A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

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

COMRADE LIN PIAO'S SPEECH

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

Comrades, Young Red Guard Fighters and Friends:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The struggle between the Marxist-Leninists and the revisionists always focuses on this fundamental issue.

The modern revisionists, represented by Khrushchov and company, are wildly opposing the revolution of the people of the world and have openly abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought about an all-round capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. This is a monstrous betrayal of the October Revolution. It is a monstrous betrayal of Marxism-Leninism. It is a monstrous betrayal of the great Soviet people and the people of the world. Therefore, if the proletariat fails to smash the wanton attacks of the modern revisionists, if it does not firmly defend the road of the October Revolution opened up by the great Lenin, continue to advance along this road under the new historical conditions and thoroughly solve the question of how to seize and consolidate political power, it will not be able to win final victory, or will probably lose political power even after seizing it, and, like the Soviet people, will come under the rule of a new privileged bourgeoisie stratum.

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

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

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

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

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

From the first day of the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin paid close attention to the consolidation of the new born Soviet state power. He recognized the sharp and complex nature of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, pointing out that "the transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch is over, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration." The biggest lesson in the history of the international communist movement in the last fifty years is the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This harsh fact has strikingly brought the Marxist-Leninists of the world face to face with the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

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

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

The imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys the modern revisionists and all the reactionaries have taken great pains to curse and vilify our great proletarian cultural revolution. The proves by negative example that our victory has dealt the enemy a very heavy blow and that they
are nothing but a bunch of vampires that are bound to be destroyed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comrades, young Red Guard fighters and friends:

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

Those who betray the October Revolution can never escape the punishment of history. Khrushchev has long since fallen. In redoubling its efforts to pursue the policy of betrayal, the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique will not last long either. The proletariat and the working people of the Soviet Union, with their glorious tradition of revolution, will never forget the teachings of the great Lenin and Stalin. They are sure to rise in revolution under the banner of Leninism, overthrow the rule of the reactionary revisionist clique and bring the Soviet Union back into the orbit of socialism.

Comrades, young Red Guard fighters and friends!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the great proletarian cultural revolution!

Workers of all countries, unite!

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

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

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

A long, long life to him!

(October 6, 1967)

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

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

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

Destroy the Bourgeois Headquarters!

This great revolution was begun to overthrow the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road, to destroy bourgeois thinking and establish the ascendancy of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to remodel man's world outlook and dig up the roots of revisionism, and finally to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system.

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

In the May 16, 1966 Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the great historic document issued at the beginning of the cultural revolution, Chairman Mao warned: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various cultural circles are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Some of them we have already seen through, others we have not. Some are still trusted by us and are being trained
as our successors, Khrushchov-type persons, for example, who are still nesting beside us, Party commit-
tees at all levels must pay full at-
tention to this matter."

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

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

Chairman Mao writes his daibiao: "Bombard the Headquarters". (Oil painting)

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published in five months of the cultural revolution was over twice the total figure published in the previous 13 years. Hundreds of millions of pamphlets of Chairman Mao’s writings and Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung have been issued, and the supply is still far from satisfying the demands of the masses.

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

No mass movement in history has been so broad and deep-going as the great proletarian cultural revolution. Everywhere, whether in the capital or the border regions, is concerned himself with the affairs of state. Where families used to chat and gossip, today discussions and debates over questions of the cultural revolution go on. Father and son, brother and sister, husband and wife, even children and grandchildren, debate hotly. And the highest standard for distinguishing between right and wrong in these debates is Mao Tse-tung’s thought.

The people’s understanding and application of Mao Tse-tung’s thinking is reaching a new high, especially in the revolutionary mass criticism that is taking place throughout China. Active participation in criticism meetings and the writing of denunciation letters is giving China’s millions of people a more profound understanding of what Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line is and what the bourgeois reactionary line is; what the socialist road is and what the capitalist road is; what Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung’s thought is and what revisionism is. Today the Chinese people are much more able to recognize and resist revisionism. China is now building a solid mass base for opposing and preventing revisionism.

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

Training and Steeling Cadres

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

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

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

Splendid Victories

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

Steadily supporting Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line during the cultural revolution, the Chinese People’s Liberation Army has won new and historic merit in the struggle to defend the motherland, safeguard and support the great proletarian cultural revolution, and promote industrial and agricultural production. Thus, men and women of the armed forces have undertaken the broadest and best tempering, further revolutionized their ideology, and are continuing to increase their combat capacity. In the struggle against the handful of capitalist-readers,
The P.L.A. worked shoulder to shoulder with the local proletarian revolutionary vanguards, in the vanguard of the class movement, to build the armed forces and the people into a "battalion of iron". The country's leadership of the P.L.A. underscored the fact that a people's army armed with the thinking of Mao Tse-tung is the main pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because the P.L.A. is China's "Great Wall", no imperialist, revisionist or reactionary dares to launch aggression against her; our great proletarian cultural revolution can go on without outside interference.

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

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

Great Leader and Helmsman

Why is a country with such a huge population as China, in a sharp class struggle at home and abroad, able to practise such a wide proletarian mass democracy? The answer to this unprecedented proletarian cultural revolution? Why has it been able to win such a great revolutionary victory? Fundamentally, this is due to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time, to his general strategic principle of depending upon the people, his invincible thinking which has been absorbed and consolidated by the people and the indomitable strength of his proletarian revolutionary line. Chairman Mao has always advocated the methods and policies for continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has given the broad masses of the people the broad road of revolution in the cultural revolution. He has always been in firm control of the People's Liberation Army to "support the broad masses of the people", to "support the people of the Left", to "completely entrust them with the honoured tasks of supporting the Left", helping industrial and agricultural production, exercising military control, giving political and military training to students and faculty. This pushed the movement to a new height.

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

Last autumn when decisive victory had been achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao inspected areas of north, central-south and east China. In this series of extremely important instructions for carrying through the struggle to the end, Chairman Mao's prescient thought: "Fight self and repudiate revisionism" is the guideline of these classes, and the invincible thinking of Mao Tse-tung is the weapon used to fight both the "self" in the mind and the handful of capitalist-readers headed by China's Khrushchev. This is what will ensure final victory in this great proletarian cultural revolution.

New Stage of Marxism

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

That a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat could have crumbled from within, raises a series of new questions. Do classes, class contradictions and class struggle continue to exist after the dictatorship of the proletariat is established? Do all classes struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat still centre around the question of the struggle for political power? Do we still have to make revolution? Against whom must we make revolution? How should we carry out the revolution? These are crucial new problems which the international communist movement needs to solve. Earlier great Marxist-Leninists either were not faced with them, or died before they could solve them, or failed to solve them.

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

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

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

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

MAO TSE-TUNG

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

ENVER HoxHA

A forty-member delegation representing the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian government paid a friendly visit to our country from September 28 to October 14, 1967 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the government of the People's Republic of China. It was headed by Comrade Mehemet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers. The visitors arrived in China at a time when the joyous news of outstanding victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution was sweeping the country. During their stay they celebrated the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China together with the Chinese people and our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. Their visit marked a new high point in the great revolutionary friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

Chairman Mao Receives the Delegation

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

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

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

Warm Reception

During their stay the Albanian delegation also visited Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tachai, T'aiyuan, Yenan and Shanghai, and, upon Chairman Mao's special invitation, the city of Wuhan, where the struggle had been particularly sharp. The delegation went to factories, people's communes, P.L.A. units, schools and other cultural and educational institutions. They had wide contacts and many friendly meetings and discussions with workers, peasants, P.L.A. soldiers and officers, Red Guards and revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. From these they learned in detail about the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Albanian comrades were thus able to see for themselves the excellent situation in the revolution and its glorious victories.

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

At a grand farewell banquet given by the Albanian delegation on October 13 in Peking, Comrade Shehu declared: "China today is like a huge volcano, whose lava is burning up reactionary customs and habits and the bourgeois and revisionist ideology. It has become a great school of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist revolutionary thought which has aroused one-fourth of humanity and been turned into a tremendous material force. Hundreds of millions of the revolutionary working people, the Red Guards and the men and women of the glorious People's Liberation Army are studying and applying Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works, learning how to be revolutionaries, how to transform the political, economic and social life of their country and how to remodel their own souls and world outlook. This is an event of great importance in the history of Marxism-Leninism and the world revolution."

Talks Between the Two Sides

During the visit talks were held with the Albanian Party and Government Delegation. Chinese leaders participating included Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and adviser to the Cultural Revolution Group Under the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Li Fuchun, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and a Vice-Premier of the State Council.
A grand rally of over 30,000 revolutionary civilians in the Shantung province city of Tsian honours the Albanian guests on October 4.

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

High Appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution

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

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

A Great Beacon of Socialism in Europe

The communiqué also cites the great admiration which the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have for the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people who, "holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, have achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and have performed meritorious service of historic significance in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leadership which has become a serious danger to the world."

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

To Oppose Imperialism On Must Oppose Revisionism

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

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

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

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

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

JANUARY 1969
The Peoples of the World

Love Chairman Mao

They Sing 'The East Is Red'

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

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

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

Children and young people in Mali often write poems and draw pictures in praise of Chairman Mao. One 13-year-old painted a picture of Chairman Mao in army uniform, with red collar tabs, and beside him, a red sun. Below the picture he wrote, "Long, long life to Mao Tse-tung!" The child presented the picture to a Chinese friend as an expression of his love for Chairman Mao.

Beacon-light of World Revolution

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

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

"I saw the film on the China-Japan Youth Friendship Festival," he told the inspector in Chinese, "When I saw how Chairman Mao himself received the youth of my country, I was so moved that tears came to my eyes. There will always be close unity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, in spite of the sabotage and obstructions by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Chairman Mao is not only the leader of the Chinese people but also of the revolutionary people of the whole world."

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

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

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

Translation

The east is red, the sun rises, China has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung. He works for the people's happiness, he is the people's great saviour.

Chairman Mao loves the people. He is our guide. To build the new China, he is the people's great saviour.

The Communist Party is like the sun. Wherever it shines, there it will be bright. Wherever there is the Communist Party, the people will win liberation.

Explanatory Notes

1. In Chinese, an adjective can serve as the predicate of a sentence. This is called an "adjectival predicate". In sentences with an adjectival predicate, the verb "to be" is usually understood. For example, "Dingfeng hēng is "The east is red" (Dingfeng hēng is "the east" and hēng is "red"). "Nǐ hǎi is "Then it will be bright" (Nǐ hǎi is "then" and hǎi is "bright").

2. 你 is the most widely used classifier for nouns. But sometimes it can be used colloquially as a substitute for "a". For example: Zhōuzhāng clǎo is "a Mao Zedong" (Zhōuzhāng is "Mao Zedong").

3. 他 is an expression meaning "wherever... then...", e.g., Nǐ hǎi yǒu Gōngzhǔdǎng, nǐ hǎi rén dì jīng. Zhōuzhāng yǒu huà, ten shēng hǎi yǒu "Wherever there is the Communist Party, there the people will win liberation."

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5. hào-bái-yāo is "words are used for rhythm, without any specific meaning.

A Simple Key to Pronunciation

Consonants: b, c (ts), d, f, h, j, k (ts kʻ), l, m, n, ng (as in pek), q (as in cheb), r (as in run), s, x, w, x (as in ship), y, z (dz), zh (as in rich), ch (as in choke), sh (as in ship). The last three are pronounced with the tip of the tongue curved back.

Vowels: a (as in father), o (as in go), e (as in no), i (as in no), u (as in German), after j, q, and x, pronounced as o. The sounds of combination vowels such as and are as in English.

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

A fuller key to pronunciation of the phonetic alphabet used in this column may be obtained on application to China Reconstructs.
Red Sun Over the Miao Mountains

Our Staff Reporters

When the Red Army led by Chairman Mao passed through southern Kweichow at the end of 1934 during the Long March, the laboring people sang songs to supply the fuel for their revolution. In the countryside, even the children sang with their own words, "In darkness. This hope remained with them. Wu Hua-yen, a very poor peasant of the Miao nationality of Pu-kua commune, told us: "Ten years later, in the autumn of 1944, about 20,000 and 30,000 workers and peasants rose in armed resistance against forced conscription by the Kuomintang. We sent two to three hundred people to try and make contact with the 'red soldiers' of Chairman Mao. But we could find them not. With broadwords, matchlock guns and homemade cannons we finally drove away the Kuomintang reactionant troops. Unfortunately we did not have the Party leadership and our struggle did not keep to the correct direction. But we never lost our hope that one day the 'red soldiers' would come back."

After the Liberation

Finally in 1949 Chairman Mao's "red soldiers", the Chinese People's Liberation Army, did return. The laboring people of all the nationalities were liberated. Since then, under the shining banner of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have tackled the tasks of social revolution and social construction with great energy. When we visited the multi-national Liu-mu commune on the borders of Kweichow and Hunan, the people of 24,000 square kilometres in rich natural resources but it was one of the poorest and backward and isolated areas of old China. The million labouring people of Pu-kua commune and the nationalities living there constitute more than half the total population of the chou. Under the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the imperialists, Kuomintang reactionaries and the ruling classes of the Han and their own brothers, the people were so poor that they had to do without salt, and quills being unable to put on fires to keep themselves warm in winter.

Sufferings and Struggle

In Tuyen, one finds a concentrated reflection of the tremendous change in the chou since the liberation and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the study of Chairman Mao's works, the people's understanding of the socialist revolution has been deepened. Under the leadership of the commune's revolutionary committee, not only do the workers produce collectively with great productivity, but have also established a model school, and a clinic. The government has helped the village build a new church, and a new community center.

A Great New Age

In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionaries of south Kweichow, under the leadership of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, finally dragged out after a hard struggle the banner of the capitalist-roaders. On March 8, 1967, under the leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial military area, they carried out a successful seizure of power, Chang Chao, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the P.L.A. Tuyen military area, in behalf of the capitalist-roaders, said that the absolute power of Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee, there arose a new vigorous high tide in the mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Travelling through the chou, we saw quotations from Chairman Mao written in red on the roadside, by the fields, on wooden beams, on mud walls, on stone slabs and carved on the sides of cliffs. Everywhere we saw people studying and heard people singing quotations and songs and new folk-songs they themselves had composed. One goes like this: The sun rises and lights up the horizon: The golden flowers and silver flowers I do not need, I only love the boards with quotations from Chairman Mao's works."

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

While we were in Tuyen, the chou held its first congress of proletarian revolutionary activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works. Among the nearly one thousand delegates were young workers, peasants and soldiers, foremen and leaders, blind men and others who were over sixty and unable to read or write. The delegates, with great love for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they study hard and have brought about a deep change in themselves. In each place we visited we were told stories of people who have overcome thoughts of selfishness and improved public interest for self-interest.

After studying the "three good old articles" — Serve the People, In Memory of the Old Man who Removed the Mountains — Pan Shih-hua, a Miao of Pu-kua commune, said that on his advice of gifts and presents had been offered. He had the big task of harvesting the wheat and sowing the rice crop in his fields. At this time he was so busy that he had no time to rest. Lack of rain made the sowing particularly difficult.

In spite of this, the former poor and lower-middle peasants pledged: "This year the proletarian revolution and take the capitalist road! We poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities will always listen to Chairman Mao's words and take the socialist road!"

Such meetings of criticism and republication — from big mass meetings to small group meetings — were held throughout the chou. One evening we arrived at a production team of Pu-kua commune, and in the room the meeting was on.
tionaries have become masters. We must do our level best to win honour for Chairman Mao! We must give the capitalist-roaders in the Party and all other class enemies a hard slap on the face!"

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

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

Miao Village with the Spirit of Youth

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

Our car climbed one mountain after another to arrive at the Pai-chin commune, some 120 kilometres from Tuyun. All the members of its Kuechii brigade belong to the Miao nationality. This brigade used to be a backward one. But ever since the socialist education movement in 1964 and especially since the proletarian cultural revolution, the commune has lived up to the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, of utter devotion to others without any thought of self and of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains) we fear nothing. In the great cultural revolution we dragged out the capitalist roader in our brigade and struggled against him."

"We're not afraid of the capitalist-roaders nor of any difficulty," said Yang Kuang-chuan, secretary of the Communist Youth League branch. "We had talked for years of building a reinforced concrete aqueduct. This year we were determined to do it. A conservative-minded technician estimated that it would cost 7,000 yuan, take 1,500 workdays and that we commune members could not do it. Disbelieving his words, we began to build it with the help of a few skilled workers. We spent only 850 yuan and required a mere 164 workdays. Without asking for one cent of state subsidy, we have now built the aqueduct. It is 14 meters long and irrigates 500 mu of land. With its help we got the rice transplanting finished in time despite the lack of rain."

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

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

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

Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve
Which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies.
Happy, I see wave upon wave of paddy and corn.
And all around heroes home-bound in the evening mist.

These words seemed to provide the most generalized, penetrating and lively description of the South Kweichow Puyi-Miao Autonomous Chou illuminated by the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought.
SOUTH KWEICHOW MINORITY NATIONALITIES IN THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

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

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

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

Miao members of the Kaoshai brigade, Poichin commune, take their quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and boards on which quotations are written with them to work. They study in the fields during rest breaks.
The Great Beginning of a New type People’s Army

A Visit to Sanwan

Sanwan is a small village sheltered in the Chilinglu Mountains on the Jiangxi-Hunan border, not far from the Chingkang Mountains, cradle of the Chinese revolution. It was here that 49 years ago our great leader Chairman Mao carried out a historic reorganization of the Red Army. Here, guided by the great military thought of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people built up a new type of people’s army, second to none in the world.

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

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

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

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

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

In the course of reorganization Chairman Mao first set forth his brilliant idea that the army should be built up from a political base and that political and ideological work should be strengthened. He issued his great call to “organize the Party branch on a company basis”. After that, Party organizations were set up at every level with a Party group in every squad, a Party branch in every company, and a Party committee in every battalion and in every unit above the battalion. A system of Party representatives was instituted at every level of the army. A Front Committee was also set up with Chairman Mao himself as secretary. From then on, the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, guided by Mao Tse-tung’s thought, was established in the armed forces, laying the foundation of the new-type revolutionary army.

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

Besides strengthening unity between commanders and fighters, between the higher and lower ranks, Chairman Mao also stressed unity between the army and the people. Red Guard militia veterans told us that when Chairman Mao was in Sanwan he was often seen among the toiling people, taking the lead in doing mass work and establishing close relations between the army and people.

Taught by Chairman Mao, cadres and fighters also threw themselves into mass work. They visited the peasants in their homes, asked about their livelihood and health. They explained that this was an army fighting for the oppressed, an army of the proletariat. They knocked on every door to explain the truth of the revolution and that it was necessary to expropriate and distribute the land of local tyrants. In this way they awakened the people to an understanding of the need to make revolution. The army also gave help to poor peasants who had no families and were unable to make a living. Thus the people of Sanwan came to see that Chairman Mao was the great saviour of the poor and that the Red Army was truly their own army. Quickly they rose to make revolution with the Red Army. A militant bond, a relationship as close as that of fish to water, was speedily developed between the army and the people. They were ready to live and brave death together.

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

The Red Guard militia veterans told us that it was here on the 8th day of the 9th month, just as the sun had risen, that the reorganized Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army, holding aloft their red banners, gathered to hear Chairman Mao give a report which was a political mobilization for the march to the Chingkang Mountains. Soon afterwards our great supreme commander led the energetic new-type army of the people into the Chingkang Mountains where they built China’s first rural revolutionary base. This opened the path that proved to be the only correct one for the development and victory of the Chinese revolution.

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

Our Staff Reporter

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

To Rebel Is Justified!
The Red Guards, born in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by Chairman Mao himself, were first organized in Peking's middle schools and colleges 18 months ago. These young people, most of whose parents are workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres, were fired with the lofty ideal to make a complete break with the old world. As one article written by Red Guards declared: "All present-day reactionaries and those of antiquity, in China and in other countries, say: 'Exploitation is justified;' oppression is justified; aggression is justified; revisionist rule is justified; but proletarian revolt is not justified..." It was Chairman Mao, our most respected and beloved leader and the greatest revolutionary teacher, who turned this addle-pated theory the right way round. Chairman Mao has said: "In the final analysis, all the truths of Marxism can be summed up in one sentence: To rebel is justified."
The Red Guards follow Chairman Mao's instructions and are resolute in action. From the very beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution they have brought into full play the spirit of daring to think, to speak, to act, to break through and make revolution. They have put up thousands upon thousands of denouncements in schools, factories, stores, government organization and the streets, exposing, criticizing and condemning the criminal activities of the Party people in authority taking the capitalist road. These actions broadened the moral sense of the proletariat and punctured the arrogance of the bourgeoisie.

Opposition to Revolution
Any revolution inevitably meets with resistance. The top handful of capitalists-roaders in the Party were scared to death when in June and July, 1966, millions upon millions of Chinese people launched a general attack against all ideas of the exploiting classes. Foreseeing the end of their dream to restore capitalism in China, this top handful took advantage of Chairman Mao's absence from Peking and vigorously put into operation a bourgeois reactionary line through which they defamed, deceived and suppressed the masses and protected their interests. True to their exploiting-class instinct, they hurriedly sent out large numbers of work teams which, in the name of establishing "revolutionary order", branded many revolutionary pathbreakers as "counter-revolutionaries", "anti-Party elements" and "fake Leftists but real Rightists". These work teams played the role of "fire brigades" in suppressing the mass movement. Almost everywhere they went, they thrust the real Left aside and prohibited the exchange of revolutionary experience in a vain attempt to put out the revolutionary flames which had just been lit.
The Red Guards waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois reactionary line. Heroically they declared: "No matter how high his position or how long his years in the Party, if a person is against the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we will rebel against him!"

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

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

"I Firmly Support You!"
When Chairman Mao returned to Peking in July 1966, he learned about the Red Guards. With the vision of a great proletarian revolutionary, he recognized this newly-born organization as possessing boundless vitality, and himself fostered its growth. On August 1 he wrote a letter to Red Guards in a middle school which gave them great inspiration. He said: "Your two big-character posters of June 24 and July 4 express your wrath against, and your denunciation of, the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, the imperialists, the revisionists and..."
Young Red Guards in Peking change the name of the street in which the Soviet embassy is located from "Fengyuan (Display of Military Power) Road" to "Anti-Revisionist Road".

**Note:** The image contains a statement about the renaming of a street in Peking to "Anti-Revisionist Road".

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

It was also in that stirring month of August that Chairman Mao on the Tien An Men rostrum told Red Guards: "I firmly support you!" Immediately the movement to form Red Guard units swept the whole country. The Red Guards travelled far and wide to exchange revolutionary experience and carried the sparks of the great proletarian cultural revolution wherever they went. And on eight occasions within the space of a hundred days, Chairman Mao reviewed a total of 12 million Red Guards and praised them for their revolutionary enthusiasm.

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

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**The Seizure of Power and Mass Criticism**

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

Last April the clarion call was sounded for a general assault against the handful of top capitalist-roaders in the Party. In the mass campaign of revolutionary criticism and repudiation of them, Lu Jung-ken, a youth from Shanghai, was looked upon as a model by the Red Guards. In the early days of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this second-year student in a senior middle school had studied many writings of Mao Tse-tung, the No. 3 capitalist-roader in the Party, and detected that the author viciously attacked the Party and Chairman Mao under the cover of oblique references and in veiled language. Lu then wrote a list of more than 5000 words to expose the ugly features of this counter-revolutionary double-dealer. Though persecuted and attacked by the bourgeois reactionary line, he had a few lines for his critical posters. Lu continued to tell his schoolmates: "It is extremely dangerous for a person like Tso Chu to be nesting by the side of Chairman Mao!" and "I won't forget Tso Chu is overthrown." Later he came to Peking and, posting a 10,000-word dissertation in the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee which at that time was headed by Tso Chu, waged a relentless struggle against this so-called "veteran revolutionary" whose two-faced tactics had not been seen through by others.

The broad revolutionary masses soon rose to attack the No. 3 capitalist-roader and Tso Chu was finally overthrown.

While the handful of top capitalist-roaders, in the words of China's great proletarian writer, Lu Hsun, have become "dogs that have fallen into the water", the pernicious revisionists influence long spread by them and their henchmen have yet to be fully exposed and thoroughly criticized and repudiated. Only when we have done this can we fully establish the supremacy of Mao Tse-tung's thought and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the fight to completely destroy the bourgeois headquarters, the Red Guards, together with the proletarian revolutionaries in all fields, carry on continuous investigation and study and use Mao Tse-

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

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

Another Excellent Year in Agriculture

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

Revolution Spurs Production

Throughout 1967, in the midst of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hundreds of millions of revolutionary peasants and the masses of rural cadres resolutely carried out Chairman Mao’s militant call to “grasp revolution and spur production.” A profound understanding of the immense signification of Chairman Mao’s instructions that we must “pay serious attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth” inspired them to go all out, work with one heart and mind, and bring into full play the superiority of the people’s commune— all in the drive to increase production. Relying on the sure help of the People’s Liberation Army units which were sent to support the Left and assist agricultural work, they struggled resolutely against the handful of capitalist-roaders who tried to disrupt the revolution and production, and won victory on both fronts.

At the crucial moment in spring when work was at its height, the handful of capitalist-roaders whipped up an ill wind of counter-revolutionary cosmopolitanism attempting to save themselves from defeat by the offer of material gains to the peasants so as to corrupt their revolutionary will and divert what was a severe political struggle onto the wrong path of economic struggle. They incited the peasants to stop work, thinking in this way to disrupt the cultural revolution, the collective economy of the people’s commune and agricultural production. But the broad masses of the former poor and lower-middle peasants and rural revolutionary cadres saw through their evil intentions and beat back this mad assault. Then with deepened political understanding and unbound enthusiasm, they started the spring ploughing on time.

The spring sowing was completed well and on schedule in all areas—in the north which grows mainly dry-land crops, in the south which grows mainly paddy rice, and in the far-spread areas sown to industrial crops. In the cotton districts of Shansi, Shensi, Hopei and Shantung provinces in the Yellow River valley, the effects of a drought that hit in the winter of 1966 and the spring of 1967 had to be overcome in order to ensure timely sowing. In the final event, the areas sown to cotton were expanded. Peasants in Kiangsu, Che-
Cotton from the substantially bigger crop in Taian county, Shansi province, which the commune members joyfully sold to the kiang, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces in the Yangtze River valley and on the outskirts of Shanghai conquered the difficulties brought on by low temperatures and frequent rain. They tended the seedlings with care and transplanted them in time, thus laying the foundation for the good harvest.

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

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

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

Grain

The summer grain harvest was nearly 10 per cent higher than in 1956, bumper yields of both early and mid-season rice being gathered. In the autumn again, excellent grain crops were harvested. The production of rapeseeds, also harvested in the summer, increased by more than 10 per cent compared with 1956.

One outstanding development was that, while considerable increases over 1956 were won in both total output and per-mu yields from the traditionally high-yielding rice, the dry-land grain crops which are traditionally slow in giving increased yields also registered considerable increases in both total output and per-mu yields.

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

Industrial Crops

Industrial crops, too, yielded splendid results. Output of bast fibres and silkworm cocoons surpassed the best figures since the founding of New China, while that of sugar and tobacco exceeded the highest figures in history. Tea also made a fairly big increase, even compared with the bumper crop of 1956. Appreciably bigger harvests were gathered from oil-bearing plants such as soya beans and peanuts. Especially heartening was the fact that cotton yielded a bigger crop than the record in 1956, making 1957 the fourth successive year in which yields were outstanding.

Last year in all the farming areas, special teams guided the peasants in using new technology to solve difficulties in growing Chairman Mao's "Be resolute, fear not surmount every difficulty", the mass-urban revolutionary commune and revolutionary cadres to solve difficulties throughout the whole sowing, growing and harvesting period.

In the south, for instance, the intensive application of technology during the sowing period overcame many difficulties. All commune members and cadres did everything possible to overcome the late season weather and finally sowing as planned. Targets set for output of a new variety of world-famous tea which had been under cultivation for 500 years were set, but the tea-bearing plants were also closely observed and techniques followed. The growing period was also more effective. The disease which plagued many of the plants in some of the south had been carefully watched through the growing period, and the plague was controlled thanks to the extensive treatment of the plants.

The Young Pioneers of China (YPC) were hard at work on the active control of disease in the tea garden. The Young Pioneers were organized in every tea garden, and their work was praised by the local people. The Governor of the Province of Anhui, a leading economic region in China, was so impressed by their work that he said: "The Young Pioneers have made a great contribution to the development of the tea industry in the province."

The Young Pioneers made a great difference to the tea harvest. They were the first to arrive in the tea garden in the morning and the last to leave in the evening, working with the peasants to reduce the damage caused by diseases.

The Young Pioneers also played a key role in promoting the use of new technology. They spread awareness of the benefits of new technologies and encouraged the peasants to adopt them.

The results were impressive. The tea harvest set a new record, with bumper yields of both early and mid-season tea being gathered. The production of silk cocoons also surpassed the best figures since the founding of New China, while that of sugar and tobacco exceeded the highest figures in history.

The Young Pioneers were not only active in the tea garden, but also engaged in other agricultural activities. They helped with planting, irrigation, and pest control. Their efforts were crucial to the success of the agricultural season.

The Young Pioneers of China (YPC) played a key role in the agricultural success of the year, their hard work and dedication leading to bumper harvests and record-breaking yields. Their contributions were widely praised, with the Governor of the Province of Anhui specifically acknowledging their efforts in the development of the tea industry.

The Young Pioneers' contributions to the agricultural success were not limited to the tea garden. They were involved in planting, irrigation, and pest control, their efforts being crucial to the success of the agricultural season.

The results were impressive. The tea harvest set a new record, with bumper yields of both early and mid-season tea being gathered. The production of silk cocoons also surpassed the best figures since the founding of New China, while that of sugar and tobacco exceeded the highest figures in history. The Young Pioneers were not only active in the tea garden, but also engaged in other agricultural activities. They helped with planting, irrigation, and pest control. Their efforts were crucial to the success of the agricultural season.

Part of the rich harvest again won in 1957 by the famous Taishan production brigade of Shansi province. The brigade members said: "We will pave with make a golden road leading to our great capital."
Livestock

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

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

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

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

The Power of the 'Good Old Three'  

PO SHENG and CHIEN MEI

The Power of the 'Good Old Three'

PO SHENG and CHIEN MEI are reporters for the National Radio People's Dailies.

POLITICS and political study permeate every aspect of rural life today. This is the thing that impresses visitors to the Hunger-ching brigade, located in the Shashi People's Commune in Kiangsu province. In its villages, crisscrossed with streams and rivers in south-of-the-Yangtz river style, pictures of Chairman Mao and placards bearing quotations from his writings can be seen in every farm home and are even posted in the fields. Men and women and old and alike, take their copies of the red-covered Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung along with them to work. Their study is not confined merely to break periods. Often during work in the cotton fields, on the threshing ground or on the boats that dredge up all for use as fertilizer, the commune members take turns quilting each other on their understanding of the "good old three" articles.

Sometimes they repeat them from memory in "dragon chain" fashion, one person saying the first sentence, another the second, and so on. At family gatherings read a few quotations from the little book together before they eat. In the evenings the air is filled with the sound of young voices repeating quotations from the "good old three" in unison as the Little Trumpet Propaganda Team tours the villages.

Mother Ku Ah-tao

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

In order to master the "good old three", Mother Ku Ah-tao asked her relatives and the members of her production team about them hundreds of times. Word by word she studied them and impressed them on her mind until she has fully grasped what Chairman Mao teaches. "Now it's clear," she said. "Chairman Mao writes especially for us working people. He teaches us politics and leads us to a new revolution and liberate ourselves. After studying the 'good old three' we should learn from Chang Sau-tchih to serve the people 'wholly and entirely', learn from Norman Bethune his 'utter devotion to others without any thought of self', and learn from the Foolish Old Man to have no fear of difficulties and to have the daring that will win victory. Now I understand that we who were once poor and lower-middle peasants are masters of the country. We must not be concerned only with our own interest. We should be concerned about the collective, the whole country and the whole world."

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

Cultivating Communist Style

The public-versus-self-interest struggle as it manifests itself in the relation between individual versus collective in the commune used to centre around the question of work points. In the past the old influence left over from private ownership made some commune members feel that their participation in collective labour was chiefly for the purpose of earning work points for themselves. Guided by the idea that "We're farming to make a living", those who got points according to the amount of work they did tried to get through as much work as possible, while others whose points were paid at a fixed rate by the day took things easy and worked slowly. In neither case was much attention paid to whether the job was done well.

The poor and lower-middle peasants recognized this as a problem, and sought for the answer to it in the "good old three". They referred again and again to Chairman Mao's words: "These battalions of ears are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests", trying to apply them in their lives. Gradually the idea of working wholeheartedly for the commune grew in their minds, sometimes even over a fraction of work a day. After his study of the "good old three", Su Hsi-liang of the sixth production team used to quarrel with the team leader, sometimes even to the point of a refusal to work. After his study of the "good old three", he undertook to do the work formerly done by two persons, often choosing the heaviest jobs without higher pay. When someone asked him why the change,
he says, "Our aim is different now!"

Chen Chao-yung, a textile worker from a poor peasant family, came back to her village after retirement on pension. She had done work in the fields that would entitle her to more than 1,800 work points if she were to accept them, but she refuses to take even one. During the slack season in the country she still goes to help out in the mill, again without pay. "After studying Chairman Mao's works," she said, "now it's clear to me. We live in order to serve the people, wholly and entirely. I have my pension from the government. What other money do I need? If just your own family is prosperous, that's not good enough. We're working for the prosperity of the collective and the whole country. And things will only be really good when the people of the entire world have been liberated."

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

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

A New Type of Relationship

This spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" is creating new and revolutionary relations among the production teams. One example is the way two "rival" teams offered to give up some of their land. The area has a lot of people and relatively little land, so this year, no team would turn even an inch of its field over to another. The sixth and fourteen team agreed that they could get a bigger grain crop if they shared part of their land. But even their team was behind on planting its own rice. They should help the one that was behind. Two teams dispatched six of their most expert rice-growers to the admonition, "You must work in the same spirit that Dr. Bethune did in working for a country which was not his home. When these six arrived at Team Two's fields the next morning they found that the other team had helped too. So they all worked together, singing words from Servo the People which have been set to music, "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective..."

In every day life, too, the people of Hungchung is showing greater concern for one another. Differences rising out of the influence of the old ideas between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, and quarrels between neighbours, have been broken down in line with the study of the "good old three". A woman named Sun Ah-mei in Team Seven had never been on good terms with her mother-in-law for 24 years, simply because they quarrelled over a few jins of rice. After studying the "good old three", she took the initiative to bring about a reconciliation. "Dr. Bethune had enough to eat and clothes to keep him warm when he chose to come to China and even gave his life for our cause," she said. "Yet here I have been on bad terms with my mother-in-law in all these years. When I compare my self with Dr. Bethune I can see that the root cause of our quarrel was not the rice but the self I'm in my mind."

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

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

In the Cultural Revolution

As soon as the great cultural revolution began, the former poor and lower-middle peasants of Hungchung showed greater concern for the class enemy flow forth in a torrent. They wrote many denouncing articles to expose the handful of capitalist-roaders in the Taitungsang Community Committee (now in the study of the "good old three"). A woman named Sun Ah-mei in Team Seven had never been on good terms

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS

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

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

A big campaign to criticize and denounce China's Khruchoch opened in Hungchung. In the fields, in their homes, everywhere the peasants attacked the counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas perpetrated by him. Every production team had its own wall newspaper. Those who could not write got help from others. Elderly people sometimes asked for help expressing their ideas in pictures which they could use as "outlines" when speaking at the meetings.

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

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

The east is red, The sun rises, China has brought forth a Mao Two-tsing ...

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

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

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

Taking Our Own Road

The tiny handful of Party capitalist-roaders in authority tried hard to obstruct the research and production of the computer by pushing their new bankrupt ideas—slavishness, crawling at a snail's pace, or even making it at all. Lacking faith in the capabilities of the Chinese people, they advocated capitalism to the imperialists and revisionists. When they handed the project to the scientists and workers, they revealed this in the condescending remark, "We will be satisfied if you can reach the level of the Soviet Union." Crawl behind the Soviet Union? The proletarian revolutionaries on the project struck back at this criminal attempt. Catch up and surpass the world's advanced levels, Chairman Mao says, and they were determined to blaze a new trail of their own.

Chairman Mao also teaches that intellectuals must become one with the workers. That is, the intellectuals and technicians stepped out of the laboratory to labour and study together with the workers. And together with the workers, using the dialectical materialist method, they made repeated experiments, analyzed and summed up their experience, and improved their methods. Thousands of man-hours, day and night, went into hundreds of meticulous experiments in order to build a better computer in a new way with certain unique Chinese features. This was a telling blow for the handful of Party capitalist-roaders in authority slavishly depending on foreign things.

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

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

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

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

Study Chairman Mao's Works Creatively

Now the proletarian revolutionaries on the project put the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's writings about all other work, studying with specific problems in mind, studying every day particularly such works and articles as "Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Renounced the Mountains", On Practice and On Contradiction. They studied Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, jotting down notes applying to their work. They formed the regular habit of telling the next shift what problems they had solved through their study.

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

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

Comrades in the material procurement, technical information and supply department line and the mistaken idea that their services did not count for much. Their study of the "three good old articles" showed them how wrong they were. This made them tireless in work, willing to take blame, and made strict demands on them-
During the Albanian Party and Government Delegation's friendly visit to China last September and October, the Tirana troupe drew up a plan for the socialist transformation of their countryside, while the dance "Breaking Down the Old, Building Up the New" shows how the backward customs shackling women were abolished.

Revolutionary Art

The performances also reflected the deepening development of the revolutionary movement and the further revolutionization in the Albanian people's ideology since the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. Many of the songs and dances expressed the heroic Albanian people's determination to smash the forces of counter-revolution, even though they are surrounded by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of other countries. The dance "The Army and the People Belong to One Family" portrays the intimate relation between the Albanian army and the peasants as one like fish and water. "Build Up the Country, Defend the Fatherland", a dance created by textile workers, showed the Albanian workers' "pick in one hand and rifle in the other; spirit of self-reliance" in their determination to labor selflessly and stand ready in defence of their socialist homeland. The song "Village Discussion" depicted how the members of a collective farm draw up a plan for the socialist transformation of their countryside.

Revolutionary Creation

The Chinese revolutionary ballet Red Detachment of Women was presented. In July 1968, when the great proletarian cultural revolution had just started in China, a Tirana theatre gave the ballet. Now dancers who had performed the leading roles in Tirana performed it here with their Chinese colleagues. Together, the ballet dancers of the two countries rehearsed and studied the works of Chairman Mao. They learned from each other and helped each other in ideological revolutionization. Comrade Zoica Hazho, the Albanian ballerina, played the role of Wu Ching-hua. With intense class feeling she portrayed this courageous heroine representing the millions of downtrodden women who had risen up to make revolution against the oppression of the exploiting class. Her performance left a deep impression on her Chinese comrades.

Comrade Zoica Hazho's intense class feeling came from her own experience. Before liberation, her mother was murdered in a prison of the Albanian reactionaries. The Party of Labour rescued Zoica from prison and brought her up to...
become a revolutionary art worker. In the scene where Wu Ching-hua fights against the landlord and his henchmen, he uses motion and movement to express the rebellious spirit of the bitterly-suffering, hatred-filled slavegirl. Every time she plays the scene in which Wu Ching-hua reaches the liberated area and sees the red flag, her eyes fill with tears. So true is her portrayal that invariably audiences were deeply moved. "Whenever I come to this scene," she explains, "I recall how I felt when I was liberated from jail."

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

The joint performance of the dancers from the two countries showed perfect harmony and coordination because our two peoples stand together in every trial and triumph, sharing a common fight against imperialism and colonialism. As Comrade Zaica Haxho put it, "This is not an ordinary stage performance. It is a political struggle. It is a declaration of war by the Parties and peoples of China and Albania against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of the entire world! In Albania we have brought the pick and rifle onto the stage. Here in China you have thrown off the emperors, generals, ladies and gentlemen, and brought the worker, peasant and soldier heroes onto the stage. We share a common ideology; we have taken the same road and are both creating a revolutionary art. Ours is the road that all revolutionaries in the world are bound to take!"

INDUSTRY BRIEFS

Colour Film Mass Produced

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

This major achievement in China's photosensitive material industry represents a significant victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the bourgeois reactionary line. Some initial success in making colour film was achieved by the Paoting Motion Picture Film Plant in 1958. But on the excuse that "the home-made film was high in cost and low in quality", the handful of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road in the old Ministry of Culture placed one obstacle after another in the way of the workers to prevent it from going into mass production, and the project was finally dropped.

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

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

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

China's First Automatic Stereo-Camera

The first automatic stereo-camera to be made in China was produced in September last year by proletarian revolutionaries in the camera-making industry and photographic departments in Shanghai and Peking as their answer to Chairman Mao's call to "grasp revolution and spur production". The event broke the monopoly of capitalist countries in the manufacture of this type of camera which has wide uses in industry, medicine, journalism, culture and education.

Work on the camera began in July 1957. Lack of technical information needed materials and proper equipment raised many difficulties for the group which had undertaken the job. But through continuous study of Chairman Mao's works and by giving full play to the "no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting" style of work, they surmounted every technical hurdle until they finally succeeded.

A SET of eight commemorative stamps entitled "Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao" was issued to mark International Labour Day, 1957. Five appeared on May 1 while the remaining three appeared in September. Stamps 1, 4, 6 fen. A quotation from the Communist of the Eleventh Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and in an all-round way, and has raised Marxism-Leninism to a completely new stage. Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. It is the guiding principle for all the work of our Party and country."

Below the quotation is a picture of Tian An Men. Red, green, yellow and blue.

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

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

Red, yellow and brown.

Stamps 3, 5, 8 fen. Expressing the idea that Chairman Mao is the red sun in the hearts of the people of the world is a bust portrait of Chairman Mao in military uniform, and, below, red flags and peoples of the nationalities of the world marching forward shoulder to shoulder, holding up copies of writings by Chairman Mao. Red, yellow, green, brown and blue.

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

Stamps 5, 8 fen. Photo of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Liu Piao, on the Tian An Men rostrum during one of the eight receptions held for Red Guards during the autumn of 1956. Green, blue and red.

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

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

Stamps 8, 8 fen. Photo of Chairman Mao together with his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Piao, peering red character on stamps 5 to 8 read: "Long live our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao!" Multicolour photograph combines with red. Perf. 11. Stamps 1 to 4 measure 60 × 60 mm. Stamps 5 to 8 measure 40 × 54 mm.
O U R P O S T B A G

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

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

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

A. SOLAIMAN

Sowada, Syria

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

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

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

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

KEVIN HARDIMAN
Kidderminster, England

I have no words for your gesture so kind and fraternal. I received the two volumes of the Selected Works of the great leader. I am reading them, realizing that each thought of the great leader is the stimulus of understanding between a leader and a people and between a people and all mankind.

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

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

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

GRIZZI FABIO

Rome, Italy

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

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

In the end, I send all love to the revolutionary masses of China and the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung. I always wish "Long, long, long life to Chairman Mao."

MUHAMMAD ARMI

Dacca, Pakistan

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

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

Selenso Quindio, Colombia

O. M. L.

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COVER PICTURES:
Front: Ku Ah-too (centre), activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works in the Hanghong production brigade of the Shishi commune in Kungmu province, discusses what he has learned. (See article on p. 34)
Back: One of the literature and art workers' floats in the 1967 National Day parade, depicting The First Departure of Women, the revolutionary battle on a contemporary theme.

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

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