

PEKING REVIEW

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Put Mao Tsetung Thought in
Command of Cultural Courses

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country.

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Their [the people of the world] struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories.

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All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. This is an inexorable law.

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

September 21, 1970

THE recent development of the Middle East situation has aroused the close attention and concern of the Chinese people and the people of the whole world.

On September 17, 1970, U.S. imperialism instigated the reactionary military government of the Kingdom of Jordan flagrantly to dispatch large numbers of troops to launch frenzied attacks unprecedented in scale against the Palestinian guerrillas in a wild attempt to wipe out the revolutionary armed forces of the Palestinian people at one stroke. In these circumstances, the Palestinian guerrillas rose valiantly to fight back in self-defence. At present, the Palestinian guerrillas are heroically fighting a bloody battle. The Palestinian, the Jordanian and other Arab peoples, filled with hatred for their common enemy, are carrying out struggles against this counter-revolutionary atrocity committed by the reactionary Jordanian military government under the instigation of U.S. imperialism. A new revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism is rising in the Middle East.

This reactionary atrocity on the part of the reactionary Jordanian military government was wholly engineered and planned beforehand by U.S. imperialism. Developing and growing in strength, the Palestinian guerrillas have increasingly become a serious obstacle to U.S. imperialist aggression in and control of the Middle East. With bitter hatred for and mortal fear of the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialism has long been racking its brains in wildly scheming to stamp out the raging flames of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Palestinian people. The recent incident is another and still graver military attack launched by the reactionary Arab forces following the defeats in their continuous armed repression of the Palestinian guerrillas under the instigation of U.S. imperialism in October last year and February and June this year. Deep in the night of September 15, Nixon personally convened a meeting in the White House "to consider the Jordanian crisis." On September 16, the pro-U.S. military clique in Jordan set up a reactionary military government. On September 17, this reactionary mili-

tary government ordered posthaste the launching of an all-out attack against the Palestinian guerrillas. On September 18, the U.S. Department of Defence openly declared that it was reinforcing its Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea and its air force stationed in Turkey. On the same day, the U.S. White House declared that "contingency plans" had been drawn up, and thus put forth a military threat. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist tool for aggression Israel, on its part, amassed troops on the west bank of the Jordan River, seeking an opportunity for rampant actions. The facts are crystal clear: This is a grave provocation of U.S. imperialism against the Palestinian people as well as another monstrous crime committed by it against the Arab peoples.

The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and lackeys for their recently concocted plot of a fresh military aggression in the Middle East, and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for instigating the reactionary Jordanian military authorities to launch military attacks against the Palestinian people's armed forces. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian people's armed forces in fighting back in self-defence and firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israeli Zionism. Should U.S. imperialism dare to launch a new military adventure in the Middle East, it will inevitably end up in ever more tightening the nooses around its neck, thereby hastening its own destruction. The Palestinian people's revolutionary struggle is "a just cause enjoying abundant support." We believe that so long as the Palestinian and other Arab peoples persist in unity, persevere in armed struggle, fear no threat and refuse to be deceived, they will certainly frustrate all military attacks and political schemes of U.S. imperialism.

The Palestinian and other Arab peoples are sure to win! U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and lackeys are bound to be defeated!

September 25, 1970

Excellent Situation on China's Industrial and Agricultural Fronts

RESOLUTELY carrying out the general line "Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" set forth by our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese working class and poor and lower-middle peasants have firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and placed revolution in command of production since entering the great 1970s. An excellent and unprecedentedly vigorous and flourishing situation prevails in industry and farming.

With the lofty aspiration of winning honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland, the revolutionary workers battling on the industrial front have deepened the socialist revolutionary emulation drive and the mass movement to increase production and practise economy. Significant achievements are reported in the iron and steel, coal, petroleum, power, machinery, chemical fertilizer, electronic instrument and textile industries as well as in railway transport this year.

In the capital Peking, the total value of industrial output for the first half of this year was more than 53 per cent of the annual plan. This is 30 per cent above that of the corresponding period last year and equals the annual total for 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In Shanghai, an important industrial base in the country, the semi-annual total value for industrial output topped the same period last year by a big margin. The city has made particularly important contributions in increasing the variety of new industrial products. Mono-crystal silicon and solid-state circuits, new products of the electronics industry, increased 6-fold and more than 11-fold respectively as compared with the corresponding period of 1969. The shipbuilding workers have made the outstanding achievement of launching four 10,000-ton vessels in six months.

Total value of industrial output in Liaoning Province for the first half of this year was 16 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The output of 37 major items rose constantly to surpass the same period of 1969 by big margins. Capital construction projects proceeded at a fast pace. The province built more than 1,200 such projects and put them into operation from early 1969 to the end of June this year.

Both in number and in terms of speed of construction, this is unprecedented.

The Chinese working class has turned out many new products and materials and devised new techniques and technological processes in the extensive technical innovations campaign to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

In Shanghai, the technical transformation centring on electronics developed in various industrial branches and the popularization of new-type automatic control and microbiological chemistry techniques have enormously raised the scientific and technical level of the city's industry as a whole. A vigorous mass movement for technical innovations enabled Tientsin to adopt over 5,000 technical innovations and widely apply techniques and technological processes in electronics, automatic control and precision foundry in the first half of this year. At the same time, the workers made big efforts to make multiple use of material. In Mao-ming, Kwangtung Province, workers in the petroleum industry make multi-purpose use of spent shale, re-torted shale, gas, water and sludge oil which previously went to waste and are extracting and separating more than 30 important chemical industrial products and non-ferrous metals from them. This has created much wealth for the state.

Spurred on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the industrial departments have persevered in recent years in the whole set of principles of "walking on two legs"—simultaneously developing national and local industries, big enterprises and small and medium-sized ones, and modern and indigenous methods of production. This has given full play to the enthusiasm of the masses and local authorities at various levels to build industry and has brought about a rapid development of small and medium-sized enterprises in China.

In Heilungkiang Province, the number of small and medium-sized enterprises in 1969 showed an increase of 56 per cent over that of 1966, and the total value of their output went up by 52 per cent. There was a further development in the province in the first half of this year. These industrial and mining enterprises have played a big part in supporting agriculture and bringing prosperity to both the urban and rural economy.

In the high tide of the mass movement in China's countryside to build the power industry by self-reliance, the total capacity of the small and medium-sized

hydroelectric power stations built last winter and this spring doubled that of the rural hydroelectric power stations built over the past nearly 20 years.

More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China have trial-produced or are producing trucks.

In the southern provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, thousands upon thousands of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are being mobilized to locating coal deposits and mining coal. They have smashed the absurdity spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the coal industry that "there is no coal south of the Yangtze River." They are speeding up the building of coal pits so as to put the small mines into operation. The age-old practice of bringing coal from the north to the south is now rapidly changing.

On the agricultural front, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and rural revolutionary cadres throughout the country are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have made further efforts to foster the concept of farming for the revolution. The mass movement of **"in agriculture, learn from Tachai"** is developing still more vigorously throughout the country. Last winter and this spring, the commune members built many water conservancy works for the farmland and undertook other capital construction in agriculture. They reaped rich harvests of summer grain crops and early rice this year.

China's summer grain harvests this year surpassed last year's by a fairly big margin. The country's major summer grain growing areas, including the Yellow River and Huai River plains and the provinces north and south of the Yangtze River, reported fairly good harvests this year, following good summer harvests in the past few years. In Honan Province, one of China's main wheat growing areas, the output in many administrative regions was 20 to 40 per cent higher than in 1969. Hopei, Shantung, Shensi, Chekiang, Szechuan, Hupeh, Kiangsu and the counties on the outskirts of Peking all reaped good summer grain harvests. A number of advanced agricultural units emerged during this year's summer harvest. They either turned low yield fields into high yield fields or raised output on high yield fields. In many communes and brigades, the summer harvest alone topped the annual per-*mu* targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

After winning a rich harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members promptly delivered their best grain as tax in kind and sold it as surplus grain to the state in support of the socialist revolution and construction. By the end of July, the nation's quotas for collecting tax in kind and the



Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," revolutionary workers at the Paotow Iron and Steel Company speedily built a big high-quality pure oxygen top-blown converter in only 50 days.

purchase of summer grain had been successfully fulfilled.

China's major early rice producing areas including the provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and the outskirts of Shanghai all had rich harvests this year. Both per-*mu* yield and total output were higher than in 1969. Total output of early rice in most of these places reached an all-time high.

China's cotton production this year is also better than ever. Guided by Chairman Mao's great principle **"Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development,"** the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton-growing areas have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and overcome various natural disasters, so that cotton was sown earlier and is growing well. The poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in China's cotton-growing areas are busy tending the cotton crop at the last stage of its growth and striving for a bumper harvest.

Illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet and other border regions are united in struggle. The situation in both revolution and production in these

regions is excellent. There are prospects of good harvests everywhere on the Inner Mongolian grasslands. The region has had great success in livestock breeding this year. The survival rate of both adult and young animals was higher than last year's, and the number of various kinds of young animals that survived exceeded that of 1969 by more than 900,000.

In the vast farming and stockbreeding areas of Sinkiang, people of various nationalities have brought in fairly good summer grain harvests after overcoming a long and serious drought. Stockbreeding was better than in any previous year.

The farming and stockbreeding areas of Tibet are undergoing a profound and tremendous social transformation. Thirty-four per cent of the townships in all of Tibet have set up people's communes. The high tide of the surging socialist transformation of agriculture and stockbreeding is resulting in a new production upsurge.

All the victories won by China's industry and agriculture result from the efforts of the revolutionary people to follow Chairman Mao closely and act in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought. All this is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees in all parts of the country have held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, firmly put the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works above everything else, constantly armed the minds of the people with Mao Tsetung Thought and used ideological revolutionization to promote production. The Nanpao Production Brigade of the Yinchu People's Commune in Tunlgu County, Chekiang Province, was suddenly hit by an exceptionally big flood, seldom seen in history, in the summer of 1969. After the flood the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres ran Mao Tsetung Thought study classes in which they recounted the benevolence of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the superiority of the socialist system and the favourable conditions of the collective for fighting the flood. Production soon resumed in the ruined fields and they still reaped a good crop to give them a surplus last year. This year's summer grain output doubled that of 1969 and topped the previous peak.

Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings "**Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved**" and "**Political work is the life-blood of all**

economic work," the masses take class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link, and carry out extensive mass activities to analyse problems on the basis of the struggle between the two lines in close connection with the reality in the three great revolutionary struggles (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment). This has been a great impetus to the struggle for production.

Shanghai's workers this year are deepening the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere, repeatedly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, completely discrediting the "slavish comprador philosophy," the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the "line of relying on experts." They are firmly implementing Chairman Mao's principles of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," "hard struggle" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality," and making sure that the enterprises advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "**In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements.**" Following Chairman Mao's teachings, Peking's workers have adhered to the mass line and launched vigorous mass movements. By concentrating their strength to fight a battle of annihilation in the first half of the year, they organized city-wide mass co-ordination to bring about fundamental changes in such formerly weak in-



The No. 7 Production Team of the Huachiang Brigade in Lintse County's Hsiaotun Commune, Kansu Province, had a rich grain harvest this summer. As seen in photo, the team expects a bumper autumn harvest.

dustrial branches as electronics and petro-chemicals and in building mines. Many plants and mines and even some small neighbourhood factories can now produce important electronic elements, and output of mono-crystal silicon and poly-crystal silicon has more than doubled.

China's workers and poor and lower-middle peasants keep the interests of the motherland in mind and those of the world's people in view. They regard every new project and product and additional *jin* of grain or

cotton as a contribution to the socialist construction of the motherland and to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people against U.S. imperialism. They are arming themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and striving to do a good job of ideological revolutionization. At the same time, they are determined to welcome the 21st anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China with still greater victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Market Brisk, Prices Stable

— Excellent situation on China's commercial front

THE situation in China's economy is excellent. Led by the great leader Chairman Mao and guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it has become more and more flourishing ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China 21 years ago. The working people have become ever more enthusiastic and battled with high morale especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and smashed its criminal scheme of restoring capitalism. Socialist production is developing vigorously. The market is flourishing and supplies of commodities are abundant. Prices are stable and the value of the currency is guaranteed. The living standard of the working people is constantly rising. All this fully demonstrates the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

Brisk Market

"Revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth." Our ever-deepening socialist revolution since the founding of New China has spurred industrial and agricultural production on swiftly. And the development of China's industrial and agricultural production has provided a rich material basis for expanding the circulation of goods and for a brisk market.

In both the cities and countryside, the market is stable and commodities are plentiful. Selling and buying are very active and goods in stock are abundant. A prosperous scene can be seen in the market. Retail sales of commodities throughout China have gone up by a big margin. Supply is guaranteed by the large stocks of people's daily necessities such as grain, cotton cloth, edible oil, meat, eggs, etc. Such goods as bicycles, radios and sewing machines which only a few people

could afford to buy before liberation have now become articles for daily use by many working people in the urban and rural areas.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's commercial workers work with a completely new outlook. They firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers enthusiastically. They exert great efforts in organizing supplies, making rational allocations, expanding sales and increasing reserves, thereby making new contributions to a brisk market and meeting the ever-growing material needs of the working people. Compared with 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution, there was a marked increase in retail sales of commodities throughout China in 1969, with supplies of cotton cloth, sugar, cigarettes, knitting wool, rubber shoes, basins and sewing machines rising from 30 to almost 100 per cent. In particular, supplies of broadcasting equipment, transistor radios, ink, paint and paper, which are needed in propagating Mao Tsetung Thought, have shot up by a wide margin. This reflects the new practice of the Chinese people of various nationalities who urgently need to increase their revolutionary "spiritual grain."

Since 1970, the markets in the cities and countryside throughout China have become more and more active, with supplies of various kinds of goods constantly going up. During the slack fruit season last spring, the non-staple food stores and fruit shops in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin were full of apples, pears, sugar-cane, etc. Vegetables are on sale the year round.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in many areas in China began to take part in managing rural commerce during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Three-in-one revolutionary committees or management groups composed of representatives of poor and

lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary commercial workers and staff were set up in stores in the rural areas. Having workers and peasants superintend or manage commerce has been tried out in some cities. The primary tasks of the poor and lower-middle peasants who take part in managing rural commerce and for workers and peasants superintending or managing urban commerce are to grasp the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, class struggle, the orientation of serving and education in policy. As the poor and lower-middle peasants put it: "Our taking part in managing commerce is for the people not to turn revisionist and the stores not to change political colour." Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the commercial workers' consciousness in serving the people has been greatly enhanced. They are anxious about what the workers, peasants and soldiers are anxious about and think what they think. They have made active efforts to extend the scope and raise the quality of their service, and improve methods of serving. New ideas and new ways of wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers constantly arise. Together with producers, commercial departments in many localities send people to factories, mines, and rural areas to extensively solicit the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants for opinions about commodities. In this way, they have produced and supplied new products which cater to the needs of and are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Many commercial departments have actively made efforts to supply various kinds of goods that are economical, practical, plain and durable and which the latter welcome. Meanwhile, they also pay attention to putting on sale certain goods which meet special needs. Many stores have set themselves the task of delivering goods to production teams and helping in the maintenance and repair of farm machines and implements. While engaging mainly in commercial work, shop assistants of a number of pharmaceutical and medical apparatus stores have taken on the study of medicine so that they can treat minor ailments and give patients advice in case of serious diseases. They also decoct the herbs for patients and deliver medicines to their homes. Changing their service hours, many city stores have instituted early morning, late evening or all-night service. Some of the stores even deliver goods to factories or send them to customers' homes. The worker, peasant and soldier masses greatly appreciate these improvements.

The fact that China's market is thriving and prosperous and that working people's living standard has been constantly rising affords eloquent proof to Chairman Mao's wise prediction on the eve of the founding of New China, "We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." The imperialists and all their running dogs dreamt that we would be unable to solve the problem of food for the people after we had seized political power. And they poured out drivel about economic chaos in China being caused by the Great Proletarian

Cultural Revolution. But all their idiotic day-dreams were dashed to pieces.

Long-Term Stable Prices

The market in socialist China enforces planned prices which are drawn up in accordance with socialist economic laws and a series of Party principles and policies. Our Party and state have always kept to the principle of stabilizing prices. During the reign of the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, prices soared appallingly. In the 12-year period from July 1937, the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, to May 1949, prices spiralled by over 8,500,000 million fold. Working people had no guarantee for their livelihood and they lived in dire misery. In the early period of the founding of the People's Republic of China, soaring prices and the miserable life left behind by old China was swiftly changed fundamentally. The state adopted a series of policies and measures to keep China's market prices stable for a long time. This guarantees a secure life for the people and provides favourable conditions for socialist revolution and socialist construction. To minimize the irrational ratio between prices of industrial and farm products left over by old China, the state raised purchasing prices of certain farm products in a planned and systematic way on the one hand, and, on the other, it stabilized or reduced retail prices of industrial goods. Thus the peasants can get more industrial goods from producing the same amount of farm products. Take wheat and cotton for example. Compared with the initial stage of the founding of New China, over 70 per cent more salt can now be obtained by a peasant for the same amount of wheat at that time and 140 per cent more kerosene for the same amount of cotton. The minimizing of the ratio between the prices of industrial and farm products further consolidates the worker-peasant alliance and promotes the development of production. Prices of certain items like books and periodicals, drugs, matches, etc. are the same all over China. We have not only eliminated price differences for grain during different seasons, but have also mainly kept selling price of grain stable even though the purchasing price was raised. Prices of certain commodities which have a close relationship to the daily life of the working people are the same as or even lower than their production costs. All this shows the deep concern of the Party and the state for the working people.

Retail prices of some industrial products have been reduced by wide margins since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched. Medicine is a case in point. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings "Vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people's medical and health services" and "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," there has been three successive price cuts in the past year. A 37 per cent reduction was made

in August last year. This lowered the general level of prices of medicines to only 20 per cent of that of 1950. Still bigger price cuts were made in the case of medicines commonly used by the people in the rural areas. The price of penicillin, for instance, is now only 8.8 per cent of what it was in 1950. At the same time, there have been cuts in varying degrees in the prices of medical appliances, chemical reagents and biotic preparations. Prices were also trimmed for Chinese medicinal herbs and traditional Chinese drugs in December 1969 and last July, the average cut being 10 per cent. The price cuts for medicines constitute a scathing criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work, and are great victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Warmly praised by the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they are of great political significance in bringing about a change in China's rural medical and health work, consolidating and developing the co-operative medical system in the countryside and improving the working people's health.

In the past 21 years, our Party has consistently adhered to the principle of maintaining price stability. On the other hand, Liu Shao-chi consistently opposed this principle of Chairman Mao's. In 1962, Liu Shao-chi advocated "raising prices by 50 per cent." In December 1963, he again put forward the reactionary proposal of an all-round raise in prices and a currency devaluation in a vain attempt to restore capitalism and plunge the working people once again into the abyss of misery of sky-rocketing prices from which they had suffered in old China. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, we smashed Liu Shao-chi's criminal scheme and commodity prices in China continued to remain stable.

The fact that commodity prices have been stable throughout the years is the inevitable result of the vigorous growth of the socialist economy in the country, and is due to the socialist system. When New China was born in the midst of the raging flames of revolutionary war, the imperialists and their spokesmen said categorically: "Price fluctuations will bring about the collapse of the People's Government." But the facts of history have been a hard slap in the face for them. New China stands majestically in the East. It is not socialist China, which is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, but the entire capitalist world that is hit by fluctuating prices.

Great Victory for Mao Tsetung Thought On the Commercial Front

China's market is thriving and prices are stable. This is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and is a splendid fruit of the implementation of the whole series of theories, line, principles and policies formulated by the great leader Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao's great strategic concept "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**" the general line of "**going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,**" and the series of great principles such as "**Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,**" "**Develop the economy and ensure supplies**" and "**Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**" reflect the objective laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and are important developments of a creative nature of the Marxist-Leninist theory of socialist construction. Adherence to these principles has enabled China's industrial and agricultural production to develop at high speed, thereby providing the material basis and reliable guarantee for a prospering socialist market and stable prices.

Chairman Mao's great principle of "**maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**" is the fundamental road for bringing about a change in China's poverty and backwardness and building our great motherland into a prosperous and powerful socialist state. Before liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries sold out the national interests and depended on imperialism and feudalism politically and economically. The result was that production was disrupted, the people were bled white, the nation's finances were on the rocks, the market was chaotic and prices zoomed. Foreign goods swamped the Chinese market: large quantities of foreign flour, foreign cloth, foreign vehicles, foreign matches, foreign oil and what not were dumped on the market.

Guided by Chairman Mao's teachings after the founding of the People's Republic of China, we persisted in the principle of "**maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,**" smashed the U.S. imperialist blockade and embargo and overcame enormous difficulties in the course of rehabilitating the economy. Embarking on large-scale economic construction, we have rapidly changed the poor and backward state of old China. "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**" By relying on their own efforts and working hard, China's peasants have followed the Tachai Production Brigade's example and greatly promoted farming. Industry, science and technology have also developed at high speed. Designed and built by ourselves, the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge was opened to traffic ahead of schedule. China's first man-made earth satellite was put into orbit. In commerce, the accent is also on self-reliance, as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts.**" Facts have eloquently borne out this truth. The era when foreign goods flooded the Chinese market is gone for ever.

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking "**Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the lead-**

ing factor," and attaching importance to the development of light industry and agriculture while giving priority to the development of heavy industry, we have not one-sidedly laid stress on developing heavy industry and neglected agriculture and light industry. Rather, we have used the method of developing more light industry and agriculture to promote the growth of heavy industry. As a result, there has been rapid development in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. This has provided a reliable guarantee for supplying commodities needed on the market and created favourable conditions for stabilizing prices. Since the beginning of this year, further efforts have been made to bring into full play the initiative of the various localities. A lively and flourishing situation has now emerged in China in which local industries are developed with local resources and the goods thus produced are supplied to meet local needs. By energetically developing local industries, many provinces and autonomous regions have built large numbers of factories within a short period. With the swift growth of industrial production, new and more extensive sources have been opened up for the supply of commodities, ensuring a still more prosperous and brighter prospect for the home market.

Acting according to the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Develop the economy and ensure supplies" — the general principle governing economic and financial work — trade departments have vigorously promoted and aided industrial and agricultural production and ensured the supply of consumer goods to the working people in the cities and countryside. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the commercial workers have criticized in a sustained and deep-going way Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "the theory of serving the whole people" without making any distinction between classes, "putting profits in command" and "giving first place to vocational work." They have come to a deeper understanding of the absolute correctness of Chairman Mao's principle "Develop the economy and ensure supplies," and greatly raised their consciousness of firmly carrying out this principle. Firmly adhering to this principle of Chairman Mao's, the personnel of the Shihpanyen Supply and Marketing Co-operative of Linhsien County in Honan Province have over the past 24 years upheld and carried forward the spirit of "making revolution with a carrying-pole" and worked hard in a mountainous area. To support socialist construction and the world revolution, they car-



Commercial workers in Peking's Tungfeng Market serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. A saleswoman is warmly helping revolutionary people choose enamelware.

ry loads of commodities to the mountain villages and bring back brooms, wicker baskets and other products made by the villagers in the mountains. They have thus put an end to the situation in the old society in which the working people in these areas had great difficulty buying or selling things and, setting out before dawn and returning late at night, had to cross mountains to buy salt or edible oil. They have helped promote farming and guaranteed the supply of consumer goods for the working people. The local inhabitants warmly praise the co-op as "the supply and marketing co-op endeared to the people in the mountain areas."

Facts over the past 21 years fully prove that we will be able to advance from victory to victory by acting according to Chairman Mao's instructions. The commercial workers are determined to make further efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, serve proletarian politics, socialist construction and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in a still better way, and turn the socialist commercial front into a great, red school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and led by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, the Chinese people are filled with the revolutionary enthusiasm to win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland. They are determined to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and build China into a still more powerful socialist state.

Dialectics Applied in Driving Safely

by Hsueh Hsiang-tung

*Member of a transport company of a unit
of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*

AFTER joining the army in 1968 and going through a short-term driving course, I began to carry out the task of transport by driving a truck on my own. With specific problems in mind while doing my duty, I studied and applied in a living way Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, controlled the steering-wheel under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, constantly summed up experience by way of "one divides into two," and had a record of driving over 35,200 kilometres without any mishap. As a result, I was cited a "five-good fighter" for two years running.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Ideology and politics are the commander, the soul in everything. Economic and technical work are bound to go wrong if we in the least slacken our ideological and political work."** From practice for more than the past year, I came to realize deeply that driving involved the struggle between the two ideologies — the proletarian and the bourgeois. Only by giving prominence to proletarian politics, doing a good job of ideological revolutionization, putting politics in command of technique and revolutionization in command of mechanization, can we deal with various complicated situations, overcome all sorts of difficulties and successfully fulfil our tasks.

Prepared and Unprepared

Our company is stationed in a big city where there are many streets and countless pedestrians. When I began doing my job on my own, I often met with unexpected incidents. Someone said: "Using a machine naturally involves some danger and a sudden accident is unavoidable." I myself felt this statement to be true and I was worried that an accident would happen someday.

From what I had learnt in Chairman Mao's works, I became aware that this way of thinking did not conform with Chairman Mao's teaching. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"When you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well."** Whether one can avoid an accident occurring depends on whether one knows and masters the laws

governing the work. When one drives a vehicle in a city, one has to deal with the pedestrians practically every inch of the way. Often I deliberately observed the layout of the streets and the pedestrians under different circumstances. I made a mental note of whether they were villagers who had just arrived or were city dwellers, whether they were hurrying somewhere or engrossed in thought, where I should slow down and what gear I should use in this or that place. In this way, with a picture of the different kinds of people and a "living" map in my mind, I can tackle things according to different situations.

When I saw a man lost in his own thought, I'd blow the horn to warn him from a distance. If I sounded it when I got near him, he would be startled and not know which way to dodge. If this happened, the situation in which the man tried to dodge the truck and the truck tried to avoid the man would arise and this would only cause him to get entangled with it. I saw children walking along a zebra crossing at an intersection. A child doing this by himself usually followed an adult; but if children did this in groups, so long as one of them had crossed, the others would run in a line after him. If the people's policeman urged them at this point, they would run even faster. Should this happen, I'd pay special attention to the one running at the head. Once when I approached an alley, an iron hoop suddenly rolled out, in a flash I was aware that someone must be following behind and so I immediately put on the brake. As soon as my truck stopped, a boy ran out of the alley chasing the hoop. After I knew more about the situation, I mastered the laws governing my work and met fewer unexpected incidents and was able to have much initiative in driving.

However, there invariably was something beyond my knowledge and I would get involved in unexpected incidents while driving. Once, I found a peasant riding a bicycle in front of me on the right. When I sounded the horn and warned him to make way, he suddenly turned to the left and fell down in the middle of the road. It was too late for me to put on the brake, so I gave the steering-wheel a violent twist and turned the truck off the road and came to a halt.

From that time on, I was prepared at all times to cope with emergencies in the way I deal with surprise attacks. On the one hand, I kept myself mentally

alert in all circumstances: When I drive on a wide road, I do so as though I'm on a narrow road; on a good road as though I'm on a bad road; on a road with few people as though I'm on one teeming with people; on a road without a pedestrian as though I'm on one with pedestrians, and I drive an unloaded truck as though it's one with a full load. When I'm driving, I always keep my vehicle at a distance from pedestrians or vehicles ahead of me so as to leave leeway or room for manoeuvre.

On the other hand, I make every material preparation. I work hard lubricating the parts, tightening the screws, maintaining the truck and checking its performance. I have made it a rule to check the truck before leaving the depot, while on the road and after returning to the depot. I keep the truck in a good state of being prepared against war so that I can start up or halt when necessary and prevent any of its parts from giving troubles.

It makes a world of difference whether or not there are preparations. Being prepared, we shall be able to deal properly with all kinds of emergencies and secure a position which gives us the initiative.

Favourable and Unfavourable Conditions

Drivers are usually fond of driving on wide and flat roads. They are afraid of driving through alleys with many turns or riding along rugged mountain roads. They want to drive new vehicles and not old ones. They feel that with favourable conditions they can do their job well, otherwise accidents are likely to occur. I once saw an overturned vehicle on an asphalt road while driving my truck to a city. I thought this probably was due to careless driving. It was at this point that a speeding car came towards me, trying to overtake a tricycle, but it could not get the tricycle to make way and so it forced a passage and crossed over to my side of the line. I realized this a bit late because I had not been as careful at that moment as I should have been in driving. The danger of an imminent collision with the car loomed. I quickly gave the steering-wheel a hard turn and got the truck from the road to a side walk. A likely accident was thus avoided.

This incident made me realize that **“external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes.”** Objective conditions as regards whether road conditions are good or bad and whether vehicles are old or new may affect the safe driving, but it is man who plays the decisive role. If a driver is guided by the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and always bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching **“Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the people's interests,”** and shows an unbounded sense of responsibility when stepping on the accelerator, handling the steering-wheel and put-

ting on the brake, then such unfavourable conditions as a bad road or an old vehicle can be transformed under certain conditions and safe driving can be ensured. If a driver doesn't have such an attitude there is no guarantee that an accident may not happen even if he's driving a new vehicle on a good road.

Consequently, every time I drove on wide roads with few pedestrians, I always raised vigilance, kept my speed at a certain limit and didn't drive too fast. Some comrades liked riding in vehicles going at a fast speed. Under such circumstances, I still kept a cool head, not carried away by emotions, always maintained an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and worked intensely but orderly. I never accelerated just for the sake of speeding.

If the road or the weather was bad I made every effort to overcome the difficulties on the road ahead to make a success of my job, acting on Chairman Mao's teaching **“This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield,”** which was contained in his writing *On Coalition Government*. Once another comrade and myself delivered timber from a county to a “May 7” school in another county. It was pitch dark, with strong winds, and the road was a rough one. Even with the headlights on, you couldn't see the road clearly. A momentary slip of the mind would cause the vehicle to fall into a gully. We had to stop sometimes as we drove on. We went round quite a number of dangerous bends and crossed more than one stream. Then a newly built dam was in front of us. Because of the steep slopes and the slippery road we twice failed to make our way up. As the lights shone skywards and nothing could be seen below when the truck climbed the slope, we had to stop and survey the road surface with our feet and hands. After this hard struggle we finally got up the steep slope and reached our destination.

Another time it was snowing when I drove out on a job. The road was narrow and slippery and there were many pedestrians. This kind of road was a tough going for a driver. While going along one street, I saw about 20 metres ahead of me a worker on a bicycle trying to keep away from the car behind him. I figured it out that quite possibly the worker would fall down and so I kept a wary eye and drove with extraordinary care. Sure enough, he fell down in the middle of the road about 6 metres from me. Because I had readied myself in advance for what would happen and took bold steps to cope with it, what might have been a major accident was avoided.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **“In his endeavour to win a war, a military strategist cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the material conditions; within these limitations, however, he can and must strive for victory. The stage of action for a military strategist is built upon objective material conditions, but on that stage he can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and colour, power and grandeur.”** This

is the case in fighting and also the case in driving. Even with unfavourable objective conditions we can still ensure safe driving and get our work done successfully if we give prominence to proletarian politics and bring the drivers' initiative into full play.

Experienced and Inexperienced

When I started carrying out transport tasks by driving on my own, I was not bold enough in doing my work because I felt that I had acquired only a scanty knowledge of driving in my short training period and had no practical experience. What should I do about it?

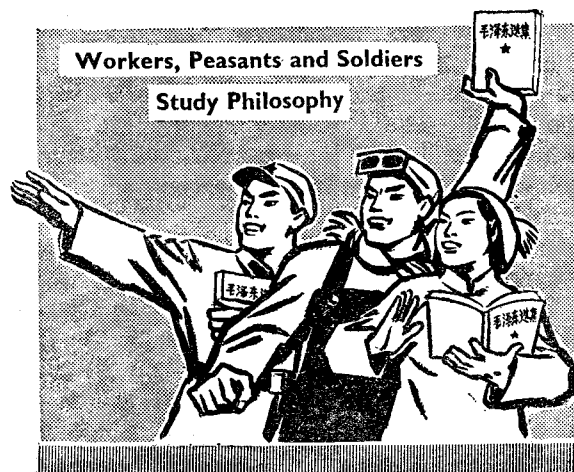
Chairman Mao teaches us: "Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that. Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare." Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching, I took the initiative in asking for work. In carrying out the jobs assigned to me I paid attention to constantly summing up experience, and modestly learn from other comrades, so as to draw experience from a comparison of what had been done by others and what I had done myself. When an accident caused by others occurs, it is also necessary to make a conscientious analysis of it and find out why such an accident takes place and whether there are indications that a similar accident might be caused by myself, so that experience and lessons can be drawn from all this. If one fails to learn advanced experience from others he certainly cannot make progress, and if one fails to draw lessons from accidents caused by others, it is difficult to guarantee that a similar accident might not be brought about by oneself.

Having studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, I deeply realize that one can speak of "experienced" or "inexperienced" only in a relative sense, and that under certain conditions "inexperienced" may be transformed into "experienced." The key to this question lies in whether one has a correct idea about it. When I first worked as a driver on my own, I was rather timid in my work because my technique was far from advanced and I had no experience and was afraid of accidents. Then I substituted boldness for fear, emancipated my mind and took the initiative in doing my work. Nothing happened as the days went by. A sense of pride and self-conceit grew in me. Because I was inclined to think that driving a vehicle was nothing special and there was not much to it, I was eager to drive fast. Trouble might easily arise if this was not overcome in good time. So I began to get a good hold on any indication that might lead to the growth of self-conceit, pondered over the danger this might involve and tried to find the root cause. And with the help of other comrades I worked out concrete measures to correct my errors.

With the elapse of time, improvements in my technique and the accumulation of more experience, I was capable of handling situations at my discretion. At

such a time it was easy to be content with the existing state of affairs, to give little thought to making continued progress and to seek no more technical improvements. I studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Many things may become baggage, may become encumbrances, if we cling to them blindly and uncritically," and made every effort to cultivate a working style of modesty and prudence and guided my action with the idea of continuing the revolution. I took the cabin as a kind of classroom to make a living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. I carried on this study wherever I drove, turning my driving into the course of making a living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and one of transforming my world outlook and tempering my boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao through actual struggle.

Through my own practice and by learning from others' experience in the past year, by and large I am always able to keep the following in mind: always bear in mind our great leader Chairman Mao, regard doing a good job of driving as a concrete action in being loyal to Chairman Mao and a contribution of what I can do to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution; always bear class struggle in mind, use vehicles as an instrument for class struggle and see to it that driving is in the interests of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, sharpen vigilance at all times and deny the class enemies any loop-holes for making trouble; and always keep in mind the defence of the motherland, use the viewpoint of preparedness against war to observe, check and implement everything so that my thinking, working style, work and way of life are marked by a fighting spirit to meet the needs of preparedness against war. Also I am always able to steadfastly remember that our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people, and that every word and every action must conform to the people's interests and that my sole purpose is to defend the people, love them and wholeheartedly serve them. If by any chance an unavoidable accident occurs while I'm driving, I am determined to give my life without hesitation and defend the people's interests with my life and blood.



Put Mao Tsetung Thought in Command Of Cultural Courses

by the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking No. 31 Middle School

FORMULATED under the personal direction of Chairman Mao, the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution* pointed out: "In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a most important task is to transform the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching." How to give prominence to proletarian politics and occupy the positions of the cultural courses is an urgent question which must now be solved in the educational revolution.

The cultural courses account for the largest proportion of their time in all the students' school activities. (Cultural courses in our school include politics, Chinese, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, music, drawing, physical training and foreign languages.) Moreover, the subjects are varied and exert a great influence on the formation of the students' world outlook. But for a long time in the past, the principle of "giving first place to intellectual education" was followed in the old educational system, with the result that feudal, bourgeois and revisionist influences were deep-seated in the cultural courses. It is imperative, therefore, to occupy the important positions of the cultural courses in order to exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the field of teaching and study and carry out the series of instructions by Chairman Mao on proletarian educational revolution. Ignoring these positions means ignoring the educational revolution, and giving up these positions means giving up the educational revolution. Led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, the revolutionary teachers and students in our school have always regarded the occupying of these important positions as a battle in which arduous and unremitting efforts must be made.

Some people used to say that in the cultural courses the students obtain cultural knowledge and that it is a question of the students receiving an education to develop intellectually. To these people, giving prominence to proletarian politics is solely the task of the political course, while in other cultural courses, especially mathematics, physics and chemistry, it is neither necessary nor possible to give prominence to politics. Such a view is extremely wrong. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology." Not only are political activities and labour in the schools for transforming the students' ideology, but all the cultural courses, including mathematics, physics and chemistry, are without

exception primarily for transforming their ideology. In fact, there is no such thing as "pure" cultural courses divorced from politics. In every course and in every class, there is bound to be a guiding thought which plays the leading role. It is simply a case of giving prominence either to proletarian politics or to bourgeois politics. It must be one or the other. When the revisionist educational line prevailed, the cultural courses advocated "giving first place to intellectual education" and "seeking fame and position," and peddled large quantities of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist trash. This meant giving prominence to bourgeois politics and served the purpose of restoring capitalism. In our socialist cultural courses, we must put Mao Tsetung Thought in command and give prominence to proletarian politics, the purpose being the transformation of the students' ideology and fostering their proletarian world outlook. Herein lies the basic difference between the old and the new cultural courses.

Put Politics in Command of Knowledge

Small as it is, the teacher's platform in the classroom has always been a "place of contention" between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, each striving to use its own politics to occupy the platform.

How should proletarian politics be put in command of cultural knowledge? We have gone through a process of probing and criticized the following erroneous viewpoints.

One such erroneous viewpoint is putting politics in opposition to knowledge. Those who hold such a view consider that if the cultural courses give prominence to politics, there will be less time for lectures on knowledge, and this will affect the standard of study. Different classes have different yardsticks for determining the standard of study and different methods of raising this standard. Under the old educational system, so-called "knowledge," which was divorced from politics, from reality and from the workers and peasants, and the scholastic methods of "raising the standard of study" were, as Lenin pointed out, merely for "the training of docile and efficient servants of the bourgeoisie." In our cultural courses, however, we give prominence to proletarian politics, guide the students to establish the correct aim of studying for the revolution, and stimulate their consciousness and initiative to study conscientiously. This has raised not only their ideological level but also the standard of their studies. It is entirely wrong to use the so-called "raising the standard

of study" to negate the necessity of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Another wrong viewpoint is to substitute politics for knowledge. Those holding this view think that the more time we give to lecturing on politics the better, not differentiating at all between teaching a political course and other cultural courses. This viewpoint which regards giving prominence to politics as merely a matter of devoting more time to lecturing on politics is metaphysical. When the revisionist educational line prevailed, the contents of some courses were permeated with the bourgeois world outlook though, in appearance, they did not openly propagate bourgeois political views. For instance, in lectures on atomic structure in the past, it seemed there was not a single word about politics, but throughout the course explanations were made by means of the reactionary viewpoint of "merging two into one." Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the teachers have raised the level of their political consciousness. Now, though the teachers still talk little about politics when they lecture on the same subject, they put Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking of "one divides into two" in command of the whole course. The main criterion of whether or not the cultural courses give prominence to politics is, therefore, whether or not Mao Tsetung Thought is really playing a commanding role in these courses.

Still another wrong viewpoint is to separate politics from knowledge. When they teach in class, some teachers first lecture on politics and then lapse into the old practice of lecturing only on cultural knowledge. This politics-plus-knowledge method of teaching is not really using proletarian politics to command knowledge but is turning politics into an "appendage" of knowledge. It is actually another manifestation of "giving first place to intellectual education" under new conditions. Giving prominence to politics in the cultural courses means taking proletarian politics as the soul of knowledge and making politics run through all of the cultural courses.

Another viewpoint is that so long as prominence is given to proletarian politics, it does not matter whether cultural knowledge is taught at all or how much such knowledge is taught. Those who hold this view even fear that if too much cultural knowledge is given in the lectures, it amounts to "giving first place to intellectual education." This view is also one-sided. We oppose "giving first place to intellectual education," but that does not mean we do not want intellectual education. We advocate putting politics in command of knowledge, but that does not mean we reject knowledge. Chairman Mao has taught us: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." The proletariat has always regarded the mastery of scientific and cultural knowledge as an important means of carrying on socialist revolution and construction, and as an important field in which it must triumph over the bourgeoisie. Not daring to lecture on

socialist cultural knowledge is actually playing into the hands of the bourgeoisie and is detrimental to the proletariat. This is in itself a manifestation of not giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's thinking on the educational revolution and by carrying on revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained way, the revolutionary teachers in our school have raised their consciousness of giving prominence to politics and made further efforts to correctly handle the relationship between politics and knowledge. They conscientiously pay attention to putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of the cultural courses, using one of Chairman Mao's concepts to command a class and organically and repeatedly using this concept to explain what is taught. In this way, the teachers have not only given prominence to politics in this course but also have given the students knowledge in a thoroughgoing way.

In giving a lesson on "ignition and fire extinguishing," a chemistry teacher guided the students to study again and again Chairman Mao's teaching that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." As a result of the reconstruction done by the workers in our school in connection with the boiler for boiling drinking water, coal rocks are used instead of coal as fuel. Using this example, she asked the students: "Why can coal rocks burn? Why can't ordinary rocks burn under normal conditions?"

The students' reply was: "Because there are coal ingredients in the coal rocks. So they have the internal causes for catching fire, while ordinary rocks don't have them."

"Why then was it not possible to use coal rocks as fuel before reconstruction?" she asked again.

"That was because the question of external causes was not solved," replied the students. "The oven was too small, so there wasn't enough draught and oxygen to make the coal rocks burn."

Then the teacher made three experiments. The first was with a piece of paper which she daubed with phosphorus. The paper spontaneously burst into flame in the air. The second experiment was with some petrol which immediately caught fire when ignited with a match. Then she experimented with some turpentine which could not be set ablaze with a match, but was ignited only by increasing the heat. After the experiments, she led the students to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." The students were thus helped to understand better the relationship between different internal causes and different external causes. The lecture then naturally went on from ignition to fire extinguishing. Since certain conditions, namely, external causes, are needed for any material to catch fire, it would not be possible,

therefore, for this material to burst into flame if these external causes were removed.

After explaining how to use the fire extinguisher, she asked: "If U.S. imperialism or social-imperialism launches a war of aggression against our country and state property is set on fire, what should we do in case we have no fire extinguisher at hand?" When she got the right answer, she summed up the lecture and said: "Now we use coal rocks as fuel to boil water after the workers in our school have done some reconstruction on the boiler by their own efforts. This saves the state more than 3,000 *jin* of coal every month. Some heroes have put out fires with their own bodies and saved state property. What does all this show? It tells us that there are conditions for both ignition and extinguishing fire, but people are the primary factor." Finally, the teacher led the students to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed.**" Thus the students were helped to get a still deeper understanding of this teaching of Chairman Mao's. We consider that prominence was given to proletarian politics in this lecture while at the same time knowledge was taught to the students. The lecture was conducted in such a way that Mao Tsetung Thought was put in command, and the teacher handled the relationship between politics and knowledge well.

Closely Follow the Current Situation And Pay Attention to Living Ideas

In order to give prominence to politics in the cultural courses, we have come to a deep understanding through practice that it is essential to closely follow the current situation and link the lectures with the reality in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Integrating theory with reality, which is one of the most striking features distinguishing socialist cultural courses from the old cultural courses, is not merely for the sake of thoroughly explaining the knowledge taught but, more important still, for the purpose of giving prominence to proletarian politics and giving the students an ideological education, so that they will be able in the days to come to participate in the three great revolutionary movements in a better way. As the three great revolutionary movements are advancing rapidly, it is therefore necessary to closely follow the current situation in order to do a really good job of integrating theory with reality. The new trends and problems in class struggle and the new things and achievements in the struggle for production and scientific experiment should be reflected in the socialist cultural courses, so that the students will constantly be educated and encouraged by the development of the three great revolutionary movements. Attention has been paid to integrating theory with reality in the new teaching material we have. But teaching materials are static while men are dynamic. So we should take our teaching materials as the basis, closely follow the situation, constantly and

suitably add new materials to the contents. Only in this way can we give prominence to proletarian politics in the cultural courses in a still better way, link more closely with reality in the three great revolutionary movements, and more effectively conduct ideological education among the students.

In his lectures to the students on the concept of positive and negative, one of the teachers cites by way of example the fact that China is a country without external or internal debts. With the relevant data he has gathered, he shows that revenue exceeds expenditure in our country's budget. The surplus is positive, and is denoted by a "+" sign. U.S. imperialism, on the other hand, carries out suppression at home and aggression abroad, with the result that it has external and internal debts running to several hundred thousand million U.S. dollars. The excess of expenditure over revenue is marked in red in accounting. This is called a deficit, as we often read in the newspapers, and is negative and denoted by a "-" sign. Making a comparison by drawing charts on the blackboard, the teacher has helped the students quickly master the concept of positive and negative and get a more profound understanding of Chairman Mao's infinitely brilliant thesis: "**The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.**" In this way the students realize in a more concrete way the superiority of the socialist system.

To ensure that proletarian politics play the commanding role in the cultural courses, another important aspect is: It is essential, in connection with the contents of the courses, to grasp the ideas currently in the students' minds and help solve their problems correctly and timely with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Take military and physical training in our school as an example. At first, we remained at the stage of political agitation. Later, through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, the teacher in this course further raised his consciousness of giving prominence to proletarian politics and conscientiously paid attention in class to grasping living ideas that might at any time crop up in the students' minds. Once during training, one student carelessly threw the dummy hand-grenade only a few metres away. The teacher immediately picked it up and hurled it some distance. Then he asked the students: "Supposing we're fighting in a war and the enemy troops are only 30 metres away, what will happen if a hand-grenade is thrown only a few metres away from us?"

"It would mean disaster for our own men," the students replied, "and enemy troops would seize the opportunity to rush up."

After quoting Chairman Mao's instruction "**Go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders,**" the teacher said: "If anything should happen as it did just now, it would mean casualties for our class brothers. More important, we would fail to kill the enemy troops, who would rush towards us. And, you should know, losing our positions is no small matter. Now think, what

would the Liberation Army men do when faced with such a situation?"

"Fighters of the Liberation Army fear neither hardship nor death," said the students. "In order to annihilate the enemy troops and protect their comrades-in-arms, they would surely pick up the grenade even at the risk of their own lives and hurl it at the enemy. The newspapers have reported many heroic deeds of this kind." It was in this way that the teacher paid serious attention to grasping living ideas in class to educate the students and give prominence to proletarian politics from beginning to end. As a result, the students not only improved their physiques and obtained military knowledge, but also further strengthened their sense of organization and discipline and got a better idea of actual combat.

Promote Teachers' Ideological Revolutionization

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem."** To give prominence to politics in the cultural courses, it is necessary first and foremost that those giving these courses give prominence to politics; in order that the cultural courses will help transform the students' ideology, it is necessary first and foremost that those giving these courses strive to transform their own ideology and do well in revolutionizing their own ideology.

Some of the comrades at first considered that the teachers in our school, who were all intellectuals trained in the old schools and colleges, were influenced by feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas, and the knowledge they had got was divorced from politics, from reality and from the workers and peasants. Therefore, it would not do to rely on them to give prominence to proletarian politics in the cultural courses. The comrades held that there were two alternatives: Either effect a thorough change and let the workers, peasants and soldiers take over the teacher's platform completely, or wait for the teachers to remould their ideology first before deciding what should be done. Led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the school, we all conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's proletarian policies concerning intellectuals. We realized that we should apply the principle of "one divides into two" to the teachers, that is to say, while noting the fact that these teachers had been influenced by old ideas, we should also see their willingness to make revolution; while we must invite the workers, peasants and soldiers and young revolutionary fighters to give lectures, we should also bring into play the positive role of the teachers; while helping the teachers take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, we should also guide them, so that **"in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook."** We should guide the teachers to make conscious efforts to turn the process of transforming education into a process of destroying self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest and of remoulding their world outlook.

With a clear understanding of what we should do, we saw to it that, in the educational revolution, top priority was consistently given to firmly grasping the teachers' ideological revolutionization. We often ran Mao Tsetung Thought study classes and held meetings to exchange experience in the study of Chairman Mao's works, guiding the teachers to study again and again the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution and criticize the revisionist line in education and other erroneous ideas. Those teachers who had had some success in remoulding their world outlook and in the educational revolution were commended in meetings on several occasions. As a result of our conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's policies concerning intellectuals, the revolutionary initiative of the revolutionary teachers was extensively mobilized and their role in the educational revolution fully brought into play.

Studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way in the course of the educational revolution, the revolutionary teachers have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Aware that they are entrusted with the arduous but glorious task of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, they have further strengthened their sense of responsibility of being loyal to the Party's educational cause and are determined to do their bit to set up a new-type proletarian educational system and help carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end. Daring to think and blaze new trails, the revolutionary teachers have used invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon to overcome all kinds of difficulties. Together with the workers, P.L.A. men and young revolutionary fighters, they have drawn up an outline for education in the school and for the various courses, and compiled some of the teaching material. In their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, they have combined the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of their subjective world.

In revolutionizing their thinking, the teachers have greatly raised their consciousness and initiative in giving prominence to politics in the cultural courses. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, what the teachers did in collectively preparing lessons was merely to decide on the rate of progress and points of emphasis and jointly solve difficult questions; in short, they acted in unison with regard to knowledge. Now, while collectively preparing their lessons, they first of all seek accord on how to put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of the contents of the lessons, how to integrate theory with reality and closely follow the current situation, and how to put into practice the teaching methods advocated by Chairman Mao; in short, they act in unison, first and foremost, with regard to politics. We must not rely only on individual efforts to give prominence to proletarian politics in the cultural courses. Collective strength must be brought into play. Now when the teachers of a subject prepare their lessons, the teachers of other

(Continued on p. 21.)

U.S. Imperialism Engineers Large-Scale Armed Suppression of Palestinian Guerrillas in Jordan

U.S. imperialism has instigated the reactionary forces in Jordan to start a large-scale armed suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. In the small hours of September 17, Jordan's reactionary forces launched **armed attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas simultaneously in Amman, the capital, and other parts of the country.**

This is the largest armed suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas engineered by U.S. imperialism in Jordan since November 1968. It is another grave step taken by U.S. imperialism after forcibly pushing the "Rogers plan" in the Middle East in collusion with another "superpower." Through this mass slaughter, U.S. imperialism hopes to stamp out the flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle and split the unity of the Arab countries and the Arab people. It also seeks to realize the "Middle East Munich" scheme, carry out aggression in the Middle East and gain control in the area.

After dishing up the "Rogers plan" last June, the United States began urging Jordan's reactionary forces to step up armed provocations and attacks against the Palestinian guerrillas. On September 16, a military government was set up in Jordan according to the instructions of U.S. imperialism. Military control was at once instituted throughout the country and military officers were appointed to run all regions of Jordan. In its first proclamation reeking with gunpowder, the military government declared that it would "strike with an iron fist at all creators of disorder." Large contingents of troops were called out in Amman, Zarka, Salt, Kerak and other places and frenzied attacks were launched against the Palestinian guerrillas with tanks, armoured cars, artillery and other weapons supplied by the United States and Britain. Jordanian armoured units withdrawn from the Israel front to the vicinity of Amman were moved into Amman to attack the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the guerrilla bases. The chieftain of the Jordanian armed forces demanded September 17 that the Palestinian guerrillas

hand over their weapons and surrender to the Jordanian army.

Guerrillas Fight Back in Self-Defence

The Palestinian guerrillas put up a resolute tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism's plot of suppression. The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization at a meeting on September 16 decided to put the Palestine Liberation Army, all the guerrilla units and the militia under a central command. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the P.L.O. Central Committee, was appointed General Commander, and Razzak Yehia, Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Liberation Army, Chief of the General Staff.

Yasser Arafat ordered all the guerrilla forces not to open fire at any military position of the Jordanian armed forces except in self-defence, and to repulse the Jordanian forces if they attack any guerrilla base.

The Palestinian guerrillas fought back courageously and met the attacks of the Jordanian reactionary forces head on. Fierce fighting went on in Amman, the capital, and Zarka, Salt, Suweilih, Irbid and Ramtha in northern Jordan.

Amman was the scene of the heaviest fighting. For three days running, on September 17, 18 and 19, the Jordanian military government sent a large force of armoured units, under the cover of aircraft and artillery fire, into action. They frenziedly attacked the Palestinian guerrilla bases and refugee camps in the capital and its outskirts, even using phosphorous shells and napalm supplied by the U.S. imperialists. But all attempts to gain control of Amman failed. The Palestinian guerrillas held their positions.

Fighting in the northern part of the country became more intense as the reactionary forces sent reinforcements of armoured units there. On September 19, they mounted fierce attacks on Irbid, Jordan's second largest city, and the northern strategic town of Ramtha on the border. All-night fighting went on, and the guerrillas rolled back the enemy's attacks. The radio

of the P.L.O. Central Committee reported that the guerrillas were now in control of the northern areas and the key approaches.

The rabid suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas by the reactionary Jordanian forces at the instigation of U.S. imperialism stirred up strong feelings among patriotic officers and soldiers of the Jordanian army. On September 18, officers and men of the "Al Hussein Brigade" crossed over to the side of the Palestinian resistance forces with their weapons. Subsequently, a great number of Jordanian officers and men, including a Colonel Agloni and five officers of other ranks joined the forces of the Palestinian revolution. The P.L.O. radio announced that all Jordanian officers and soldiers who had rebelled against the reactionary forces were assigned to posts to defend the Palestinian revolution.

U.S. Imperialism Plots Criminal Activities

Numerous facts show that the scheme of this large-scale suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas has been long planned by U.S. imperialism, and that it has a direct part in it. The daily *Fateh* revealed on August 18 that Horan, First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Amman, who speaks fluent Arabic, has been unusually active and was known to have "made extensive connections" in the plot to crack down on the guerrillas. The U.S.-financed "Jordanian Family Organization," a secret service set-up notorious for its criminal armed suppression of the guerrillas last June, has been reorganized with a new leadership. The same paper pointed out that it was "in compliance with the orders of the C.I.A. and the U.S. Embassy in Amman" that the reactionary Jordanian forces have gradually begun their suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas at the end of August. The P.L.O. Central Committee exposed in a statement early in September that the bosses of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency were then in Amman to direct the scheme. On the eve of the large-scale attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas by the reactionary Jordanian forces, a hush-hush meeting of high-ranking U.S. military and civil officials was called by U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon mid-night September 15. On that very day, Louis Brown, the new U.S. Ambassador to Jordan, turned up in Amman in great haste.

In the meantime, U.S. imperialism alerted its own troops in preparation for joint suppression, in co-ordination with the reactionary Jordanian forces, of the Palestinian people's armed struggle against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors. According to reports by U.S. and other Western news agencies, the U.S. Defence Department ordered on September 18 that "additional ships and planes move into the Mediterranean to strengthen U.S. forces" there. By this order the main ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean were concentrated in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. Moreover, U.S. imperialism has sent ships and planes from the United States to the Mediterranean to strengthen its aggressive troops there. It was reported that the helicopter carrier *Guam* with

1,100 marines on board left Port Norfolk, Virginia, under order, on September 17 for the Mediterranean, one day ahead of schedule, to join the 1,500 marines already in the 6th Fleet. In addition, three landing craft and the amphibian *Pocono* sailed to the Mediterranean together with the *Guam*. Some 10 days before, the Nixon government sent 6 giant C-130 transport planes to Turkey and threatened to send more planes of this kind there and to Greece as well. The U.S. Defence Department also declared that the 88th Airborne Division, ready at home, "was capable of rapid deployment." On September 18, White House press secretary Ziegler disclosed that the Nixon government had long drawn up "contingency plans" on the Jordanian question. All this fully reveals the long mapped-out vicious design of U.S. imperialism to intervene in the Jordan situation, in a vain attempt to suppress the Palestinian people by armed force.

U.S. bourgeois politicians and press are also energetically creating public opinion for direct intervention in Jordan to suppress the Palestinian people's armed struggle. According to reports by the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Miami Herald*, Nixon said that the United States was ready to intervene in Jordan if the reactionary Jordanian forces failed to suppress the Palestinian people's armed forces. Some even threatened to carry out "a surgical-type raid" on the guerrillas. Nixon's "Special Action Group" presided over by Kissinger, Nixon's adviser for "security affairs," held frequent urgent meetings recently in Washington at which the plot of U.S. intervention in Jordan was cooked up.

These activities apart, the Nixon government has instigated the Israeli Zionists to join in the suppression of the Palestinian people and mass their aggressor troops on the Jordan River. Recently, it gave Israel another 18 Phantom jets. On the very day when the reactionary forces in Jordan started to attack the Palestinian guerrillas, it summoned Israeli "prime minister" Golda Meir to Washington for clandestine consultations. Meir was assured of more economic and military aid from the United States, a move designed to encourage Israel to launch further frantic attacks on the Palestinian and other Arab people. In a television speech on September 20 in Washington in which she referred to the situation in Jordan, Meir said that "there may be a situation when we will think that it has become intolerable and extremely dangerous for us." Quoting "highly placed reliable circles," *Haaretz*, published in Tel Aviv, said that Israel reserved the right to take "appropriate actions or reactions in the case of extreme changes in Jordan or the threat of such changes which could impair Israel's security." All this sabre-rattling fully reveals the diabolic intentions of the U.S. imperialists.

What has happened makes it clear that U.S. imperialism is the instigator of the large-scale suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. By using the vicious tactics of attacking the Palestinian guerrillas inside and outside Jordan, it has hoped to achieve the criminal objective of liquidating them at one stroke.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Special Message to Intellectuals Serving Lon Nol Regime

(*Excerpts*)

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued a special message on August 18 calling upon the intellectuals serving the Lon Nol regime to abandon the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and join the National United Front of Kampuchea. The message reads in part as follows:

I address this radio message to the intellectuals who are now serving the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. I wish to make it clear that apart from those intellectuals there are many other intellectuals in our country who are patriots and progressives, and who, following the example of Sahachivin Keat Chhon, Sahachivin Van Piny and the hundreds of Khmer students in Europe and elsewhere, have already joined the N.U.F.K. or inevitably will do so the moment they are able to escape from the veritable concentration camp that Phnom Penh has become. To these many intellectuals I extend my affectionate and confident greetings but do not address the following message.

I regret greatly that some of you believed it your task to associate yourselves with Lon Nol and Sirik Matak in their sinister and fiendish work that has brought and is bringing to our country, our race and our people the worst suffering, misfortune and misery and the greatest humiliation ever known in our national history of two thousand years.

The other intellectuals in your group have certainly not willingly joined the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang, but they do not have the courage of our peasants and workers, the great majority of whom have taken up arms to fight for the liberation and honour of our motherland and of the Khmer nation and race.

Your lack of courage has made you surrender your honour as true-born Khmers and as intellectuals.

Look at the present situation in our country: It is destroyed from top to bottom because of the flames of war kindled by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, by their U.S. masters and their sub-masters in Bangkok and Saigon who do not show the least restraint in oppressing, plundering, robbing, raping and killing our compatriots in the provinces and countryside and in razing our villages, forests, fields and cities, with the exception of Phnom Penh, spared to allow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to have a "fief" to carry out exploitation in utter tranquility.

Faced by such a situation, you should have the courage to consult your conscience. Ask whether you

are acting as Khmers worthy of the name, that is to say, as Khmers who are not renegades, as Indo-Chinese who are not renegades, as sons and daughters of the people who do not betray them.

The Khmer citizens today no longer have the right to criticize, demonstrate against the government or express dissent in any other form. They no longer have the right to freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of writing and of a free press. Their homes are no longer inviolable. They even no longer have the right to listen to news from radio stations other than those designated by the regime.

The sinister martial law of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique today reduces the Khmer citizens to the state of "domestic animals" whose only rights are to carry out orders blindly and to die so that Lon Nol and Sirik Matak and U.S. imperialism may live and to suffer without a murmur any punishment they choose to inflict.

You who are intellectuals should have the courage to "look facts in the face," namely, the catastrophic situation of our country at this moment which is the "work" of your bosses, Lon Nol and Sirik Matak.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang was under compulsion to go and lick the boots of the Thieu-Ky clique, begging them to come to save the gang from certain collapse in face of the heroic attacks by our Khmer revolutionary people.

Do you remember the "grand" press conference held by Lon Nol in Phnom Penh three months ago? This traitor asserted at the press conference that he had with him the 7 million Khmers and he would never have to appeal to foreign armies, foreign aid in arms and military equipment being enough for him.

A few days later, people saw Lon Nol, Yem Sambaur, Sim Var, Srey Saman, Son Voeunsai, etc. . . fall into a panic and bestir themselves desperately to beg from the Americans, the Thieu-Ky Vietnamese, the Kittikachorn-Charusathien Thais, etc. . . an urgent armed intervention in Cambodia to save their lives, save the life of their traitorous and anti-popular regime and the lives of their own families in Phnom Penh!

Look at our peasants. It is true that they are not so "learned" as you, but they have a national and patriotic conscience far more perspicacious than yours. Our peasants do not take white for black or black for white. Our peasants indeed know how to distinguish

the true friends of Cambodia from its enemies. The big enemies of the Khmers, of Cambodia's independence, territorial integrity and national honour, are not "Asian communism" or the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam or the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam, but U.S. imperialism, the Saigon (Thieu-Ky) regime and the Bangkok (Kittikachorn-Charusathien) regime.

Our Khmer people know how to regard the nature of U.S. imperialism and capitalism, which will not "love" you. On the contrary, they have utter contempt for you. Although they sometimes hide this for a "tactical reason," they have nothing but contempt and loathing for the Asian traitors and others who deliver up their countries so that they may establish their "empire" there.

At present, the putschists have a growing fear of the future. They are like the crew on a sinking ship.

You intellectuals who have joined this wretched crew have every reason to abandon ship when there is still time.

Why haven't you a national and patriotic conscience like Comrades Keat Chhon, Van Piny, In Sokan, Isoup Ganthy, etc. . . who courageously decided to rally around the National United Front of Kampuchea with heads high?

If you cannot leave Cambodia, you should have the courage to quit Phnom Penh and go to live with our people in the jungle, or in the countryside, or in a province, in a liberated zone.

The nation will see me without fail in our country in the near future. But I will never return as one vanquished by traitors. I will return to Cambodia with my head held high as Chairman of the Khmer People's Front, victor over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, Thieu-Ky, Kittikachorn-Charusathien.

If you join the N.U.F.K., you will avoid being condemned as traitors to the fatherland. Your names and the names of your families will then be honoured as those of patriots, heroes and heroines of the national liberation.

(Continued from p. 17.)

subjects often join them of their own accord. "Though different subjects have different characteristics," they say, "there is one thing in common, and this is giving prominence to politics, which is of fundamental importance. Discussions on one subject shed light on other subjects. When you try something new, it enlightens us too."

From practice we realize that, in teaching the socialist cultural courses well, there is the question of method in addition to the question of ideology which is of major importance. While helping the teachers to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, fight self and criticize revisionism, we have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "combining the leadership with the masses and the general with the particular," and gone deep among the masses to firmly grasp typical cases to guide the work as a whole. Keeping in mind the question of how to give prominence to proletarian politics in the cultural courses, we have in good time discovered and fostered good examples in giving prominence to proletarian politics in the various subjects, summed up the experience in them and popularized it. As regards those subjects which have always been considered rather abstract, such as atomic structure, molecular formula and molecular weight, we have given full play to collective strength in solving the question of how to put Mao Tsetung Thought in command,

and gained initial experience. Now that the teachers give prominence to politics in class and teach cultural knowledge in a way that is easily understood, the students show an increasing interest in the cultural courses. They joyfully say: "These subjects are easy to understand and remember and can be put to use. We not only profit from them culturally but, through them, we receive an ideological education. Studying in this way is really useful!"

In his political report to the Ninth Party Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out: "Whether the proletariat is able to take firm root in the positions of culture and education and transform them with Mao Tsetung Thought is the key question in carrying the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end." Accomplishing the proletarian educational revolution is a long-term and arduous task. Much work still remains to be done and many questions remain to be solved in order to thoroughly transform the old educational system and set up a new, proletarian educational system. But we are deeply convinced that so long as we carry out Chairman Mao's teachings to the letter, we will surely be able to completely transform the old schools in the image of the proletariat and turn them into great, red schools of Mao Tsetung Thought. We are determined to use Chairman Mao's great thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as our guide to carry on the revolution and march forward for ever.

Communist Party of Brazil Central Committee Calls On the People to Fight Against U.S. Imperialism and Dictatorship

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil adopted a resolution in July calling on Party organizations at all levels and Party members to continue the task of revolutionizing the Party ranks and make the greatest efforts in preparing and launching a people's war to overthrow the dictatorial rule in the country.

The resolution — "Greater Courage in the Fight Against the Dictatorship" — was published in the recent issue of *A Classe Operaria*, organ of the Party Central Committee.

Analysing the international situation, the resolution pointed out: "Revolution has been advancing throughout the world. This is the main characteristic of the international situation. The struggle of the peoples is mounting unprecedentedly against the aggressive and predatory policy of U.S. imperialism, the social-imperialist policy of the Soviet revisionists, and the repressive policy of the reactionary forces of various countries."

After denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon in pursuing policies of aggression and war since coming to power, the resolution said: "The rulers in Washington are meeting with increasingly determined resistance from the peoples subjected to aggression who are firmly united to defend their freedom and independence. The Asian nations which are victims of oppression by imperialism and the domestic reactionary forces have raised a storm of struggle for national liberation. The Cambodian people have formed a National United Front and are strengthening their Liberation Army through combat and making heroic endeavours to drive the U.S. invaders and their lackeys out of their country. The people of Indo-China are united in their action against the common enemy. The people's democratic movement in Asia against the revival of Japanese militarism, an ally and tool of the U.S. bellicose elements, is growing. The struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people against U.S.-Israeli aggression is being reinforced. The masses of the people in Europe and other parts of the

world are fighting for their rights and democratic freedoms."

The U.S. aggressors, the resolution pointed out, are finding themselves cornered amidst the denunciation by the peoples and are being struck everywhere by the revolutionary action of the democratic and patriotic forces. They are faced with serious difficulties at home. Apart from the grave economic-financial crisis besetting them, they have to grapple with the widespread people's movement against war and for democratic rights — a movement that is unprecedented in U.S. history. The masses of the people in the United States are not intimidated by the fascist means of the Nixon government. Their movement against the extension of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indo-China is spreading. "Facts have shown that U.S. imperialism, powerful in appearance, is actually very weak. Battered by all sorts of contradictions and hard hit by the world's people, it is revealing itself as a colossus with feet of clay."

The resolution said: "Pushing ahead with its policy of war and plunder, U.S. imperialism has found an important ally in Soviet revisionism." "While intensifying their domination of the people in Eastern Europe and trying to stretch their tentacles to the whole world, the Soviet social-imperialists have met with resistance from the people all over the world including the people in their own country, and have revealed more and more clearly their true features. As in the case in Latin America, their aid to the reactionary forces of various countries has revealed their counter-revolutionary nature."

The resolution pointed out that Comrade Mao Tsetung's May 20 solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" has evoked strong repercussions and is a powerful inspiration for the people aspiring for freedom, independence and progress.

The resolution pointed out emphatically that the struggle of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism and the local reactionary forces is being intensified. Revolutionary actions have multiplied, shak-

ing the old reactionary system to its foundations. The proletariat and the masses of the people of Argentina have launched a struggle against the dictatorship. In Colombia, the struggle of the guerrillas is developing and the activities of the masses have increased. In Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela, Bolivia and other countries of the continent, the people's movement is also developing. In face of the mounting tide of revolutionary struggle which has spread to the whole of Latin America, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are filled with consternation. In order to suppress the revolutionary movements of the masses, they are more and more making use of the armed forces controlled by the Pentagon to set up fascist dictatorships.

After exposing the reactionary pro-U.S. nature of the Brazilian dictatorial regime with a mass of facts, the resolution pointed out that in Brazil, the dictatorship set up in 1964 has today become even more terroristic and demagogic and more harmful to the nation and people. Since Garrastazu took office, he has stepped up suppression on a large-scale, continued the persecution of the students, professors and scientists, and ordered the torture and assassination of political prisoners which have reached an extent unprecedented in the country. Brazil is being turned into an out-and-out military and police state. Under the domination of the dictatorship headed by Garrastazu, the economic situation of the country has become even more difficult. All those industrial branches showing development are directly beneficial to the U.S. monopolies, in particular the mining industries. At the same time, the essential economic branches not attached to foreign trusts are in a state of crisis. The imperialist enterprises, the big Brazilian capitalists closely linked with imperialism, and the latifundists have obtained many privileges from the dictatorship and amassed fabulous profits, while the masses of the people are more than ever threatened with hunger, unemployment and poverty.

The resolution warmly acclaimed the struggle of the Brazilian workers, peasants and people of other strata against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship. It pointed out that the masses of the people are gaining the initiative step by step in the fight against the dictatorial regime and U.S. imperialism. In defiance of the terroristic measures of the government, the revolutionary forces are waging struggles in many forms. They have increased their activities and given the reactionaries no respite.

The resolution stated that the people's road of resistance can only be one of arousing the masses on a large scale, of intensifying and expanding the struggle and preparing and launching a people's war. The military dictatorship is continuing to beef up its repressive measures to suppress the people's resistance in every way. Nevertheless, the dictatorial regime, far from being consolidated, is getting isolated daily. The dictatorial regime, however, will not collapse by itself. It

must be overthrown by the masses of the people with revolutionary violence.

The resolution said: "For the Brazilian people, the question of unfolding revolutionary actions and of preparing and launching a people's war remains on the agenda and becomes more pressing. The situation in Brazil and the world is favourable to the revolutionary forces and unfavourable to the counter-revolutionary forces. The revolutionaries who dare to struggle and persevere in their struggle will be victorious."

Referring to the revolutionization of the Party organizations and Party members, the resolution emphasized: "In its document last December 'Reply to the Banditry of the Dictatorship With an Intensification of the People's Struggle,' the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil pointed out the role and the duty of the Communists in preparing and launching a people's war. It stressed that the revolutionization of the Party is an urgent need for raising the fighting power of the Communists and ensuring that they will carry out the Party's political line consistently, unwaveringly and without fear of sacrifices.

"The organizations and members of the Party received this document of the Central Committee with enthusiasm. The peasant question drew the biggest attention. Practical measures have been adopted to enhance the work in the interior. In all its activities, the Party has made progress and is shifting the centre of gravity of its activities to the countryside."

The resolution noted that "the Central Committee has time and again emphasized the policy that the Communists must organize and unfold revolutionary activities. The Central Committee once again calls on all the members of the Party to pay attention to the following facts: They belong to a Party which is the tool of revolution and whose existence is chiefly for leading the masses of the people to the revolutionary stand. At all times a member of the Communist Party should set an example and think and act like a revolutionary."

The resolution stated that "what is important is that one should always be preoccupied with the revolution, dare to struggle, and always keep in sight the broad prospects of struggle and victory which appear before the people of Brazil. A Communist must understand: 'If he assists the masses to launch scores, hundreds of attacks, even if they are of small scale, against the reactionary forces, then he is making contribution to shaking the dictatorial regime and turning the resistance to the military into an ocean of people's war, an ocean in which the domestic reactionaries and U.S. imperialism will be drowned.'"

In conclusion, the resolution said: "The Central Committee is fully convinced that the organizations and members of the Party will redouble their efforts to continue the task of revolutionizing the Party ranks, and make the greatest efforts in preparing and launching a people's war."

Push Ahead Struggle Against Revival of Japanese Militarism

— Decision adopted at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left)

THE Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) has recently adopted a decision entitled "Push Ahead the Struggle Against the Revival of (Japanese) Militarism," according to a report carried in the Japanese paper *People's Star*.

The "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and the frantic revival of Japanese militarism, the decision said, have kindled the flames of wrath among millions upon millions of people. The workers, peasants, labouring citizens, students, intellectuals, people of the religious communities and a part of the entrepreneurs, that is, the broad masses of patriotic people of various classes and strata, have risen to struggle against the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and the revival of militarism. The raging torrent of this great patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism has swept the entire Japan from Okinawa to Hokkaido. Rallies and demonstrations took place in quick succession throughout the country to expose and denounce the new manoeuvres for the revival of Japanese militarism by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries.

The decision said: The main feature of this struggle of the Japanese people against the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is that the people of various classes and strata, with the working class in the lead and comprising peasants, labouring citizens, students, intellectuals, people of the religious communities and others, are fighting under the political slogan of opposing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and the revival of Japanese militarism. It is of special importance that the advanced elements in this struggle, guided by the thought of overthrowing the political power of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and with political strike as their objective, have developed this struggle into a large-scale and acute mass political struggle, rallying round them the broad masses of people. This shows that the militant solidarity of the

Japanese people in the political field has been further strengthened.

The decision said: The development of the Asian anti-U.S. united front as manifested in the Joint Communiqué of the Chinese and Korean Governments and the convening of the Summit Conference of the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples and the upsurge of the American people's struggle against the U.S. rulers have inspired the Japanese people and further strengthened their solidarity with the Asian people. The great statement issued by Comrade Mao Tsetung on May 20 — "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" has elated and immensely encouraged all Japanese people who have risen to wage the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The struggle has laid bare before the broad masses of people the concrete facts of the revival of Japanese militarism by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries in the political, military, economic, cultural, educational and other fields, and helped to raise the level of political consciousness of the masses, the decision said. The struggles of the masses in various forms have tended to join force in the general orientation of smashing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." The struggles of the masses are spear-headed against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The contradictions between the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Japanese people have sharpened.

The decision pointed out: In the course of the development of the struggle and of the international anti-U.S. united front headed by socialist China, the essence of U.S. imperialism, "a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle," has been exposed more clearly before the Japanese people. On their part, the traitorous Japanese reactionaries betrayed the interests of the Japanese nation and, under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, vainly attempted to realize the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" — the fond dream of Hideki Tojo. That the traitorous Japanese reactionaries most ferociously revived militar-

ism and suppressed the people is exactly a manifestation of their feebleness, which has been laid bare. Meanwhile, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has more clearly revealed itself as the accomplice of U.S. imperialism and the enemy of the Japanese and other Asian peoples. The renegade features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique have also been exposed more clearly before the broad masses of the people.

The decision said: The ideas of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of seizing political power with people's violence and of using revolutionary wars to defeat aggressive wars have been disseminated among advanced workers and people. Comrade Mao Tsetung's theses, "**The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared**" and "**Revolution is the main trend in the world today**" have been disseminated among the broad masses of advanced workers and people. All these are victories of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism is the central task at present, the decision emphatically pointed out. Today, having extended and continued the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are making efforts under this aggressive U.S.-Japanese military alliance to bind Japan more tightly to the **aggressive war chariot of U.S. imperialism**. From now on, we must continue to expand and further strengthen unity, thoroughly expose militarism pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, steadfastly persist in the struggle against Japanese militarism and firmly carry through to the end the struggle to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

The decision pointed out: The extension and continuation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" signify that U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries have formulated a new criminal plan against the Japanese and other Asian peoples. As early as last November, Eisaku Sato brazenly clamoured in the Japan-U.S. joint communique that China's Taiwan Province is a "most important factor for the security of Japan," that Korea "is essential to Japan's security," and that the traitorous Japanese reactionaries must play its "role" in the Indo-Chinese region and so forth. The decision said that the extension and continuation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" contain a series of new contents concerning aggression in Asia by the U.S. aggressors and Japanese militarists. It is an escalation of the Japan-U.S. military alliance and signifies that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' policies of aggression and war have entered a new stage.

The decision said that to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism has instigated the traitorous Japanese

reactionaries whom it has protected and fostered and with the Japanese monopoly capitalists as their core to revive Japanese militarism at a fast tempo, and is making efforts to have Japanese militarism play the role of pawns in launching aggression in Asia under U.S. imperialist instigation.

Neither the U.S. imperialists nor the traitorous Japanese reactionaries can succeed in these foolish schemes of theirs, the decision stressed.

The decision said: Just as Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out long ago, the U.S. aggressors have put the nooses round their own necks; the more they perpetrate aggression the tighter the nooses round their necks will become. The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism is developing daily. The flames of wrath against U.S. imperialist aggression are burning among the broad masses of Japanese people. In Asia, the U.S. imperialists are being badly battered everywhere since its disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against Korea.

Today, the decision pointed out, from Korea in the north to the three Indo-Chinese countries in the south, the firmest and widest anti-U.S. united front has been formed, dealing heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The Asia of today is no longer the Asia of the 30s and 40s; history is marching ahead in a tempestuous era and it will eliminate all the imperialists and their running dogs from Asia. The Japanese people's struggle to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan and to overthrow the traitorous Japanese reactionaries is a component part of the Asian anti-U.S. united front. The relations between the struggle of the Japanese people and the struggles of the various Asian nations are those in which they support each other and join forces to fight their common enemy. This situation is very favourable to the Japanese people's struggle for liberation, and extremely unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries.

The utter ferocity of the traitorous Japanese reactionaries, the decision added, does not indicate their powerfulness but their feebleness. They revive Japanese militarism with the connivance of U.S. imperialism because they find themselves powerless in face of the insolvable contradictions, and this reflects also that their foundation is tottering. Japanese militarism is also a paper tiger, and it is the people who are really powerful. So long as we unite firmly and continue to persist in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and against their revival of militarism, we can surely be able to advance from victory to victory in our struggle.

Peasants' Armed Struggle Led by Communist Party of India (M-L) Develops Steadily

THE Indian peasants' armed struggle led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) is developing without let-up. The Indian bourgeois press deplored that this struggle "has spread unbelievably fast."

Defying hardships and difficulties, the masses of cadres of the Communist Party of India (M-L) have gone deep into the rural areas, the scene of the acutest struggle, to propagate to the peasant masses the great truth of "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and rouse them to take part in the revolutionary armed struggle on a wider scale. At the call of the Communist Party of India (M-L) many revolutionary intellectuals went to the countryside to join peasant guerrilla units.

Since the peasant guerrillas under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (M-L) staged armed uprising in Goalpara in November 1969, in Assam State, a strategic zone in northeastern India, the raging revolutionary flames spread rapidly to other areas. As disclosed by the Indian bourgeois press, the peasant guerrilla fighters are working to rouse the masses in Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar and Darrang of this state. In many areas, the peasants attended secret meetings and took part in group discussions, with Party members disseminating the revolutionary truth among them. Guerrilla warfare training classes have been set up in some villages. The Indian bourgeois press stated in alarm that peasant guerrilla units are frequently active in many areas of Assam State and the situation has become "quite serious."

In West Bengal State, members of the Communist Party of India (M-L) and other Indian revolutionaries have been extensively propagating among the masses the revolutionary truth of seizing political power by armed force. They roused the peasant masses on a wide scale in attacking the notorious and deeply hated despotic landlords with spears, bows and arrows as weapons. They also attacked police camps and patrols. According to Indian press reports in early June quoting the *Deshabrati*, an underground weekly of the C.P.I.(M-L), the peasant guerrillas of West Bengal State annihilated 80 class enemies inside the state up to the end of May this year. On April 17, a police contingent was sent to a place near Ranaghat to suppress the people. The peasant guerrillas attacked this unit and wounded 13 police officers and men. On June 18, 500 revolutionaries in Bandhaghat, near Calcutta, hurled home-made bombs and brickbats at the police, wounding five policemen and a police officer. On June 26, peasant guerrillas attacked a special train carrying military supplies of the Indian Defence

Ministry at Kharagpur, West Bengal, and captured a large quantity of explosives. At the important railway junction of Siliguri in the northern part of the state, a number of revolutionaries locked up the chief administrative officer and killed a police officer on July 4 in protest against the unjustified arrests of revolutionary students by the Siliguri authorities.

According to the July 1 issue of the *Hindustan Standard* which quoted a report of the *Deshabrati*, the Bengal-Bihar-Orissa Border Zonal Committee of the Communist Party of India (M-L) has formulated the guiding principle that guerrilla activities should be stepped up in the rural areas so as to overthrow the rule of the feudal landlords and set up the political power of the landless and poor peasants. Under this guiding principle, the peasant guerrillas employed flexible strategy and tactics and carried out extensive activities in the broad rural areas of the border zone of these three states.

In Andhra State, the peasant guerrillas under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (M-L), defying hardships and sacrifices, have persistently waged heroic and staunch struggles and dealt incessant blows at the enemy. This was done amidst repeated "encirclement and suppression" operations conducted by large numbers of police sent by the reactionary government. According to a UPI report, a peasant guerrilla unit of Srikakulam ambushed a police unit on June 12, killing four policemen and a reactionary village headman. A PTI report said that on June 13, in a village of Guntur District, Andhra State, the peasant guerrillas launched a surprise attack on the police and other officers supervising the so-called *panchayat* elections. More than ten police and other reactionary officers were injured.

The *Indian Express* revealed that in various areas of Srikakulam District where armed struggle is being waged, many women actively joined the guerrillas and took part in attacks on the reactionary police. Another Indian paper, *Free Press Journal* admitted that the influence of the peasant guerrillas is "slowly spreading to hitherto unaffected areas," and that revolutionary ideology "is taking root in a wider area in Andhra."

The Indian peasants' armed struggle is also quite active in Bihar, Kerala and Punjab and revolutionary armed insurrections of the peasants took place again and again, according to recent reports of the Indian bourgeois press. The *Hindustan Times* disclosed that in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea, Monghyr and Santal Parganas Districts of Bihar State, the peasant guerrillas unfolded a series of

(Continued on p. 29.)

Japanese Reactionaries Harbour Wild Designs On African Resources

GROOMED by U.S. imperialism, revived Japanese militarism shows great impatience to stretch its talons to the African continent. Not content with dreams of reviving the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," it is out to achieve greater aggressive ambitions.

In the past two years, especially since the publication of the U.S.-Japan joint communique last November, the Sato government of Japan, filled with ambition, has time and again declared with much ado that "the world has entered upon an era to re-distribute international resources for a second time." The Japanese "prime minister" called for a "new Japanese period" in Africa. And so under the signboard of "friendship" and "assistance," so-called "survey teams" and "fact-finding missions" of Japan's monopoly capital began arriving in more than 20 African countries. In some of these countries their tentacles have extended from ore-extracting areas to processing industries and even to "job training centres" where African technicians are supposed to receive technical training.

Africa's rich strategic materials are what the Japanese reactionaries are after. They are making a big effort to expand their influence there. They need Africa's resources to satisfy their large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. Japanese monopoly capital, for instance, has grabbed the right to exploit on a large scale the copper mines in the Musoshi area in the Congo (Kinshasa) where, beginning from 1972, it will ship out of that country 50,000 tons of copper each year. In the past two years, Japanese monopoly capital took 400,000 tons of iron ore out of Sierra Leone in West Africa. From 1970 to 1979, it expects to grab 1,100,000 tons annually. Plans are being hatched for plundering other African countries of their iron resources. Japanese monopoly capital is also busy prospecting for uranium in the Congo (K), Niger and three other countries, bauxite in Ghana and some other countries, lead and zinc in Morocco, and aluminium and silver in Kenya. Moreover, it is prospecting and extracting petroleum in Nigeria and other countries.

For some years, Japan has been importing 4,500,000 tons of iron ore annually from South Africa. Of late, it has asked South Africa to raise the supply to 10 million tons annually in the next 15 to 20 years. The white racist colonial regime has been approached to supply for the next 10 years 30 million tons of coal to the iron and steel plants controlled by Japanese monopoly capital. Japan's monopoly capitalists who are carrying on thickly with the Portuguese colonialists recently began extracting iron ore in Mozambique, in addition to robbing

Angola of its iron ore in large quantities for quite some time.

In the eyes of the Japanese reactionaries, all this is only a shape of the things to come. Fumihiko Kono, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy Industries, said in his so-called "proposals" last February that "African natural resources are very important for the development of our economy" and that Japan must "increase its aid by a big margin." The real motive behind Kono's "proposals" is to urge the Japanese reactionaries to make full use of the "aid" pretext to penetrate and plunder Africa for the purpose of accelerating the militarization of Japan's national economy.

Plunder and expansion in Africa are in essence ruthless colonial exploitation by the Japanese reactionaries of the African people. With Japanese monopoly capital in a state of rapid development, the contradictions between commodity production and the shortage of raw materials and the shrinking of markets have grown more acute. According to Japanese official data, 90 per cent of the raw materials for Japanese industries will have to be imported in 1975. Most of these raw materials are today controlled by foreign monopoly firms, chief among them being American ones. To do away with the control by European and U.S. monopoly capital, the Japanese monopoly capitalists have chosen Africa as an important area for plundering raw materials, expanding commodity markets and exporting capital. It is also marked out as the place where the Japanese money-bags intend to compete with the United States, Britain and other imperialist countries. Japan's trade with Africa has all along registered a big surplus in the last few years. In 1968, the surplus exceeded 100 million U.S. dollars. Fumihiko Kono disclosed that Japan's volume of trade with African countries stood at 1,220 million U.S. dollars in 1969. In his "proposals" he openly declared that "there is enough room for Japanese enterprises to seek development in Black Africa" and that "it is necessary (for Japanese monopoly capital) to seek an expansion of its markets." More outspoken, *Asahi Shimbun* wrote that the ratio of total Japanese aid (meaning capital exports) to Asia and Africa "should be changed from 8 to 1 to 2 to 1 or 3 to 1."

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Revolution is the main trend in the world today." The Japanese reactionaries are trying their best to cover up their designs on plundering Africa with such fine words as "aid" but the wolf in sheepskin can never deceive the awakening African people. The crime of the Japanese reactionaries in robbing Africa can only pave the way to their graves.

Vice-Premier Nguyen Con Continues Visit to China

The Government Economic Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, led by Comrade Nguyen Con, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Government of the D.R.V.N., has been on a friendship visit to China since September 12.

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, met Comrade Nguyen Con and all members of the delegation on September 15. Premier Chou had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the Vietnamese comrades. Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, was present at the meeting and took part in the conversation.

On September 13, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to welcome Vice-Premier Nguyen Con and the delegation led by him.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke first at the banquet, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and militant unity between the two countries. He warmly complimented the Vietnamese people on their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He pointed out that these victories have accumulated rich experience for the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people and set a glorious example for all oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their struggle for liberation. The war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the people of the three countries of Indo-China, he said, has now entered a new stage. U.S. imperialism is in a tight

corner both at home and abroad and is gripped by acute political and economic crises.

He said: China and Viet Nam are close, brotherly neighbours. This friendship and unity of ours is based on proletarian internationalism and no one on earth can destroy it. Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, teaches us: **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** The Chinese people will always unite with the fraternal Vietnamese people and the people of Indo-China and fight together with them until U.S. imperialism is completely defeated.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Nguyen Con said that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, have won great victories in the cause of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and of socialist construction in the north. He pointed out that U.S. imperialism's defeat is quite obvious; however, it is still very stubborn and sly. Displaying the spirit of being firm in their resolve to fight and win, he said, the Vietnamese people will persist in and strengthen the cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country. They are resolved to fulfil the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh: **"No matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, our people are sure to win total victory. The U.S. imperialists will have to pull out. Our fatherland will be reunified. Our compatriots in the north and in the south will be reunited under the same roof."**

Nguyen Con added: The people of Viet Nam and China are united by traditional, affectionate and fraternal ties. The Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will make every effort to constantly strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peo-

ple of Viet Nam and China for the common interests of our two peoples and for the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. He believed that the current visit and talks on China's economic and military aid to the Vietnamese people in 1971 will further strengthen the militant unity and friendly relations and co-operation between our two Parties and two peoples, and will make positive contributions to the thorough defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressor.

During his stay in Peking, Vice-Premier Nguyen Con was given a warm welcome at the factories and people's communes he visited.

Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan Visits China

Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy, and six other Pakistan guests arrived in Peking by special plane on September 18 for a friendship visit to China. They are touring China at the invitation of Hsiao Ching-kuang, Commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Hsiao Ching-kuang, Commander of the P.L.A. Navy; leading members of the departments concerned; the Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan; and more than 1,000 commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. Navy and Peking militiamen gave a warm welcome to the guests at the airport.

In the evening, Commander Hsiao Ching-kuang acted as host at a banquet in honour of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy and his entourage.

Commander Hsiao Ching-kuang and Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples and armed forces.

Hsiao Ching-kuang said in his speech: In recent years, our two

countries have encouraged and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism; in developing the relations of economic co-operation, we have supplemented each other's needs and helped each other. The friendship between the armed forces of our two countries has greatly developed, and the friendly contacts between our two countries are daily on the increase.

The Pakistan people, Hsiao Ching-kuang went on, have a glorious tradition of defying brute force, daring to struggle and resisting imperialism and expansionism. In recent years, the Pakistan people and armed forces have waged unremitting struggles against foreign aggression and interference in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and national dignity. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other."** In disregard of foreign pressure, the Pakistan Government and people have persistently maintained friendship with China, firmly opposed the scheme of creating "two Chinas" and actively supported the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. We express appreciation and thanks for all this. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will, as always, firmly support the Pakistan people and armed forces in their just struggle to safeguard

national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and firmly support the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination.

Hsiao Ching-kuang stressed: Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will fulfil their bounden internationalist duty, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world, firmly support the just struggles of the people of various countries against foreign interference and for the defence of national independence, and contribute to the cause of the unity of the world's people against imperialism.

In his speech, Muzaffar Hasan said that he had been keenly looking forward to visiting China to see for himself the phenomenal successes that the Chinese people had achieved in the different fields of endeavour, especially as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Muzaffar Hasan continued: The dramatic successes that the Chinese people have achieved in the fields of science, technology, agriculture and industry in recent years bear eloquent testimony to the brilliant leadership and wisdom of the great leader, Chairman Mao, and to the zeal and dedication of the Chinese people who believe in the practice of

virtues and have set impressive standards of diligence, honesty, truthfulness and integrity. We believe that China's strength is our strength and the strength of all peace-loving nations.

Muzaffar Hasan stressed: Pakistan is determined to ensure that all nations of the world, big or small, decide their own destinies by their own free choice without any foreign interference or pressure. We seek the implementation of the solemn pledges given to the people of Jammu and Kashmir for the exercise of their right of self-determination, and we shall not rest until that right is freely exercised by them. He expressed gratitude to China for its firm and consistent support to the cause of the Kashmiri people.

Muzaffar Hasan said: We believe China is destined to play a role in world affairs for the betterment of mankind. We have always maintained that the People's Republic of China is a peace-loving nation. It does not pose any threat to any other country. There is not a single Chinese soldier on alien soil. We firmly support the right of the People's Republic of China to be represented in the United Nations and all other world bodies. We categorically reject the myth of "two Chinas."

Commander Hsiao Ching-kuang had a cordial meeting with Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan and his entourage before the banquet.

(Continued from p. 26.)

revolutionary activities. In Purnea District 48 peasant insurrections took place in the past few months. On May 20, armed with spears, bows and arrows over 2,000 peasants of Bettiah District, Bihar State, raided a local plantation. They fought with the police sent to suppress them and wounded a police officer and 14 policemen.

In spite of the savage suppression by the Indian reactionaries, the Communist Party of India (M-L) continued to rouse the masses in a deep-going way and launch armed struggle in the rural areas. Indian newspapers reported that not long ago, Charu Mazumdar, leader of the Communist Party of India (M-L), in an

article in the *Deshabrati*, called on Party cadres to come forward with all their might to spread guerrilla warfare to all Indian villages. UPI reported in early June that the Communist Party of India (M-L) distributed leaflets calling on Party cadres in basic-level units to go deep among and rouse the peasant masses and keep moving among the masses as fish in water so as to launch armed struggle more effectively.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people."** With the support of the masses of the people, the peasants' armed struggle led by the Communist Party of India (M-L) will certainly witness a still higher upsurge.

ROUND THE WORLD

stitution between Allende and Alessandri, who led in the September election.

U.S.A.

Working Class' New Awakening

On September 15, early in the morning 370,000 workers of General Motors, the largest U.S. monopoly firm, went on a nationwide strike. At the same time, half a million U.S. railway workers walked out. The two strikes shook the earth of the United States like a thunder-clap. Their heroic struggle shows that an extremely tremendous revolutionary force is latent in the U.S. working class.

The auto and railway strikes reflect the sharpening class contradictions in the United States and mark a new awakening of the U.S. working class, dealing a fresh telling blow to the Nixon government now neck deep in an irremediable politico-economic crisis.

There has been an unprecedented upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the American people since the beginning of this year. Early in the year, 150,000 electricians and 250,000 postal employees walked out of their jobs. Later, 760 universities were hit by student strikes in a movement known as the "May tempest" in protest against the Nixon government's armed invasion of Cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China. In the three summer months, large-scale struggles against repressive violence were unfolded by Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Indians in dozens of cities of more than 20 states. Meanwhile, strikes were held in quick succession by truck drivers, construction and railway workers, coal miners and municipal workers. The Nixon government had recourse to counter-revolutionary dual tactics of fascist suppression and political deception in a vain attempt to undermine the struggle of the U.S. working-class and revolutionary people. But the American people have again and again foiled all schemes and manoeuvres of the Nixon government. At present,

CHILE

Fighting Against U.S. Imperialist Enslavement and Plunder

Salvador Allende, candidate of the "Popular Unity" Coalition and leader of the Socialist Party, won a first-round victory in the presidential election which took place in Chile on September 4 against a background of mounting struggles of the Chilean people against U.S. imperialism's ruthless oppression, plunder and exploitation.

In recent years, the people of various strata in Chile have regarded U.S. imperialist enslavement and plunder more and more intolerable. In the five years from 1965 to 1969, U.S. monopoly capital seized 1,200 million U.S. dollars of profits from Chile, almost twice the loot in the six years from 1959 to 1964. Because of the plunder by U.S. monopoly capital, Chile's national economy has deteriorated rapidly, and the flames of the struggle of the broad masses of the Chilean people against U.S. imperialist domination and for the recovery of national resources and the implementation of agrarian reform have been raging more and more furiously. Workers' strikes, peasants' struggle to seize the land and students' strikes broke out wave upon wave. According to incomplete statistics, more than half a million workers participated in strikes in various parts of the country from January to August this year. Of these there were more than ten strikes with over 10,000 participants each. Many of the strikes were spearheaded directly at U.S. monopoly capital. Chilean peasants waged the heroic struggle to seize latifundia on more than 70 occasions last year. Since the beginning of this year, peasants and farm workers of many provinces in Chile have continued to wage such fierce struggle as strikes, forceful seizure of land, and even detention of latifundists. Last May, 150,000 farm

workers throughout the country held a big strike in protest against exploitation and persecution of farm workers by the big landlords. This large-scale strike won the warm support of more than 100,000 university and middle school students. The mass struggle which is developing vigorously and in a deep-going way forcefully shows the strong demand of the Chilean people of all strata to shake off U.S. imperialist control, defend national independence and develop the national economy.

It is precisely under such circumstances that Chile held the presidential election. Speaking at a press conference on September 6 following the election, Salvador Allende said that his incoming government would strive to see to it that Chile is no longer a dependency economically, culturally and politically. He reiterated that his policy programme is of an anti-imperialist and a nationalist character and is aimed at taking back for Chile its important wealth from foreign capital and domestic monopoly groups. He stressed that Chile wanted to end its dependence on the United States. "We have nothing against the American people but against U.S. capital," he said. In a speech at a mass meeting in the Chilean capital Santiago on September 13, he said: In the international arena, we resolutely uphold the right to self-determination and the principle of non-interference.

In the election, the total number of votes polled by Salvador Allende exceeded those won by either of the other two presidential candidates — former President Jorge Alessandri supported by the Chilean National Party (Partido Nacional) and Radomiro Tomic, candidate of the ruling Christian Democratic Party (Partido Demócrata Cristiano). But because of Allende's failure to win a majority the Chilean President will be elected in Congress on October 24 in accordance with the Chilean Con-

the U.S. working class is plunging itself into the struggle in a new fighting mood. This greatly heightens the American revolutionary people's will and deflates the arrogance of the U.S. reactionaries.

The struggle of the U.S. working class is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs, a component part of the contemporary world revolution. It powerfully supports the revolutionary struggles of the

people of the world, while at the same time it wins the support and response of the revolutionary people the world over. The heroic, militant U.S. working class and revolutionary people are sure to win new victories in their struggle!

As early as more than 20 years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"It will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really**

strong — the American people." The struggle of the working class and the broad masses of people in the United States eloquently testifies to this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's. The U.S. working class is the most powerful force of the American people. Its new awakening further proves that the American people with the working class as the mainstay are the masters of American society. By their own struggle, they will thoroughly overthrow the criminal imperialist system.

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RADIO PEKING'S

Daily English Language Transmissions

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EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	30, 19	9860, 15095
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WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	30, 19	9860, 15095
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
		18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	30, 25, 19	9965, 11695, 15030
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		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)		
		21:30-22:30	(Cairo)	30, 25, 19	9965, 11695, 15030
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		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30	(Lagos)		
		22:30-23:30	(Cairo)		
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		19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)		
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 19	7315, 15095
		20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)		
21:00-22:00		(East Pakistan)			
		20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)		