were also subjected to beatings.

The dozen or so Soviet police on the spot who supposedly had the duty of "guarding" the Embassy, instead of stopping the thugs in stamping on the sovereign rights of the Chinese Embassy and carrying out their atrocities against the Chinese diplomatic personnel during a half-hour of rampant savagery, not only tried to stop the Embassy staff from going to reason with the criminals but actually joined in with the latter.

Despite being surrounded and attacked by the 160-170 Soviet revisionist gangsters, the 31 Chinese comrades defied the brutes and courageously fought them to a

finish. They demonstrated the dauntless and heroic spirit of the Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They deserved the reputation of being red diplomatic personnel educated with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Afraid of the Truth

The six news display cases were all on the other side of the Chinese Embassy fence, i.e., on Chinese territory. On view were several photographs of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and photos of China's great proletarian cultural revolution as well as some about the Soviet revisionist ruling clique's bloody suppression in Red Square on January 25 of Chinese students returning from Europe.

The exhibition began at 3:10 p.m., January 28, and was cut short by the Soviet revisionist authorities on February 3 when at 18:50 they sent their mob of agents and gangsters to smash up and forcibly carry away the display cases. The exhibition lasted only six days, three hours and forty minutes. The photographs on display were warmly welcomed by the Soviet people. Over a thousand people turned up every day to see them. Among them were workers, peasants and intellectuals, including people over 70 and seven- and eight-year-old pupils. The place was extremely crowded on the last few days, particularly on Sunday January 29, with visitors sometimes lining up in three rows in front of the display cases. Some came to see the photos for the second time, and some returned after being dispersed by the police. Still others came by taxi from far away. One old woman stood still before the display windows and studied the photos closely. Her eyes were filled with tears as she saw how the Chinese students had been criminally beaten up by the military and police of Soviet revisionism.

Public reaction to the photos struck fear into the hearts of the Soviet revisionist hierarchy. Large numbers of police and agents were put on sentry duty by turns in front of the display cases to disperse ordinary Soviet people who came to see the pictures. The chieftains of Soviet revisionism were extremely afraid that the Soviet people would adhere to the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and become aware of the former's fascist atrocities and rise in revolution and rebel against them on seeing through them as traitors to Lenin and Marxism-Leninism. Hence they looked

Worthy of Chairman Mao's Red Diplomatic Personnel

— A Message from Comrades Chou En-lai and Chen Yi
(February 5, 1967)

**Embassy of the People's Republic of China
in the Soviet Union,
Moscow.**

**Dear Comrades-in-arms of the Embassy in
the Soviet Union:**

On behalf of the greatest leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Biao, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the State Council, the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party's Central Committee, we extend our heartfelt concern for you, heroic fighters against revisionism.

In Moscow, centre of the rule of the Soviet revisionist leading clique, you have, holding aloft the

great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, waged tit-for-tat struggles against this clique. When, under its direction, thugs wildly raided the Chinese Embassy, you stepped forward. In defiance of brute force and at the risk of your lives, you upheld the dignity of our great socialist motherland under the dictatorship of the proletariat with blood. You have thus stood a severe test in international class struggle. You are models in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. You deserve to be called red workers in the diplomatic service who are loyal to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought. You have lived up to the expectations of the 700 million people. All diplomatic personnel must learn from you.

We extend to you the militant salute of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

upon these display cases as fearful monsters, hating them bitterly. It was therefore only natural that they did not hesitate to violate international diplomatic practice and resort to the basest fascist tactics.

Premeditated Crime

After smashing and seizing the display cases, the hooligans sent their men to clean up the mess in an attempt to wipe away the traces of their crime. The fascist atrocities by the Soviet agents and thugs had lasted for half an hour during which the Embassy's telephone connections with China were cut.

The hooligans returned to the scene of their crime four times after midnight on February 4 under directions given from police cars. They tried to saw off the stumps of the display cases so as to eliminate the criminal evidence completely. But every time they were driven off by the Embassy staff.

This incident engineered by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique was a criminal scheme designed and worked out by its top men. On the morning of February 3 Sudarikov, Director of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, met Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy An Chih-yuan by appointment. He made the preposterous demand that the Embassy immediately remove the photographs of the scene of the bloody violence committed by the Soviet troops, police and plain-clothesmen against the Chinese students in Red Square on January 25 and tear down the display cases erected. Sudarikov threatened that the Soviet side would take action to tear them

down if the Chinese Embassy failed to do so at once.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires protested outright against this truculent and absurd demand. Sudarikov, devoid of arguments for what was a bad case, turned away and walked out before An Chih-yuan could finish his statement.

At 18:00 hours on the same day the Chinese Embassy delivered a note to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in which it vigorously repudiated the nonsense of the Soviet revisionists and protested against their absurd demand in the strongest terms.

Behaving like gangsters because they had failed in their blackmail, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, traitors to the Soviet people, sealed off the road leading to the Chinese Embassy at 18:50. Then, taking advantage of the gathering darkness, they perpetrated shocking fascist atrocities before the return of part of the Chinese Embassy staff who had left for the railway station to see the Chinese students off.

An Chih-yuan lodged a protest in the strongest and sternest terms with the Soviet Foreign Ministry after the crime. The protest warned the Soviet revisionist leading clique that it must not lightly treat the 700 million Chinese people who are armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The blood debts incurred, it stated, must be repaid. On the morning of February 4 Miao Chun, the Press Attache of the Chinese Embassy, called a press conference at the Embassy. He gave a detailed account of the fascist atrocities and read the statement issued by the Chinese Embassy.

The Chinese Government on February 5 issued a statement in the strongest and most vehement terms to protest the new anti-China incident purposely engineered by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique, which is taking a further step in throwing in its lot with U.S. imperialism.

An uninterrupted stream of demonstrations by the revolutionary masses in Peking against the rabid anti-China atrocities perpetrated by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique has taken place in the last few days. The mass rallies to welcome home the anti-revisionist fighters—the Chinese students returning home from Europe via Moscow who had overcome many obstacles put in their way by the Soviet revisionists—were turned into angry protest meetings. On February 1 more than a hundred thousand people massed inside and outside the Peking Railway Station to denounce the Soviet revisionist clique. Comrade Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier, was on hand to welcome them home. "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Down with Brezhnev!" "Down with Kosygin!" "Bash in the heads of the Soviet revisionists!" The shouting of slogans rocked the air.

When people heard the news that the Soviet revisionist chiefs had committed further atrocities, this time against the Chinese diplomatic personnel, angry crowds at once organized themselves into powerful contingents and headed for the Soviet Embassy to protest. The loudspeakers installed on a big lorry of the Red Flag Fighting Squad of the Peking Institute of Aeronautics which was parked in front of the Soviet Embassy blared these gallant words of China's Red Guards to those inside: We are the Red Guards armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We are determined to fight the imperialists! We are determined to fight the revisionists and all reactionaries inside and outside China! We of this generation will join in the great fight to bury imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries inside and outside China. The days of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries are numbered. We shall fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of the Soviet Union and all other parts of the world and plant the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, all over the globe!

Nationwide Protests

Up and down the country protests grew louder and louder. Those in the Kremlin were not satisfied merely with criminally manhandling Chinese students and diplomatic personnel and smashing up the news display cases inside the Chinese Embassy. They besieged the Embassy with large numbers of police and plain-clothes agents and ordered raids against it. They even took the unusual step of prohibiting Chinese nationals residing in the Soviet Union from attending the Embassy's traditional Spring Festival reception.

Organized hooliganism under Soviet Government instructions rampaged. On February 6 several hundred howling and yelling so-called workers' representatives, mustered by the Soviet authorities, broke into the Embassy compound, tried to force open office doors and pasted up anti-China material on the Embassy's gate. This further incensed the Chinese people.

From Peking to Kwangchow, from Shanghai to Sinkiang bordering on the Soviet Union, the revolutionary rebels and people everywhere, filled with righteous indignation, voiced their strongest protest against Soviet revisionism and their firm resolve to support the Chinese Government statement on February 5. The walls outside the Soviet Embassy and the square in front of it were completely covered with letters of protest, slogans and cartoons denouncing the fascist barbarities committed by the Soviet revisionists. "Down with Soviet revisionism!" "Debts in blood must be repaid with blood!" Slogans resounded through the city.

In the provinces where the power wielded by a handful of persons in the Party who are taking the capitalist road has been seized by the revolutionary rebels in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in Shansi and Kweichow for instance, the revolutionary masses gave vent to their feelings and bitterly denounced the vicious crimes committed by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique at protest rallies and demonstrations. The demonstrators warned the chieftains of Soviet revisionism: Axes and saws cannot break up the friendship of the Chinese and Soviet people. In the not distant future, they declared, the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism will once again flutter over the Kremlin.

In Heilungkiang Province, which stands in the forefront of the struggle against revisionism, the great mass of the people and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army in the garrison sounded this warning to the Soviet revisionist ruling clique at their protest meeting: Don't count on the forgiveness of the Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought! Don't count on the forgiveness of the Soviet people! History will punish you mercilessly!

The revolutionary masses of all the nationalities in Sinkiang, which is also an outpost in the struggle against revisionism, brimmed with anger when they learnt of the new atrocities. Demonstrators quoted Chairman Mao's teaching: "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." The more the Soviet revisionists oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, they declared, the higher we shall hold the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the more determined we shall be in carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. The people of Sinkiang will build the region into a steel-like bastion against revisionism and hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought over the anti-revisionist outpost of our motherland for ever.

Birth of Provisional Supreme Organ of Power in Heilungkiang Province

A HUGE rally of 100,000 Heilungkiang red rebels and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in that province was held in the city of Harbin on January 31 to mark the great alliance of the red rebels and their seizure of power. The setting up of the Heilungkiang Red Rebels' Revolutionary Committee—the provisional supreme organ of power in Heilungkiang—was formally proclaimed.

The founding of Heilungkiang's provisional supreme organ of power signifies a great historic turning point in the great proletarian cultural revolution of the province. Formed after full preparation and consultation, the Revolutionary Committee is made up of responsible members of the various allied general headquarters of the red rebels corps and responsible members of the Provincial Military Command and the leading members of the Provincial Party Committee who uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Revolutionary Committee's first proclamation and an appeal to take firm hold of the revolution and promote production were read at the rally. The proclamation solemnly declared that all Party, government, financial and cultural power of the former Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Council belongs to the Revolutionary Committee as from the day of its founding. The leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Council was thereby put to an end. The Provincial Revolutionary Committee leads and resolutely supports genuine proletarian revolutionary groups throughout the province in allying their forces on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and seizing power from those in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line in each locality.

Representatives of the worker, peasant and student revolutionary rebel groups who spoke at the rally warmly acclaimed the founding of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and expressed their determination to strive for the complete victory of the proletariat's struggle for power. The speakers laid particular stress on the fact that the basic question of revolution is that of political power. Following Chairman Mao's instructions, they said, the red rebels of Heilungkiang have now formed an alliance to seize power; all the power formerly in the hands of those in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, who have long entrenched themselves in Heilungkiang, are now in the hands of the proletarian revolutionaries.

This is a great victory of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, a new success for the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Sung Jen-chiung, First Secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Pan Fu-sheng, former First Secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee, Wang Chia-tao, Commander of the Heilungkiang Military Command, and Yu Hao-yang, a responsible member of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Heilungkiang, took part and spoke at the rally.

Representing the Secretariat of the Northeast Bureau, Sung Jen-chiung expressed his determination to stand on the side of the red rebels and strive to the end for the realization of the fighting tasks put forward by the rally. He said: "I had committed errors of line. However, under the guidance of Chairman Mao, I am determined to rectify past mistakes and staunchly follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I will firmly stand shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary rebels, fight together with them and triumph with them."

In his speech, Pan Fu-sheng expressed his firm determination to fight together with the red rebels to seize all power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and from the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line. He said: "We were right to seize power; we did well, very well!" He warmly congratulated the birth of the Heilungkiang Red Rebels' Revolutionary Committee.

Representing the Provincial Military Command and the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Heilungkiang, Wang Chia-tao and Yu Hao-yang extended the warmest congratulations and the strongest support to the rally. At this crucial moment in the struggle for power, they said, the P.L.A. resolutely responds to the great fighting call of the great leader Chairman Mao to actively support the masses of the revolutionary Left. They said: "Red rebel comrades-in-arms! Go and rebel against the bourgeois overlords! We firmly support you and pledge to stand foursquare behind you; we will resolutely take proletarian dictatorship measures against counter-revolutionary organizations and elements, and safeguard the great cultural revolution."

The rally approved a message saluting our great leader Chairman Mao with tumultuous applause and cheers.

The message reads in part:

"Today is a great occasion for the red rebels of Heilungkiang, for the commanders and fighters of the Chinese P.L.A. units stationed in this province, and for the revolutionary masses here. From the very bottom of our hearts, we most heartily wish you a long, long life!"

"We have thoroughly denounced a handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road and the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line. We have dismissed them from office and seized their power. A brand-new, red Heilungkiang is born! The penetrating rays and power of the great and invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung

have struck hard blows at Soviet revisionism and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and smashed their criminal plot of vainly attempting to attack the Chinese People's Republic from Heilungkiang Province."

"In the course of our struggle, we have come to realize that, as long as we hold high the banner of the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionary rebels and the banner of the seizure of power in accordance with your instructions, and unite and ally with all revolutionary forces, we will sweep away all our enemies and be ever victorious."

After the conclusion of the rally, a huge demonstration took place.

A New Dawn Breaks Over the Northeast

UNDER the guiding light of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a new Heilungkiang is born! The mighty contingents of the proletarian cultural revolution in that province have realized a great alliance and seized back all the power—the Party power, political power and power over financial and cultural affairs—usurped by those in authority who are taking the capitalist road!

We joyfully acclaim this great victory won by the proletarian revolutionaries in Heilungkiang! We warmly congratulate them on the birth of "The Heilungkiang Red Rebels' Revolutionary Committee!"

Heilungkiang is an important industrial and agricultural production base in our country. It is an outpost which serves to guard our country against the attacks of modern revisionism and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The victory won by the Heilungkiang proletarian revolutionaries in the struggle to seize power has great significance for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of socialist construction in China.

The experience of the Heilungkiang proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle to seize power has once more shown how a provisional organ of power formed by leading members of revolutionary mass organizations, leading members of local People's Liberation Army units and revolutionary leading cadres of Party and government institutions has played a key role in the victory of the struggle to seize power.

It is entirely wrong to adopt a policy of opposing all, excluding all and overthrowing all. It should be noted that there are certain leading cadres who are on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and who have carried on a resolute fight against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. We must fully trust such cadres and fight shoulder to shoulder with them. As for

those leading cadres who are still wavering or have committed the error of line, we should also unite with them in our fighting as long as they are willing to correct their mistakes and return to the Party's correct line, Chairman Mao's line.

All leading cadres who want to go on making revolution should immediately pull themselves together, should go to the masses, become one with them and support the revolutionary rebels.

All revolutionary cadres should work conscientiously under the leadership of the provisional organs of power formed by the proletarian revolutionaries, they should prepare themselves to face new tests in the great cultural revolution, be modest pupils of the masses and make a new contribution to the great cultural revolution.

As to the comrades who have made mistakes, we revolutionary rebels must adhere to the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." We must test them, unite with them and help them in the practice of new struggles.

When the revolutionary masses, the local P.L.A. units and the revolutionary cadres in Heilungkiang formed their alliance and seized power, they first of all pledged to our great leader Chairman Mao that they would exert every effort to study well the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] and others of his brilliant works, including *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, and to get a thorough grasp of the invincible ideological weapon of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this they have gone straight to the point, have done exactly the right thing, made their proposal at exactly the right time and reflected the strong desire of the revolutionary rebels.

The Heilungkiang comrades say: "We realize full well that if we admit only that the class struggle exists in the socialist period and do not admit that there is an acute and complicated struggle to seize power in this period, then we cannot be the red guards of Mao Tse-tung's thought and good soldiers of Chairman Mao." They are worthy of being called revolutionary rebels loyal to Chairman Mao and loyal to the proletariat. To raise the struggle to seize power to the theoretical level of Mao Tse-tung's thought is a question of paramount importance, which must be given serious consideration by every revolutionary rebel.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." The proletarian revolutionaries in Heilungkiang bore this teaching of Chairman Mao in mind during their struggle to seize power. On the

basis of the local actual conditions, they put forward at the right time a series of sound policies and concrete measures.

Experience shows that when we have a correct proletarian revolutionary line, when we have the bravery and resource, the spirit and courage to seize power, we must also have a series of concrete policies and measures. Only in this way, is it possible to assure victory to the proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle to seize power. The proletarian revolutionaries in all parts of the country must give serious attention to this.

With the victory of the Heilungkiang proletarian revolutionaries in their struggle to seize power, a new dawn breaks over northeast China. Let us extend our heartfelt greetings to them on their continued advance along the broad road of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, February 2.)

Proclamation of the Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters

On the evening of January 25, the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries of Kweichow Province, under the guidance of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, successfully took over all the powers of leadership of the Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and of the Provincial People's Council, the Kweiyang Municipal Committee of the Party and the Municipal People's Council. The Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters, which comprises 40 revolutionary organizations, issued a proclamation on that same day. Excerpts follow.—Ed.

THE Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Kweichow, in which a handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists were entrenched, made great efforts to restore capitalism in the province over the past 17 years, faithfully carrying out the will of their counter-revolutionary revisionist "supreme masters."

This handful of people gathered together a group of counter-revolutionaries, renegades and degenerate elements and turned the province into a revisionist "independent kingdom."

Over the past 17 years, this handful of persons rode roughshod over the people, and bullied and persecuted revolutionary cadres who dared to uphold proletarian principles and the masses who dared to struggle against them.

They worked hand in glove with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in the area, to carry out a large-scale retali-

tory counter-revolutionary counter-attack and bring about a capitalist restoration; they energetically advocated "going-it-alone" [i.e., the restoration of individual economy]. As a result of all this, a foul atmosphere pervaded the province. They showed a total disregard for the people's livelihood and degenerated into leeches who sucked the blood of the Kweichow people.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. Our great leader Chairman Mao personally kindled the raging fire of the great cultural revolution. The people in Kweichow Province rose in rebellion! This handful of blackguards in a fit of hysterics frantically suppressed the revolutionary masses. They stigmatized thousands of the revolutionary path-breakers as "counter-revolutionaries," "anti-Party elements" and "ghosts and monsters," and even set up their own jail where they illegally detained and tried to extort "confessions" from revolutionary rebels. In this way they exercised a savage bourgeois dictatorship over the people.

After the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, this handful of blackguards still followed their revisionist ringleaders and opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When all their schemes were smashed by the revolutionary rebels, they resorted to another even more treacherous device — economism. They squandered the money of the state and were careless of its property, squandered the people's sweat and blood, used money to corrupt our revolutionary rebels, bought over scabs

and renegades, and disrupted state finances, economy and production so as to blacken the name of the great proletarian cultural revolution. This handful of persons lined themselves up completely with the Soviet revisionist clique and with U.S. imperialism.

These blackguards recently hatched another plot: they pulled strings behind the scenes in an attempt to paralyse the work of the whole province; they also tried in vain to sow discord between the peasants and workers and to sabotage agricultural production.

The handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in the Kweichow Provincial Party Committee have committed towering crimes against Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and the people over the past 17 years.

It is high time to settle the criminal accounts of this handful of blackguards!

It is high time to smash this revisionist "independent kingdom!"

To ensure that the great cultural revolution in Kweichow Province will advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters solemnly declares that beginning January 25, 1967, it is taking over all the powers of leadership — Party, political, financial and leadership over the great cultural revolution — of the former Provincial Committee of the Party, the Provincial People's Council, the Kweiyang Municipal Committee of the Party and the Municipal People's Council.

We call on the people throughout the province to carry out the following tasks:

1. Put all power in the hands of the proletarian revolutionary rebels.

Everyone must be put to the test in the current great storm and be accepted or rejected. All revolutionaries should support this revolutionary action without reserve, and should support and obey the leadership of the Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters. Anyone who dares to disrupt the seizure of power by the revolutionary rebels should be dealt with as attempting to undermine the great proletarian cultural revolution.

2. Take firm hold of the revolution and promote production.

All workers, peasants, cadres and functionaries of enterprises should resolutely follow Chairman Mao's instruction to "**take firm hold of the revolution and promote production,**" remain at their posts and carry on production. Revolutionary rebels should not only be path-breakers in revolution but should also be exemplary in production. We call on all revolutionary people in the province to work hard and to be enthusiastic in production, to struggle for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Third Five-Year Plan and win honours for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

3. Resolutely oppose economism.

All persons must strictly carry out the directives to oppose economism issued by the revolutionary rebels in Shanghai and in the Kweiyang area. Immediately resume production, restore communications, freeze all circulating funds and prohibit speculation. The Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters have full authority to deal with any deliberate violation of these directives.

4. Strengthen the proletarian dictatorship.

Anyone who opposes Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin Biao and the Cultural Revolution Group under the Party's Central Committee should be dealt with as an active counter-revolutionary and immediately arrested. Anyone who sabotages production, instigates struggle by force and undermines the great proletarian cultural revolution should be dealt with according to law by the public security organs. Anyone who directs the spearhead of his attack against the People's Liberation Army, uses weapons and ammunition, steals or divulges state secrets should be investigated and dealt with according to law.

5. All revolutionary organizations are called on to propagate and implement the above points. Any violation should be investigated and dealt with by the General Headquarters in collaboration with and under the supervision of the revolutionary masses and the appropriate bodies.

All revolutionary comrades unite, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end!

Spring Thunder Over Southwest China

THE proletarian revolutionary rebels in Kweichow Province, who have forged a great alliance, have seized vital Party, political, financial and cultural power from the handful of persons in the provincial and municipal committees of the Communist Party who were in authority and took the capitalist road. This is the first peal of spring thunder echoing in the skies over southwest China in the cold days of winter! We hail it as a tremendous victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought in Kweichow Province! This victory dealt

telling blows at the handful of persons within the Party in the whole of southwest China who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. It will set off a chain reaction, enabling the proletarian revolutionaries in the southwest area to advance, riding the winds and breaking the waves, in their struggle to seize power.

The experience of the Kweichow proletarian revolutionaries in the struggle to seize power has provided fresh evidence of the need to establish provisional

organs of power supported by the masses in the course of this struggle. Such organs form the core of leadership for the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries; they are the proletarian authority. Having both prestige and capability, they exercise unified and centralized leadership over the struggle to seize power. This is an important guarantee for the victory of the struggle.

The experience of the Kweichow proletarian revolutionaries in seizing power has provided fresh evidence of the need for the organs of power, as the core of leadership for the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionaries, to put forward in the course of the struggle to seize power a clear-cut political programme which proceeds from the reality of the local situation and pools the revolutionary demands of the people. The proclamation issued by the Kweichow Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel General Headquarters is just such a programme. The five calls that it makes to the people of the province are indeed excellent!

At the crucial moment in the decisive battle waged by the proletarian revolutionaries against the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, all revolutionary cadres should follow Chairman Mao's instructions and firmly carry out the proletarian revolutionary line represented by him. They must show the mettle, the daring and courage, of the proletarian revolutionaries. They must

step out before the masses, raise their hands and loudly proclaim their views, and go personally to the forefront of the struggle, integrate themselves with the revolutionary masses and fight shoulder to shoulder with them. Only in this way can the broad masses be mobilized and a mighty proletarian revolutionary force with centralized leadership and organizational discipline be organized, and the struggle for the seizure of power accomplished triumphantly.

Kweichow will be changed completely. Kweichow is advancing. The seizure of power is only the beginning of this complete change. We wish the proletarian revolutionaries in Kweichow a victorious advance along the bright road of Mao Tse-tung's thought!

*"I ask the great earth and the boundless blue
Who are the masters of all nature?"*

We are! We are! We the proletariat!

Our most respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao has put out a fighting call; Shanghai, Shansi and Tsingtao have set examples for us and now Kweichow has provided another example. Proletarian revolutionary comrades everywhere, let us unite on the basis of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and seize power from that handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road! All power to the proletarian revolutionaries!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, February 1.)

Great Alliance Is the Key Factor

The proletarian revolutionary rebel groups of Tsingtao in Shantung Province have formed a great alliance in the course of repulsing the new counter-offensive of the bourgeois reactionary line. Twenty-three different organizations founded the Tsingtao Revolutionary Rebel Committee. On the morning of January 22, a rally was held by several tens of thousands of red revolutionary rebels celebrating the founding of the Committee. It solemnly announced that the Committee had taken over all power in the Tsingtao Municipal Party Committee and the Tsingtao Municipal People's Council from the handful of persons who were in authority and took the capitalist road, and from the bourgeois reactionary line diehards in these two organizations. At the meeting, the Committee announced a message saluting Chairman Mao. The full text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial (January 30) on this event follows.—Ed.

SONGS of triumph are heard all around and good news keep pouring in. Twenty-three revolutionary rebel organizations in Tsingtao have joined forces and

seized vital Party, government, financial and cultural power in the city from the hands of those in the Party who were in authority and took the capitalist road, and from the bourgeois reactionary line diehards! This is another great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought following on the successful seizure of power by proletarian revolutionary rebel groups in Shanghai and Shansi.

The experience of the Tsingtao proletarian revolutionary rebels in gaining this signal victory was many-sided. The most important feature was the formation of a great alliance of proletarian revolutionary rebel groups on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Only when such an alliance is forged is it possible to be successful in the struggle to seize power. Any hasty attempt to seize power without such an alliance is either empty talk or ill-considered action headed for failure. Therefore, the key issue here is the great alliance. This has already been testified to by the revolutionary practice of the revolutionary rebels in

both Shanghai and Shansi; now the revolutionary rebels of Tsingtao have proved it once again by their successful seizure of power.

At present, problems of one sort or another are cropping up, and various types of resistance are emerging concerning the seizure of power in certain districts and units. Such resistance comes mainly from the handful of people who have wormed their way into the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road; at the same time it also comes from the old force of social habit. This resistance currently manifests itself in the obstruction of the formation of a great alliance by the proletarian revolutionary rebel groups.

As a result of the influence of certain bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas, there exist in varying degrees in the ranks of our revolutionary rebel groups in certain places, units and organizations a tendency to seek the limelight, to adopt the "mountain stronghold" or the "small group" mentality. Among some revolutionary rebels individualism, ultra-democracy and disregard of organizational discipline are fairly serious. All these hamper and adversely affect the great alliance of the revolutionary rebel groups and success in the struggle to seize power.

It is therefore of great importance in seeking to realize the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionary groups that we should diligently study Chairman Mao's *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and other brilliant works and link them with the actual struggle, so as to correct mistaken tendencies and strengthen our sense of organization and discipline.

The class enemy mortally fears and hates our great alliance and is trying by every means to undermine it. Employing the various kinds of power they have stolen and still hold in their hands at present, those people in the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road make use of the existing shortcomings in

the revolutionary rebel groups and the non-proletarian ideas of some people among them to disintegrate them and to vainly attempt to set up opposition groups among them and disrupt their great unity and alliance, so as to protect their own power. Comrades of the revolutionary rebel groups: We must be very much on guard!

Chairman Mao teaches us that "we should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." Since the enemy is afraid of our alliance and tries to undermine it, we must forge the alliance. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, the proletarian revolutionary rebel groups in Tsingtao have mercilessly exposed the intrigues and criminal activities of the class enemy aimed at undermining the alliance and have dealt him a stinging blow. Guided by the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and allied on the basis of the common principles of the proletarian revolutionary line, they have set up a Revolutionary Rebel Committee. This Committee has the working class as its leading force and the great alliance of workers, peasants, revolutionary students, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary cadres as its foundation. This form of organization has become the organ of power giving unified leadership to the struggle to seize power. Leading comrades who adhere to the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao play an important part in forging the great alliance of the proletarian revolutionary groups. Under the unified leadership of the Revolutionary Rebel Committee, a decisive victory has been won in the struggle to seize power in Tsingtao. This has provided valuable experience for the revolutionary rebel groups throughout the country.

Let all true proletarian revolutionary rebel groups unite under the great red banner of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and forge the broadest and closest great alliance in order to seize new victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution!

On Revolutionary Discipline and Revolutionary Authority of the Proletariat

"HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

THE fundamental task of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to mobilize hundreds of millions of people, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to seize power from below from the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road. This is the general counter-offensive against the repeated ferocious attacks by the bourgeoisie during the past 17 years.

Class struggle exists in socialist society. The concentrated expression of this struggle is around the

question of political power, and around the question of the usurpation of political power by the bourgeoisie and its agents in the Party and the proletariat's seizing power from them.

After the proletariat seizes political power in the country as a whole, the reactionary bourgeoisie always seeks to find agents in the Party, by worming people into the Party and by buying over Party members. The handful of reactionary elements who wormed their way into the Party and were in authority carried out

"peaceful evolution" and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in those places and departments in which they entrenched themselves. The proletariat must recapture all power they usurped; this is the only way to ensure that the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated and that our country will never change colour, and will always forge ahead triumphantly along the road of socialism and communism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist in the present era, discovered the law of class struggle in socialist society. It is he who initiated and is leading the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries to form a great alliance and unite the broad masses of people to seize power from the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road; and it is he who has put forward the correct theory and a series of principles and policies. This represents a great development of Marxism-Leninism, and a great development of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of epoch-making, universal significance.

The handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road are the most dangerous and the main enemy. An important weapon of these reactionary elements for preserving their reactionary rule is to illegally use the name of the Party and turn Party discipline into bourgeois discipline to repress the masses and oppose revolution. This counter-revolutionary discipline must be thoroughly smashed.

All revolutionary cadres must step forth, stand with the revolutionary masses and carry out resolute struggle against the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road, and ignore all their "discipline." They are no longer revolutionary superiors, on the contrary they are counter-revolutionary revisionists. During war, when a commander becomes a traitor and surrenders to the enemy, a revolutionary fighter should not obey his commands but instead should turn his gun on him. True during war, this should also be so in political struggle.

The proletarian revolutionary fighters must smash counter-revolutionary discipline and, at the same time, consciously observe proletarian revolutionary discipline.

Lenin pointed out that **rejection of proletarian revolutionary discipline "is tantamount to completely disarming the proletariat in the interests of the bourgeoisie."** **"It all adds up to that petty-bourgeois diffuseness and instability, that incapacity for sustained effort, unity and organised action, which, if encouraged, must inevitably destroy any proletarian revolutionary movement."**

Based on the principle of Leninism, Chairman Mao has always stressed revolutionary discipline. He has

pointed out many times that petty-bourgeois ultra-democracy and unrestrained liberalism which undermines discipline must be firmly opposed. Chairman Mao teaches:

". . . The danger of ultra-democracy lies in the fact that it damages or even completely wrecks the Party organization and weakens or even completely undermines the Party's fighting capacity, rendering the Party incapable of fulfilling its fighting tasks and thereby causing the defeat of the revolution."

"Education on discipline must be strengthened in the whole Party, because unified discipline is a necessary condition for the victory of the revolution."

Lenin's remarks in 1920 and Chairman Mao's remarks decades ago are all very important to proletarian revolutionaries and the revolutionary masses at this time when they are seizing power from the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and are taking the capitalist road.

The movement for extensive proletarian democracy which has been vigorously carried out for more than the last six months has broken the counter-revolutionary discipline of the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. This is an extremely good thing. However, this absolutely does not mean that we want no discipline, or advocate ultra-democracy, anarchism, liberalism, departmentalism and "small group" mentality. Like fire and water, such things and the proletariat are incompatible. If we should fail to overcome them and strengthen proletarian revolutionary discipline, we would not be able to form the powerful proletarian revolutionary force, fight the enemy, correctly put Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line into effect and win victory in revolution.

That red political power in the past could exist in small areas, that the bases for resisting Japanese aggression could be consolidated and developed in the enemy's rear and that the Liberation War could be brought to a decisive victory, all this testifies to the importance of proletarian revolutionary discipline. This applies today, too. We can carry through the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao, forge a genuine great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries, organize a mighty, all-conquering proletarian revolutionary army and win victory in the struggle to seize power only when proletarian revolutionary discipline is strengthened.

Ultra-democracy, anarchism, liberalism, departmentalism and "small group" mentality are all destructive to proletarian revolutionary discipline. In the final analysis, they all stem from "self-interest" i.e., individualism. All revolutionary comrades and revolutionary mass organizations should firmly get rid of "self-interest" and foster devotion to the public interest;

firmly eliminate individualism and strive for the complete ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This means that while we are transforming the objective world, we should also transform our subjective world. This demands that every revolutionary comrade conscientiously and creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant works *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, *Combat Liberalism* and the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*] and link this up with examining his own ideas and actions. If we do not do this, but give mistaken ideas free rein, then we shall go to the opposite side and be used by the class enemy. Every revolutionary comrade and revolutionary mass organization must pay great attention to this point at this crucial moment in the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road.

Experience proves that in the course of the struggle to seize power, it is necessary for proletarian revolutionaries to establish, through the exchange of views and consultation, provisional organs of power consisting of leading members of revolutionary mass organizations, leading members of local People's Liberation Army units and revolutionary leading cadres of Party and government organizations. These organs of power must resolutely implement the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They must have authority.

There is no authority which is above class. We must thoroughly overthrow bourgeois authority and firmly establish proletarian authority. By no means do we oppose all authority.

Some persons oppose all authority. This is an expression of the inherent bad characteristics of the petty bourgeoisie, an expression of anarchism.

In his *On Authority*, Frederick Engels pointed out that combined action means organization and that it is impossible to have organization without authority. He thoroughly criticized the anti-authoritarians. Engels wrote:

"Have these gentlemen ever seen a revolution? A revolution is certainly the most authoritarian thing there is; it is the act whereby one part of the population imposes its will upon the other part by means of rifles, bayonets and cannon — authoritarian means, if such there be at all; and if the victorious party does not want to have fought in vain, it must maintain this rule by means of the terror which its arms inspire in the reactionaries. Would the Paris Commune have lasted a single day if it had not made use of this authority of the armed people against the bourgeois? Should we not, on the contrary, reproach it for not having used it freely enough?"

"Therefore, either one of two things: either the anti-authoritarians don't know what they are talking about, in which case they are creating nothing but confusion; or they do know, and in that case they are betraying the movement of the proletariat. In either case they serve the reaction."

Without authority there will be no organized revolutionary action, let alone victory in the revolution. This was true in the years of revolutionary war and is equally true today when, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletarian revolutionaries are waging the struggle to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road.

Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, is the highest authority of the proletariat. The proletarian revolutionary line that Chairman Mao represents is the highest authority in the great proletarian cultural revolution. All provisional organs of power that carry out this correct line in directing the struggle to seize power should have authority and do have it as a matter of course. Proletarian revolutionaries should take it as their obligation to assume such authority. This is the authority of the proletariat.

The provisional organs of power that direct the struggle to seize power have the authority to exercise dictatorship over the class enemy. With regard to the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and obstinately taking the capitalist road and with regard to the ghosts and monsters in society, we precisely want to deprive them of democratic rights; we cannot speak of any equality whatsoever between us and them.

The provisional organs of power that direct the struggle to seize power must exercise democratic centralism among the people, that is, centralism on the basis of democracy, and democracy under centralized guidance. In this great revolution, the most extensive democracy is being exercised and likewise, the highest degree of centralism should be enforced. All revolutionary comrades and all revolutionary organizations must consciously observe revolutionary discipline and act in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, and must not do as they please.

We must bear in mind the lesson that the Paris Commune was too restrained in the use of its authority. The provisional organs of power and their responsible members who carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in directing the struggle to seize power must display the courage and resourcefulness of proletarian revolutionaries, make full use of the revolutionary authority of the proletariat, lead the masses, and successfully accomplish the historic task of the struggle to seize power.

(*"Hongqi,"* No. 3, 1967.)

Get Rid of "Self-Interest," Forge a Great Alliance of Revolutionary Rebels

by the Third Headquarters of the Capital's Red Guards

"Hongqi" No. 3 published the following article with this editor's note:

"Get Rid of 'Self-Interest,' Forge a Great Alliance of Revolutionary Rebels" is a good article which is the result of creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We recommend it to revolutionary rebel comrades throughout the country. This article puts forward an important question of general significance, that is: we must "get rid of 'self-interest'" in the present struggle to seize power.

This is a good article precisely because it sees that we are carrying on two kinds of struggle for the "seizure of power." As the article points out: Revolutionary rebels should not only seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, but must seize power from the bourgeois ideology in our minds.

Unless we seize power from "self-interest" in our minds and get rid of "self-interest" in our minds, we will not be able to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road. Only when we have seized power from the bourgeois ideology in our minds and enabled Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy these ideological positions, can we form a mighty, well-concerted and strong revolutionary force. Otherwise, even if we do seize power from the persons in authority who are taking the capitalist road, the power thus seized cannot be consolidated. A spiritual thing will turn into a material thing. If we seize power with "self-interest" in our minds, even though power is seized it may still degenerate into bourgeois political power.

In the present struggle to seize power, all mistaken tendencies—such as selfish departmentalism, the "small group" mentality, excessive decentralization, disregard of organizational discipline, ultra-democracy, liberalism and subjectivism—that have manifested themselves in the ranks of certain revolutionary rebels can be traced to one main root, that is "self-interest." The slogan of "getting rid of 'self-interest'" goes deep, is raised in time and penetrates to the heart of the problem.

To get rid of "self-interest," it is necessary to study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously. At the present moment, it is of great practical significance to study the brilliant works *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, *Combat Liberalism* and the "three constantly read articles" [*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*]. They must be studied well. Any neglect of this study on the pretext of the intensity of struggle is completely wrong and must be promptly corrected.

To get rid of "self-interest," it is necessary to carry the revolution to the very depths of one's own soul, wage an active ideological struggle and go in for serious criticism and self-criticism.

To get rid of "self-interest," it is necessary, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, to effect the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants, remould one's own world outlook and foster the idea of wholehearted service to the workers and peasants.

Comrade Lin Piao has said: "We should regard ourselves as part of the revolutionary force and at the same time constantly take ourselves as targets of the revolution. To make revolution demands that we revolutionize ourselves too. Otherwise, the revolution will not be successfully carried out." The great proletarian cultural revolution is directed against the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road; it is to seize power from them, to fully refute, overthrow and completely discredit them. But at the same time we must also make revolution against the bourgeois ideas in our own minds. We must transform our subjective world while transforming the objective world.

Under given conditions, the transforming of their subjective world on the part of the revolutionary ranks is of decisive significance. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Japanese imperialists said: "We are not afraid of the Eighth Route Army training soldiers on a large scale, but we fear the vigorous rectification of its style of work." Similarly, so far as concerns the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, what they fear most today is the revolutionizing of our thinking, is the arming of our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought to get rid of "self-interest" and effect and consolidate a great alliance of revolutionaries on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Victory belongs to the revolutionary people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought!

THE great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a struggle in which the proletariat seizes power from the bourgeoisie. The struggle of the proletarian revolutionaries, uniting with all revolutionary masses, to seize power from the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road and the diehards who persist in the bourgeois reactionary line, is a mass struggle for the seizure of power from below, a struggle for the seizure of power that is even more deep-going than that in the democratic revolution.

This is an extremely arduous and complex task. To fulfil this task, there must be strong revolutionary organizations, the strictest sense of organization and discipline, and a great alliance of the proletarian revolutionary forces.

The revolutionary mass organizations that have come into being in the storm of the revolution have initially shown their mettle in the struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line. During the White terror

they have demonstrated their clear-cut stand, their dogged determination, their high sense of organization and discipline and staunch militancy; they have rendered meritorious service in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The overwhelming majority of revolutionary rebel organizations have grown from minorities under pressure to majorities in power. This signifies the expansion of the revolutionary forces and marks a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The deep-going development of the movement and the development of the revolution on a still broader scale will inevitably result in a still wider alliance of the revolutionary forces. The revolutionary rebels of Shanghai have already set us a glorious example of this great alliance. Such a great alliance is founded on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and on the basis of a full development of the proletarian revolutionary rebel spirit; it is also a militant, great alliance developed in the course of constant criticism and self-criticism. This kind of great alliance is a genuine, great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries, not one of a motley collection of groups, of compromise and eclecticism, and opportunism. Such a great alliance is the basic guarantee for the victory of the proletarian revolution. Without it, no seizure of power can be successful; even if power is seized for the time being it cannot be held and consolidated. When we note how our enemy dexterously uses counter-revolutionary alliances at every step of the struggle against us, then we realize how urgent is the need to form a great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries.

However, examining ourselves in relation to Chairman Mao's article *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, we feel that there are a number of erroneous tendencies obstructing this great alliance which have to be corrected.

Ultra-democracy and liberalism. Under the White terror of bourgeois dictatorship and tremendous pressure from outside, the revolutionary rebel forces were strictly organized and closely united and displayed a military and militant style. With the winning of victory and diminishing pressure from outside, certain organizations and persons have subjectively lowered their demands on themselves and displayed tendencies of ultra-democracy and liberalism. Instead of forming a proper link in the revolutionary ranks, they have become isolated from the revolutionary forces, doing as they like and creating a state of anarchy. This is a grave and bad tendency. It is also a corrosive that loosens unity, undermines organization, causes a passive attitude to work, creates dissension, damages compact organization and strict discipline, and alienates the leadership from the masses.

Seeking the limelight. Certain persons stretch out their seeking hands. Unable to undertake big things, they won't do small jobs either. They put out feelers to wherever they can "reap an advantage," seeking self-praise and fame. They are keen on work that puts

them in the limelight, but categorically refuse to work "anonymously."

The "mountain-stronghold" mentality. Some people control a small unit and proclaim themselves its "rulers." They strive for hegemony and "positions of strength." Since I have plenty of supplies, command a strong force and have more documentary material and "ammunition" in store, I need nothing from others. As to forming an alliance, I am the undisputed leader and you have to obey me. Otherwise I will lead my forces to control a mountain-stronghold, blaze a "new road," and show my prowess. This is the style of the *lumpen-proletariat*.

Sectarianism and the "small group" mentality. People with such ideas are narrow-sighted. They see only the small number of their own people, their own small group or section, while losing sight of the revolutionary interests of the whole, the interests of the 700 million Chinese people and the interests of the world proletarian revolution. They drag one group of people to fight another and wage unprincipled struggles against those holding different views. This is a slightly magnified individualism.

In addition, there are all sorts of manifestations of individualism which, without exception, are corrosives hampering the great proletarian revolutionary alliance. All these bad tendencies are non-proletarian, and belong to the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie. They rob the revolutionary forces of tenacity, organization, discipline, staunchness and unity in dealing with important issues. They cause the revolutionary ranks to disintegrate, to waver and to lose their fighting power; they prevent them from forming alliances, and they may eventually lead to the failure of the revolution.

All these negative tendencies spring from the mode of small-scale production and the bourgeoisie's insatiable longing for fame and material gain. All of them can finally be attributed to "self-interest." This "self-interest" is precisely the bourgeois headquarters in the minds of many comrades. The struggle for power between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is also going on in our minds. Unless the "power" in our minds is seized by the proletariat, that is to say, unless the headquarters in our minds are occupied by Mao Tse-tung's thought, then it will be of little consequence even if we do seize power from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

We are carrying on two revolutions at once: one is to transform the objective world and the other is to transform our subjective world. We are also carrying on simultaneously two kinds of struggle for the seizure of power: one is to seize power from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road and the other is to seize power from the "self-interest" in our minds. Only when we have seized power completely from the "self-interest" in our minds, is it possible to ensure complete victory in the struggle to seize power from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road. To seize

(Continued on p. 31.)

The World's People Love Chairman Mao

Japanese People Celebrate the 3rd Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement

Three years ago, on January 27, just as the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle which centred on opposing U.S. military bases was vigorously unfolding, and just as the anti-U.S. patriotic united front of the people of various strata was steadily expanding, Chairman Mao made a statement in Peking supporting this just struggle. His statement was immediately transmitted to Japan over the radio.

Recalling the scene, a Tokyo locomotive driver told a Chinese reporter that at the time he was in a room waiting for his shift. When he switched on the radio, the announcer was reading Chairman Mao's statement. Growing excited, he hurriedly moved the radio to the room where a dozen or so locomotive drivers were taking a rest. When they knew it was a statement by Chairman Mao, everybody became quiet. We felt, he recollected, as if a warm current was running through us when we heard Chairman Mao say: "U.S. imperialism, get out of Japan! Get out of the Western Pacific! Get out of Asia! Get out of Africa and Latin America. . . ." We believed that Chairman Mao was saying just what we Japanese working-class people and the whole nation wanted to say, his statement was what was on the minds of the people of the whole world. His words lighted up the hearts of the revolutionary Japanese people.

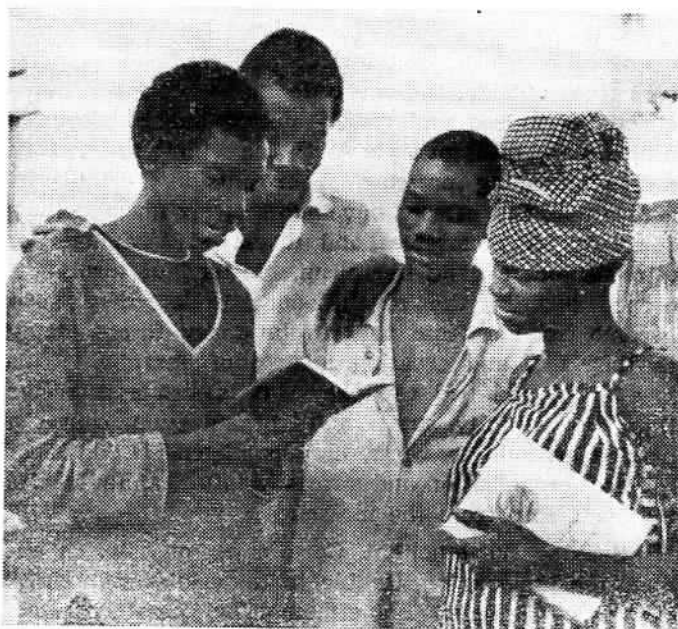
"Chairman Mao belongs to the Chinese people," continued this railway worker, "to the Japanese people; he is also the world people's great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman. Though the statement was made three years ago, it remains imprinted in our hearts to this day."

Chairman Mao has faith in the Japanese people, the Japanese people have even greater faith in Chairman Mao. On the eve of the third anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's historic statement, many groups and societies studying Chairman Mao's works in Japan studied and discussed this great document again. During their studies, the vast number of Japanese friends all the more felt the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis, and love, respect and admire Chairman Mao all the more. An old peasant who had participated in the revolutionary movement a long time ago said at a meeting held by a society studying Chairman Mao's works on Tokyo's outskirts: Chairman Mao has faith in us, we have still greater faith in him.

He has said: "Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." This has given us Japanese people boundless encouragement and at the same time he has shown his greatest confidence in us. Chairman Mao is a true, great, proletarian revolutionary; it is his unswerving belief that the masses can surely emancipate themselves.

Many who took part in the study came to see from their own experience in struggle that the idea of forming a patriotic, united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control, which Chairman Mao advanced in his statement, is a wise, Marxist-Leninist thesis tallying with the actual situation in Japan and that it has pointed out the direction of the Japanese people's struggle.

In order to oppose the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, it is imperative to oppose the Soviet revisionists and their followers. The revolutionary masses of Yamaguchi prefecture, from January 21 — the eve of the third anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's great statement — and at a time when the Japanese followers of Soviet modern revisionism were indulging in the House of Representatives election campaign, staged a seven-day anti-U.S. demonstration from Shimonoseki to Iwakuni, one of the biggest U.S. military bases in Japan. Young paraders, waving red flags inscribed



Malian youth reading *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung*

with words like "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live China's great proletarian cultural revolution!", and displaying placards bearing such slogans as "Yankees, go home!" "Oppose U.S. aggression in Vietnam!" "Down with modern revisionism!", won the enthusiastic support and response of the masses on their way.

"We Need a Second Revolution Here"

A Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Delegation visited the Soviet Union last year in accordance with an agreement between the friendship associations of both countries. The Soviet revisionist leading clique left no stone unturned to keep the delegation away from the Soviet people and even suppressed the news of its arrival. But, as the visit has borne out, truth cannot be blocked off and ties between the people cannot be broken.

One morning in Baku, capital of Azerbaidzhan, some of the Chinese delegates, while walking on the embankment along the Caspian Sea, came across a group of Soviet workers on their way to work. As soon as the workers discovered that they were Chinese, they surrounded them, warmly shook their hands and sent their best regards to Chairman Mao. They asked for photographs and badges of Chairman Mao, paying no attention to the Soviet policemen who were watching. The profound revolutionary sentiments of the two peoples bound them together closely.

An old worker told the Chinese comrades: "The working class of Baku loves Chairman Mao and loves the Chinese people. It is our government that forbids us to be friendly with China. Please give our best regards to Chairman Mao and to the Chinese working class!" One of the Chinese delegates gave him a badge commemorating the February 7, 1923 railway strike in China. When told that the strike was part of the Chinese workers' revolutionary movement, the old worker whispered to him: "I took part in the revolutionary struggles in the old days. But now we need a second revolution here and we believe Mao Tse-tung's thought will help us."

The crowd on the embankment got bigger and bigger until finally there were about a hundred people. Four Soviet police then rushed in on motor-cycles and dispersed them with considerable violence. As soon as the first crowd was dispersed, however, a second crowd gathered together. Some accompanied the Chinese delegates back to the hotel where they lived. One chauffeur told the delegates: "I risked my life to speak to you. But I'm afraid of nothing. I hope you'll visit my home. Life here is now soulless. I am nostalgic for the old revolutionary life and Stalin. We don't have a Marxist-Leninist Party now. It is Mao Tse-tung who is a true Marxist-Leninist."

The same thing happened in Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd (Stalingrad) and wherever the delegation

went. As often as not, any place the delegation appeared, shouts of "Mao Tse-tung" by people hidden somewhere were heard. At other times, people suddenly walked up to the Chinese comrades with thumbs up and whispered with deep feeling: "Mao Tse-tung! Mao Tse-tung!" and then ran off. Mao Tse-tung, this is the name dearest to the Soviet people. During their short 20-day visit, many Soviet people, risking the loss of their jobs, arrest, or imprisonment, broke through the numerous barriers set up by the Soviet authorities, and told the Chinese comrades that they thought of Chairman Mao day and night and expressed their revolutionary friendship for the Chinese people.

Take the Chinese Road

In the Cabinda area of Angola, a guerrilla unit was heroically fighting the Portuguese colonial troops. When a Chinese reporter went there on a visit, a guerrilla in charge of political education showed him a mimeographed pamphlet, a chapter from Chairman Mao's *Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War* which had been translated into Portuguese. "This is a textbook for the guerrilla fighters and they are very fond of reading it," he told the Chinese reporter.

The leader of this unit who was a seasoned guerrilla soldier, warmly praised Mao Tse-tung's thought for its immense contributions to the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations. He said: "From the bottom of our hearts, we value Mao Tse-tung's strategy and tactics of people's war above everything else. . . . By mobilizing the peasants, China started its revolution from rural bases. We hold that the Chinese road, compared with any other road, is closer to us and more suitable for us." He went on, full of confidence, to describe how his unit, based on Chairman Mao's great thinking on people's war, had mobilized the masses, relied on them, surmounted one difficulty after another and had won a series of victories while fighting the enemy in the vast jungle.

Another fighter said that they had profited tremendously by Chairman Mao's military writings and his comrades-in-arms liked to keep booklets of Chairman Mao's military writings in their pockets even in battle. "We study Chairman Mao's works, apply them in fighting, thereby accumulating our own experience," he said.

Another told the Chinese reporter that the commander of the Portuguese colonial troops also had issued Chairman Mao's military writings to every high-ranking Portuguese officer under him in a vain attempt to find ways to cope with the Angolan patriotic armed forces. But, he laughed and said: "We are sure that they can in no way master Chairman Mao's works, for his works belong only to the oppressed peoples of the world fighting for justice and liberation."

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Acclaimed

Acclaiming Revolutionary Rebels' Seizure of Power. Hajime Miyoshi, Permanent Director and Secretary General of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), said in a recent interview given to the press in Hongkong on his impressions of China: China's great proletarian cultural revolution is marching victoriously forward along the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. This is tremendously encouraging to the people of Japan and Vietnam and to the people of all Asia, Africa and Latin America. It also increases the confidence of the world's revolutionary people in their fight against imperialism and revisionism and to win liberation.

He said: China's great proletarian cultural revolution is entering a new, broader and deeper stage. The situation is developing very well. The 700 million people of China are fully confident of winning new victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are determined to carry out the great call of Chairman Mao to grasp revolution and promote production.

He added: China's revolutionary workers, peasants, students, functionaries and other revolutionary people all firmly stand on the side of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao. They have formed an alliance under the great banner of proletarian revolutionary rebellion to thoroughly defeat the new counter-attack of the bourgeois reactionary line. They will seize all power in the political, economic and cultural fields so as to further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure that China never changes its colour.

Hajime Miyoshi said: Because China's great proletarian cultural revolution has tremendous significance and far-reaching effect, it has made U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reactionaries quake in their boots. The more this revolution develops in depth, the more panic-stricken they become.

China's Revolutionary Masses Are Struggling Successfully to Seize Power. The Swaziland Progressive Party in a letter to Hsinhua in Cairo on January 25 acclaimed the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao as the only revolutionary line and Mao Tse-tung's thought as "the most highly developed Marxist-Leninist theory of our time."

The letter said that all revolutionary masses in China are struggling successfully to seize power from the handful of persons within the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road and the diehards who cling to the bourgeois reactionary line.

This is "a task entrusted to them by Chairman Mao. The imperialists and revisionists are bound to panic because this is an acute struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and a more profound stage in the socialist revolution which is shaking the world today." It is vital that the revolutionary masses must take into their own hands the destiny of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist revolution, it added.

The letter pointed out that all the schemes of the imperialists and revisionists to slander and distort China's great proletarian cultural revolution are doomed to failure. The letter quoted Chairman Mao's words: "I hold that it is bad as far as we are concerned if a person, a political party, an army or a school is not attacked by the enemy, for in that case it would definitely mean that we have sunk to the level of the enemy."

Learning From China's Revolutionary Rebels. Mosses and Veii, representatives of the South West African National Union in Cairo, warmly hailed the revolutionary actions of the Shanghai revolutionary rebel workers and the upsurge of the revolutionary peasant movement in China in a joint letter to Hsinhua in Cairo on January 24.

The letter said, "This is a magnificent victory of the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a splendid achievement of China's great proletarian cultural revolution, and an ignominious defeat for the new counter-attack by the bourgeois reactionary line."

The letter said that the present upsurge in the revolutionary peasant movement "gives an additional blow to the counter-revolutionary revisionist economism. We enthusiastically acclaim the positive response of all revolutionary rebel masses throughout China to the vigorous mass movement of the proletarian revolutionary rebels in the Shanghai area and the revolutionary peasant movement there."

The letter said, "The African people who are locked in a fierce life-and-death battle with imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the insidious modern revisionism are rejoicing at these new successes scored by millions upon millions of Chinese revolutionary rebels under the guidance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, while the enemies of African revolution are grief-stricken."

It added: "Realizing that People's China is the main and impregnable bastion of socialism and the

proletarian world revolution and the greatest obstacle to the U.S.-Soviet collusion in their sinister bid for world domination, the U.S. imperialists and the renegade leadership of the Soviet Communist Party and their old and new followers have always hoped and schemed for a change of colour in China, so as to subvert her from without and within and thus deal a most damaging blow to the cause of world revolution."

The letter called on the revolutionaries of all countries to learn from the millions of Chinese revolutionary rebels, arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, act in accordance with his instructions, propagate his works enthusiastically, and defend his teachings courageously, and fight determinedly against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and modern revisionism.

In conclusion, the letter hailed: Long live Chairman Mao! Long live the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung!

Saluting China's Proletarian Revolutionary Rebels.

Antonio Cubillo, General Secretary of the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands, hailed the new, great victory scored by the revolutionary rebels of Shanghai in China's unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution. In a statement issued to Hsinhua in Algiers on January 18, the General Secretary said: "We salute all the groups of proletarian revolutionary rebels in all regions of China and especially the revolutionary mass organizations of Shanghai for having realized the great alliance of proletarian organizations for revolutionary rebellion. The workers of Shanghai have demonstrated to the workers of the world that they will always march forward along the road of socialism so long as they firmly take in their own hands the destiny of the proletarian dictatorship and the defence of the revolution and national economy."

"From the other side of the globe," he continued, "we are watching with full confidence the progress of the great cultural revolution in China, the Red Guards and the organizations of proletarian revolutionary rebels. We are sure that all difficulties will be overcome by the Chinese revolutionaries for they are inspired by the thought of Mao Tse-tung. The great Chairman Mao is leading the Chinese people forward along the road of socialist revolution."

Concluding, Antonio Cubillo expressed the wish that 1967 would be a year of decisive victory for the Chinese people in their great class struggle in which the Chinese proletariat, uniting with other revolutionary masses in the country, would mount a general offensive against the revisionists and all domestic reactionaries.

Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line Sure to Triumph Over Bourgeois Reactionary Line. David M. Sibeko, chief representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) in Dar-es-Salaam, in an interview with Hsinhua on January 14, said that

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is bound to triumph over the bourgeois reactionary line because the former accords with the interests of the people while the latter only safeguards the interests of a handful of bourgeois elements.

The people of Azania are confident that the victory won by the Chinese people in this class struggle is of great significance to the struggle of the Chinese people and will have a far-reaching effect on the just struggle of the world's people for freedom, he said.

Sibeko said that the imperialists and their accomplices harbour the illusion that the younger generations in China might deviate from Mao Tse-tung's thought and the correct line laid down by Chairman Mao. But the Chinese youth have emerged even more revolutionary in the course of the cultural revolution. This guarantees the victorious advance of socialist revolution in China.

He quoted Chairman Mao's words to refute the slanders against the great cultural revolution in China by imperialism and its accomplices. Sibeko said, "Chairman Mao has pointed out, 'it is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work.'"

The Great Cultural Revolution Personally Led by Chairman Mao Has Performed Immortal Feats.

A member of a peasant union in West Pakistan said: The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and personally led by Chairman Mao, which is now developing vigorously in China, has performed immortal feats. It will dig out the roots of modern revisionism in China. He pointed out that U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, trembling with fear, are heaping abuse on China's cultural revolution but that this could not in the least impair the brilliance of this great revolution.

A worker in Rawalpindi told a Hsinhua News Agency correspondent: "Because U.S. imperialism and its flunkies are rabidly slandering China's great cultural revolution, we Pakistani workers must support it. Whatever U.S. imperialism and its lackeys hate must be a good thing and should be welcomed. Whatever they welcome must be a bad thing and should be opposed." He shouted with great spirit: "Long live China's great cultural revolution!"

New Inspiration to National-Liberation Movement.

Hou Nim, Vice-President of the Cambodia-China Friendship Association, in an article in the journal *Cambodia-China Friendship*, said that China's great proletarian cultural revolution is the new and highest stage in scientific socialist ideology. It is a necessary stage in the development of socialist revolution in the world.

The article pointed out that imperialism and the reactionaries of many countries hope that China will

give up socialist revolution, reinstate capitalism or turn to revisionism. However, the successive victories of China's cultural revolution have dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and given new inspiration to the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The article said that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the highest peak of Marxism-Leninism in the present era. The Chinese people, comprising one-fourth of the world's population, united as one round the Chinese Communist Party and their wise leader Chairman Mao, constitute a mighty and united force of revolution. No force on earth can wipe it out. It has awakened the world's people to take the road of socialist revolution.

In conclusion, the article greeted the remarkable success of China's great proletarian cultural revolution and the everlasting red radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Imperialists and Revisionists Tremble. Thakin Mya Than, noted Burmese writer, said in an interview with Hsinhua in Rangoon recently: "The great proletarian cultural revolution launched under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China by the Chinese people who are holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought is a very important development of Marxism-Leninism. The vigorous advance of the great proletarian cultural revolution deals hard blows at international imperialism and revisionism, which are trembling."

He said that the revisionists who have betrayed Marxism-Leninism "are afraid of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the bright beacon which carries on the truth of Marxism-Leninism."

Mao Tse-tung's thought, Marxism-Leninism of today, will certainly be crowned with victory, because it is the guide not only to China's liberation and socialist construction but also to the liberation of all oppressed and exploited peoples in the world, he stressed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Message of the Communist Party of Thailand To the People of the Whole Country

The message points out that the situation in Thailand has developed to an important turning point. It stresses the need to develop people's armed struggle, seize state power and drive out U.S. imperialism. It calls on the Party members to devote themselves to the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and emphasizes that a demarcation line must be drawn with the revisionists.

THE Communist Party of Thailand, according to a Bangkok report, has issued a message to the people of the whole country, pointing out that the domestic situation in Thailand has developed to an important turning point and that the Thai people have summed up the valuable experience that state power must be seized by means of armed struggle. The message, which was broadcast by the "Voice of the Thai People" on January 7, also called on all members of the Communist Party of Thailand to conscientiously study Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism of the present era.

It states that since the day of its founding on December 1, 1942, the Communist Party of Thailand has firmly adhered to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has waged a resolute struggle for the national liberation and independence of Thailand, for the happiness of its people and for world peace. In the past 24 years, imperialism and the reactionary

ruling classes of Thailand in various periods have vainly attempted to savagely and brutally eliminate our Party. The Party has won the widespread support of the Thai people because it has followed the correct principles and policies which fully accord with the interests of the people and the nation. Our Party has now emerged stronger than ever and has become the nucleus of the political forces which are resolutely and courageously struggling against U.S. imperialism and its traitorous lackeys.

The Communist Party of Thailand has developed and grown stronger in the great upheaval at home and abroad, the message says. Particularly at present, the international situation is most favourable to the struggle of the revolutionary people throughout the world. The struggle of the revolutionary nations and people against U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and revisionism is surging forward and the international class struggle has become fiercer and more thorough-

going. World revolution is entering a new stage. The East wind prevails over the West wind at present. The revolutionary forces of the whole world will surely win victory and the reactionary forces are bound to collapse.

The message states that the revolutionary forces of the world, particularly the revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are unceasingly growing in depth and breadth. The revolutionary people have gradually come to realize that, in the struggle against imperialism and the reactionaries, the people will have nothing if they do not have their own armed force. That is why they are resolved to take up arms and fight, and armed struggle has become the main form of struggle of the people on these three continents.

The people's war now going on in south Vietnam is the focus of the struggle between the revolutionary forces and the reactionary forces of the world. The Vietnamese people stand firm at the forefront of the fight against all reactionary forces which are headed by U.S. imperialism. The victories won by the Vietnamese people have fully testified to the nature of U.S. imperialism and its stooges as paper tigers and have made great contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people, including the people of Thailand.

Today, under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and using the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, the Chinese people have achieved tremendous successes in all spheres of socialist construction. The nuclear explosions and the success of the guided missile nuclear weapon test have greatly inspired the revolutionary people of the world and contributed immensely to the defence of world peace.

The great proletarian cultural revolution which is vigorously sweeping across the length and breadth of China is a great creation of the Chinese Communist Party under the personal leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Previously unknown to history, this movement is a revolutionary movement which has developed Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Its aim is to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, destroy the social roots of revisionism, prevent the capitalist forces from staging a come-back and to pave the way for the successful transition of a socialist society to a communist society. The power and strength of the Chinese people and the Chinese Communist Party and the above-mentioned great achievements they have attained have exerted a tremendous influence on the revolutionary movement of the world's people and on human progress.

The message says that the new leading clique of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has inherited Khrushchov's mantle and, by resorting to more cunning, deceitful and wicked means, is pursuing Khrushchov revisionism without Khrushchov. The revisionist leading clique of the C.P.S.U. is the chief culprit responsible for the split in the international communist movement. They have colluded with imperialism in preserving colonialism, permitting capitalist restoration in socialist

countries and opposing people's revolutions and the great People's Republic of China. They have betrayed Marxism-Leninism, betrayed proletarian internationalism, betrayed the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and betrayed the interests of the great Soviet people.

The message says: From the very beginning, our Party has entirely disagreed with and opposed the viewpoint of revisionism. We maintain that true Marxist-Leninists must draw a line of demarcation with revisionism and that it is absolutely impermissible to take "united action" with the revisionists. It is absolutely impermissible to adopt a policy of neutrality or compromise between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism. To adopt a line of neutrality or compromise towards revisionism can only bring irreparable, serious losses to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

The situation in Thailand has developed greatly. As a result of U.S. imperialism's efforts to step up aggression, the Thanom-Prapas clique has intensified its traitorous dictatorship and brought catastrophe to the nation and the people. Thanks to the awakening of the people of Thailand and the further progress of their national salvation struggle, their battle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the traitorous regime, has become sharper. Thus, developments in Thailand have reached an important turning point of historic significance.

Through their long and persistent struggle, the message says, the people of Thailand have learnt that only by using people's armed struggle to seize power and only by daring to use revolutionary violence to firmly combat and defeat counter-revolutionary violence will it be possible to put a complete end to the suffering of the people and save the country. Thanks to the summing up of this valuable experience in struggle, the people of Thailand, and especially those in the vast countryside, first and foremost in the northeastern and southern parts of the country, have developed people's armed struggles over the past few years in many areas, established people's armed contingents, heroically repulsed enemy "raids" and inflicted serious losses on the enemy time and again. The initial victories won by the people's armed forces in the northeastern and southern parts of the country show that the struggle of the people of Thailand has entered a new stage. They have set an example for the people of the whole country, encouraging and promoting the rapid growth and development in strength of the Thai people's revolutionary struggle.

The message appeals to the people of the whole country to unite and form a broad, patriotic and democratic united front, to act in co-ordination with and give help to one another in every sphere, to wage struggle in various forms against the enemy and, in particular, to give wholehearted support to the people's armed contingents.

The Communist Party of Thailand is the vanguard of the people of the country. Always standing on the side of the Thai people, the Party has, for the past 24

years, waged heroic and persistent struggles against imperialism and the ruling classes of the traitorous dictatorial regime. In future, the Communist Party of Thailand will continue to stand together with the people of the country and fight shoulder to shoulder with them for the final victory of the great and glorious cause.

The message says that every member of the Communist Party of Thailand must be one with the masses, unite to the maximum extent all people that can be united, set a good example for the masses, stick to his post and exert his utmost to fulfil the task given him by the Party and the people as best he can. He must be persevering and have the courage and the spirit of making sacrifice. He must be dauntless in face of all hardship and danger. He must do his best to raise his theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism, and above all assiduously study Mao Tse-tung's thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era; he must remould his world outlook and improve his method of work; he must be modest in learning from the masses and must not alienate himself from them; he must strengthen his revolutionary will constantly and bring into full play the spirit

of daring to think and to act and of fearing neither hardship nor death; he must persevere in struggling against revisionist ideas of all descriptions and resolutely guard against and do away with any revisionist inclination in the Party.

The message calls upon every Party member to put political and ideological work above everything else, strengthen his tenacious fighting will and conscientiously study, grasp and apply Comrade Mao Tse-tung's strategy and tactics on guerrilla warfare so as to improve military techniques and attack the enemy with flexibility and initiative. Only by resolutely wiping out the enemy's effectives can one preserve and develop one's own strength until final victory over the enemy.

Finally, the message calls upon the people of the country to carry through to the end the struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of Thailand, overthrow the traitorous Thanom-Praphas clique and build a genuinely independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new Thailand. The message expresses the conviction that final victory belongs to the people of Thailand.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

Soviet Revisionists' Plot to Convene So-Called 8th Council Session of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization Protested

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a statement on February 3 strongly protesting against the Soviet revisionists' plot to convene the so-called 8th council session of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in Cyprus this month. It pointed out that this was a sinister conspiracy completely engineered by the Soviet revisionists.

The statement said: "The Soviet revisionists have been consistently carrying out their reactionary line of sham anti-imperialism but real capitulation, sham support but real betrayal, sham unity but real split in the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement. They have been trying in a thousand and one ways to undermine the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism, creating split everywhere and selling out the

revolutionary interests of the Afro-Asian peoples. Now they have manipulated the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization arbitrarily to convene a council session in Cyprus. This is an attempt to set aside the resolution adopted by the Fourth Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Winneba on the holding of the Fifth Conference in Peking in 1967, thus completing their preparations to cause a final organizational split of the Afro-Asian peoples' solidarity movement.

"The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity strongly protests against this action and hereby solemnly declares: China absolutely refuses to participate in this anti-China splittist meeting; this meeting has no right at all to discuss the venue of the Fifth Conference, and any alterations made to the resolution of the Winneba Conference are illegal, null and void. If the Soviet revisionists insist on going their own way, they must bear the full responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom. The Chinese people will never fail to meet the expectations of the Afro-Asian peo-

ples and are determined to remove all obstacles and convene the Fifth Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Peking in 1967."

The statement pointed out that the reason why the Soviet revisionists opposed the convening of the Fifth Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in China was because they were afraid of revolution and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It said that the revolutionary people of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world regarded China as the mighty bulwark against imperialism and that they warmly cherished Mao Tse-tung's thought and looked upon the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung as the guide guaranteeing victory for their revolutionary cause. The great proletarian cultural revolution now unfolding in China has sounded the death knell for imperialism and modern revisionism more loudly than ever and will definitely make the 700 million Chinese people even more determined and resolute in supporting the world revolution. The Soviet revisionists, however, regard it as something terrible and use it as a pretext to oppose the holding of the conference in Peking. Their attitude only serves to

expose their counter-revolutionary nature.

U.S. Imperialist Persecution Of Chinese Fishermen Condemned

Forty-eight Chinese fishermen, abducted by the U.S. imperialists and sent to south Vietnam, recently returned to their motherland after more than a month of heroic struggle and after repeated negotiations by the Red Cross Society of China. After their return, the fishermen accused U.S. imperialism, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the south Vietnamese puppet clique, for brutally persecuting them and for resorting to various means to extort military, political and economic intelligence from them. In an article published on February 2, *Renmin Ribao* Commentator said: "This is a major political intrigue jointly engineered by U.S. imperialism and its flunkies, the Chiang Kai-shek gang and the south Vietnamese puppet clique; it is another serious provocation by U.S. imperialism against the great Chinese people. The Chinese people hereby express their strong indignation and their serious protest against the U.S. Government!"

Early last December when the 48 Chinese were fishing on the high seas in the Gulf of Bac Bo, they were caught in a huge gale which blew their vessels southwards. They were later intercepted and taken to Nha Trang, south Vietnam, by U.S. warships and all the fishermen were locked up in a 12-square-metre room in a jail of the puppet police bureau. Working together, the U.S. imperialists, members of the Chiang gang on Taiwan and the south Vietnamese puppet authorities resorted to threats and bribery in a vain attempt to extort intelligence about China from them, induce them to betray their country and force them to join organizations of the U.S.-Chiang agents. U.S. military officers taking part in questioning them mentioned on many occasions the repeated spying activities by U.S. aircraft in reconnaissance flights over China's territory, and asked them again and again about the possibility of U.S. warships

entering ports on Hainan Island. This fully reveals the criminal intention of U.S. imperialism to launch aggression against China.

Having abducted the Chinese fishermen, the U.S. imperialists made a lot of propaganda about "saving Chinese fishermen from danger." This was pure fiction aimed at deceiving people and covering up their vile abduction in a vain attempt to hide their heinous crime of repeatedly sending planes and warships to invade China's air space and territorial waters and bombing and strafing Chinese fishing vessels and fishermen, and to evade the just condemnation of the people of the world.

Malayan National Liberation League's 18th Anniversary

The Mission of the Malayan National Liberation League in China held a reception in Peking on February 1 to mark the 18th anniversary of the founding of the League. P.V. Sarma, Chief Representative of the Mission, warmly praised the great proletarian cultural revolution in China. The great proletarian cultural revolution, Sarma added, was another important development of the theory and practice of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Sarma also gave an account of the Malayan people's achievements under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya in their struggle for national liberation. He said: "From our prolonged revolutionary practice, we, the Malayan people, fully realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the compass guiding us towards victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought has gained wider popularity in our country. *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung* are a great encouragement to and a fountain of strength for our people who are still engaged in a hard struggle." He made it clear that the Malayan people were determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, take up guns and engage in armed revolution. He condemned the Soviet revisionists for their counter-revolutionary activities in Malaya and elsewhere, calling them the enemy of the Malayan people and the people of other countries.

A representative of the revolutionary rebels of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity in his speech quoted Chairman Mao's words: "The world is ours, the country is ours and the society is ours." He expressed his belief that the Malayan people were surely able to liberate themselves and become the real masters of their own country.

Rose Smith, a British friend living in Peking who was present, also spoke. Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, made a toast at the gathering and expressed his belief that the Chinese and Malayan people would for ever fight together against U.S. imperialism, Soviet modern revisionism and all reactionaries.

Protest Against Provocation By French Embassy Personnel in China

On the afternoon of February 1, just as the revolutionary rebel masses of Peking were parading in front of the French Embassy to strongly protest against the French authorities for their outrage against Chinese students who had been studying in France, members of the French Embassy in China committed a serious provocation. Robert Richard, the Embassy's Commercial Counsellor, and his wife recklessly drove a car through the crowd, knocking down and injuring several demonstrators.

This serious provocation by French Embassy personnel aroused strong indignation among the masses in the capital. As a result, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Lo Kuei-po summoned French Ambassador to China Lucien Paye on the evening of the same day to lodge a serious protest with him.

Lo Kuei-po pointed out to Lucien Paye that what had happened earlier in the day was a grave incident deliberately created by the French side. He demanded that the French Embassy immediately order Commercial Counsellor Robert Richard and his wife to admit their mistake and apologize to the injured people. "Otherwise, you would be held fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom."

ROUND THE WORLD

AGAINST CHINA, AGAINST REVOLUTION

U.S.-Soviet Collusion Broadens

In the new year, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist leading group have stepped up their collaboration to conspire against China, extinguish the flames of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle and achieve joint world domination.

In his "State of the Union" message on January 10, U.S. President Johnson cited with obvious glee the results of worldwide U.S.-Soviet deals last year and indicated that the United States would continue to strike bargains with the Soviet revisionists on the questions of "disarmament" and the "control" of nuclear weapons. He also asked the U.S. Congress to approve a bill for expanded trade with the Soviet Union and ratify the U.S.-Soviet consular convention to improve relations between the two countries.

On January 23, the new U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Thompson, who has a special assignment to strengthen U.S.-Soviet collusion, presented his credentials to Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Thompson indicated U.S. "willingness" to "co-operate" with the Soviet Union on "problems of mutual concern." Podgorny in his reply shamelessly spoke about Soviet eagerness to develop relations with the United States. Afterwards the two had a private talk lasting an hour and a half.

Thompson did not mention the Vietnam question when he presented his credentials, but as disclosed by U.S. news agencies, Johnson had instructed him before he left Washington to get the Soviet leaders to work still harder for the U.S. "peace talks" scheme on the Vietnam question.

Soviet representative to the United Nations Fedorenko openly hinted in a U.S. television programme on January 10 that he was willing to help in the U.S. imperialist

fraud of "forcing peace talks through bombing" and "inducing peace talks through a bombing pause." He claimed that the stopping of the bombing of north Vietnam by the United States "will help to create some conditions." He even expressed the hope for an end to the Vietnam war "to have our relations [with the United States] develop in the best possible manner." The Soviet press has in the meantime bleathered tirelessly about "stopping the bombing for the sake of peace talks."

On the day Thompson presented his credentials, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for the early ratification of the U.S.-Soviet consular convention. Rusk stated bluntly that the convention "is a step which, at little cost, would be very much in the national interest." He noted that although the convention benefited both countries, "it is more valuable to the United States."

On January 27, the Soviet revisionist leading group, revealing themselves for the renegades they are, signed together with the United States and Britain the so-called "treaty on peaceful uses of outer space." Last July the Soviet delegate to the U.N. Outer Space Committee had said: "The United States has no right to speak of wanting peace in outer space" so long as it is engaged in its war of aggression in Vietnam. Now the Soviet revisionists, under the guise of "international co-operation," have agreed to hand over to U.S. imperialism intelligence on Soviet activities in outer space. They shamelessly describe the signing of the treaty as "a victory of peace-loving nations against those who want to use the space for military purposes." This despite the fact that U.S. imperialism is intensifying its aggression against Vietnam, establishing military bases everywhere and using spy satellites to collect military intelligence about other countries.

At the same time that Washington and Moscow are stepping up their

political collusion the Soviet revisionist leading group is turning its country into a market for U.S. monopoly capital investment. According to the *New York Times*, an alliance of financial interests representing Wall Street and the American Midwest is discussing with the Soviet Union investment there and increased trade. Moscow has made "firm inquiries" so that these monopoly capital groups can "help" the Soviet Union construct factories. The Soviet Union will "provide the land, labour and locally available materials" while the American firms will provide "the financing, experience and locally unavailable materials and equipment." To attract American monopoly capital, the Soviet Union bought a full two-page advertisement in the *New York Times*, openly inviting the American capitalists to use Soviet publications, radio, television and other mass media for advertisements "to strike up relations" with American businessmen.

U.S. imperialism is "pleased" and "encouraged" by this policy of all-round capitulation which the Soviet revisionists are actively carrying out. As the *Washington Post* has unwittingly blurted out, "The biggest foreign policy development to watch in the year 1967 is the unofficial alignment between the United States and the U.S.S.R."

The United States and the Soviet Union are stepping up their collaboration in order to intensify their common fight against China. The *British Daily Express* reported that in "private conversations that have become more intimate" Washington and Moscow have exchanged "views and news" about China's great proletarian cultural revolution. The U.S. *Christian Science Monitor* also said in a report that recent contacts between American and Soviet diplomats "were unusually cordial" as both sides understand their usefulness for directing their fire against China.

WASHINGTON-MOSCOW-NEW DELHI

Anti-China Rumour Combine

U.S. imperialism, the Soviet modern revisionist leading group and their pawns have recently

spouted out rumours to the effect that China has privately "assured" U.S. imperialism that so long as it observed certain principles, China would prescribe certain limits to its aid to Vietnam. This is a new criminal design of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries in their unholy alliance against China.

On January 20, the Soviet APN (Press News Agency) published in Tanzania an information bulletin which carried a lie fabricated by the *Paris-Jour* and the *Washington Post* alleging that China has a "secret agreement" and "tacit understanding" with the United States on the Vietnam question. China, it was alleged, would not take any direct military action in Vietnam and would not allow any military action to occur on its own territory which might pave the way for the United States to attack China while, for its part, the United States agreed not to launch a military attack on China. The APN also spread the nonsense that last year China sent to the United States through Paris a letter listing China's conditions for not participating in the Vietnam war. It

said that the public speeches of President Johnson and other U.S. top officials showed the United States had agreed to these conditions.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ruling circles and the Indian reactionaries were spinning the same fairy tale concerning the Sino-American ambassadorial talks in Warsaw. According to the *New York Times* (January 18) U.S. officials have been saying that during the Warsaw talks China indicated that "they [China] would not intervene in the Vietnamese war if the United States did not attack them or invade north Vietnam." This was parroted by the *Times of India* which, in a January 24 dispatch from Washington, said that through the Warsaw talks the United States had "implicitly obtained" this "assurance from Peking": If the United States "had no intention of destroying" the Vietnam Democratic Republic or "invading north Vietnam" and if it had no desire to "seek an embroilment with China," "China would also abstain from direct intervention."

In peddling the same lie at the same time, Washington, Moscow and

New Delhi have motives which cannot stand the light of day. They want first of all to divert people's attention and cover up their own vile attempts to strangle the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. They also want to undermine the militant solidarity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. However, the Vietnamese people can neither be cowed nor subjugated. The close bonds of friendship formed between them and the Chinese people in the protracted struggle against imperialism cannot be broken. The Chinese people will remain firm through all circumstances in aiding Vietnam to resist U.S. aggression. This principled stand has been expressed by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao when he declared unequivocally: "We have made every preparation. Not flinching from maximum national sacrifices, we are determined to give firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

(Continued from p. 21.)

power in one's mind is a painful process. But such a struggle must be waged. Such a struggle calls for the courageous spirit that is needed to bayonet the enemy. The best way of conducting that struggle is to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, plunge ourselves into the mighty torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the factories and villages, and integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants. Integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants is the only way for intellectuals to overcome their weak points and revolutionize themselves. The great alliance of revolutionary workers and revolutionary peasants is the core and mainstay of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries throughout the country.

We are now carrying on an all-round nationwide struggle to seize power from those in authority who are taking the capitalist road.

Our class enemies are desperately seeking out every split in our ranks to sow discord, create dissension and sabotage the great alliance of revolutionaries. Our class enemies say: Let them struggle and fight among themselves! Let them seize our power, fight among themselves to seize power and act each on his own. Then, our class enemies will wait on the side lines to laugh at us.

What is our answer to the enemy?

Our answer is to forge a great, iron-clad alliance of proletarian revolutionaries.

From the great revolutionary teachers Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, from our great leader Chairman Mao, from the practice of the great cultural revolution over the past few months, the proletarian revolutionaries have got a real and profound understanding of the great significance of the great alliance. Before long they will form a mighty cultural revolutionary army with invincible courage, solidarity and loyalty. The consummation of the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries marks the moment of total collapse of the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, and the diehards who persist in following the bourgeois reactionary line.

Revolutionary intellectuals unite with the revolutionary workers, revolutionary peasants, revolutionary cadres and all the revolutionary masses!

Let the handful of persons in the Party who are in authority and taking the capitalist road, and all ghosts and monsters tremble before the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries!

Down with seeking the limelight! Down with selfish departmentalism! Down with sectarianism!

Long live the great alliance of proletarian revolutionaries!

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