

PEKING REVIEW

31

July 29, 1966

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CHAIRMAN MAO SWIMS IN THE YANGTSE

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STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN LIU SHAO-CHI

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supports President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal.

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Peking Physics Colloquium Opens

Grand gathering of scientists from four continents,

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

PEKING REVIEW

July 29, 1966
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FROM CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORKS:

"We Communists ought to face the world and brave the storm, the great world of mass struggle and the mighty storm of mass struggle."

Get Organized!

Chairman Mao Swims in the Yangtse

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung, our great leader, once again had a good swim in the Yangtse River, braving the wind and waves on July 16.

The sky over Wuhan that day was bright and clear. Tens of thousands of people, ebullient with joy, thronged both banks of the river.

Chairman Mao had swum across the Yangtse at Wuhan three times in June 1956, and had written his magnificent and powerful poem *Swimming*—to the melody *Shui Tiao Keh Tou*. Ten years later, Chairman Mao again swam in the great river, staying in the water for 65 minutes and covering a distance of nearly 15 kilometres. It was as Chairman Mao had said in his poem:

*"I care not that the wind blows and the waves beat;
It is better than idly strolling in a courtyard."*

The happy news about Chairman Mao's latest swim in the Yangtse soon spread all over Wuhan. Filled with great joy, the people of this triple city, men and women and old and young, passed on the word: "Our respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao is so very healthy. This is the greatest happiness for the entire Chinese people and for the revolutionary people of the whole world!"

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to go and swim in the big rivers and seas to steel themselves, 5,000 swimmers in Wuhan, following the course charted by Chairman Mao, enthusiastically took part in the 11th Cross-Yangtse Swimming Competition on the morning of July 16. Our great leader arrived in a launch and reviewed the competitors. It was a tremendous inspiration to all the people of Wuhan.

The waters of the river seemed to be smiling that day. Cheering crowds lined both banks which were decorated with colourful banners and huge posters with slogans. It was a festive scene, with the people immersed in deep joy.

At 9:20 in the morning, the strains of *The East Is Red*, a song in praise of our beloved leader Chairman Mao, came through the loudspeakers on both banks, stirring the hearts of everyone on the spot. They

thought to themselves: It was Chairman Mao who opened a broad, smooth path on the Yangtse for us. How fine it would be if he could come today and see us cross the river!

Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts and is with us for ever. Just as the competition started, a fast launch cut through the waves and sailed towards the swimmers from the east where the sun was rising. At that moment, one of the swimmers first caught sight of the great leader on the launch. Hardly able to contain his joy, he immediately shouted out: "Chairman Mao has arrived! Long live Chairman Mao!" Instantly, the swimmers, holding hundreds of red banners high above the water, swam towards Chairman Mao. The eyes of thousands upon thousands of people on the banks and in the river, which became red with the reflections of the banners, were turned on Chairman Mao! They all expressed the same wish: May our great Chairman Mao live ten thousand years! And they all shouted in one voice from their hearts: Long live Chairman Mao! Simultaneously with the cheers, all the ships at anchor sounded their whistles in honour of the great leader. Cheers intermingled with whistles to form a thunderous roar which shook the sky over Wuhan.

Radiant with vigour and in buoyant spirits, Chairman Mao stood on the deck and reviewed the large number of swimmers battling the waves. At that moment, the swimmers formed a Great Wall on the wide river, cleft the waves and valiantly forged ahead, some holding red banners high and others advancing with big boards inscribed with quotations from Chairman Mao's works which read: "Unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness"; "The imperialists are bullying us in such a manner that we have to deal with them seriously"; "Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, surmount every difficulty to win victory." Chairman Mao was filled with great joy to see that the swimmers were fired with such revolutionary spirit, so firm in their determination and so strong in their fighting will. Now walking to the starboard and now to the port side, he waved to the swimmers amid enthusiastic cheers and called out to them in a loud voice: "Greetings, comrades! Long live you comrades!"

The children's swimming contingent made up of over 200 primary school pupils received particular attention from Chairman Mao. Most of them Young Pioneers from 8 to 14 years old, the children breasted the waves and swam vigorously onward with a board inscribed with Chairman Mao's words: "Study diligently and make progress every day," singing the song *We Are Successors to the Cause of Communism* as they advanced. They demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of red youngsters in the Mao Tse-tung era. As the children swam past, Chairman Mao requested that the launch be steered towards them. Seeing Chairman Mao, the Young Pioneers enthusiastically shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" Beaming with warm smiles, Chairman Mao waved to them and said in an affectionate tone: "Greetings, children!"

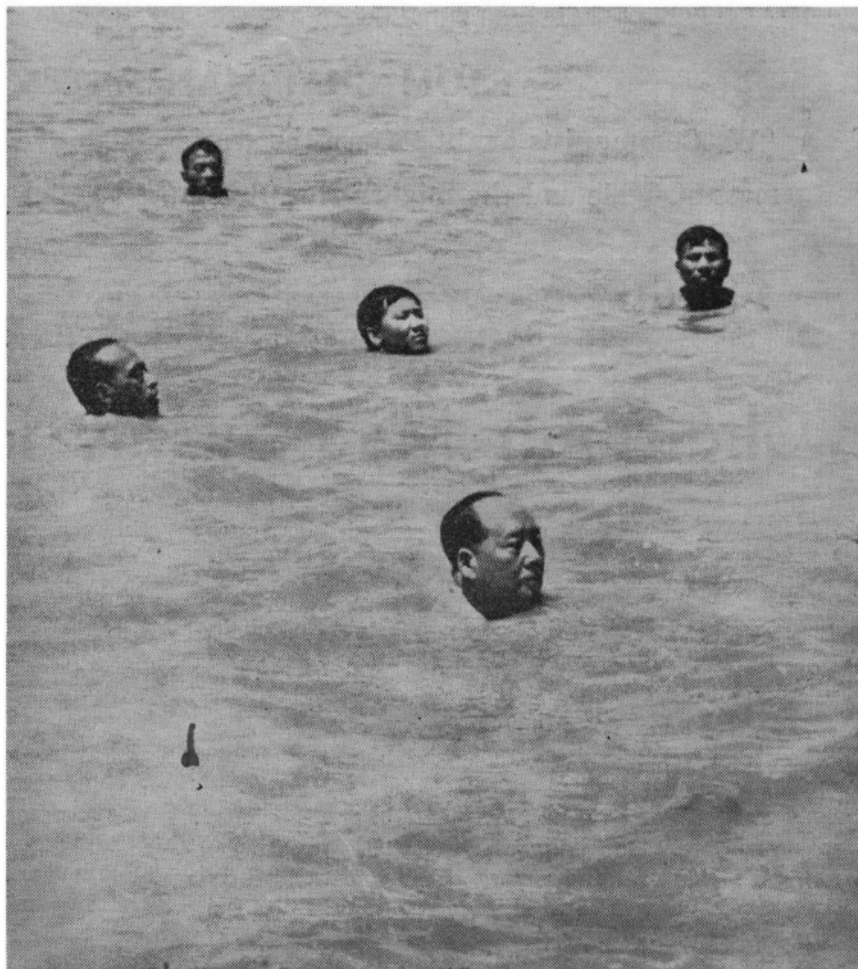
Chairman Mao's encouragement gave great strength to the children. Braving the rolling waves, they swam towards their destination.

Nieh Chang-hsin, a swimmer from the militia of the Hankow Thermal Power Plant, became so excited when he saw Chairman Mao that he forgot he was in the water. Raising both hands, he shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" He leapt into the air but soon sank into the river again. He gulped several mouthfuls, but the water tasted especially sweet to him. The 5,000 swimmers, as excited as this militiaman, swam past Chairman Mao in groups and, cheering "Long live Chairman Mao," triumphantly reached the destination.

As soon as they went ashore, they turned round and, together with the tens of thousands of people there, warmly cheered Chairman Mao who was on board the launch in mid stream. As the vessel moved towards the shore, Chairman Mao, who was standing at the bow, continuously waved his hand and shouted: "Long live the people!" The crowds on the shore were in exuberant spirits; they burst into thunderous cheers which drowned the roar of the Yangtse's tempestuous waters.

It was at this joyous moment that Chairman Mao's launch arrived near the mouth of the Wuchang dykes. With steady steps, Chairman Mao walked down the gangway and dipped himself in the water for a while before stretching out his arms and beginning to swim. It was exactly 11 o'clock.

The Yangtse was in spate; its current was swift and the rolling waves pounded the shores. Swimming in the vast river, Chairman Mao sometimes made his



Chairman Mao has a good swim in the Yangtse, braving the wind and waves

way through the turbulent waters by side-stroking and sometimes he floated on his back, looking at the azure sky. Close by his side in the water were Comrade Wang Jen-chung, Second Secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and First Secretary of the Hupeh Provincial Party Committee, and a group of robust youths.

As Chairman Mao swam through the waves, he talked animatedly with the comrades around him. A young woman told him: "This is the second time I'm swimming in the Yangtse." Smiling, Chairman Mao replied: "The Yangtse is wide and deep. It is a good place to swim in." When Chairman Mao discovered that another young woman accompanying him could only swim in one style, he amiably taught her the back-stroke. He said: "The Yangtse is deep and its current is swift. This can help you train your body and strengthen your will-power."

When Chairman Mao crossed the Yangtse for the fourth time in 1957, he pointed to a lesson: People say that the Yangtse is a very big river, actually there is nothing to be afraid of about its size. Isn't U.S. imperialism very big? It turned out to be nothing when



Chairman Mao stands on the deck of the launch reviewing the swimmers battling the waves of the Yangtse

we rebuffed it once. So, there are actually some big things in the world that are not to be feared.

While swimming, Chairman Mao also chatted with Comrade Wang Jen-chung at his side. "How is swimming being popularized among the young people in Wuhan?" he asked. "More and more of them are taking to the water," replied Wang Jen-chung. "They have distinguished themselves for being bold, brave and quick in learning. In general, they take only five or six days to learn to swim." Then Chairman Mao asked: "Can one in every three swim?" Comrade Wang Jen-chung replied: "Yes." Very much pleased, Chairman Mao said: "That's very good!" Comrade Wang Jen-chung reported to Chairman Mao that men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the militia swam across the Yangtse fully armed last year and that students of the Wuhan Institute of Water Conservancy and Electric Power swam across Tunghu Lake in Wuhan during the winter. He said that an increasing number of people had learnt to swim and that the number able to swim across the Yangtse was growing from year to year.

In 1956 when Chairman Mao swam across the Yangtse for the first time, the broad masses were inspired. Chairman Mao has said: "Swimming is a sport in which the swimmers battle against Nature; you should go into the big rivers and seas to temper yourselves." Following his instruction, tens of thousands of youth and the broad masses have taken part in swimming across the Yangtse on an increasingly extensive scale over the last few years. During the first across-the-Yangtse swim, among those who took part were only some two dozen girl swimmers. Now nearly 1,000 girls take part every year, among them armed militia-women. At first, only one boy took part. Today, however, the children are the vanguard in crossing the river. Many born after 1956, when Chairman Mao first swam across the river, now figure prominently in the cross-Yangtse swim.

When it was nearly noon, a 5-degree strong wind swept over the wide river, churning up big waves. The launch waiting in the middle of the river moved towards Chairman Mao to take him aboard. Comrade Wang Jen-chung asked him several times to go on board to take a rest. Chairman Mao asked how long they had been swimming. When the comrades around said that they had been swimming for 45 minutes, he replied in the best of spirits: "It's not even an hour yet!" With that, he continued swimming to the east. When they had swum 65 minutes, Comrade Wang Jen-chung again asked Chairman Mao to take a rest on the launch. Chairman Mao joked: "Since you are First Secretary of the Provincial Party

Committee here, I have to obey your order!"

Starting from near the mouth of the Wuchang dykes, Chairman Mao swam downstream for nearly 15 kilometres to a place near the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. When he boarded the launch, he was in high spirits and showed no signs of fatigue.

The news of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtse stirred all hearts and brought immense inspiration and strength to everybody.

Wei Yueh-an, political instructor of the 205th group of the Wuhan Port Administration and one of those in the Yangtse navigational departments who have distinguished themselves for having studied Chairman Mao's works well, after he returned to his group, described to his comrades the memorable scene of how Chairman Mao reviewed the swimmers and how the great leader had a good swim in the Yangtse. With deep emotion, he said: "A docker who spent dozens of years on the water front, I had my full share of the bitterness and agony of the old society. Since

liberation, the people have become the masters of their country. That I was able to swim in the Yangtse together with Chairman Mao today is an event I'll never forget for the rest of my life. From now on I'll follow Chairman Mao's teachings still better. While working on the Yangtse, I'll keep the interests of the country and those of the world at heart, study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, do my part to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly, do a good job at work, and make my contribution to the building of our great motherland and to supporting the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is how I shall repay the solicitude shown me by the Party and Chairman Mao."

July 16 was an unforgettable day for the more than 300 workers and staff members and their families at the repair section of the shipping department of the Yangtse River Navigation Administration. That was the day they saw how healthy and full of spirit their beloved leader Chairman Mao was, and this made them immensely happy. The same afternoon the workers wrote stacks of pledges in their workshops, proclaiming their resolve to raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end, and repair vessels in a way which would give greater, faster, better and more economical results, support national construction and the Vietnamese people in their struggle to defeat U.S. imperialism.

When worker-swimmer Liu Wu-ching of the Hankow Thermal Power Plant saw Chairman Mao in mid stream, he pledged: "Chairman Mao, I'll study your writings still better and, emulating Comrade Liu Ying-

chun, assiduously study the supreme guide (meaning Chairman Mao's works—Tr.), faithfully carry it out, enthusiastically propagate it and courageously defend it." On his way back to the power plant, Liu sang *The East Is Red* together with the others with deep feeling. A Young Pioneer, tremendously happy and filled with emotion after the swim, took out his pocket diary and with great care recorded the most unforgettable event in his life: "I saw Chairman Mao at 10:35 on the morning of July 16, 1966."

On that day, friends from various countries who were visiting Wuhan after attending the Afro-Asian Writers' Emergency Meeting watched from on board boats the spectacular cross-Yangtse competition of the people of Wuhan. They met the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao whom they had long wished to see. The foreign friends cheered Chairman Mao enthusiastically and the excursion boats resounded with their plaudits. Delegates from Niger, while attending the writers' meeting in Peking, collectively wrote a poem expressing their great love for Chairman Mao. It read:

*Mao Tse-tung, you are our leader,
Mao Tse-tung, you are our beacon,
Which illuminates, illuminates, illuminates
The darkest, the farthest horizons. . . .*

They could not contain their excitement when they saw Chairman Mao that day. Some friends repeatedly called out: "Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao!" Others shouted in Chinese: "Long live Chairman Mao!" Still others on the boats kept clapping. Friends from Indonesia became so excited at seeing Chairman Mao that they cheered on and on and then broke into revolutionary songs in powerful voices.

Chairman Mao warmly clapped and waved to the friends from various countries. They were very glad to see him so healthy. Some exclaimed: "Chairman Mao is in excellent health!" A friend from Africa remarked: "Chairman Mao has crossed the Yangtse at such an advanced age. Chairman Mao's good health and long life is the happiness of the world's oppressed people and of the people of the whole world."



The swimmers advance through the waves, pushing forward boards inscribed with extracts from Chairman Mao's works and shouting slogans

Foreign friends very highly praised Chairman Mao's call to swim across the Yangtse and the fact that he personally took part in it. They considered it of great significance. They declared that it was a great, unprecedented event for Chairman Mao to have taken the lead in crossing the Yangtse and for the Chinese people to follow this with nationwide swimming activities. It showed the courage of the Chinese people and their defiance of all hardships and dangers. Jaoudat al-Rikabi, a delegate from Syria, commented: "All the swimmers taking part in crossing the Yangtse today looked strong, enthusiastic and courageous. Chairman Mao's splendid initiative enables the young people to develop their physique and foster a sound ideology so that they are able to make a breakthrough however enormous the difficulties and however wide the river

may be." These friends remarked that, from the conquest of the natural barrier of the Yangtse and the fearlessness of the people in face of any difficulty, they saw the splendour of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chairman Mao has once again braved the waves of the Yangtse and had a good swim for nearly 15 kilometres. This is a great event which has stirred the hearts of all the people. The cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao" on both banks that day lasted for more than four hours. These moving scenes have shown the boundless love and respect of the Chinese people for their great leader Chairman Mao. Guided by the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung, China's 700 million people are setting their sights on the future and riding on the wind and waves as they advance.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Follow Chairman Mao and Advance in The Teeth of the Great Storms And Waves

OUR respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung has once again had a good swim in the Yangtse River recently, making his way forward through the rolling waves; he stayed in the water for an hour and five minutes and covered a distance of almost 15 kilometres. As he put it in his poem ten years ago: "I care not that the wind blows and the waves beat; It is better than idly strolling in a courtyard." When this happy news became known, people all over the country were overjoyed!

Highly elated and with the greatest affection, hundreds of millions of people unanimously acclaimed Chairman Mao's good health and wholeheartedly wished him eternal long life.

The fact that Chairman Mao is in such good health and brimming with such energy is a matter of the greatest happiness for the entire Chinese people. And it is a matter of the greatest happiness for the revolutionary people throughout the world.

The 10,000-li long Yangtse River is torrential, each wave pushing the one ahead, each wave higher than the one before. It symbolizes the history of the Chinese nation and the history of the Chinese revolution.

Chairman Mao has said: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." The storm of class struggle never

ceases in class society. It is the real motive force propelling history forward.

What Chairman Mao likes best is swimming in great rolling rivers and seas. He always encourages people to temper themselves by swimming in the rivers, lakes or seas to build up their physiques, will power and courage and battle the elements.

Leading the Chinese people in revolutionary struggle, Chairman Mao has always called on them to be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

Revolution demands a fearless militant spirit.

Chairman Mao has said: People say that the Yangtse is a very big river, actually there is nothing to be afraid of about its size. Isn't U.S. imperialism very big? It turned out to be nothing when we rebuffed it once. So, there are actually some big things in the world that are not to be feared.

In the course of the Chinese people's revolution during the past decades, we have gone through one great storm after another, bypassed one submerged rock after another and conquered one ferocious enemy after another. How seemingly fierce and arrogant were the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the Japanese militarists and the U.S. imperialists who once rode rough-

shod over the Chinese people and looked as though no one in the world could stand up to them! Yet confronted by the heroic Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, they all "weren't worth a fig" and were all defeated.

The period of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction likewise is full of the storms and waves of class struggle. Co-ordinating with the anti-China adverse current of international imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of various countries, the overthrown class enemies and monsters and demons of all kinds have stirred up one sinister storm after another. They have made futile attempts to subvert China's dictatorship of the proletariat and restore their lost "paradise." With their way illuminated by the sunlight of the Party and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Chinese people in their valiant march forward in the great proletarian cultural revolution have exposed and smashed these counter-revolutionary plots for a come-back one after another, or are in the course of exposing and smashing them to smithereens.

The revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people have never been smooth sailing on a calm sea; they have always encountered countless hardships, hazards and obstructions. And each time the Chinese people have passed over a tempestuous wave, their revolutionary will has grown firmer, their revolutionary forces have grown stronger and they have grown richer in revolutionary experience.

Armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung, the 700 million people are a dauntless, heroic people. We fear neither heaven nor earth, we do not fear imperialism, revisionism, the reactionaries, monsters and demons of all kinds, or any difficulties and hardships. We are capable of creating all kinds of miracles on earth.

Revolution demands mastery of the laws of class struggle.

Chairman Mao has said: "There are laws governing swimming. It is easier to learn to swim if one masters them." There are also laws governing revolution. Only by mastering them is it possible to acquire the ability to keep hold of the reins through all the developments and changes in the class struggle. Discussing the question of strategy in China's revolutionary war, Chairman Mao has said: "Swimming in the ocean of war, he [the commander—*Ed.*] not only must not flounder but must make sure of reaching the opposite shore with measured strokes. The laws for directing war constitute the art of swimming in the ocean of war."

To learn to swim without plunging into the water just doesn't work. No one has ever learnt to swim just by standing on the shore and studying one or another aspect of the art of swimming. And the same is true of making revolution. You must take part in actual class struggle, master the laws governing rev-

olution in the storm of class struggle and learn the art of swimming in class struggle.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the philosophy of struggle. Only by creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works in the great storms of revolutionary struggle can one really master Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Revolution demands close contact with the broad masses.

Chairman Mao has maintained the closest contact with the masses of the people at all times. The masses acclaim: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and Chairman Mao acclaims: "Long live the people!" And so long as the 700 million Chinese people rally most closely around Chairman Mao, the great leader of the revolution, and most resolutely fight under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we shall be invincible in face of the enemies throughout the world.

Every proletarian revolutionary fighter must share the sufferings and the happiness of the masses, go through hardships and tribulations together with them, and temper himself in the flames of revolutionary struggle. Hothouse flowers cannot stand wind and weather, they lack vitality. Real proletarian revolutionary fighters ought to face the world and brave the storm, the great world of mass struggle and the mighty storm of mass struggle. The successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause can grow up healthy only in mass struggles and in the great storms and waves of revolution. The mighty storms and waves of the revolutionary mass movement are a tremendous force that mobilizes, educates and remoulds people.

It is amid the great storms and waves of revolutionary struggle that the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung has taken shape and developed. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has been through tempestuous class struggle of a kind rare in the history of mankind; he has drawn on and summed up the experience of the revolutionary struggles of the people of China and other countries, and he has inherited and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, in an all-round and creative way. Mao Tse-tung's thought—living Marxism-Leninism—is the only correct compass for the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country; it is our powerful ideological weapon in opposing imperialism and modern revisionism; it is the supreme guide for all our actions.

We must study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings and act in accordance with his instructions. We must learn from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's great revolutionary theory, and we must also learn from his great revolutionary practice. Let us always follow Chairman Mao, always follow the Party, and bravely advance in the teeth of the great storms and waves of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, July 26, 1966.)

Statement of Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China

July 22, 1966

- China most resolutely and most warmly supports President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to fight.
- China is ready to undertake the greatest national sacrifices to support the Vietnamese people in defeating U.S. imperialism.
- China's 700 million people provide backing for Vietnam and the vast expanse of China's territory is Vietnam's rear area.
- The friendship and unity of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are the surest guarantee for defeating U.S. imperialism.

President Ho Chi Minh has exposed the U.S. "peace talks" swindle. This is a telling blow at the U.S. imperialist scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing." It is likewise a telling blow at those monsters who are collaborating with U.S. imperialism to engineer a "peace talks" swindle.

We must warn the U.S. aggressors in all seriousness: Do not miscalculate and do not misjudge your opponents. If you think you can unscrupulously "escalate" the war of aggression without meeting due punishment, then you will find it too late to repent.

IN the name of the 700 million Chinese people, I solemnly declare to the whole world that the Chinese people and Government most resolutely and most warmly support the Appeal to the People of the Whole Country issued on July 17 by President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In this sublime and heroic document, President Ho Chi Minh once again proclaimed the determination of the Vietnamese people to resolutely carry on a protracted war of resistance. To fight on, to fight through to the end, to fight until the U.S. aggressors are totally and completely driven out of Vietnam and final victory is won — this is the powerful answer of the Vietnamese people to the U.S. imperialist act of escalating its war of aggression to a new and still graver stage.

President Ho Chi Minh has exposed the U.S. "peace talks" swindle, declaring that the United States must stop its war of aggression against Vietnam and withdraw all the U.S. and satellite troops from Vietnam, whereupon peace will return at once. This is a telling blow at the U.S. imperialist scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing." It is likewise a telling blow at those monsters who are collaborating with U.S. imperialism to engineer a "peace talks" swindle.

President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal is a call to fight, a call of unity and a call of victory. Whether from the

south or the north, both man and woman, young and old, the 31 million people of the whole of Vietnam are mobilizing themselves on a broad scale and will definitely deal U.S. imperialism still heavier blows. All actions which the Vietnamese people have taken and will take in the fight are within their sacred rights. All the anti-imperialist, revolutionary countries and peoples of the world stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. All the actions they are taking to support and aid the Vietnamese people are entirely just.

China is a socialist country armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Proletarian internationalism is the supreme principle guiding our country's foreign policy. We consistently condemn national chauvinism and national egoism which betray the interests of the revolutionary people of the world. It is the international obligation of the people of our country to support all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their just struggles against imperialism and its lackeys. All the more so is it the unshirkable and bounden duty of the Chinese people to support the fraternal Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression.

We must warn the U.S. aggressors in all seriousness: Do not miscalculate and do not misjudge your opponents. In order to support the Vietnamese people in winning thorough victory in the war of resistance

against U.S. aggression, the Chinese people are ready to undertake the greatest national sacrifices.

Since you have torn the 1954 Geneva agreements to shreds, the Chinese Government and people have naturally ceased to be bound by the Geneva agreements in supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Since you have completely broken the line of demarcation between southern and northern Vietnam by your war of aggression, the Chinese Government and people have naturally still more so ceased to be restricted and bound in any way in rendering support and aid to the Vietnamese people.

If you think you can unscrupulously "escalate" the war of aggression without meeting due punishment, then you will find it too late to repent.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is aggression against China. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor.

China and Vietnam are fraternal socialist countries as closely related as lips and teeth. The militant friendship and solid unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are the surest guarantee for defeating the U.S. aggressor.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is just, and a just



Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on the Tien An Men Gate rostrum

cause is bound to triumph. The U.S. war of aggression is unjust, and an unjust war is doomed to failure.

Long live the victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!

Chairman Chu Teh's Message to Chairman Truong Chinh

The Chinese people will unswervingly support and aid the Vietnamese people in fighting U.S. imperialism to the end until they win final victory.

The U.S. imperialist counter-revolutionary dual tactics of expanding the war of aggression and playing up the "peace talks" swindle have already been dealt heavy blows by the Vietnamese people. The heroic Vietnamese people can neither be intimidated nor duped. The U.S. aggressor can find no way of escape from its fate of inevitable defeat.

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on July 22 sent a message to Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The text follows. — Ed.

IN the name of the 700 million Chinese people, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China resolutely supports President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country, President Ho Chi Minh's Order for the Partial Mobilization of Reserve Officers and Armymen,

the Decision on the Partial Mobilization of Reserve Officers and Armymen adopted by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Communique of the Supreme National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. These four documents give expression to the just voice of the 31 million Vietnamese people and embody the strong determination of the Vietnamese people to carry their war of resistance through to the end. The Chinese people express boundless admiration and deep respect for the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam demonstrates that U.S. imperialism is both more barbarous and more flabby than the Hitlerite fascism of former years. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world. It has been badly battered and driven into a desperate predicament by the Vietnamese people. By sending an endless flow of reinforcements to Vietnam and flagrantly and repeatedly bombing the city of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the city of Haiphong,

U.S. imperialism has pushed its war of aggression to a new and still graver stage. This is precisely an expression of its death-bed struggle.

The U.S. imperialist counter-revolutionary dual tactics of expanding the war of aggression and playing up the "peace talks" swindle have already been dealt heavy blows by the Vietnamese people. The heroic Vietnamese people can be neither intimidated nor duped. The U.S. aggressor can find no way of escape from its fate of inevitable defeat.

Vietnam and China are fraternal neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. The Chinese people have consistently and unreservedly supported and aided in all fields the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese Government has already solemnly stated that in accordance with the interests and demands of the Vietnamese people, we will at any time and in any place take such actions as we deem necessary. Wherever the U.S. aggressor expands the war and however heavy the price, we will unswervingly support and aid the Vietnamese people in fighting to the end until they win final victory.

Most Powerful Voice in Support of Vietnamese People's Resistance to U.S. Aggression

OUR 700 million people provide powerful backing for the people of Vietnam!"

"Our vast expanse of territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people!"

So, with one voice speaks the Chinese people supporting the statement issued by Chairman Liu Shao-chi on July 22.

During the last few days, mass rallies and demonstrations all over the country have expressed the most resolute and enthusiastic support for Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement and for President Ho Chi Minh's "Appeal to the People of the Whole Country." The masses declare that the Chinese people, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, are fully prepared and stand ready to respond to the call of the motherland to take whatever action the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary to deal joint blows against the U.S. aggressors. They express the militant determination of the Chinese people to back the Vietnamese people in their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country till they win final victory. In the great spirit of internationalism, they voice the strongest support for their

Vietnamese brothers in the struggle against U.S. aggression.

Peking's Million-Strong Rally and Demonstration

On July 22, the city of Peking was a sea of red flags. The anger of the people against the U.S. imperialists knew no bounds. Militant songs and slogans voicing support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression resounded through the city. Among the demonstrators passages from Chairman Mao's works were read out: "Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers," "War can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun," "Dare to struggle and dare to seize victory!" Close to a million people converged on Tien An Men Square and the Changan Boulevard that day at a mammoth rally and demonstration.

The rally began at 8 a.m. when on to the rostrum of the Tien An Men Gate stepped Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the

People's Republic of China; Tung Pi-wu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Tran Tu Binh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China, and Tran Van Thanh, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China, attended the rally. There was a burst of applause when they mounted the rostrum, the giant crowd shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live President Ho Chi Minh!"

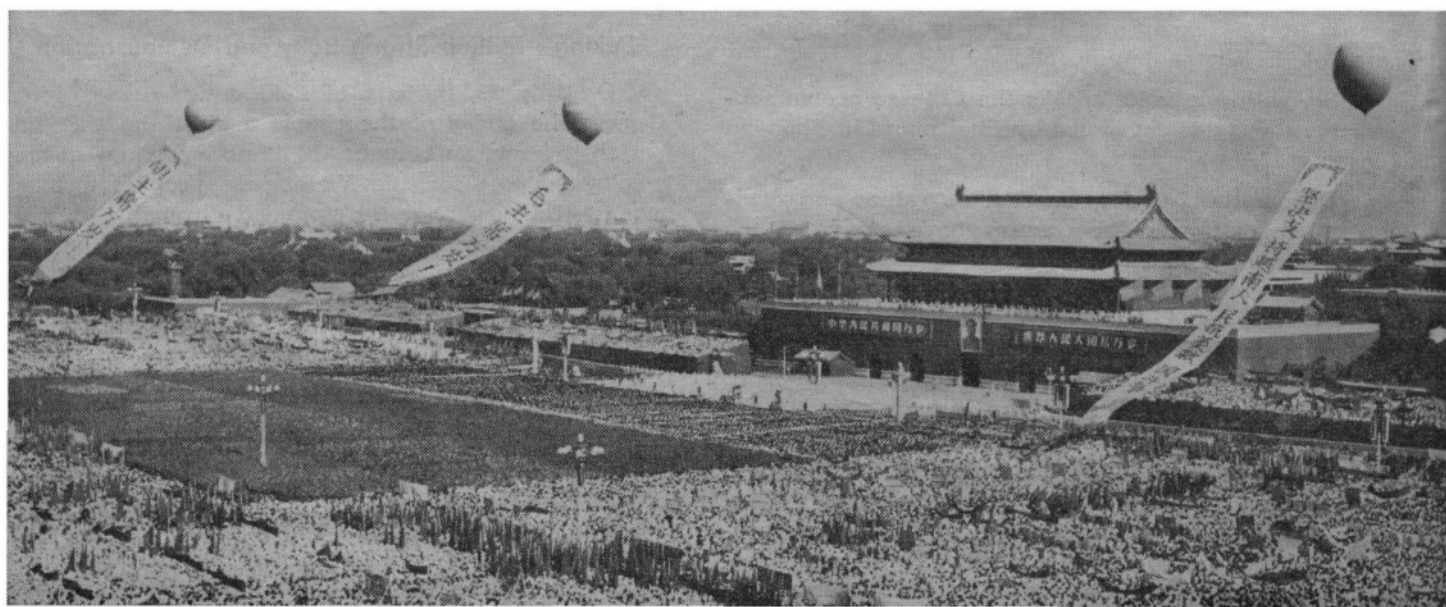
Other leaders of the Party and state, responsible members of organizations under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and various ministries of the State Council and of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, of the democratic parties and people's organizations and of the Peking Municipality were also present. Also present were comrades from Vietnam, and friends from countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and other parts of the world, including delegates taking part in the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium and guests visiting Peking and foreign specialists who are helping China in its construction, as well as foreign students studying, and trainees working in China.

The Tien An Men Square and the wide Changan Boulevard running east and west of it were thronged with the massed contingents of the capital's workers, peasants, students, revolutionary cadres and people of

every calling. The ranks of demonstrators extended over a front of several kilometres. Before the rostrum of the Tien An Men Gate stood row on row of fully armed militiamen and women. Behind them were the arrow straight lines of the army, navy and air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Li Hsueh-feng, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, delivered the opening speech at the rally (for full text see p. 15). This was followed by the reading of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement. It was greeted with cheers from a million throats and tumultuous applause. The thunder of slogans rolled: "Resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "The Chinese people pledge to back the Vietnamese people!" "China is the rear area of Vietnam!" and "Resolutely support President Ho Chi Minh's fighting call of July 17!"

Chairman Chu Teh's message to Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V., was then read. Tao Chu, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, next delivered an important speech (for full text see p. 13). Other speakers at the rally were Tran Tu Binh, Ambassador of the D.R.V. to China; Tran Van Thanh, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to China; and Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the All-



On Tien An Men Square: partial view of the capital's mass rally and demonstration of nearly one million people to aid Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression

China Federation of Trade Unions (for full texts of speeches see pp. 16-20), who spoke on behalf of all mass organizations, democratic parties and non-party democrats. Chairman Chu Teh's message and the speeches were continuously punctuated by applause. The shouted slogans reverberated: "Salute the heroic Vietnamese people!" "People of the whole world, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "The people of the whole world will certainly win; U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated!"

"Only heroes can quell tigers and leopards." The revolutionary spirit of the people soared high. The whole vast Square and its environs was like a storm-swept sea with clouds and waters raging.

After the rally, massed columns of people spread out from the Tien An Men Square and the Changan Boulevard in a gigantic demonstration that traversed the city by different routes. All Peking was astir with a strong militant spirit of aid to Vietnam in its resistance to U.S. aggression.

10 Million People on the Streets

In the three days, July 22-24, 10 million people in all parts of the country took to the streets in rallies and demonstrations. Spreading from Peking a flood of demonstrations swept to all parts of the country denouncing U.S. imperialism's expanding war of aggression against Vietnam and supporting the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression to the very end.

In Shanghai 800,000 people demonstrated. They made it known that they will defy all risks to support the Vietnamese people to drive out the U.S. gangsters. Half the population in the city of Hoihow, which has 200,000 people, marched on the streets. In Nanning a mass rally of 300,000 people declared that Kwangsi

was the immediate rear area of Vietnam. A mass rally of over 200,000 people in Kunming showed that Yunnan which adjoins Vietnam is duty-bound to aid Vietnam against U.S. imperialism. The rally and demonstration of 500,000 people in Harbin declared that they would aid Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression whatever the sacrifice. In Lhasa, nearly 50,000 people took part in rallies and demonstrations. They showed that the one million emancipated serfs in Tibet were determined to aid Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression. The 200,000 demonstrators in Urumchi showed that the people of Sinkiang gave full support to their Vietnamese brothers. People taking part in rallies and demonstrations in other cities, big, medium or small, shared the same feelings of hatred for the enemy and they denounced U.S. imperialism's aggression against Vietnam. These nationwide demonstrations showed that Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement — which declared that in order to support the Vietnamese people in winning thorough victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression the Chinese people were ready to undertake the greatest national sacrifices — expressed the unshakable will of the 700 million Chinese people. And the Chinese people are determined and prepared to do their utmost at any time and in any place to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and bury the most ferocious enemy of the peoples — U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are most resolute and courageous. They are determined that whatever the risk or cost, they will firmly unite with the Vietnamese people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them until the fraternal Vietnamese people win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people will certainly win! U.S. imperialism will certainly be defeated!

At Peking Mass Rally

Vice-Premier Tao Chu's Speech

Following is the speech by Tao Chu, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, at the Peking mass rally. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends,

At a time when U.S. imperialism is intensifying its aggression against Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has promulgated the Partial Mobilization Order and issued an Appeal to the People of the Whole Country. President Ho Chi Minh calls on the 31 million Vietnamese people to unite as one, redouble their efforts, persevere in struggle, fear no hardships and thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors. This is a revolutionary action of great

importance taken by the Vietnamese people who are upholding proletarian internationalism and patriotism in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people give it the most resolute support. Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement and Chairman Chu Teh's message to Chairman Truong Chinh which have just been read give expression to the firm determination of the 700 million Chinese people to aid Vietnam against U.S. aggression. On behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, I hereby wish to pay our highest tribute to the fraternal Vietnamese people who are in the midst of the fight.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Vietnamese people. It has been dreaming of perpetuating

its forcible occupation of Vietnamese territory and enslaving the Vietnamese people. In order to realize this insensate ambition, the U.S. aggressor has resorted to the most barbarous methods of war, massacred hundreds of thousands of south Vietnamese people and destroyed innumerable Vietnamese cities and villages. Unable to win its war of aggression in the south, it has extended the flames of war to the north. The United States has now increased its aggressor troops in southern Vietnam to nearly 300,000, and its bombing of northern Vietnam has spread to Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. By its "war escalation," U.S. imperialism is vainly trying to compel the Vietnamese people to submit and surrender. President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country gives a most powerful answer to the U.S. imperialist policy of war blackmail.

President Ho Chi Minh has solemnly declared: The U.S. imperialists "may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation." "The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." "When victory day comes," the Vietnamese people "will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions."

President Ho Chi Minh has also solemnly declared: "Let the United States end its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw from this country all U.S. and satellite troops, and peace will return here at once." "The Vietnamese people cherish peace, genuine peace, peace in independence and freedom, not sham peace, an 'American peace.'"

These words of President Ho Chi Minh express the common determination of the 31 million Vietnamese people resolutely to defeat the U.S. aggressors and constitute a vow of sublime heroism on the part of the Vietnamese people. Truculent U.S. imperialism has been badly battered by the Vietnamese people and is now in a tight corner. Faced with the Vietnamese people who fear neither heaven nor earth and who are determined to carry on a prolonged war of resistance, U.S. imperialism can find no way of escape from its fate of inevitable defeat, however frantically it may still struggle.

Chairman Mao has said: "Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces, and some revolutionaries are apt to be deluded for a time by this phenomenon of outward strength but inner weakness, failing to grasp the essential fact that the enemy is nearing extinction while they themselves are approaching victory." The bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong by the United States

is precisely an indication of its hopeless struggle. At this juncture, **the Vietnamese people are afraid neither of having their pots and pans smashed nor of making heavy sacrifices, but are determined to fight U.S. imperialism to the end.** This spirit which dares to struggle and dares to win victory will definitely play the decisive role in the complete defeat of the U.S. aggressors by the Vietnamese people and in the achievement of complete victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique has all along been playing the role of number one accomplice in the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression against Vietnam. Particularly in the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong in pursuance of its scheme of "forcing peace talks through bombing," the Soviet leading clique has made still greater efforts at co-ordination. While the people of the whole world are indignantly denouncing the barbarous U.S. bombing, a Soviet delegate has the impudence to declare cynically that U.S. bombing will not affect U.S.-Soviet collaboration and the attainment of a disarmament agreement. Furthermore, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has worked hard for a so-called detente in Europe and thus enabled U.S. imperialism to concentrate its forces on its aggression against Vietnam. This is co-ordination with and service to U.S. imperialism on the biggest scale.

Recently, before her departure on a visit to Moscow, the Indian Prime Minister put forward a so-called "peace" proposal for reconvening the Geneva conference. No sooner had the Indian Prime Minister left than the British Prime Minister hurriedly arrived. Moscow has become the centre for helping the United States in peddling its peace talks swindle.

The Soviet-Indian Joint Communiqué issued several days ago is itself an exposure of the services rendered to the U.S. imperialist scheme. Without in any way condemning the serious crimes of the United States in extending its aggression against Vietnam, this communiqué calls on "all governments to renounce the use of force," making no distinction between right and wrong. This is a futile attempt to force the 31 million Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and give up the war waged by the whole nation against aggression in the face of the intensified expansion of the war of aggression by the United States. To this the heroic Vietnamese people will never agree.

The communiqué states that the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam should be stopped immediately and that the solution of the problem of Vietnam can only be found within the framework of the Geneva agreements of 1954 on Indo-China. As everyone knows, the core of the Vietnam question at present is absolutely not a matter of merely stopping the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. To lay one-sided stress on the stopping of bombing is precisely to cater to the needs of the U.S. imperialist policy of blackmail. The purpose of the U.S. bombing of northern Vietnam is to make people beg the United

States to show mercy, beg it to stop the bombing, and accept its terms for surrender. One is trying to "force peace talks through bombing," while the other is saying that peace talks can be held once bombing is stopped. This is a public performance of a duet with U.S. imperialism.

At the crucial and decisive moment of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, certain persons have gone so far as to pick up the Geneva agreements at the instigation of the United States to serve U.S. imperialism. This is impermissible. **It must be pointed out that U.S. imperialism long ago tore the Geneva agreements to shreds. The Geneva agreements met with boycott and sabotage from the United States at the very outset. It refused to sign the Geneva agreements and, moreover, took France's place in Vietnam and turned southern Vietnam into a U.S. base for aggression. Since then, the United States has broken the restrictions and limitations laid down in the Geneva agreements. In launching its war of aggression in southern Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has further broken these restrictions and limitations. Moreover, in bombing northern Vietnam, the United States has completely broken the line of demarcation between southern and northern Vietnam. Now the U.S. bombing of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam spells the final burial of the Geneva agreements and the total liquidation of all the restrictions and limitations laid down in the Geneva agreements.**

In these circumstances, whoever still attempts to use the Geneva agreements to tie the hands of the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world will never succeed!

In these circumstances, whatever actions the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world may take in hitting back at the U.S. aggressors will be perfectly just and natural!

In these circumstances, the Chinese people have further ceased to be subject to any bounds and restrictions in their support and aid to the Vietnamese people.

The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor.

The Geneva agreements are already non-existent. Speaking of the Geneva agreements under the present circumstances, it is imperative to demand that the United States unconditionally withdraw its armed forces from Vietnam immediately, totally, thoroughly and completely. Otherwise, this would mean allowing the United States to forcibly occupy Vietnam and enslave the Vietnamese people. This the heroic Vietnamese people absolutely cannot tolerate. A resounding reply has already been given in President Ho Chi Minh's statement.

Comrades and friends,

China and Vietnam are two socialist countries as closely related as lips and teeth, and our two peoples are brothers sharing weal and woe. The peoples of our two countries have forged a profound and militant friendship in their prolonged struggle against imperialism. In the face of U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of our two peoples, it is all the more impossible for any force on earth to divide us. **The trend of historical development has determined our uniting, fighting and winning victory together.**

The Vietnamese people have already won brilliant victories and will certainly win final victory. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. Whatever the risk and however heavy the price, the Chinese people are determined to give firm support to the Vietnamese people in carrying through their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

U.S. aggressors, get out of Vietnam!

Long live the heroic Vietnamese people!

Long live the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam!

Comrade Li Hsueh-feng's Opening Speech

Following is the opening speech by Li Hsueh-feng, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the Peking mass rally. — Ed.

THE Rally of the People of All Circles of Peking in Support of the Vietnamese People's Struggle Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation is now declared open.

July 29, 1966

Comrades and friends:

President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued an "Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" on July 17, solemnly declaring that the Vietnamese people, united as one man, are determined to thoroughly defeat U.S. imperialism despite all sacrifices and hardships. **President Ho Chi Minh's words voice the sentiments of the 31 million Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They boost the fighting spirit of all the oppressed nations and peoples, and puncture the arrogance of U.S. imperialism.**

In recent days, the people throughout Vietnam have been wholeheartedly responding to the clarion call of President Ho Chi Minh with boundless enthusiasm. This is a powerful reply to U.S. imperialism's wanton bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and its attempt of "forcing peace talks through bombing." It also constitutes a severe blow to the revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union — chief accomplice of U.S. imperialism — which has been promoting the "peace talks" intrigues of the United States with ever greater eagerness.

Workers, peasants, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army and the broad masses of China are imbued with the same hatred towards the enemy as

the Vietnamese people and share their weal and woe. We are holding this great rally today to voice our resolute support for the "Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" issued by President Ho Chi Minh, and to pay our high tribute to the fighting Vietnamese people. We reaffirm the 700 million Chinese people's pledge to back up the Vietnamese people and to give all-out support to their sacred cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till they achieve final victory.

The U.S. bandits must get out of Vietnam, everyone of them! If they refuse to withdraw, they will be completely wiped out!

D.R.V. Ambassador Tran Tu Binh's Speech

**Respected and beloved Chairman Liu Shao-chi,
Respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai,
Respected and beloved Chairman Chu Teh,
Respected and beloved Vice-Chairman**

Soong Ching Ling,

**Respected and beloved Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu,
Respected and beloved General Secretary**

Teng Hsiao-ping,

**Respected and beloved comrades and friends
of the presidium,**

**Respected and beloved Comrade Tran Van Thanh,
Head of the Permanent Mission of the South**

Vietnam N.F.L. in China,

Comrades and Friends:

On July 17, we Vietnamese people, filled with indignation over the new step in the war "escalation" by U.S. imperialism, and as victors, listened with rapt attention to the call of our respected and beloved leader President Ho Chi Minh. He called on compatriots and fighters throughout the country to unite as one man and resolutely defeat the U.S. aggressor-gangsters, whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be. His solemn and powerful call has evoked the patriotism, the flames of hatred and the revolutionary courage of the 31 million Vietnamese people, and has called upon us to march valiantly forward in this new intensive stage of our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Over a certain period of time, the U.S. imperialists have used an expeditionary corps of 300,000 men to carry out directly a sanguinary local war in the southern part of our country. They have conducted round-the-clock bombings and strafings in the northern part of our country with thousands of aircraft. U.S. imperialism has mobilized a very large portion of its military strength, and has resorted to every savage means of warfare and all sorts of deceptive swindles in a vain attempt to force the people of our whole country into submission. However neither its iron and steel, nor its barbarous means and deceptive schemes can save it from utter failure. It has already suffered

heavy defeats. The heroic army and people in the south have crushed U.S. imperialism's "dry season offensive" strategic plan and have emerged as victors in the first encounter of the local war. The army and people in the north, strong as a wall of iron, have brought about the shameful bankruptcy of the so-called "air supremacy" of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism, like a cornered beast, is now desperately going in for new war adventures. It is further reinforcing its troops in the south. It has bombed the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong and is using its air force to frenziedly step up its war of destruction in various parts of the north. At the same time, it is loudly harping on its old tune of "peace talks." It has time and again stubbornly employed graver threats in a vain attempt to subdue the Vietnamese people.

In the new situation, we Vietnamese people are confronted with only two alternatives: either to submit to the threats of U.S. imperialism, or to advance from victory to victory, to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressor-gangsters and strive for final victory. In his appeal, President Ho Chi Minh has pointed out the sole correct way, that is, the Vietnamese people will never submit to U.S. imperialism and they are determined to concentrate all their efforts to defeat it. President Ho Chi Minh said: "Johnson and his clique should realize this: They may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation." "The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities, and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. When victory day comes, our people will rebuild our country and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions." This is the right answer to ferocious U.S. imperialism which is at the end of its tether. This is

what the 31 million Vietnamese people think, feel and desire, and is also their attitude towards the new test.

The Vietnamese people's struggle to defend the north, liberate the south and reunify their fatherland is entirely just. No matter what despicable deceptions and slanders Lyndon Johnson and his kind may resort to, they can never deny that it is they who undermined the Geneva agreements, and it is they who sent troops to commit aggression against Vietnam. At present, U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat. It persists in its adventures in defiance of the opposition of the people of the world, including the American people. Hence, the only way for the Vietnamese people is to fight resolutely and answer the guns of injustice with the guns of justice, and, marching forward at the call of their wise leader President Ho Chi Minh, to firmly smash all schemes of new "escalation" and new aggression by U.S. imperialism. It is the unshakable will of the Vietnamese people to defeat U.S. imperialism, defend the north, liberate the south and reunify their fatherland in any circumstances. As a result of the great practice of the tests of war during the last ten years or more, the Vietnamese people already have the courage and the skill to deal blows to U.S. imperialism in a highly developed people's war. The flames of hatred burning in the heart of every Vietnamese will destroy the U.S. aggressor-gangsters. The Vietnamese people have won and are winning more victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and they will gain complete victory in the end.

U.S. imperialism has all along resorted to both intimidation and deception. They have deployed 800,000 U.S. and puppet troops, but failed to subjugate the Vietnamese people. They are now using bombs in an attempt to intimidate the Vietnamese people while harping on the deceptive "peace talks" tune. They are trying to force the Vietnamese people to come "to the conference table" for negotiations according to their absurd terms. However, the Vietnamese people have told them in no uncertain terms: In the life-and-death struggle, it is definitely U.S. imperialism and not the Vietnamese people who will have to lay down its arms and surrender. Justice is completely on the side of the Vietnamese people. They are defeating the U.S. imperialists and they will never be cowed by the bombs of U.S. imperialism.

As pointed out by President Ho Chi Minh: "Let the United States end its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw from this country all U.S. and satellite troops, and peace will return here at once. Vietnam's stand is clear: it is the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. There is no alternative!" "The Vietnamese people cherish peace, genuine peace, peace in independence and freedom, not sham peace, an 'American peace.'" So long as the Vietnamese people have not attained their basic and minimum objectives, namely, independence, reunification and territorial integrity,

they will never lay down their arms and they are determined to fight and fight to the end until not a shadow of an aggressor remains on their soil. All intimidations and deceptions on the part of the United States will meet with dismal failure. All the accomplices of the United States who are acting as brokers for its "peace talks" fraud, such as the British Prime Minister Wilson, the Japanese Prime Minister Sato, the renegade Tito and their kind, are doomed to ignominious failure. The so-called "political solutions" that confuse the Vietnamese people, who are victims of aggression, with the aggressor — U.S. imperialism — or put them on the same footing will also meet with the strong opposition of the Vietnamese people.

Comrades and friends,

The Vietnamese people have firm confidence in their just cause. The Vietnamese people are fighting not only for their own country but also for the fulfillment of their international duty towards other nations who are resisting U.S. imperialism. We are happy to see that our cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation enjoys the ever stronger and ever greater sympathy, support and assistance from the people of the socialist countries, the oppressed nations and the peace-loving progressive people throughout the world. Since the United States started bombing Hanoi and Haiphong, frantically intensifying its war of aggression, a storm of angry protests against the Johnson Administration has arisen on the five continents, putting it in an extremely isolated and difficult position. On the other hand, the call by President Ho Chi Minh enjoys extensive sympathy from public opinion in all countries.

The Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China have always been with us and have consistently and resolutely supported us. The forceful statement issued by the Chinese Government on July 3, the warm remarks made by Premier Chou En-lai on July 17, the recent mammoth rallies and demonstrations held all over the country under the slogan of "aiding Vietnam to resist U.S. aggression," especially today's gigantic rally and demonstration by more than one million people in the capital, Peking, as well as the very important statement by Chairman Liu Shao-chi just announced here, are all extremely valuable and powerful support to us Vietnamese people. The stern warning served by the powerful People's Republic of China, where a great cultural revolution is developing in breadth and depth, and by the 700 million Chinese people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought constitute a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists' schemes to step up their war of aggression. The sympathy and support of the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China for the cause of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is incomparably tremendous and permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Democratic

Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnam Workers' Party, I take this opportunity to express once again our most sincere and deepest gratitude to the Chinese people, the Chinese Government, the Communist Party of China and the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung. **The unity and friendship between Vietnam and China, which share weal and woe, is a fraternal and militant one. This militant unity and friendship will assuredly become ever more consolidated in the struggle of our two peoples against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and make U.S. imperialism ever more desperate and panic-stricken.**

Comrades and friends,

In every stage of the Vietnamese people's revolution, the call of the Party and President Ho Chi Minh has been the clarion call to battle, beckoning, mobilizing and guiding us on to victory. At present, the people of our whole country, with greater confidence and determination than ever before, are rising to respond enthusiastically to the sacred call of President Ho Chi Minh to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Millions of Vietnamese people in rallies and demonstrations have raised their voices and shouted: "Fight resolutely and resolutely defeat the

U.S. aggressors!" Hundreds of thousands of youth have signed up to join the army, and are ready at all times to go to the front, to any place where the fatherland needs them. The entire people of Vietnam are prepared to plunge into a new struggle to defeat their sworn enemy — U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are suffering and will continue to suffer telling blows. With justice on their side, with the unity of the entire people, from the south to the north, with an indomitable tradition and with the increasingly powerful support of the Chinese people, the people of the socialist countries and all the progressive people of the world, **the Vietnamese people will certainly fulfil their obligations to their fatherland and to the cause of all the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism.**

The Vietnamese people will win!

U.S. imperialism will be defeated!

Long live the unbreakable, militant unity and friendship of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live the Vietnam Workers' Party!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Long live President Ho Chi Minh!

Speech by Tran Van Thanh, Head of Permanent Mission of South Vietnam N.F.L. in China

Respected and beloved Chairman Liu Shao-chi,
Respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai,
Respected and beloved Chairman Chu Teh,
Respected and beloved Vice-Chairman

Soong Ching Ling,

Respected and beloved Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu,

Respected and beloved General Secretary

Teng Hsiao-ping,

Respected and beloved friends of the presidium,

Respected and beloved Ambassador Tran Tu Binh,

Delegates and friends:

First of all, please allow us to convey the warmest greetings of militant solidarity from the south Vietnamese people to the delegates and friends attending this solemn rally.

At a time when the Vietnamese people are facing an extremely serious situation as a result of U.S. imperialism's policy of intensifying its war of aggression both in the southern and northern parts of Vietnam, the **"Appeal to the People of the Whole Country,"** issued by President Ho Chi Minh on July 17, 1966, has a very great significance. It is a manifesto to save the country, a militant clarion call to mobilize the 31 million Vietnamese people to charge forward and wipe out the U.S. bandits and their lackeys, and a determined and resounding voice of justice. It is a most concentrated expression of the iron will of the entire Vietnamese

people never to be slaves but to resolutely accomplish the mission entrusted to them by their beloved country to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the fatherland.

Delegates and friends,

In their protracted revolutionary struggle, the south Vietnamese people have always responded to the call of President Ho Chi Minh with brilliant victories. In 1945, the south Vietnamese people who had the honour to be known as "the iron wall of the fatherland" stood in the forefront of the war of resistance against French colonialism. Responding to President Ho Chi Minh's call proclaiming "we will sacrifice everything rather than be slaves," they rose to fight fierce battles against the French aggressor troops, and together with the people of the whole country contributed to the earth-shaking victory of Dien Bien Phu.

Since then, the south Vietnamese people have been consistently carrying out their pledge of saving the country, marching forward courageously, determined to defeat the U.S. aggressor-gangsters and their lackeys, and have achieved unparalleled brilliant victories which the entire Vietnamese people and their friends from the five continents greatly rejoiced over. They have crushed U.S. imperialism's neo-colonialist policy of enslavement, routed its "special warfare" and defeated the "dry season offensive" which was the first step in

the local war the United States launched in south Vietnam, thus landing it in a predicament and bringing it nearer and nearer to its doom. During the first half of 1966 alone, that is, precisely when the U.S. imperialists concentrated their troops to the maximum in an attempt to carry out the decisive part of their "dry season offensive" plan, the army and people of south Vietnam fought 9,000 battles, killed, wounded and captured nearly 112,000 enemy troops, including more than 47,000 U.S. aggressor troops and satellite troops; in other words, about one-fifth of the total figure of U.S. troops in south Vietnam, thus making the enemy suffer a most disastrous defeat. Along with the victories in the military field, the south Vietnamese people have energetically carried out political struggles in the countryside and the cities and brought about an extremely grave political crisis for the United States and its lackeys. At the beginning of July 1966, that is, after the U.S. bandits bombed the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong, the army and people of south Vietnam, with great indignation, dealt shattering blows to the U.S. bandits and their lackeys, firmly seeing to it that they pay their blood debt. Such blows include the repeated attacks on the enemy on Highway No. 13, the attack on the enemy's airfield at Can Tho and the recent attack on the U.S. marines at Quang Tri, etc.

The victories won by the army and people of south Vietnam have eloquently proved that the political and military lines pursued by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the strategic and tactical guidance given by it are completely correct. We have won and are winning more victories. We will certainly defeat the aggressive political and military lines of U.S. imperialism and its strategy and tactics of local war. **The victories won by the army and people of south Vietnam have also proved that people's war is invincible; it can undoubtedly defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.**

Delegates and friends,

Although U.S. imperialism is trying every means to save itself from defeat by stepping up its preparations for dispatching more troops and sending more war materials into south Vietnam to further expand the war and by intensifying its bombing of the northern part of Vietnam and committing the most barbarous crimes which arouse the indignation of all people of good-will throughout the world; although U.S. imperialism has been incessantly clamouring sheer nonsense about "peace talks" and "unconditional discussions," etc., and directing its followers like Wilson, Sato, Tito, etc., to run about the world, peddling the U.S. "peace" fraud with the aim of covering up its crimes; although they have flagrantly bombed Hanoi and Haiphong in an attempt to exert "pressure" upon and force the Vietnamese people to come to the conference table and carry on talks in accordance with their absurd conditions; U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can intimidate and deceive no one. If U.S. imperialism really wants to settle the Vietnam question, it must accept the four-

point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and prove its intention with concrete deeds. Apart from this, there is no other way out. As pointed out by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in its statement of March 22, 1965, "The south Vietnamese people and their armed forces are resolved never to relax their hold on their arms so long as they have not reached their goals: independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. The south Vietnamese people are determined to continue dealing hammering blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, and they will surely win final victory."

The south Vietnamese people are enthusiastically responding to the call of President Ho Chi Minh. Under the glorious banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and with their hearts burning with deep hatred for the U.S. aggressor-gangsters and the traitorous lackeys, they will continue to take the offensive and fight most valiantly, dealing a hundred times or a thousand times heavier blows at the enemy. Together with the 17 million compatriots in the northern part of their beloved fatherland, they will do their utmost to carry out the call of the respected and dear leader of the Vietnamese nation — President Ho Chi Minh: "At this new juncture, we are at one in our determination to undergo any hardships and sacrifices, and to strive for the fulfilment of the glorious historic task of our people to defeat the U.S. aggressors! . . ."

Delegates and friends,

In their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, the people of south Vietnam have received the most resolute, the most powerful and the most effective sympathy and support from the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Communist Party of China under the leadership of the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The statement issued by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on August 29, 1963, the statement of the Chinese Government of July 3, 1966, and today's statement by Chairman Liu Shao-chi have unequivocally expressed the consistent and rock-firm stand of the great 700 million Chinese people, that is: resolutely support the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation until their complete victory. This grand rally today, with the participation of more than one million Chinese people and imbued with a highly militant spirit, is one of the numerous concrete manifestations of the friendship between the Vietnamese people and the fraternal Chinese people who are united in struggle and pledged to live and die together. We people of south Vietnam know better than anyone else the incomparably great and most effective support given us by the Chinese people in our struggle.

Allow me once more to express here the heartfelt gratitude of the south Vietnamese people and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to the Chinese people, the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party.

Allow me also to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the socialist countries and the progressive people of the world, including the American people, who have accorded valuable support and help to the just struggle of the south Vietnamese people which will surely be victorious.

Delegates and friends,

The people of south Vietnam firmly believe that, with the powerful strength of their nationwide unity in Vietnam, with their tradition of just, heroic and unyielding struggle, and with the ever-increasing sympathy and support of the socialist countries and

all the peoples of the world who love peace and uphold justice, they will finally win glorious victory. No matter how many more troops U.S. imperialism may send, be it half a million or more, no matter what kind of "new" strategy and tactics it may use and no matter what modern weapons it may resort to, nothing can save U.S. imperialism from its utter and ignominious defeat!

The Vietnamese people will triumph!

U.S. imperialism will be defeated!

Long live the indestructible militant unity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples!

Comrade Liu Ning-I's Speech

Following is the speech by Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, on behalf of all mass organizations, democratic parties and non-party democrats at the Peking mass rally. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends:

At this grand rally in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation attended by one million people of all circles of Peking, I solemnly express on behalf of all mass organizations and all democratic parties and non-party democrats our wholehearted and resolute support for Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement and Chairman Chu Teh's message to Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V., made public today at this rally, which fully expressed the 700 million Chinese people's determination to aid Vietnam in resisting U.S. aggression! The "Appeal to the People of the Whole Country" of President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and his order for partial mobilization of reserve officers and armymen, based on the decision of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the D.R.V., express the iron will of the Vietnamese people to carry through the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the end. We express our great admiration for and pledge our firmest support to the Appeal and the order.

Of late, while reinforcing its aggressor troops in large numbers in the southern part of Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has attempted to intimidate the Vietnamese people into submission and force "peace talks" through the barbarous bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. This is a sheer daydream! President Ho Chi Minh solemnly declared on July 17 that the U.S. imperialists "may bring in 500,000 troops, one million or even more to step up the war of aggression in south Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft for intensified attacks against north Vietnam. But never will

they be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation." "The Vietnamese people will not be intimidated! Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." **This majestic avowal on behalf of the 31 million people of Vietnam expresses the noble spirit of the whole heroic Vietnamese nation which is determined to fight and win. We warmly hail the iron will and determination of the Vietnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.**

As pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung: imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. Recently, U.S. imperialism has increased its forces of aggression in south Vietnam to nearly 300,000 men and stepped up its wanton bombings. Yet in spite of all this U.S. imperialism still meets with one defeat after another. The U.S. aggressors are sinking deeper and deeper in the vast ocean of people's war in Vietnam and more and more of their effective combat forces have been annihilated. More than 60,000 U.S. aggressor troops in south Vietnam were wiped out in the past year and a half, of which over 40,000 were put out of action in the first half of this year. More than 1,200 U.S. gangster planes have been downed in the north. Facts have proved that the larger the scale of the U.S. imperialist aggressive war against Vietnam, the more disastrous is its defeat. **Chairman Mao tells us: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** It is our firm conviction that, in the sea of flames of people's war, U.S. imperialism will surely be destroyed and the Vietnamese people emerge victorious.

The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union is playing the role of chief accomplice in the U.S. Government's criminal manoeuvres of "forcing peace talks through bombing." After the U.S. imperialist bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department openly declared that the United States

had informed in advance "various key interested governments," including the Soviet Union, of its decision to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong. Dean Rusk also openly demanded that the Soviet leading clique "get busy and start helping us [the United States] make some peace out there." And as a matter of fact, the Soviet leading clique did "get busy," and let Moscow serve as a black market for the U.S. type of peace fraud. The Soviet revisionist leading clique had the impudence to declare cynically that the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong would not affect U.S.-Soviet collaboration and the reaching of an agreement on disarmament. The revisionist leading clique of the Soviet Union has never stopped trying to subordinate the question of Vietnam to U.S.-Soviet collaboration and has been working consistently in the interest of U.S. imperialism. All this invariably makes it a target of struggle by the anti-U.S. international united front. **As facts have shown us, to oppose imperialism, we must oppose revisionism and, in the raging struggle against U.S. imperialism, we will never take any "united action" with the accomplice of U.S. imperialism.**

China and Vietnam are neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth and are the dearest brothers. Our 700 million Chinese people are the most reliable comrades-in-arms and supporters of the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of our country is the great and most effective rear for the Vietnamese people. No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists, with the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party as their centre, try to undermine the relationship and

sow seeds of dissension between the peoples of Vietnam and China, vainly attempting to disrupt their militant friendship and sabotage the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the march of history determines that the peoples of China and Vietnam must unite together, fight together, and win victory together.

Acting firmly in accordance with the Chinese Government's statement of July 3 and Chairman Liu Shao-chi's statement of today, the Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying through their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the very end. Since U.S. imperialism has broken the bounds of war, we are freed from any bounds in our aid to Vietnam against U.S. aggression. In accordance with the interests and demands of the Vietnamese people, we will take such actions at any time and in any place as we deem necessary. **We are the invincible people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, following the teachings of Chairman Mao: "Resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, we shall surmount every difficulty to win victory." No matter where U.S. imperialism may want to extend the war, and whatever the risk or cost may be, we are determined to stand by the fraternal Vietnamese people and support them in all fields in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, until they completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and win final victory.**

U.S. imperialism, get out of Vietnam!

Long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Peoples of China and Vietnam Unite Together, Fight Together and Win Victory Together

CHAIRMAN Liu Shao-chi on July 22 issued, on behalf of the 700 million Chinese people, a solemn statement to the whole world most resolutely and most warmly supporting President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country of July 17. Also on July 22, one million people in the Chinese capital held a huge rally and demonstration. On July 23, more than five million people in 19 Chinese cities held meetings and demonstrations. A new high tide of assisting Vietnam to resist U.S. aggression has risen throughout the country. This is a fresh demonstration of the iron

will and firm resolve of the Chinese people to support the fraternal Vietnamese people.

By flagrantly perpetrating the monstrous crimes of bombing Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, the second largest city, of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has escalated its war of aggression against Vietnam to a new and graver stage.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious, barbarous and vicious imperialism in the world; at the same time it is a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak. While suffering one dismal defeat after another

BRILLIANT VICTORIES OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE WAR TO RESIST U.S. AGGRESSION AND SAVE THEIR COUNTRY

In the north, the armed forces and the people shot down more than **1,230** U.S. planes between August 5, 1964 and July 20, 1966

In the south, between 1961 and the first half of 1966, the people's armed forces killed, wounded or captured more than **500,000** enemy troops, including nearly **70,000** U.S. troops, and shot down or destroyed over **4,380** enemy planes

U.S. AGGRESSOR TROOPS: THE MORE THEY COME, THE GREATER THE DEATH TOLL

	Total Number of U.S. Aggressor Troops in Vietnam	Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured
1961	3,500	30
1963	16,000	982
1965	180,000	19,200
1966 Jan.- June	275,000	over 47,000 (including satellite troops)

in its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has, on the one hand, frantically "escalated" the war and conducted war blackmail and, on the other, again invoked the Geneva agreements which it has long ago torn to shreds in order to spread the "peace talks" smokescreen and cast a bait. It fondly hopes that by this manoeuvre it could deceive world opinion, tie the hands of the Vietnamese people in persevering in their war effort to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, and tie the hands of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of all other countries in extending assistance to the Vietnamese people.

This is a big U.S. imperialist swindle and conspiracy. It must be thoroughly exposed.

U.S. imperialism cannot save itself by clinging to this straw. The Geneva agreements are already non-existent. It is U.S. imperialism itself, and nobody else, that has torn the Geneva agreements to pieces.

Twelve years ago, when agreement was reached at the first Geneva Conference, U.S. imperialism refused to sign it. Soon afterwards it took the place of the French colonialists in south Vietnam and put up a puppet government under complete U.S. control. Since then the restrictions and limitations laid down in the Geneva agreements have in fact been broken.

Not long afterwards, U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression in south Vietnam, massacred hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese people in cold blood and wrecked the Geneva agreements completely.

Since 1964 U.S. imperialism has spread the flames of its war of aggression from south Vietnam to north

Vietnam. This has further broken the line of demarcation between south and north Vietnam.

Recently, disregarding the repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the other revolutionary people of the world, U.S. imperialism has gone further by flagrantly bombing the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This spells the total liquidation of all the restrictions and limitations laid down in the Geneva agreements.

Facts are crystal clear that it is the United States itself which has torn the Geneva agreements to shreds and broken the boundaries of war. In such circumstances, it is the sacred right of the 31 million Vietnamese people to conduct their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in all forms they choose, and they absolutely will no longer be bound by any restrictions and limitations.

The Chinese people have always held that a conference table can never bring the oppressed nations a new world of independence and freedom, nor can an international agreement guarantee the oppressed nations a new life of liberation and happiness. The war flames of expanded U.S. imperialist aggression have already reduced the Geneva agreements to ashes. Under such circumstances, the Chinese people and all other revolutionary people of the world are naturally still less restricted and bound in their rendering of support and assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The Johnson Administration has recently talked much about U.S. readiness to settle the Vietnam question "on the basis of the Geneva agreements." Taking

"united action" with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has staged a farce of "forcing peace talks through bombing." Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India, Harold Wilson of Britain, Eisaku Sato of Japan and Tito of Yugoslavia have all been active on the stage. What kind of a role have these persons played in U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary dual tactics and what function have they performed? The Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* correctly pointed out that "the persons who are catering to the wishes of the U.S. are not contributing to the solution of the Vietnam question but are making the question more complicated and therefore they are playing the role of gangsters' accomplices."

We have always denounced the national chauvinism and national egoism as practised by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. Their so-called aid to Vietnam is utterly sham, prompted by ulterior motives and designed to channel the Vietnam question into the orbit of "Soviet-U.S. collaboration for world domination." They are the No. 1 accomplices of U.S. imperialism and shameless renegades betraying the interests of the Vietnamese people.

China is a socialist country armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Proletarian internationalism is the supreme principle guiding our country's foreign policy. In order to aid and support the Vietnamese people in thoroughly defeating the U.S. aggressor, we are ready to undertake the greatest

national sacrifices. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor.

China and Vietnam are fraternal neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. The course of history determines that the peoples of our two countries should unite, fight and win victory together. This solid unity based on proletarian internationalism is the surest guarantee for defeating the U.S. aggressor and it cannot be destroyed by anybody.

The Vietnamese people, who have a glorious tradition of and rich experience in anti-imperialist struggle, can be neither intimidated nor deceived. Neither the huge U.S. imperialist machine for mass slaughter nor its sugar-coated cannon ball of "peace talks" can break the iron will of the Vietnamese people.

President Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the People of the Whole Country is a militant call to the 31 million Vietnamese people. In the face of such a heroic nation which is determined to undertake any sacrifice and fight a protracted war of resistance until complete victory is won, any mad struggle put up by U.S. imperialism will only hasten its own doom.

The U.S. aggressor forces must get out of Vietnam lock, stock and barrel! If they refuse to do so, wipe them out thoroughly and completely!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 24.)

From the Masses, to the Masses

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung has said: "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses'." This also holds good for the work of the proletarian cultural revolution.

Wherever a unit has done its work well in the movement of the cultural revolution, that is because the leaders there, acting on the teachings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have marched in the van of the movement, boldly mobilized the masses, boldly encouraged them to put up big-character posters, air their opinions without reservation and hold great debates, and led them into the battle to sweep away all the monsters and demons.

Such good leaders have been able to serve first as the pupils of the masses before they serve as their teachers.

They have been able to listen, observe, and think a good deal and pay a good deal of attention to the views of the masses.

They have dared to "draw fire" on themselves by calling for exposure and criticism of their shortcomings and mistakes in their work.

They welcomed the big-character posters put up by the masses that expose and criticize them, and thus showed a fine communist style.

In this way, they have won the confidence of the masses, and, in their work, gained the initiative, the right to speak out and the right to lead; therefore they are able to guide the movement successfully.

But some other people occupying leading posts in their units have not been acting like this, but rather like the proverbial Lord Sheh who claimed to be fond of dragons but in fact was mortally afraid of them. They have talked about the mass line but they took fright as soon as the masses were really roused. They are afraid of this and that, fearing that they themselves will be caught by the revolutionary flames lit by the masses and that the masses will seize on their shortcomings and mistakes. In fact, as long as comrades who have committed ordinary mistakes dare to take their shortcomings and mistakes seriously, are sincere and earnest in their self-criticism, modestly accept the criticism of the masses, and show by deeds their determination and willingness to correct their mistakes;

the masses will understand and excuse them and will also welcome them doing so.

Then there are a handful of other people who have adopted the attitude of bureaucratic overlords towards the masses and placed themselves above the masses. They utterly refuse to listen to the opinions of the masses. When the masses put out a few big-character posters criticizing them, they could not bear it. They even sought various pretexts to suppress the mass movement and retaliate against the masses in revenge. Acting in this way, they cannot lead the cultural revolution and cannot muddle on like this. In consequence, the masses will discard them.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "Every one of our cadres, be his post high or low, is a servant of the people. Everything we do is in the service of the people."

It is absolutely impermissible for Communist Party members to take the attitude of bourgeois overlords towards the masses. The great proletarian cultural revolution is precisely a revolution against bourgeois overlords. If a Communist does not learn modestly from the masses but adopts the attitude of a bureaucrat towards them, in what sense is he a Communist? This is absolutely contrary to the Communist Party style of work, it is the Kuomintang style of work.

Back in Yenan Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that it was necessary to distinguish between the Communist Party's style of work and that of the Kuomintang. Our Communist Party style is to have close links with the masses, learn from them and wholeheartedly serve the people, and, just as we wash our faces or sweep the floor every day, to undertake constant self-criticism of our own shortcomings and mistakes. The Kuomintang style is to divorce oneself from the masses, lord it over them and bully them.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said that Communist Party members absolutely cannot retain the Kuomintang style of work and preserve the dust of bureaucratism and warlordism.

The overwhelming majority of the Communist Party members are able to draw the distinction between the Communist Party style of work and the Kuomintang style of work. However, some are able to do so only at certain times and not at other times, or only on some questions and not on others. It is a most dangerous thing for a Communist Party member to be unable to see the line that divides the Communist Party style from that of the Kuomintang, for he will find himself standing on the wrong side of the line and in opposition to the revolutionary mass movement.

No revolutionary road is straight and smooth; it always has twists and turns and ups and downs. The great proletarian cultural revolution, such a great revolution that touches the people to their souls and such an extremely sharp, complex and deep-going class struggle, will inevitably have certain shortcomings and mistakes and certain twists in the course of this movement. The question is that we should spare no efforts to do a still better job in leading the movement, ensure the movement to develop in a still healthier way, and strive to have fewer mistakes and twists.

Can the movement be led in a better way? Certainly it can. This calls for the thorough implementation of the Party's mass line put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the persistent carrying out of the line of boldly mobilizing the masses.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is developing with such speed and force that many people find themselves insufficiently prepared ideologically. Every Communist Party member must be tested in this great revolution, in the flame of the mass struggles. They must prove by their actions that they are the faithful servants of the masses, and that they really take Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings as the supreme guide in all their actions.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, July 21, 1966.)

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Generates a Great Material Force

Shanghai Workers Score Double Victory In Great Cultural Revolution and Industrial Production

RAISING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and valiantly marching forward, the broad masses of workers and staff members in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, in the first half of this year, won a double victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in industrial production.

With a swiftly enhanced class consciousness and their revolutionary spirit soaring to new heights in the great proletarian cultural revolution, their spiritual forces have been transformed into a tremendous material force impelling forward the movement to increase production and practise economy, centring on improving

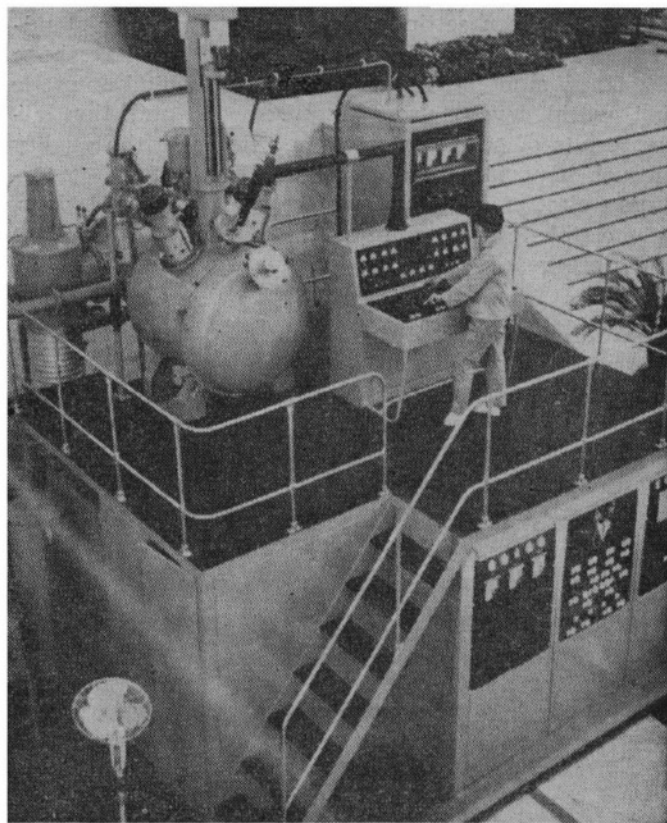
quality and increasing the range of goods, which is going deeper and developing still more healthily.

Great Cultural Revolution Gives Mighty Impetus To Industry

With a pen in one hand and a hammer in the other and high morale, the broad masses of workers and staff members are determined to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon in resolutely carrying through to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution which affects the destiny and future of our Party and our country as well as the destiny and future of the world revolution. At the same time, they are determined to develop production which concerns China's socialist construction, industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood in both the urban and rural areas. They are determined to do all they can to enable Shanghai, an old industrial base, to make still greater contributions to the country during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Shanghai's industrial situation was excellent in the first six months of 1966. By the end of June, showing a considerable increase over the same period of last year, the aggregate value of industrial output amounted to 51 per cent of the target for 1966. This rise in the city's industrial production was steady and sustained. The output of major products essential to the nation, such as steel, forgings and rolled stock, metal-cutting machine tools, three-wheeled motor vans, walking tractors, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastics, dyestuffs, cotton yarn, paper and cardboard, all increased considerably, some by more than 100 per cent. The standards of quality of the overwhelming majority of major products were maintained and, in some cases, showed further improvement compared with the last and best quarter of 1965. A number of important new products were developed. Greater profits were handed over to the state. Costs were curtailed, and excellent results were achieved in economizing coal, timber, electric power, metals and chemicals. All this is eloquent proof that revolution promotes production and a tremendous material force is generated once the masses of workers are imbued with Mao Tse-tung's thought through their creative study and application of his works. The great proletarian cultural revolution is swiftly and vigorously promoting the further revolutionization of workers and staff members and giving a powerful impetus to the leap forward of industrial production.

Ever since the beginning of this year, Shanghai workers and staff members have shown a stronger desire than ever before to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively; their enthusiasm has soared to an unprecedented height, and they have carried on their studies on a scale unknown in the past. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have been using Mao Tse-tung's thought as the sharpest and most powerful weapon for sweeping away all monsters, combating all representatives of the bourgeoisie, and dealing powerful blows at old ideologies, old culture, old customs and old habits. They have smashed the mental



Following Chairman Mao's teachings, Shanghai workers and staff members have emancipated their minds, discarded outworn ideas and beliefs, and succeeded recently in building an electron beam furnace which is up to the world technological standards of the 1960s.

shackles that once held the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm in check. All ill winds and evil trends received a crushing blow, and a revolutionary spirit prevailed. All this has become an immense force impelling production forward. Among the major new products developed are many that are up to the world technological standards of the 1960s. Solutions were found to a number of long-standing problems affecting quality. More new technological processes, materials, techniques, equipment and designs have been applied in production than ever before and the time taken to put them into operation has been shortened. Certain long-standing problems that concern the vital interests of the masses have been solved in a matter of days. Blossoming out in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tremendous revolutionary spirit of the masses of workers and staff members armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought is rapidly changing the features of industrial production in Shanghai. Workers and staff members are capable of creating every necessary prerequisite, surmounting every conceivable difficulty and doing everything well.

A conceited, do-nothing attitude with regard to improving quality and developing new products came under heavy fire. The overwhelming proportion of Shanghai's industrial products are now up to or surpass the stipulated quality standards. Since the beginning of this year, workers and staff members of many fac-

tories have been setting themselves still stricter standards and aiming at still higher goals. They have been constantly studying where they lagged behind domestic and world levels, users' requirements and the latest results of scientific research. Recently the quality of such important products as 25,000 kw. turbo-generators, electronic potentiometers, motors for sedans, submersible electric pumps for farm use, dimethoate and fibre boards has risen to a new, higher level.

When certain paper, rubber and textile mills were unfavourably affected by changes in raw materials supply, their workers and staff members studied Chairman Mao's essay *On Contradiction* and his exposition there of the transformation of the two aspects of a contradiction into their opposites. With this, they set out to turn unfavourable factors into favourable ones. In this spirit, regarding raw materials of poorer quality as offering an excellent opportunity for improving their techniques, they instituted an energetic search to discover the laws governing production with new raw materials. Within a fairly short period, they overcame the difficulties involved and succeeded in producing up-to-standard products from lower-grade raw materials.

Developing Technology According to Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In the current great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers and staff members, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, have shattered the arrogance of the bourgeois technical "specialists" and "authorities" and deprived them of their power. Their revolutionary initiative and revolutionary spirit of daring to compete with the best in world technology have been brought into still fuller play, and they have become more confident than ever in their ability to catch up with and surpass all the most advanced scientific and technological levels. An analysis of 264 new products developed by 58 machine-building plants and power equipment and meter and instrument works shows that over 90 per cent of these items are either original designs or have many novel features incorporated in them. This is a far greater percentage than that achieved last year. It testifies to the fact that the Shanghai working class, armed with the great Mao Tse-tung's thought, are true, thoroughgoing revolutionaries who are fearless in daring to destroy the old and create the new. They have ended the situation in which bourgeois technical "authorities" and "specialists" dominated the field of science and technology, and they are in the van in scaling the heights of world technology. By their own practice they have opened up a broad road for developing technology in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The workers have done things which bourgeois technical "specialists" lacked the courage to do and have achieved what bourgeois technical "authorities" failed to achieve. Having dethroned the bourgeois technical "authorities" and "specialists," the young technicians and workers themselves have taken over their burdens of responsibility. More and more work-

ers have been taking a direct part in product designing. Some factories have invited workers to become spare-time designers and others have transferred production workers to designing teams. These new worker-designers, bearing in mind the trust reposed in them by their class and full of working-class feeling, have studied extracts of Chairman Mao's works and his philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* again and again. Using Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon, they have toppled foreign dogmas and stereotypes, and been persistent in practice and in scientific experiments. As a result, the new products they have designed are distinctively Chinese in character. This year the Shanghai Oil Refinery has been assigned to develop 36 types of new products, 26 of which had already been developed in the first six months of the year.

Running Industry According to Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Industrial enterprises in Shanghai, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, have become more resolute in following the line of running industry in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the first half of 1966, workers and staff members were more conscientious than ever before in firmly putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, and giving top priority to the needs of the nation and the people. Workers and staff members in some enterprises have begun to criticize and repudiate the whole set of reactionary, revisionist fallacies advocated by Sun Yeh-fang and company* of putting profits and money in command. In this way they have become more clear-sighted. Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers and staff members have, more conscientiously than ever before, adhered to the principle of giving first importance to quality and seeking greater, faster, and more economical results on that basis. They are deeply convinced that whether or not an enterprise upholds the principle of giving first importance to quality is an important indication whether it is run according to socialist or capitalist ideas of industrial management, and that this represents a sharp struggle between two roads of running industry—according to Mao Tse-tung's thought or according to bourgeois ideas. The principle of giving first importance to quality must be adhered to at all times. Good quality means the greatest economy. When quality and variety come into conflict with quantity and a choice has to be made one way or the other, first consideration should go to quality and variety. When quality and variety conflict with economy, the latter must yield to the former. In managing production every enterprise must start from the needs of the nation and the people, constantly develop its own potential, energetically increase the output of those major products essential to the nation, and work to complete those key projects designed to catch up with and surpass advanced levels.

* See "Long Live the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," *Peking Review*, 1966, No. 25, p. 9.

Shanghai is, at the present time, on the crest of a high tide in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is witnessing a new upsurge in industrial production. All indications are that in order to press the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end and to carry the new industrial high tide to a new crest, the key lies in further creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works. In the course of the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the broad masses of workers and staff members have come to understand in an ever more profound way that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era; it is living Marxism-Leninism at its highest; it reflects the objective laws of the domestic and international class struggle; and it reflects the fundamental interests of the proletariat, of the working people. They declare that by conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works, following his teachings and acting in accordance with his instructions, one can see and think clearly, follow a correct direction, stand firm, become wise and courageous, capable of surmounting every difficulty and daring to scale every height, constantly improve one's work and win one victory after another in one's struggles.

The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recently issued a directive to leaderships at various levels on the city's industrial front, instructing them to take advantage of the tremendous influence of the current great proletarian cultural rev-

olution, grasp class struggle as the key link, use the great proletarian cultural revolution as a great motive force impelling production and work in every field forward, lead the struggle for production boldly, and conscientiously run production well. In production, first importance must be given to quality and variety, efforts should be made to fulfil the key tasks assigned the city by the state, and special attention should be paid to scientific research and the designing and trial manufacture of new products. The greater the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff members, the more should cadres be concerned with their well-being; attention should be paid to a proper alternation of work and rest; and all-out efforts should be made to fulfil in an all-round way and overfulfil the tasks assigned Shanghai by the state.

Workers and staff members on Shanghai's industrial front are displaying ever greater drive and enthusiasm. In accordance with the directive of the municipal Party committee, leading cadres of many departments and enterprises, with confidence in and relying on the masses, have further strengthened their leadership. Workers and staff members are determined to raise the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought still higher, and, under the leadership of the Party organizations at the various levels, gain brilliant successes in the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the struggle for production and in scientific experiment.

Liu Ying-chun—Great Communist Fighter Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

**"To find men truly great and noble-hearted
We must look here in the present."**

—From Chairman Mao's poem "Snow"

SINCE mid July the nation's leading newspapers have carried news and reports about Liu Ying-chun, a soldier of an artillery company in one of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units under the Shenyang command, who heroically laid down his life in protecting the people's safety.

Liu Ying-chun is another hero of Ouyang Hai's type who has emerged from the ranks of the P.L.A. In life, he had a boundless love for the Party and Chairman Mao; he creatively studied and applied the works of Chairman Mao; he was an activist in propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought; he bravely defended it, and was a model in taking the writings of Chairman Mao as his supreme guide. People hail him as "a fine soldier educated by Chairman Mao." The people of Kiamusze, where he laid down his life, speak of him as "a Lei Feng, a Wang Chieh, whose heroism we ourselves witnessed."

March 15 this year saw the northeastern city of Kiamusze, Heilungkiang Province, in the grip of icy winter. That morning, as 21-year-old Liu Ying-chun and his comrades were driving three gun-carriages along a highway through the suburbs on a training mission, Liu Ying-chun's shaft horse was startled by the horn of a bus at a nearby stop. It panicked, bolted, turned back and ran. People were coming and going on the street; children were on their way to school and workers were on their way to work. Liu Ying-chun, with great presence of mind, shouldered the frightened horse into a side road to prevent it from running into the people on the road. The horse careened down the snow-lined road with Liu Ying-chun hanging on to the reins. He was virtually being dragged along the slippery road. People shouted to him to let go the reins, but Liu Ying-chun, seeing a group of six children standing frozen with fear a little way further down the road, shouted back: "I can't!" The children were in mortal danger. People saw Liu Ying-chun wind the reins about his arm and pull with all his might. The horse reared. Utterly disregarding his own danger,

Liu Ying-chun grasped the shaft of the gun-carriage and gave the horse's hind legs a vigorous kick. The horse fell. The carriage overturned on top of Liu Ying-chun. The six children were unharmed but Liu Ying-chun was seriously injured.

Yang Shu-min, woman head of a local residents' committee, and other bystanders who witnessed this act of heroism were deeply moved. They rushed to his side and hurried him to the nearest hospital. People who had been waiting for buses, workers going to work and children going to school all forgot to go on their way; they gathered outside the hospital filled with concern. They asked: "Who is he?" "What is his name?" Yang Shu-min replied with tears in her eyes: "He is our brother!"

Hundreds of citizens and soldiers stood waiting outside the hospital. They volunteered to donate blood to save this hero. They said: "He must be saved!"

Inside the operating room, a tense battle was being fought for the life of Liu Ying-chun. Ambulances from other hospitals hurried over with plasma, oxygen and medicines. More than thirty leading comrades and doctors from other Kiamusze hospitals quickly arrived one after the other. For three hours and more they did all they could for Liu Ying-chun. But his injuries were too grave. He was beyond saving. The crowds outside refused to leave when they heard the news. Surgeon Chu Yun-sheng continued feeling for the beat of Liu Ying-chun's pulse. "Such a hero cannot die," he said with emotion.

Son of Poor Peasants

Liu Ying-chun was the son of a poor peasant family living on the outskirts of Changchun city in neighbouring Kirin Province. Animated with a deep hatred of the class enemy and a great determination to defend the motherland, he joined the P.L.A. in the summer of 1962, at the time when the Chiang Kai-shek brigands were making a raucous clamour about invading the mainland. His love for the Communist Party and Chairman Mao and for socialism was unbounded. In the army, he worked hard and conscientiously to study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively. Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought he acquired the proletarian world outlook expressed in the words: "Revolution calls for struggle and struggle is happiness" and "living for the revolution and dying for the revolution."

He was a model in taking Chairman Mao's writings as the supreme guide in all he did. He actively propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and expanded the positions held by Mao Tse-tung's thought. He bravely defended it and struggled resolutely against all words



Liu Ying-chun — good soldier of Chairman Mao

and actions contrary to it. He took Lei Feng and Wang Chieh as his models and whatever Chairman Mao said, he did. He served the people heart and soul. He once wrote in a letter: "Whether a man lives a long or a short life, if he dies for the Party's magnificent cause of communism, he dies with infinite glory, he dies worthily. If Lei Feng could do it, so can I. Believe me I can. I repeat a hundred times over, I can." He dearly loved the people and performed many services for the local workers and residents. There was a deep class feeling in his relations with the masses, but very few whom he helped knew his name, until his portrait appeared in the papers after his death. The people loved this hero from the bottom of their hearts and said of him: "He really served the people wholeheartedly." "He really filled his mind with Mao Tse-tung's thought and engraved it in his heart."

Homage to a Hero

After his death, a great memorial meeting was held, attended by all sections of the people of the Hokiang area and Kiamusze city. Representatives of the people of Kiamusze called on the mother of the hero,



These are the six workers' children of Kiamusze whom Liu Ying-chun saved at the cost of his own life

The Nation Emulates Liu Ying-chun

DURING the past fortnight, calls to learn from Liu Ying-chun have gone out to the nation's workers, peasants, P.L.A. fighters and people on all fronts from the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Northeast China, East China Bureaux and other bureaux of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the political departments of industry and transport, agriculture and forestry, finance and trade and other fields under the Party's Central Committee, and a number of government and people's organizations. The nation's press has published editorials and devoted much space to reports on Liu Ying-chun's life and activities.

In its directive, the P.L.A.'s General Political Department pointed out that Liu Ying-chun is another hero of the Ouyang Hai type from the P.L.A., another great communist fighter of our time like Lei Feng and Wang Chieh. He had answered with practical action the call to take Chairman Mao's works as the supreme guide. His outstanding characteristics were that he had diligently studied this supreme guide, faithfully carried it out, enthusiastically propagated it and courageously defended it.

The directive called on the entire P.L.A. to learn from Liu Ying-chun's loyalty to the Party, to the people, to Chairman Mao and to Mao Tse-tung's thought, his conscientious and creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works, putting particular stress on application, his study and application of them in the course of struggle, and the way he took the dissemination and carrying out of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a work to be carried on throughout his whole lifetime. The directive urged that, like Liu Ying-chun, comrades of the entire army must truly take Chairman Mao's works as the supreme guide in all their activities.

Sung Jen-chiung, First Secretary of the Northeast China Bureau of the Party's Central Committee,

in an article published in the press wrote that Liu Ying-chun concentrated in himself the sterling qualities of a proletarian revolutionary fighter. No "hero" of any past age could compare with him. The most important, the basic reason for his rapid maturing lies in the fact that he was nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is also the inevitable road along which all heroes of today grow to be what they are. Sung Jen-chiung called on "all trades and professions to turn themselves into huge schools for learning Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to train tens of thousands of successors for the proletarian revolution and bring up a new, communist generation of people like Liu Ying-chun. Here lies the hope of the Chinese revolution, and of the world revolution."

Other calls stressed that learning from Liu Ying-chun must find expression in bringing to a new peak the mass movement to creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works and in carrying through to the end the current great proletarian cultural revolution.

Swiftly answering these calls, the movement to learn from Liu Ying-chun is sweeping forward to a high tide throughout the country. In Kiamusze and Changchun, great commemorative meetings were held, each attended by some 10,000 people. Inspired by the deepest love and respect, fighters of the P.L.A.'s three services, factory workers and commune peasants everywhere have studied Liu Ying-chun's exploits. Discussions and meetings were organized. Numerous poems, songs and works of art were created. Press and radio have printed and broadcast a flood of letters and other contributions about the young hero.

China's millions are inspired by the resounding slogan: "To do as Liu Ying-chun did: take Chairman Mao's works as the supreme guide, study it, carry it out, propagate it and defend it and be a good soldier and a good student of Chairman Mao."

Chu Hsiu-lan, who had come for the meeting, to ask her permission to have Liu Ying-chun buried in Kiamusze. "Your son Liu Ying-chun was also our son, the son of the 300,000 people of Kiamusze. He gave his life for us. We will always remember him and learn from him. Please let us keep him, and let his red heart be for ever with us 300,000 people of Kiamusze," they said. The hero's mother replied: "My boy joined the army to protect the motherland, and it was I who sent him to join. Now that the people of Kiamusze need him, I shall leave him with you."

During the annual occasion in April when homage is traditionally paid to the dead, close to 10,000 people visited Liu Ying-chun's grave. Among them were many groups of Young Pioneers and Communist Youth League members. They solemnly took an oath

at the grave to do as Liu Ying-chun did: study Chairman Mao's works, follow his teachings, act in accordance with his instructions, and be good soldiers of Chairman Mao.

A pine tree, surrounded by a bed of flowers shaped like a five-pointed star, has been planted at the spot where he laid down his life. "People, young and old, come to water and tend the flowers."

The Party committee of the unit in which Liu Ying-chun served has taken the decision to fulfil a wish he expressed before his death: It has accepted him, posthumously, as a full member of the Chinese Communist Party. It has posthumously conferred on him a citation for meritorious service, first class, and has also called upon all cadres and fighters of the unit to learn from his example.

Study the Supreme Guide, Carry It Out, Propagate It and Defend It

—Learning From Chairman Mao's Good Soldier
Comrade Liu Ying-chun

COMRADE Liu Ying-chun, a soldier in an artillery company in one of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units under the Shenyang command, heroically sacrificed his own life to protect the lives of the people. He was another hero of the Ouyang Hai type of the People's Liberation Army, another great communist fighter of our time like Lei Feng and Wang Chieh.

Comrade Liu Ying-chun was the son of a poor peasant family. Like millions of young people in our country who come from working class and poor and lower-middle peasant families, his love for our great Party and our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung was unbounded. After he enlisted in the army, he creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in enthusiastic response to the call of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Lin Piao. Nurtured on Mao Tse-tung's thought, he rapidly matured in the process of being tempered in the revolutionary struggle. By the heroic sacrifice of his life Comrade Liu Ying-chun provided fresh proof that people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought possess the loftiest ideological qualities and are able to stand the severest tests.

Comrade Liu Ying-chun truly took Chairman Mao's works as his supreme guide. He energetically studied this supreme guide, faithfully carried it out, enthusiastically propagated it and courageously defended it. This is what is most worth learning from Comrade Liu Ying-chun.

Chairman Mao has taught us: Never forget the class struggle. Comrade Liu Ying-chun firmly remembered this instruction. Study of Chairman Mao's works, he said, "enables me to understand who are our enemies and who are our friends—a question of the first importance for the revolution. It also enables me to understand the class struggle, the proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and communism." Important events in the class struggle both at home and abroad were of deep concern to him. He was keenly vigilant and ever on guard against armed aggression by imperialism and schemes of "peaceful

evolution" hatched by class enemies either at home or abroad. He maintained a firm stand, drew a clear distinction between what he loved and what he hated, cherished the sentiments of a class brother for his comrades and the people and had an inveterate hatred for the enemy.

Classes and class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat are the core of Marxism-Leninism, of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Practice shows that without the concept of class struggle it is impossible to make a clear assessment of the political situation, understand and implement the Party's policies correctly, distinguish between ourselves and the enemy and between right and wrong, and serve the people wholeheartedly. Without the concept of class struggle, one will lose one's political orientation, become muddle-headed, develop Right deviationist ideas, and commit big mistakes. The reason why Comrade Liu Ying-chun became such a good soldier of Chairman Mao was, first of all, because he armed himself with Chairman Mao's thinking on classes and class struggle.

Chairman Mao has taught us that one should remould oneself by employing the weapon of self-criticism and the method of hard study so as to fit oneself for the needs of the Party and the revolution. Comrade Liu Ying-chun resolutely followed this directive. In studying Chairman Mao's works he firmly grasped the task of remoulding his world outlook. Over and over again he studied the three widely read articles by Chairman Mao ["Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains"—*Tr.*] and "Combat Liberalism," constantly used them as criteria for comparing with and examining himself, and waged the struggle to promote proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology in his own mind. His diary is full of self-criticism and is a record of consciously carrying on self-revolution and self-remoulding under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. He applied whatever he learnt and was bold in practice. He devoted almost all his spare time to doing many good deeds for the company and the masses of the people. In doing these

things he never let his name be known. He neither told the leadership nor his comrades nor wrote them down in his diary. He wrote in his diary: "To die for the people is heavier than Mount Tai, to live for the people is also heavier than Mount Tai." He integrated the lofty ideal of fighting for the cause of communism with the practice of doing whatever useful things for the people in a down-to-earth manner. He continuously enhanced his class consciousness in the concrete practice of serving the people, and gradually built up in himself the proletarian world outlook which was expressed in the ideal of "living for the revolution and dying for the revolution" and in the words "revolution calls for struggle and struggle is happiness," and which called for him to become a revolutionary both at home and on the international plane.

The study of Chairman Mao's works must solve the basic question of one's world outlook. If we want to become genuine Communist Party members and genuine proletarian revolutionary fighters, we must, like Comrade Liu Ying-chun, take Mao Tse-tung's thought as our compass, employ the weapon of self-criticism, and consciously wage the struggle to promote proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology. We must take part in revolutionary practice and steel and remould ourselves in the tempest of hard work and class struggle.

Chairman Mao taught us: Politics is the commander and the soul, and political work is the lifeline of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Comrade Liu Ying-chun resolutely acted according to this instruction. He showed great concern for the development of political and ideological work in his company, made frequent suggestions to the leadership, and did a great deal of political and ideological work on his own initiative. In 1964 when certain people were affected by a purely military viewpoint and showed a tendency to neglect politics, he unswervingly put study of Chairman Mao's works at the head of all work and persisted in the "four firsts"* direction. In promoting cultural activities in his company, he consciously implemented the line mapped out by Chairman Mao—the line of literature and art serving proletarian politics. In his company, he was in the van on the ideological and cultural fronts.

No matter what a comrade's post is, so long as he, like Comrade Liu Ying-chun, can really take Chairman Mao's writings as the supreme guide in all his work and the supreme criteria in distinguishing right from wrong, he will be able to stand on a vantage point and have a far-sighted view, give prominence to proletarian politics under all circumstances and never lose his bearings.

* The "four firsts" are: First place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; to ideological work in relation to other aspects of political work; and, in ideological work, to the ideas currently in a person's mind as distinguished from ideas in books. — Tr.

Comrade Liu Ying-chun not only conscientiously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought and acted accordingly, but he also actively propagated it. He propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought in his company and among the masses of the people. The more he came to the understanding, from his own experience, that the revolution could not do without Mao Tse-tung's thought, the more earnestly he hoped that more and more people would master Mao Tse-tung's thought. He took dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a work to be carried on throughout his whole lifetime.

What our class enemies at home and abroad fear most is Mao Tse-tung's thought, and they seek every means to attack and slander it. The dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought will inevitably come up against their stubborn resistance and opposition. Every expansion of the positions held by Mao Tse-tung's thought will inevitably involve a sharp struggle. Comrade Liu Ying-chun maintained the vigilance befitting a proletarian revolutionary fighter against absurd views opposing the Party, socialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Once he detected them, he put up an active fight and counter-attacked resolutely. He was a fighter who courageously defended Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Such was Comrade Liu Ying-chun: a man who had unbounded love for and infinite faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought, who resolutely carried out and resolutely defended Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is in full swing in China today. This is an extremely sharp and complex class struggle, a life-and-death struggle between the bourgeoisie working for a come-back and the proletariat fighting to prevent this. It is a fierce and protracted struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological field on the question of who will win. Every one of our cadres and fighters must take an active part in this struggle, thoroughly smash the attacks of the bourgeoisie, and resolutely defend the socialist system, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Like Comrade Liu Ying-chun, we must remain for ever loyal to the Party, loyal to the people, loyal to Chairman Mao and loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Comrade Lin Piao has called on us to continue to give prominence to politics, study and apply Chairman Mao's works creatively, pay special attention to application, and take Chairman Mao's writings as the supreme guide in all the work of the People's Liberation Army. Learning from Comrade Liu Ying-chun is of great significance in implementing this directive. Giving prominence to politics must find its expression in greatly strengthening education in Mao Tse-tung's thought, energetically grasping the ideas currently in a person's mind, and train tens of thousands of good soldiers of Chairman Mao—soldiers like Lei Feng, Ouyang Hai, Wang Chieh, Mai Hsien-teh and Liu Ying-chun.

("*Jiefangjun Bao*" [Liberation Army Daily] editorial, July 13, 1966.)

Peking Physics Colloquium Opens

PROPOSED by the 1964 Peking Symposium, the 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium formally opened here on July 23. Up to the evening of its opening, delegations of scientists and scientists from 32 countries and a regional academic institute had arrived to attend this international meeting of great significance in the history of scientific development in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania. The participants brought to the colloquium not only many new fruits of scientific research and the precious friendship of the people of the four continents for the Chinese people, but also their determination to oppose imperialism. Seventy papers and reports have already been submitted by the participating scientists.

Chou Pei-yuan, Vice-President of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and leader of the Chinese Scientists' Delegation to the colloquium, made a welcome speech at the opening ceremony. The countries of our four continents, he said, have always been regarded by the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and modern revisionists as "underdeveloped." The fact that today we, the scientific workers of these "underdeveloped" countries, are gathered together and have organized such a large-scale colloquium devoted to a single branch of science is truly a very heartening event. It is a victory for the people of the four continents and a victory for the scientific and technological circles of these continents, Chou Pei-yuan declared.

Pushing Our Science & Culture to a New Period Of Rejuvenation and Flourishing

Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, on behalf of the Chinese Government, people and scientists, extended heartfelt greetings to the colloquium at the opening ceremony (for his speech see p. 33). Premier Chou En-lai sent a special message of greetings to the colloquium. His message says: "The countries of our four continents have infinite potentialities for the development of science and culture. So long as we unite and break down the control and monopoly of science and culture by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, keep to the course of self-reliance and develop friendly co-operation among us, we will surely be able to push our science and culture to a new period of rejuvenation and flourishing."

A big struggle is going on between the forces of revolution and the forces of counter-revolution throughout the world, Premier Chou noted in his message. The broadest and most genuine international united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and accomplices is taking shape with the revolutionary people of the world as its nucleus. U.S.-led imperialism is heavily besieged by the peoples of the whole

world. Victory belongs to the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania and the rest of the world, he declared.

Twenty-eight scientists from four continents took the floor amid warm applause at the opening ceremony. Many of them pointed out that, to establish and develop national science and culture of the masses of the people, scientists and people of the four continents must resolutely oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and carry out unremitting struggles for national independence and its preservation. In their speeches, many expressed their deepest respect and boundless love for Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Some of them shouted in Chinese, which they had just learnt, "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

Developing National Science & Culture in the Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Struggle

On the evening of the same day, Vice-Premier Nieh gave a grand banquet in honour of the physicists and other scientists attending the colloquium. He said at the banquet that opposition to U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism was the basis of the unity of the peoples of our four continents while the unity of the scientists of these continents was an important component of the anti-U.S. united front of the peoples there. Following the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are consistently and resolutely opposed to U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and firmly support the patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of all the countries and people subject to U.S. imperialist aggression and bullying, the Vice-Premier added.

Nguy Nhu Kontum, leader of the Vietnamese Scientists' Delegation, also spoke at the banquet. He said that U.S. imperialism would certainly be defeated, and the firm solidarity and militant friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples was the most reliable guarantee for the defeat of the U.S. aggressors. He concluded his speech by shouting in Chinese: "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Renmin Ribao, on July 23, published an editorial hailing the opening of the colloquium. In the contemporary world, the editorial noted, all science and technology serve the politics of particular classes. It quoted a passage from an article by Chairman Mao Tse-tung written in 1949: "True, the United States has science and technology. But unfortunately they are in the grip of the capitalists, not in the hands of the people, and are used to exploit and oppress the people at home and to perpetrate aggression and to slaughter people abroad." At present, U.S. imperialism is using its science and technology to carry out aggression and

massacre in Vietnam and many other areas of the world. The Soviet revisionist leading clique, which has degenerated into an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, is also using its science and technology as instruments for achieving its fond dream of "U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination" so as to oppose the revolutionary cause of the people of all lands.

The *Renmin Ribao* editorial also said: "An important historic task now facing the people and the scientific workers of the countries of these four continents is to uproot the influence of imperialist science and culture in these areas and to establish an anti-imperialist, revolutionary and national science and culture of the masses of the people."

Peking Physics Colloquium

Speech by Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen At the Opening Ceremony

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,
Friends and Comrades,

The 1966 Summer Physics Colloquium of the Peking Symposium opens today. We deem it a great honour that the current Colloquium is being held in Peking and that China is the host country. On behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and scientists, I extend heartfelt greetings to the Colloquium and warm welcome to all the scientists who have come here from various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

In today's grand gathering here are over 100 delegates from more than 30 countries of the four continents. Among you, some are physicists of world renown, others are workers in scientific research with outstanding achievements, and still others are heads of scientific departments or organizations. Your countries and your peoples are waging bitter struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Now, you have brought to this Colloquium new results of scientific research. They are the fruits of arduous labour of the scientists of various countries and also the fruits of the peoples' struggles against nature and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Such results of scientific research are most precious. I wish to take this opportunity to pay high tribute to the scientists of various countries who have dedicated themselves to the cause of developing a national science of the masses of the people in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

New break-throughs and new leaps forward in modern physics are in the making. In the past 50 years, especially in the last twenty or thirty years, many new phenomena and facts have been discovered in both the microscopic and macroscopic worlds, and a great quantity of data and figures accumulated through observation and experimentation. It can be predicted that, so long as we master the correct theories of knowledge and method and discard all the decadent

"theories" of the Western bourgeoisie, such as idealism, metaphysics, agnosticism, etc., so long as we dare to carry out revolutions uninterruptedly and break away from all prejudices and old restrictions which bind our minds, we shall be able to make a big stride forward on the road of recognizing the objective material world and to develop new theories with which to explain and foresee more penetrating laws in regard to the movement of matter. **Chairman Mao Tse-tung says:** "Often, a correct idea can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." He also says: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain on the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience, make new discoveries and inventions, and go on creating and advancing." Modern physics is entering a new epoch of great revolution. I believe that on this point you scientists present here will surely have an even deeper understanding than I. The Chinese scientists are willing, together with their colleagues of the four continents, to learn from each other, to help each other and to be jointly engaged in creative work. I sincerely hope and wish that the current Colloquium will write a brilliant chapter in the new development of physics.

The current Colloquium is held in accordance with the proposal made by the Peking Symposium of 1964 and is another international scientific conference of great significance. The 1964 Peking Symposium showed that the people and scientists of our four continents had awakened and were determined to smash the control and monopoly of science by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and grasp science in their own hands; it showed that we would resolutely adhere to the principle of self-reliance and strengthen our unity and co-operation so as to propel our science

and culture to a new age of rejuvenation and prosperity, and that we were determined to develop our science and culture in our countries in order to serve the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence, defending world peace and promoting the progress of mankind. The current Colloquium is meant to keep up this lofty spirit and carry on this historic mission. We are confident that with the joint efforts of the scientists of various countries the current Colloquium will make new contributions to the glorious cause of the 1964 Peking Symposium.

All science and culture in the world belong to definite classes and serve their political lines. Imperialist science and culture serve imperialist politics. And the science and culture of the peoples of our four continents serve the people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

The people and scientists in the Western imperialist countries have indeed made outstanding contributions to science and technology and have made great achievements. But there, scientific work is entirely controlled by the imperialists. The scientists cannot give full play to their talents and the results of their scientific research are entirely used to serve the purpose of exploiting, oppressing, enslaving and slaughtering the people at home and abroad. The U.S. imperialists have recklessly used scientific achievements to manufacture weapons of mass extermination and conduct sanguinary suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. In Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly stepping up their aggressive war. They are dropping thousands of tons of bombs and napalm bombs every day and inhumanly using even poison gas and toxic chemicals to torment and slaughter the Vietnamese people. These criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists have thoroughly exposed the sordid nature of U.S. science and civilization and aroused great indignation and strong opposition of the peoples and scientific workers of the whole world.

Of the more than two thousand million population of our four continents, the overwhelming majority are oppressed nations which have been subjected for long years to the domination and enslavement of imperialism and colonialism. To develop our scientific work, we must take a road of our own and absolutely should not follow the beaten track traversed by the Western imperialist countries. **The only correct road for our countries to develop scientific work is to really grasp science in the hands of our nations and our peoples and to make it really serve the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence, developing national economies, improving the people's livelihood, defending world peace and promoting the progress of mankind. Such scientific work will surely win the hearts and the support of the people and will surely have an immensely broad prospect for development.**

More and more scientists have come to realize that for countries such as ours which have long been sub-

jected to aggression and oppression, the question of developing science is first and foremost a political question. Without overthrowing imperialism and liquidating the remnants of its evils, it is impossible to develop the people's scientific work. Without genuine national independence and liberation, independent development and improvement of national scientific work are impossible. For the development of science and progress of society, all the countries not yet independent first of all need to wage the struggle for national liberation in order to achieve political independence. Those already independent also need to devote their efforts to safeguarding and consolidating their national independence, carry through to the end the national revolution, liquidate thoroughly all the forces and influence of colonialism and neo-colonialism and persevere in opposing imperialist aggression, intervention, control and subversion.

The scientific work of our country has undergone tremendous development since the liberation. In the practical work of developing our science and technology, we have come to realize profoundly that Mao Tse-tung's thought has pointed out the direction and the road along which the people of our country should promote socialist science. Mao Tse-tung's thought is our most effective weapon for understanding and changing society and is also our most effective weapon for understanding and changing nature. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought; taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide; giving prominence to proletarian politics; putting politics in command over professional work; upholding the general line of socialist construction and adhering to the principle of working hard and relying on our own efforts; bringing about the integration of the intellectuals with the masses of workers and peasants, and scientific experiment with practice of production; forming and expanding a scientific and technical contingent which is both red and expert; bringing about the integration of the leadership, specialists and the masses and the integration of production, scientific research and education; thoroughly implementing the mass line and unceasingly pushing forward the scientific and technological revolution in the service of socialist revolution and construction and the people of China and the whole world — this is the road for developing our science and technology. From practice our scientific and technical personnel have understood that in order to obtain results in the scientific and technological fields, we must persevere in guiding scientific experimentation with Mao Tse-tung's thought, remould the world outlook of men, emancipate the minds and overcome superstition. Unless the old ideologies, old habits and old traditions of blind faith in the West, in the authorities and in bookish knowledge are all wiped out, the development of science and technology will be greatly hampered. The great socialist cultural revolution which is unfolding vigorously in China today is precisely aimed at thoroughly eradicating the old ideologies, old culture, old customs and old habits which the imperialists and exploiting classes have

fostered to poison the people's minds; it is precisely aimed at creating and establishing the socialist new ideology, new culture, new customs and new habits among the broad masses of the people.

In this unprecedented, great socialist cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals of our country, under the leadership of the Party, are sternly exposing and criticizing a handful of bourgeois "academic authorities" who are really ignorant and who have consistently opposed the Party and socialism politically and ideologically. As for the overwhelming majority of intellectuals and scientists who are patriotic, want to make progress politically and serve the people's cause conscientiously, the Party and the Government have consistently adopted the policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding them. Through the present great cultural revolution, the broad masses of intellectuals and scientists will the better arm their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, change their world outlook and raise their socialist consciousness. Thus, they will be able to advance along the road of being red and expert, to dare to make revolution and be good at making revolution in scientific and technological work, to obtain fruitful results in scientific experiment and the better serve the people wholeheartedly.

It is the common wish of the people and scientists of our four continents to establish and develop the science of our respective nations and peoples. We are not only determined but entirely able to do so. The countries of our four continents have long-standing traditions of culture and science, vast lands and abundant resources, and above all, our people are hard-working, courageous and wise. After complete victory is achieved in the national revolution, the wisdom and talents of the broad masses of the people will be liberated and they will display an inexhaustible creative power. Provided that the scientists of the various countries, together with the people, thoroughly liquidate all the reactionary imperialist influences, make full use of all the favourable factors of their respective countries, assimilate as much as possible all the advanced scientific and technological fruits of the world and vigorously promote scientific and technological exchange, co-operation and mutual assistance among the peoples of our four continents, they can certainly bring about a rejuvenation and flourishing of the scientific work of their own nations and people. The people of our four continents are people with lofty aspirations, who are determined to bring about a change in the conditions of poverty and backwardness of their countries. We can do what the West can and certainly can accomplish what the West cannot. It can confidently be expected that in a not too long historical period, we shall come to the fore from our formerly backward position in the scientific and technological fields, catch up with and surpass the West and leave it far behind us.

Friends and comrades! Ours is an era in which imperialism is approaching complete collapse and so-

cialism is advancing to victory all over the world. A great battle is going on between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces throughout the world, particularly between the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the one hand, and imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys and accomplices on the other.

U.S. imperialism is the most cruel and most arrogant aggressor in history. With its most rabid ambitions, it has its talons outstretched to the farthest. It is obstinately pursuing its policies of aggression and war all over the world. It not only intends to destroy the socialist countries and annex the vast area of Asia, Africa and Latin America, but is also pursuing a "jungle law" policy towards its allies in Western Europe, North America and Oceania. It sets itself against the people of the world. All peoples and nations throughout the world that long for revolution and liberation, all countries and people that want to win independence and safeguard their sovereignty and that desire to defend world peace cannot but direct the main spearhead of their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Johnson Administration has been extending its war of aggression in Vietnam with increasing frenzy. Its recent bombing of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, Vietnam's largest seaport, has brought its war of aggression to a new stage. For the Vietnamese people the struggle against U.S. imperialism is a life-and-death struggle. Either to defeat U.S. imperialism or to be subjugated by it, there is no middle road. The current issue in Vietnam is a question of aggression and struggle against aggression, and not at all a question of "peace talks." So long as the aggressor troops of the United States and its satellites are not completely withdrawn from Vietnam, so long as the United States does not stop its sanguinary aggression, there can be no peace in Vietnam. On July 17, **Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, issued an Appeal to the People of the Whole Country, expressing the Vietnamese people's strong will to carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their unshakable determination to fight and to win victory.** On July 22, **Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, solemnly declared to the whole world that the Chinese people and Government most resolutely and most warmly support the Appeal to the People of the Whole Country issued by President Ho Chi Minh. The statement said: "The Chinese Government reaffirms that U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is aggression against China. The 700 million Chinese people provide powerful backing for the Vietnamese people. The vast expanse of China's territory is the reliable rear area of the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people have made up their minds and have made every preparation to take such actions at any time and in any place as the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples deem necessary for dealing joint blows at the U.S. aggressor."**

U.S. imperialism dares to pursue so blatantly its policies of aggression and war all over the world because it has the encouragement, support and co-ordination from the Soviet revisionist leading clique. The latter is bent on seeking U.S.-Soviet collaboration for world domination, helping U.S. imperialism and its lackeys maintain their reactionary rule and disintegrating the ranks of the world's people who are united against imperialism. It plays the part of a voluntary fire brigade to put out the flames of revolutionary struggle in the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America on behalf of U.S. imperialism. On the Vietnam question, it actively works in co-ordination with U.S. imperialism to carry out the counter-revolutionary plot in the form of the "peace talks" fraud and "forcing peace talks through bombing." More and more facts show that the Soviet revisionist leading clique is the No. 1 accomplice of U.S. imperialism and the biggest betrayer of the people of Vietnam and the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world. **In opposing U.S. imperialism, one must also oppose modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre.**

To oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, and to win and safeguard national independence and defend world peace is the common militant task of the people of our four continents. To fulfil this task, the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania must unite. **To**

isolate and strike at U.S. imperialism to the greatest extent, the revolutionary people of the world must unite; all the forces opposing U.S. imperialism must unite to form the broadest and most genuine international united front against U.S. imperialism. This united front should include all countries and peoples that are subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, intervention, control or subversion; it must not include the flunkies, accomplices and collaborators of U.S. imperialism, and it must not include the Soviet revisionist leading clique.

Friends and comrades! In coming to Peking to participate in the Physics Colloquium, you are not only giving a great help and impetus to the development of science in our country, but also bringing the deep friendship of the people of your respective countries to us Chinese people, for which I wish to express to you our sincere thanks. The Chinese people have always highly valued the development of friendship with other peoples and firmly supported them in their just cause. They are following the Colloquium with great interest and warmly support your noble work. They will always be with you and with the peoples of the four continents in our forward march towards new victories of our common cause.

I wish the Peking Physics Colloquium success!

I wish friends and comrades from various countries good health and success in your work!

Creatively Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought

—Excerpts From Comrade Wang Chieh's Diary

Following is the third and concluding instalment of excerpts from the diary of Wang Chieh, the great communist fighter. The first two instalments appeared in our issues No. 29 & 30 respectively. — Ed.

October 18, 1964

I've read Chairman Mao's article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." The section on "The Practice of Economy" has taught me a lot. In order to realize the lofty ideals of our 600 million people, we, the younger generation of the revolution, should inherit and develop our revolutionary predecessors' tradition of hard work and plain living and be red successors.

A revolutionary fighter should have a broad vision; from his company in the army, he should keep the whole country and the whole world in view. He should

see that two-thirds of the world's labouring people are yet to be liberated and are living poor miserable lives. We ourselves are now enjoying a better material life, but we mustn't forget the days when we lived on tree barks and grass roots and wore sack-cloth. We must treat the good days as if they were poor times.

As for me, the question is whether I can carry on and develop the tradition of hard work and plain living set by our revolutionary predecessors, whether I can preserve the proletarian character. All kinds of small things make up my private life, but each one reflects either a proletarian or a bourgeois idea.

Through studying I've raised my understanding and gradually formed thrifty habits. Now I spend only about one yuan of my monthly allowance. I am also more economical in my work. As I've been assigned to do demolition work this year, I handle fuses everyday. Daily I saved up the bits and ends and connected them

up with tape. In all I was able to save more than 30 metres. Of course, this is only a small thing. There are other ways in which I've not been economical enough. I must remember Chairman Mao's teachings to set myself high political standards and low living standards. I'll conscientiously treat the good days as if they were poor ones and always carry on the tradition of hard work and plain living.

February 10, 1963

It was one a.m. when I came off sentry duty. I lay in bed a long time without being able to fall asleep. So I got up and read an article from the fourth volume of *The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, "Carry the Revolution Through to the End." I read it through without stopping. Then I began to understand the meaning of the passage: "The enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord." Our country has been liberated and its 600 million industrious people are building a beautiful land, but we must see that the world situation is still tense. Kennedy, the headman of the United States, is still preparing for any and every kind of war. The Indian reactionaries are still carrying out provocations against us and continually infringing upon our territorial ground and air. On the southeastern coast, U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents never stopped trying to steal into our mainland to carry out sabotage. U.S. warships and planes ceaselessly intruded into our southeastern coastal areas, near the Shantung Peninsula and over our hinterland to spy on us. Recently, U.S.-Chiang agents even killed some of our compatriots with high explosives put in mail-bags from Hongkong. All this shows that our enemies are not sleeping. They're sharpening their swords and preparing for a come-back.

At present, the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists are striking up an anti-China chorus. I'm a revolutionary fighter with gun in hand. I must not be off guard. I'll raise my vigilance a hundredfold. I've made up my mind to serve in the army for a long time. I'll redouble my efforts to be well prepared for battle. I'll always be ready to smash any new enemy plot.

August 15, 1963

Chairman Mao has said: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. When we say 'imperialism is ferocious,' we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom."

Such logic is an absolute truth. The nature of imperialism will never change. It is impossible to per-

suade the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to show kindness of heart and turn from their evil ways. However, in the world today there are people who are making agreements with imperialism and co-operating with it, violating Marxism-Leninism and betraying the revolution. Imperialists and modern revisionists! No matter what tricks you play, you cannot fool the world's people. You'll only expose your ugly faces before them. Once the people of the world see through your viciousness, they'll become more vigilant to deal with your plots and sabotage.

April 20, 1963

The revisionists distort and tamper with Marxism-Leninism. They say that at present there is no need for revolution, that imperialism should not be opposed, that Eisenhower also had a "desire for peace," and was "worried about ensuring peace, just as we do." They put forward the view about a world "without weapons, without armed forces and without wars." We firmly oppose their view which is fundamentally different from ours.

In the light of each country's development, it is illusory to think that a country can achieve socialism without struggle, without revolution and without opposing imperialism. From China's construction achievements one can see that the Chinese people set out on the road of happiness only after going through the civil war, the War of Resistance Against Japan, the War of Liberation, and by defeating Japan and other reactionaries, driving Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan and establishing their own state power, the People's Republic of China.

The modern revisionists violently attack the Chinese Communist Party. We will struggle resolutely against them. We must have a clear idea of the present situation, be firm in our stand and stick to the truth. Truth will certainly triumph. Marxism-Leninism will triumph though its struggle against revisionism may be long, tortuous and complex.

May 22, 1964

Reading Chairman Mao's article "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" has raised my revolutionary vigilance and enabled me to distinguish enemies from ourselves, the people. The article begins straight to the point with "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution." In the past the landlord and comprador classes were able to oppress and exploit the people and tyrannize them because political power was not in the hands of the working people and because we did not unite with our real friends to attack our real enemies. Now we've taken over political power; the people have stood up and become the masters. No longer exploited or oppressed, we're living a happy life. But a small number of enemies are always making trouble, vainly attempting to restore their rule. The

awakened people will not relax in their struggle. Some comrades, however, aren't vigilant enough. Although they hold rifles in their hands, they're mentally disarmed. They can't distinguish enemies from ourselves; they aren't firm in their class stand. You can easily polish up a rusted rifle but not so easily a rusted mind. We shouldn't harbour any illusions about the enemy being unable to make trouble — that "bedbugs cannot lift up a blanket" or that "loaches cannot stir up a high wave." They'll make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom. We can fall into their trap, come to grief and bring losses to the country if we fail to distinguish enemies from ourselves or do not maintain a high degree of class consciousness.

August 4, 1964

Recently, U.S. imperialism has kindled the flames of war in many parts of the world, carrying out its plot of faking peace while really preparing for war. It has launched open aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, sending its planes and warships to bomb and bombard its peaceful villages and hard-working people. Our Government has issued statements pointing out that as the imperialists kindled the flames of war, the D.R.V. has gained the right of action to fight against aggression. We revolutionary fighters are duty-bound to aid the Vietnamese people, who are the victims of aggression. I'll work hard in military training, in close combat fighting within 200 metres. Once the motherland issues the call, I'll immediately respond and march off to Vietnam to help the Vietnamese people deal the hardest blows at the U.S. aggressive troops. Dear motherland! Dear Party! My blood is surging! To aid the Vietnamese people is our unshirkable duty. I'm ready to give my life willingly for the suffering people. I won't waver for a moment if I have to go through fire and water.

Imperialism will perish sooner or later no matter what wars it unleashes. Chairman Mao says that "if the U.S. monopoly capitalist group is bent on carrying out its policy of aggression and war, the day will certainly come when humanity will hang it by the neck."

Imperialism will be defeated! Socialism will win! The U.S. will be defeated! The D.R.V. will win!

September 14, 1964

In "Serve the People" Chairman Mao says, "Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." I now understand the real significance of this passage. The words "wholly" and "entirely" mean that we should wholeheartedly serve and work for the people. At present two-thirds of the world's people are not yet liberated. They're still suffering. A revolutionary fighter must have lofty ideals, keeping the motherland in his heart and the world in his view. He must not think only of his personal in-

terests and forget the liberation of the suffering people. A revolutionary fighter should dedicate himself wholly and entirely to the cause of emancipating the people and working in their interests. To him, the words "wholly" and "entirely" mean that there is no limit to the period of his service. He should work as long as the revolution needs him and there is no end to the needs of the revolution. I'm willing to work for the revolution and will not part with my rifle as long as I live.

July 24, 1964

Having heard the relayed report of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Youth League, my heart is as tumultuous as the waves of the ocean and refuses to quiet down. Our Party and Chairman Mao show the utmost concern for us, the younger generation, and place such tremendous hopes in us. I am resolved to be a good successor to the revolution, and take up its weighty load.

Chairman Mao once said: "You young people are full of vitality and at a stage of vigorous growth; you are like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. We put our hopes on you." Our revolutionary predecessors pin their hopes on us, the younger generation. This means we should shoulder the weighty task of safeguarding the motherland and building it up. It also means that we are the ones who should be successors to the revolution. To be good successors to the revolution means to be good soldiers of Chairman Mao. Repeated study of Chairman Mao's works and consciously carrying out ideological remoulding is the basic guarantee for becoming revolutionized. We must study Chairman Mao's works the way Liao Chu-chiang, Feng Fu-sheng and Huang Tsu-shih do, that is, read them daily, study them daily and apply them daily, taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the compass pointing the way to all our actions. Then we will be able to withstand all storms and truly carry the revolution on.

November 7, 1964

Yesterday I took the train to x x x. While waiting at the station I saw how vigorously the coming generation is growing up under the Party's education. The children are developing a communist character under the influence of Lei Feng's outlook. Many red-scarved youngsters voluntarily came to help out at the station, sweeping and mopping the floor, helping the old people and small children. These children of New China have a high political consciousness and love of labour. Absorbing the revolutionary ideas of their predecessors, they are growing up healthily, proving themselves capable of carrying on the revolution. And yet the imperialists are saying that revisionism will appear in China among the third or fourth generation, if not the first or second! What nonsense! Just look at New China's coming generation. They'll take over the weighty tasks all right. They'll build and defend their motherland.

Chinese Preparatory Committee for First Asian GANEFO Inaugurated

THE Preparatory Committee of the People's Republic of China for Participation in the First Asian Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) was inaugurated in Peking on July 25.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung attended the inaugural meeting and in his speech called on all Chinese sportsmen and physical culture workers to give prominence to politics, creatively study and apply Chairman Mao's works, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, train hard and make serious preparations and, in concerted efforts with sportsmen and physical culture workers of other Asian countries, make the significant international Games an outstanding success.

Jung Kao-tang, Vice-Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Chairman of the Chinese National GANEFO Committee, pointed out in his report to the meeting that the First Asian GANEFO which is scheduled to take place between November 25 and December 6 in Phnom Penh, capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, will be a big event of great interest to the people of all Asia. He said the Games is sure to promote contacts and friendship among the people of the countries in Asia and provide great impetus to the unity of the Asian people against imperialism and to their development of sports.

Jung Kao-tang said that Asian sportsmen are talented and, when they have broken the monopoly of international sports affairs by imperialism and reactionary international sports organizations and independently open up new vistas in international sports activities, they will certainly be able to bring their talents into full play.

The inaugural meeting paid warm tribute to the people and Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and to

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Head of State, for their great contributions to the Games, and to various Asian countries for their enthusiastic support for and positive attitude towards the Games.

It also decided to send a sports delegation to the Games and, according to a preliminary decision, it will participate in the following events: football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, track and field, swimming, shooting, archery, gymnastics, weightlifting and cycling.

Netherlands Charge d'Affaires Declared Persona Non Grata

On July 22, Hsieh Li, Director of the West European Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, summoned G.J. Jongejans, the Netherlands Charge d'Affaires to China, and on behalf of the Chinese Government, declared him *persona non grata*.

Hsieh Li pointed out that the Netherlands Government has for a long time been tailing after U.S. imperialism and pursuing an anti-Chinese policy. Recently, while the Conference of the International Institute of Welding was meeting in the Hague, the Netherlands Government connived at the scheming activities of U.S. agents to illegally incite members of the Chinese delegation to the conference to betray their motherland. Upon the failure of this U.S. imperialist scheme, the Netherlands Government on July 19 went so far as to unwarrantedly declare Chinese Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands Li En-chiu "*Persona non grata*" and asked him to leave within a set time. Meanwhile, it has unwarrantedly restricted the departure from the Netherlands of the members of the Chinese delegation to the Conference of the International Institute of Welding and served them with a summons

in an attempt to subject them to illegal subpoena. By taking this action, the Netherlands Government has grossly violated the elementary principles guiding international relations and seriously damaged relations between China and the Netherlands.

Hsieh Li pointed out that the attitude of the Netherlands Government was peremptory and unreasonable in the extreme, and therefore the Chinese Government cannot but declare G.J. Jongejans, the Netherlands Charge d'Affaires to China, *persona non grata*, who, however, temporarily would not be allowed to leave China until the members of the Chinese delegation to the Conference of the International Institute of Welding have safely left the Netherlands.

At the invitation of the sponsor of the 19th annual assembly of the International Institute of Welding, the Chinese Society of Welding sent a delegation of nine to the Netherlands. However, in the course of the meeting (July 9-16), U.S. agents time and again tried by various underhand means to induce members of the Chinese delegation to desert and betray their motherland.

On July 16, a member of the delegation, Hsu Tzu-tsai, incited by U.S. agents, attempted to run away. He injured himself when he jumped from his lodgings. He was taken to a hospital by personnel of the Office of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and, after being examined by the doctors, was brought back to the living quarters of the Office. Thus, the U.S. agents' plot to induce Hsu Tzu-tsai to desert and betray his country and then abduct him came to light and the conspirators found themselves in an embarrassing situation. To serve U.S. imperialism, the Netherlands Government hurriedly tried to suppress the truth and had the effrontery to ask the Chinese Charge d'Affaires to leave the country. When Hsu Tsu-tsai died of his injuries, the Dutch authorities falsified the cause of his death and distorted the facts, trying to create pretexts for further persecution of the Chinese Office of the Charge d'Affaires in the Netherlands and of the members of the Chinese delegation.

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