

# PEKING REVIEW

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Perseverance means victory. I am deeply convinced that by persevering in protracted war the Vietnamese people will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of their country.

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

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It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

## Comrade Lin Piao Sends Message to Minister Tran Nam Trung

—Most warmly greeting the ninth anniversary of the official day  
of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces

Minister of Defence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

Minister Tran Nam Trung:

On the ninth anniversary of the official day of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, I extend my warmest greetings to the south Vietnamese people and People's Liberation Armed Forces on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The fraternal South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces have been steeled into a heroic revolutionary army in the flames of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Over the past nine years, the south Vietnamese armymen and civilians, united as one under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, fearing no sacrifice and overcoming every difficulty, have valiantly and tenaciously persisted in a people's war, and waged a protracted and arduous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, badly battered them and driven them to a tight corner and won great victories. Your victories have laid the foundation for completely defeating the U.S. aggressors, liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify the fatherland, and made important contributions to the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations all over the world.

U.S. imperialism has suffered crushing defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, but its aggressive nature will never change. Since

coming to power, the Nixon government has been pushing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics even more openly. While chanting "peace" and playing the trick of "troop withdrawal," it makes strenuous efforts to "Vietnamize" the war in Viet Nam in order to deceive the people of the world and realize its wild ambitions of perpetuating the occupation of south Viet Nam and dividing the Vietnamese nation. In the face of the long tested Vietnamese people, however, all the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are doomed to failure. We are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and following the late President Ho Chi Minh's teaching "determined to fight and win," the heroic people and People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam will definitely accomplish their sacred cause of fighting against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by persisting in protracted war, in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and in relying on

their own efforts and winning victories through perseverance.

China and Viet Nam are two fraternal neighbouring countries closely related as lip and teeth, and the people and armed forces of our two countries have forged a profound militant friendship in their prolonged revolutionary struggles against imperialism. "The 700 million Chinese people are powerful backing of the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." Acting on our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will always stand by the fraternal Vietnamese people and resolutely support them in carrying the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

Long live the militant friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Viet Nam!

Lin Piao

Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China

February 14, 1970, Peking

## Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang of Republic of South Viet Nam to China Gives Reception

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, gave a reception on the evening of February 14 to warmly celebrate the ninth anniversary of the

official day of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and Colonel Nguyen Dong,

Military Attache of the D.R.V.N. Embassy in China, were present.

Attending the reception were Huang Yung-sheng, Chief, Wen Yu-cheng, Deputy Chief, of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Huang Chih-yung, Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the P.L.A.; Chang Ling-pin, Deputy Director of the General Logistics Department of the P.L.A.; and leading members of the various services and arms, the Peking Command and the Peking Garrison of the P.L.A. and of government departments and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wen Yu-cheng spoke at the reception.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang said that the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces had been founded in the crucible of battles and mass struggles. Carrying forward the glorious tradition of the heroic Vietnamese nation and the People's Army, the Armed Forces had grown into a mighty revolutionary army in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression during the past nine years, and were strong enough to defeat U.S. imperialism. They were vying with each other to kill more enemies and make new contributions. They were conscientiously acting according to the testament of the late President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese nation, and advancing courageously towards complete victory.

He pointed out that the defeat of U.S. imperialism was evident, but its imperialist nature would never change. The ruling Nixon clique was trying in every way to drag on the dirty aggressive war and maintain its neo-colonialist rule in south Viet Nam. They talked "goodwill" and "peace," but actually they were intensifying the war and trying to fool the American people and other people of the world by "Vietnamization of the war." The more obdurate

and brutal U.S. imperialism is, the more powerful and accurate blows it will receive from the people of south Viet Nam and the People's Liberation Armed Forces. Unafraid of hardship or sacrifice, the army and people of south Viet Nam were determined to fulfil the historic mission entrusted them by their nation and fatherland. They would liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to unify the fatherland.

The Ambassador said the people of south Viet Nam and the People's Liberation Armed Forces had always received enormous, precious and effective aid from the fraternal Chinese people and army in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He took the opportunity to extend heartfelt gratitude to respected and beloved Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin and to the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

Wen Yu-cheng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, spoke next. He said: The fraternal South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces are a heroic revolutionary army. Following the teachings of the late President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, and under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the army and people of south Viet Nam have over the past nine years defied violence and feared no sacrifice, persevered in a people's war, heroically and stubbornly resisted and counter-attacked U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, wiped out large numbers of effectives of the U.S.-puppet and vassal forces and won great victories. Your victories have greatly contributed to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people and nations throughout the world.

After vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialist crime and intrigue of aggression against Viet Nam, Dep-

uty Chief of the General Staff Wen Yu-cheng said: Our great leader Chairman Mao points out that "the revolutionary people are bound to meet with all kinds of difficulties before final victory. Nevertheless, these difficulties can all be surmounted and no difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people. Perseverance means victory." We firmly believe that under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the heroic people and People's Liberation Armed Forces of south Viet Nam will certainly surmount all kinds of difficulties on their road of advance and wrest final victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by uniting closely and pooling their wisdom and strength, displaying the revolutionary spirit of being "determined to fight and win," and persevering in a protracted war, in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and in self-reliance.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wen Yu-cheng concluded: China and Viet Nam are close neighbours joined by mountains and rivers. The people and the armed forces of our two countries have forged a firm, militant friendship in common struggles against imperialism. Every victory of the Vietnamese people in the anti-imperialist struggle is a strong support for China's revolutionary struggle. We always look upon our support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism as our bounden internationalist duty. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and steeled in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are determined to follow the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

# P.L.A. Naval Unit Downes U.S. Imperialist Pilotless High-Altitude Spy Plane

A U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane was shot down by a heroic naval air defence unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the afternoon of February 10, when the plane intruded into the air space over the area of Hainan Island, Kwangtung Province, to carry out spying and provocative activities. It was the 20th U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane shot down by the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army since 1964.

On February 11, the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order commending the achievement of the P.L.A. naval air defence unit.

The order points out that the P.L.A. naval air defence unit shot down the plane at a time when the hundreds of millions of armymen and people in our country have proudly entered the great 1970s with militant strides. This shows that the unit, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," is well prepared against war and highly skilled in combat, bringing down U.S. imperialism's spy plane with a single blow. The battle was well fought! The unit meted out due punishment to U.S. imperialism and the people throughout the country were inspired. Hence the order of commendation.

The order says: "We hope you will hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, energetically give prominence to proletarian politics, develop the 'four-good' company movement in a deep-going way, make further efforts to carry out Chairman Mao's great principle 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters,

and do everything for the people,' raise your revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, be ready at all times and improve your military skills. If U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to launch a war of aggression against our country, we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely."

*Renmin Ribao* and *Jiefangjun Bao* jointly carried an article on the battle by Commentator on February 12. Entitled "Keep Vigilant at All Times and Perform New Meritorious Deeds in Defence of the Motherland," the article reads in part:

On February 10, an air defence unit of the Chinese Navy shot down over the area of Hainan Island a U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane which had intruded into China's air space. This is a magnificent result of the efforts of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army which holds aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, studies and applies Chairman Mao's works in a living way and puts proletarian politics to the fore. It is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!

Acting on Chairman Mao's great teaching, "go all out and be sure to destroy the enemy intruders," this air defence unit of the heroic navy gave full play to the P.L.A.'s fighting style — courageousness, resoluteness and alertness — in the course of the battle, and hit the enemy fiercely, accurately and relentlessly. The U.S. pirate plane was shot to pieces the moment it intruded into China's sacred air space. This victorious battle fully testifies to the mighty strength of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which is armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and to the mighty strength of the dictatorship of the

proletariat in China. It is another punishment for U.S. imperialist military provocations, and also a source of encouragement to armymen and people all over China.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "When we say 'imperialism is ferocious,' we mean that its nature will never change." Aggressive by nature, U.S. imperialism has been consistently hostile to the great Chinese people. Since coming to power, the Nixon government has stepped up its counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics, hypocritically affecting to be well-intentioned and harping on its time-worn theme of "peace" while continuing to carry out military threats and war provocations against our country. This latest sending of a pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane to intrude into China's air space is new evidence of the Nixon government's crime in stubbornly pursuing its policy of hostility to the People's Republic of China.

Armymen and civilians throughout the country should bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "Under no circumstances must we relax our vigilance." We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics. We must exert still greater efforts in strengthening the unity between the army and the people and between the army and government, raise our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, firmly foster the spirit of being vigilant at all times, and make full preparations, mental and material, for a war of resistance against aggression. Should U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade our great socialist motherland, we will resolutely drown them in the ocean of people's war!



Armed men and civilians rush from all directions to the scene of the wreckage of the U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane. They hail this new victory of an air defence unit of the Chinese Navy in the battle defending the air space of the motherland and angrily denounce U.S. imperialism for its towering crime of aggression against China.



Militiaman Lin Ya-shua (second from right), an eye-witness of the battle, tells visiting army men and civilians beside the wreckage how the U.S. pirate plane was shot to pieces. "Well done!" are his words to acclaim the meritorious performance by the P.L.A. naval air defence unit.

Identification plate on the U.S. imperialist pilotless high-altitude military reconnaissance plane shot down: Ryan Aeronautical Co., San Diego, California; Date accepted 9-10-69, U.S., etc.



# Mao Tsetung Thought Inspires Us Forward

— Our understanding and gains in carrying out Chairman Mao's  
directive "In agriculture, learn from Tachai"

by the Revolutionary Committee of Hsiyang County,  
Shansi Province

**H**SIYANG County was in the past a barren hilly area with steep slopes and only a thin layer of top soil. Ridden by natural calamities and hit by drought in nine years out of ten, it was one of those counties in Shansi Province known for their poverty and backwardness. Through the great new-democratic and socialist revolutions, we initially changed its poor and backward state; in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the county witnessed earth-shaking changes. The spread of Mao Tsetung Thought has reached an unprecedented scale, and Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" has taken deep root in the hearts of the people who are giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance," "hard struggle" and "fearing neither hardship nor death." A generation of new-type peasants armed with Mao Tsetung Thought is maturing. The common pledge of the 190,000 people of the whole county is: "Looking towards the city of Peking, our hearts are turned to Chairman Mao. We labour for the revolution."

The magnificent ideological and political flower naturally yields solid economic fruits. Last year's average per-*mu* yield of grain in the whole county doubled that of 1966, jumping from 200-odd *jin* to more than 400 *jin*; total grain output also doubled the 1966 figure of more than 80 million *jin*.

With the sharp upswing in grain output, the amount of surplus grain sold to the state rose year by year, and grain kept in reserve by the collective and the commune members also increased. The commune members' living standard has greatly improved. The situation in revolution and production throughout the county is now excellent. The people have changed, the land has been levelled, and the villages where flocks

and herds teem have taken on a new look. Everywhere a vigorous and thriving scene meets the eye.

## Arming People With Mao Tsetung Thought

What accounted for such tremendous success? Was it because of good weather? No. The last few years saw all manner of adversity: drought, flood, hailstorm, windstorm and insect pests. The hailstorm which hit the county in 1968 was the most severe in the past several decades. We did not rely on the elements. The most fundamental reason for our success was that we relied on Mao Tsetung Thought.

Few people in the old society knew that there was a village called Tachai in Hsiyang County. Those who knew it used to say: "In Tachai, the hills are high and the land is stony. When you go out, you have to climb the slopes and you can't walk on level ground for more than two steps. Natural disasters devastate the area practically every year."

Then came liberation. Inspired by Chairman Mao's *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* and firmly keeping in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," the peasants of Tachai, led by Chen Yung-kuei, the secretary of the Party branch, resolved to transform their poor and backward village by self-reliance and hard struggle. Though numerous, the poor and lower-middle peasants there had few draught animals and farm implements. They followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Get organized" and took the co-operative road after the land reform. When they formed their elementary co-operative, they did not even have a wheel-barrow. All they could rely on were their hands, shoulders and carrying-poles. Their 700-odd *mu* of land were divided into more than 4,700 plots,

scattered here and there on the slopes and gullies. So they set to level the elevated land and fill up the low-lying parts. They cleared their fields of stones and rocks, and went in for deep ploughing and constant hoeing to loosen the soil in order to combat drought which was a standing threat to them. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the people of Tachai have, after years of arduous struggle, succeeded in turning the small scattered plots into large tracts of land, in terracing the slopes and transforming the dry river-beds into irrigated land. It was in this way that the poor mountain village has been built into the new thriving socialist Tachai.

The heart-stirring rapid development of Tachai by self-reliance and hard work has been an eye-opener for the people in the whole county that the Tachai road is the revolutionary road to overcome poverty and backwardness and to the building of a new socialist village. Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai,**" the people throughout our county launched a movement to learn from the Tachai peasants and follow the Tachai road. Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai as our example, we Hsiyang people learnt from them to adhere to the guiding principle of putting Mao Tsetung Thought in the lead and putting proletarian politics in command; we also learnt from them their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and their communist style of cherishing deep love for the state and the collective. In particular, we learnt from them to use Mao Tsetung Thought to arm and remould the people and do a good job in revolutionizing men's thinking. Only when their thinking has been revolutionized can men transform nature, introduce new techniques and raise output.

In the course of learning from Tachai, we have experienced an intense struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. Tachai is a red banner hoisted by the great leader Chairman Mao himself on the agricultural front. Everyone in our county had long cherished the strong desire of learning from it. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents did everything they could to obstruct and undermine such efforts. They tried to prevent the peasants from knowing Chairman Mao's directive, distorted it and resorted to every vile means to negate Tachai's achievements in an attempt to pull down this banner. To defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and the whole county waged a resolute struggle against them. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the county's revolutionary masses seized back that portion of power usurped by the handful of capitalist roaders and set up the three-in-one revolutionary committee. This provided a reliable guarantee for the whole county to carry out Chairman Mao's directive "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai**" and launch a mass movement to learn from Tachai. Since the day the county revolutionary committee was established, we have put the task of learning from Tachai on the agenda,

making it an important item in carrying out the struggle-criticism-transformation well. We have adopted decisions for launching a mass movement to learn from Tachai and worked out plans for building Hsiyang into a Tachai-type county within five years.

Using revolutionary mass criticism to open the way, we have relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents, exposed their monstrous crimes in opposing Chairman Mao's directive "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai,**" thereby sweeping away all obstacles to the movement of learning from Tachai. With class struggle as the key link, every commune and production team has carried out revolutionary mass criticism wherever and whenever necessary. In the light of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in their respective units, all the members recalled past events and made comparisons: Learn what Chairman Mao taught us, see how Liu Shao-chi spread his poisonous influence and look into the sabotage activities of the class enemies, analyse how the Tachai poor and lower-middle peasants carried out their struggle and examine one's own attitude in the past. We brought all the charges against Liu Shao-chi and traced all the evils to him. This has greatly enhanced the initiative and consciousness of the masses to learn from Tachai. The drive to emulate Tachai has enabled the Wuchiaping Production Brigade to steadily increase its production. Its average per-mu yield of grain in 1967 was 540 *jin*; this rose to 640 *jin* in 1968 and jumped to more than 800 *jin* in 1969. With a deep understanding gained from their personal experience, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Chairman Mao has pointed out to us a bright road by calling on us to learn from Tachai. We reaped poor harvests in the past when we did not do so. But over the last three years we have done our best to follow the road blazed by Tachai and we have benefited much from it."

With Mao Tsetung Thought as their powerful weapon, the peasants in our county are energetically ridding themselves of bourgeois self-interests and fostering the proletarian outlook of devotion to the public interest, constantly overcoming all ideological obstacles to the movement of learning from Tachai. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "**Running study classes is a good method,**" we have set up Mao Tsetung Thought study classes of various types throughout the county. The cadres and revolutionary masses make the "three constantly read articles" their maxim, and use them to examine themselves so as to continually criticize all erroneous ideas that prevent them from following Tachai's example. Located on the top of the Changchia Mountain, the Nannao Brigade is not endowed with favourable natural conditions. In the past, its members did not have enough grain, lacked firewood and had to travel far to fetch drinking water. They had little confidence in changing their backward state by learning from Tachai. But after studying the "three constantly read articles," they followed Tachai's example and did hard and solid work. They succeeded

in opening a road that winds its way up the mountain, building a high-tension line and leading water uphill. The upshot was its grain output trebled in the last three years. Arming the commune members with Mao Tsetung Thought has resulted in a new situation in which "everyone emulates the 'Foolish Old Man,' keeps in mind Norman Bethune and Chang Szu-teh, compares himself with the Tachai peasants to see where he still lags behind, follows the examples of these heroes, and becomes more and more energetic in the course of learning from them."

### The Masses Are the Real Heroes

The mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has developed in depth, and revolutionary mass criticism has been carried out without let-up. This has laid the ideological foundation for transforming the natural conditions in Hsiyang County, and guarantees the triumphant advance of the movement to learn from Tachai.

Our county has five rivers which flow through 14 communes. The Sunghsi River, more than 200 li long, was the most harmful. It overflowed during the flood season, often inundating the villages on both banks. As the soil was continually washed away by water, the area under cultivation decreased year by year. It was, therefore, of key importance to keep these five rivers under permanent control and turn the land into fields of the Tachai type in order to change the face of Hsiyang County and achieve stable and high yields. Led by the county revolutionary committee, all the communes and production brigades mapped out plans suited to their local conditions for transforming the barren mountains and harnessing the rivers, giving full play to the superiority of the people's communes and adhering to the principle of unified planning and concentration of forces in executing the plans, with the production teams as the main body and every level taking part in the work. The production teams assumed responsibility for what they could do, and what they could not do was undertaken by the communes or by the communes and production brigades jointly. Every project in the entire undertaking combined long-term interests with immediate gains for the current year, integrated the role played by the groups with special skills with that of the mass movement, and rationally solved all problems relating to economic relations between the accounting units in accordance with the Party's policies. Braving the biting cold, the masses all over the county started work in the winter of 1967, battling on the high slopes and the river banks to transform the barren mountains and tame the unruly rivers.

In this battle to transform nature, all the 20 communes have undertaken some project or other, and all the 413 production brigades have gone in for construction. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," all the communes and production teams have scathingly criticized Liu



The mass movement to transform the mountains and tame the rivers is gaining momentum in Hsiyang County.

Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "material incentives," the "slavish comprador philosophy," the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," and "relying on experts to tame the rivers." Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they themselves solved the question of the needed funds, made their own tools, and did their own surveying and designing. They did not ask for any money or material from the state. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and taking Tachai as their example, they used their own hands to make the mountains and rivers bend to their will. The Hsikupi Brigade, which has only some 600 people, demonstrated tremendous strength in the movement to learn from Tachai. All the peasants in the village, men and women, old and young, pooled their efforts to dig a 70-metre-wide and 320-metre-long canal through the Chailing Mountain to divert the course of the Sunghsi River. With the 1,200-odd mu of land reclaimed from the old river-bed, the brigade thus more than doubled the area of its cultivated land. The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade said with pride: "The Foolish Old Man and his sons removed the big Taihang and Wangwu Mountains, so why can't the people of our village remove this small Chailing Mountain!" In the project jointly undertaken by the county, the communes and production brigades to harness the Sunghsi River, a large stone dam against flood, 8 metres high and 2,700 metres long, was built on the bank at Chiehtu. In the

Kuo-chuang Reservoir's eastern trunk canal project, we dug 27 tunnels, erected 12 viaducts, removed 220,000 cubic metres of rocks and earth and built a channel 15 li long. These two biggest water conservancy projects for the farmland in our county were completed by relying entirely on our own strength and bringing into play the wisdom of the masses.

After three years of hard struggle, the whole county has dug up more than 8,100,000 cubic metres of rocks and earth and built 197 dams of various kinds and purposes, totalling more than 43,000 metres in length. More than 30,000 *mu*, or 8 per cent of the county's total cultivated area, were reclaimed from the river-beds and gullies. We have built 220,000 *mu* of Tachai-type farmland, of which some 40,000 *mu* were formerly dry land but have now been put under irrigation. In this way, we have initially transformed the stony dry river-beds into a granary, with stable and high yields basically guaranteed, irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." Through practice, we have come to the deep understanding that this teaching of Chairman Mao's is an absolutely correct great truth. So long as we have faith in the masses, rely on them and fully mobilize their socialist initiative, we are able to overcome every difficulty and create wonders.

### **Firmly Grasp the Ideological Revolutionization of the Leading Groups**

Comrades in the Tachai Brigade have put it well: "Cadres should be the first to do everything." This is a great enlightenment to us. In the mass movement to learn from Tachai, we have firmly grasped the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups at the three levels — the county, commune and production brigade, putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything, and using it to transform, promote and lead everything forward. While transforming the objective world, we have done our best to transform our subjective world as well. We have organized cadres at all levels to conscientiously learn from the Tachai cadres' fine qualities of working hard and in a solid way, their diligence, frugality, plain living and unity. We advocate taking the lead in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and being trail-blazers in productive labour, thereby making the leading groups at all levels revolutionized command headquarters that keep close ties with the masses.

In order to strengthen the ideological revolutionization of members of the county revolutionary committee, we have carried out three open-door rectification cam-

paigns, mobilizing the poor and lower-middle peasants to give their comments and help the leadership improve its working style. Administrative organs at the county level were reduced by three-fourths, and their staff cut by two-thirds. Following the Tachai cadres' style of never divorcing themselves from labour, from the masses or from reality, we have persisted in the following three rules: (1) Comrades working in the offices should devote half a day to manual labour. (2) Two-thirds of the cadres should always go into the midst of work, go to some basic units in the countryside to gain first-hand experience for a certain period, to carry out investigation and study, and eat, live, labour, study and consult with the masses. (3) All the cadres should do stints of work in the production teams in rotation and at fixed periods. Over the last three years, cadres at the county and commune levels have, on the average, lived three-fourths of their time annually among the masses, and taken part in collective productive labour for more than 120 days every year. They always take the lead in doing the grubby and heavy jobs and in planting experimental plots. This has further promoted the revolutionization of the cadres' thinking, strengthened their ties with the masses and stimulated all kinds of work.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching "To lead means not only to decide general and specific policies but also to devise correct methods of work," we have paid attention to methods of work, grasped typical examples, spotted and fostered model units of the Tachai type in a planned and systematic way, and then popularized their experience throughout the area, giving necessary guidance in accordance with specific conditions and various types of farm work. At present, the county has two model communes and 30 model production brigades. Some are models for increasing grain output by a wide margin, some are models for all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations, and some are models for having overcome poverty through hard struggle. In the communes, too, there are model production brigades and model production teams. The emergence of these advanced model units has given a powerful impetus to the movement of learning from Tachai. In taking hold of selected basic units and then popularizing their experience to promote work throughout the area, the leading cadres always personally participate and see this process through to the end. With improved methods of work, greater results have been obtained with less effort in leading the mass movement to emulate Tachai.

1970 marks the final year in our plan to build Hsiyang into a Tachai-type county. We shall always keep firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness." On the basis of three successive years of bumper harvests, we shall continue to mobilize the people of the whole county, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and win still greater victories.

# If the Army and the People Are United As One, Who in the World Can Match Them?

## Nationwide Activities to Support the Army and Cherish the People

**F**OLLOWING Chairman Mao's consistent teaching "Support the army and cherish the people" and "Support the government and cherish the people," the nation's army and people undertook large-scale activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of People's Liberation Armymen and revolutionary martyrs, and support the government and cherish the people during the New Year and Spring Festival (February 6). This has further strengthened the unity between the army and the people and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From the cities to the countryside and from the frontiers to the coastal defences, our vast territory witnessed moving scenes everywhere in which, with relations like fish to water, the army cherished the people and the people supported the army.

### People's Army Loves the People

Members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which our great leader Chairman Mao personally founded "have come together and they fight . . . for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." Therefore, the P.L.A. ardently loves the people and vice versa. Support the government and cherish the people and support the army and cherish the people are the glorious traditions of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

On December 29, 1969, the P.L.A. General Political Department issued a circular on undertaking activities to "support the government and cherish the people" during the New Year and Spring Festival. The commanders and fighters in the army, the navy and the air force immediately set off an upsurge in these activities. The P.L.A. units held get-togethers and meetings with local revolutionary masses in which they talked about the close ties between the army and the people in unity and struggle. Together, they reviewed

the great victories they had won and looked ahead into the bright future in the 1970s. They were determined to rally still more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and set out militantly to win still greater victories.

Vice-Chairman Lin has instructed us: "China is a great socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has a population of 700 million. It needs unified thinking, revolutionary thinking, correct thinking. That is Mao Tsetung Thought. Only with this thought can we maintain vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm and a firm and correct political orientation." The commanders and fighters regard propagation of great Mao Tsetung Thought as the most fundamental thing in cherishing the people. On duty or on the move, commanders and fighters in the 1st company of a unit under the Peking Garrison Command, which performed meritorious service during the War of Liberation, enthusiastically propagated Mao Tsetung Thought and joined the nearby revolutionary masses in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way. Stationed on a small island, commanders and fighters in the company which won merit, first class, in supporting the government and cherishing the people of a unit under the Chekiang Provincial Military Area Command sent detachments to cross a stretch of water and propagate Mao Tsetung Thought as well as the excellent revolutionary situation in the fishing villages. Greatly moved, the fishermen said: "The Liberation Army follows Chairman Mao most closely and their hearts are linked with ours."

Crossing rivers and mountains, commanders and fighters of a unit stationed in Tsunyi, Kweichow Province, went to the mountainous areas, which the Red Army had traversed through during the Long March, to propagate Chairman Mao's series of important instructions among the revolutionary people and help them implement the proletarian policies. The

poor and lower-middle peasants praised them for being Chairman Mao's good fighters and successors to the veteran Red Army. Defying fatigue and severe cold during a field camping exercise, commanders and fighters of a regiment stationed in Shansi Province disseminated Chairman Mao's great strategic concepts "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" wherever they went. In the short period of ten days, they passed through eight people's communes. In addition to helping the leading groups of the communes and brigades run more than 160 Mao Tsetung Thought study classes, they also joined the masses in holding meetings to recall past misery in contrast with today's happiness or to unfold revolutionary mass criticism. These commanders and fighters forged deeply rooted ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Fighting at the forefront of the "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left; military control, political and military training), the commanders and fighters conscientiously studied the experience of P.L.A. Unit 8341 in supporting the broad masses of the Left and were determined to do a still better job in the work of the "three supports and two militaries." The commanders and fighters supporting the Left in Tientsin have consistently regarded their assistance to promote the revolutionization of the revolutionary committees at all levels as the most important task in their work in the new situation. They arrived at a deep understanding of the fact that doing a good job in revolutionizing the leading groups is an important guarantee for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, they helped some factories and mines draw up concrete measures to guard against being divorced from labour, from the masses and from reality. This enormously promoted the ideological revolutionization of the revolutionary committee members.

Armymen stationed in Mileh County, Yunnan Province, who supported the Left, helped the leading groups study and apply the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and develop the working style of taking quick action and hard struggle. As a result, the leading groups went one step further in their proletarian revolutionization. Together with the leading groups at all levels, the commanders and fighters of a unit that supported the Left in the Hofei area of Anhwei Province studied Chairman Mao's instructions on building political power. Never forgetting class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, these P.L.A. men and leading groups were determined to build the revolutionary committees at all levels into powerful militant headquarters.

During the activities to support the government and cherish the people, the P.L.A. units stationed in various places did good deeds for the people



Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of a unit under the Kwangchow Command goes deep into the Wuchih Mountain area on Hainan Island, earnestly disseminating invincible Mao Tsetung Thought among the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Li and Miao nationalities.

on a wide scale. The commanders and fighters sent fuel and medicines to the local poor and lower-middle peasants, did sanitation work for them and showed warm solicitude and concern for them. Very moved, the masses said that they would closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution for ever.

### People Cherish Their Own Soldiers

From their own experience, revolutionary people of all nationalities in the country have come to a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching that "without a people's army the people have nothing." Filled with profound proletarian feeling for their own soldiers, they formed delegations during the New Year and the Spring Festival and crossed mountains and rivers to go to the barracks and frontier and coastal advanced posts to give their kinsmen, the P.L.A. men, their best wishes. At the anti-revisionist outposts of Heilungkiang and Sinkiang, the frontier people, too, organized such delegations. Braving the severe cold, they went over mountains to get to the army units and frontier outposts where they had get-togethers with the commanders and fighters. The armymen and the civilians sang the praises of our great leader Chairman Mao and voiced their determination to defend and build

the frontiers. Arriving at the frontier outposts, the delegation from Tibet's Ako area, filled with deep emotion, expressed its close concern for the people's armymen and pledged to be the powerful backing of the Liberation Army and to play their part in wiping out any enemy who dares to invade. At the Fukien front, delegations from various parts of the province sailed across the sea to the coastal islands to give the P.L.A. fighters their best wishes.

In their activities to give their best wishes to the P.L.A. men, people all over the country showed their infinite love for their P.L.A. kinsmen in various ways. In Tuanchieh Village of the Hungwei Production Brigade in Tungfeng Commune in Menghai County, Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tai and 12 other nationalities conveyed their greetings to the local armymen. They beat drums and gongs and, accompanied by reed-pipes, sang: "Without rain, the camellia will not blossom; without the people's army led by Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants couldn't have been liberated." Braving the biting cold and plodding through deep snow, the Hecheh people of the Chiehtsinkou Commune, Tungkiang County, Heilungkiang Province, collected firewood and brought it to the armymen at the frontier outpost as an expression of their support for the army. The frontier guards said with emotion: "You've brought the Hecheh people's deep love for their soldiers. We'll make the flames of revolution burn even more fiercely. We pledge to reduce any aggressor who dares to invade our country to ashes!" In paying their respects to the people's army, the poor and lower-middle peasants in Kiangsi's Chingkang Mountains, the cradle of revolution, presented the armymen with rice, pumpkins, and spears, straw shoes, bamboo spikes which Red Army soldiers had used during the revolutionary civil war. They recounted stories to them about the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains led by Chairman Mao himself, urging them to follow our great supreme commander Chairman Mao closely, put into practice Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory," and to make new contributions for the people in the great 1970s. In activities organized for the same purpose, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tungpeiwang People's Commune in Peking's Haitien District brought the armymen a mattress that had been used for three generations, a cotton-padded coat worn for more than 30 years and an indenture used in the selling of their sons and daughters in the old society. Together with the fighters, they recalled the suffering of the past and contrasted that with today's happiness. They encouraged the fighters never to forget class suffering, but to bear in mind their class hatred born in blood and tears, firmly grasp their guns and fight to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army distinguishes itself in holding aloft the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and studying and applying Mao Tsetung

Thought in a living way. In response to our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army," the revolutionary masses, in their activities to support the army, are bringing about a new upsurge in learning from the P.L.A. Taking the People's Liberation Army as their example, they raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, persist in the "four firsts," promote the "three-eight" working style and do a good job in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, so as to turn the country into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought. In expressing her respects to the armymen, Wei Feng-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, modestly learnt from Leng Peng-fei, a hero who performed meritorious deeds in the battle to rebuff the Soviet revisionist armed provocation on Chenpao Island last March, and from his experience in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and his revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." She made up her mind to make new contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In these activities, the revolutionary committees at all levels of the Shansi Tatung Mining Administration and the revolutionary miners actively took part in learning the P.L.A.'s fine



Frontier guards stationed at outposts in northeast China and militiamen are closely united in defending the frontiers and are determined to build the border area into an impregnable Great Wall.

thinking, tradition and style of work, thereby effectively promoting development in revolution and production.

The revolutionary committees and the revolutionary masses everywhere sent their hearty wishes to the disabled and demobilized army men and to martyrs' families and army men's dependents.

With the commune as a unit, the counties in Shensi Province organized the broad masses to visit martyrs' and army men's families, helping them clean their houses, fetch water, collect firewood, and wash their clothes and beddings. In Hsiapansung Village of the Kuanyintang Commune in Pingshan County, Hopei Province, one soldier's mother, Yung Kuan-hsiu, invited martyrs' and army men's families living in the village to a meeting to have a discussion, and organized militiamen to collect firewood for them. Deeply moved by this, the martyrs' and army men's families wrote to their beloved in the army, encouraging them to do better in studying Chairman Mao's writings, following his teachings, acting according to his instructions and being his good fighters.

### **Army men and Civilians Together Defend the Motherland**

In the activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people and supporting the army and cherishing the people, P.L.A. commanders and fighters helped the broad masses of militiamen and other revolutionary masses undertake education in preparedness against war, the concept of people's war and class struggle to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and being prepared against war at all times. Militiamen and other revolutionary masses in various places pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder for ever with the great Chinese People's Liberation Army and to be always vigilant against the plot of imperialism and social-imperialism to launch a large-scale war of aggression.

Commanders and fighters in the 5th company of a P.L.A. unit stationed in the frontier area of Southwest

China, went to the Tienngo Mountain area to help the people of various nationalities conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They took firm hold of the task of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and as a result the work of army-civilian defence was greatly strengthened.

By recalling class sufferings and oppression by foreign aggressors, both the commanders and fighters in a P.L.A. unit under the Shenyang Command and the local people have come to understand clearly the wild ambition of imperialism and social-imperialism to carry out aggression. They all expressed their determination to further strengthen unity between the army and the people and to be always prepared to thoroughly wipe out any enemy who dares to invade our country.

Uniting closely with each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the army men of the 4th company of a P.L.A. unit stationed in the Huangtsuo area at the Fukien front and the local civilians are defending and building the coastal frontier to turn our coastal front into an indestructible iron bastion. The commanders and fighters of that company have also helped the communes develop production and consolidate the collective economy, and as a result three production teams which previously had to depend on the state for the supply of more than 100,000 *jin* of grain every year have now even registered a surplus. Greatly moved, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The 4th company and us are of one family, like two melons on the same vine; when the army and people work with one heart and one mind, they are invincible. We will supply men and grain whenever the army needs them. If the enemy dares to invade us, we will wipe him out resolutely and completely."

### **Revolutionary Mass Criticism**

# **"Material Incentives" Are a Reaction To the Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

by Yi Ko

**M**ATERIAL incentives" were a form adopted by the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his gang in pushing the counter-revolutionary economism under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a most commonly used means by which the class enemies tried to sabotage and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and attacked the proletariat. It is of great significance to deepen the criticism of counter-revolutionary economism, especially

that of "material incentives," and thoroughly wipe out its remaining poisonous influence.

### **"Material Incentives" Serve to Maintain Bourgeois Rule**

To hold on to its bloody rule in capitalist society, the bourgeoisie uses violence to suppress the workers and consolidate its cruel rule. In addition, it also buys

up renegades and scabs to undermine the proletarian revolution and create splits in the workers' ranks. Financially, it supports the trade unions which have economic aims so as to induce the workers to depart from waging political struggles and give up their communist ideals.

Revisionists are the bourgeoisie's accomplices in using money to sabotage the proletarian revolution. The old revisionists of the Second International advanced the slogan of gradually improving the capitalist mode of production through economic struggle and advocated that "legitimate" struggles such as "striving for unemployment insurance" and "better working conditions and guaranteeing increased real wages" be a substitute for political struggle. The Russian "Economists" even advocated that the struggle to get one more kopek for every one ruble of wages was "class struggle." Under the signboard of "being concerned with the workers' livelihood" and with the protective colouring of being "revolutionaries," they emasculated the soul of Marxism and betrayed the proletarian revolution. Because of the revisionists' sell-out, the workers' movement in certain major capitalist countries in the West suffered temporary setbacks. It was thus clear that "material incentives" were a big help to the bourgeoisie.

The great Lenin inherited, defended and developed Marxism in the struggle against the revisionism of the Second International. Lenin said: "To forget the political struggle for the economic would mean to depart from the basic principle of international Social-Democracy, it would mean to forget what the entire history of the labour movement teaches us." Hitting the nail on the head, the great Lenin pointed out the counter-revolutionary nature of revisionism.

### **"Material Incentives" Are a Means to Subvert the Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

The historical experience of the proletarian revolution tells us that capitalism cannot make a "peaceful transition" to socialism, but socialism can be evolved into capitalism peacefully. Under the conditions of socialism, the bourgeoisie sprays its sugar-coated bullets of "material incentives" through its representatives in the proletarian Party. This is a means by which the bourgeoisie tries to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and transform socialism into capitalism by peaceful evolution.

Giving prominence to proletarian politics or engaging in economist "material incentives" in the socialist revolution and socialist construction reflects the struggle between the two diametrically opposed world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Chairman Mao has consistently taught us: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." The Con-

stitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company\* puts "keep politics firmly in command" first in the five principles in running socialist enterprises. Proceeding from the criminal aim to restore capitalism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi openly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and wildly advocated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises, including "put profits in command" and "material incentives." He raved hysterically: "Some 'material incentives' are still necessary," "drive can be derived from 'material incentives,'" and "without giving some additional money . . . you cannot get good results in production." In a vain attempt to induce the workers to forget class struggle and revolution, Liu Shao-chi did his utmost to publicize the "combination of putting politics in command with material encouragement" and spared no efforts to peddle political opium to benumb the workers. What Liu Shao-chi publicized was nothing new, but trash he picked up from the old revisionists. He turned Trotsky's view of approaching problems "economically" into "material incentives," and Bukharin's view of putting politics on a par with economics into the "combination of putting politics in command with material encouragement." Denouncing the opportunists, the great Lenin said: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. To argue differently means forgetting the A B C of Marxism." Lenin also stated: "To put politics on a par with economics also means 'forgetting the A B C of Marxism.'"

Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "material incentives" are a hot-bed in which the concept of private ownership breeds and a poison which corrupts people's minds. Socialist public ownership of the means of production calls on people to put public interest first and work for it wholeheartedly and in every respect. Only in this way can the socialist economic base be consolidated and developed and the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated and strengthened. The essence of "material incentives" is self-interest; they are a product of capitalist private ownership of the means of production and therefore are as incompatible with socialist public ownership of the means of production as fire is to water. Proceeding from the plot to restore capitalism, the arch scab Liu Shao-chi advocated the theory of "merging private and public interests" in the ideological field, energetically pushed "material incentives," "put bonuses in command" in the

\* The Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company: In 1960 Chairman Mao personally summed up the experience created by the advanced enterprises during the great leap forward, put forward the famous Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company which stands opposed to the Soviet revisionist Constitution of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine, and confirmed five fundamental principles, i.e., "Keep politics firmly in command; strengthen Party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical revolution."

economic field, instilled bourgeois egoism into people's minds, fostered the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism and opposed putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command and giving prominence to proletarian politics. He vainly tried to lure the working masses to only care for their own material interest and forget the most fundamental political interest of the proletariat, only look after their immediate interest and forget their long-term interest and only see their partial interest and forget the overall interest of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

"Material incentives" are a means used by the bourgeoisie to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. To restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the bourgeoisie makes use of "material incentives" to corrupt the workers and win over those in the proletarian ranks who do not have a firm revolutionary will. On the other hand, it resorted to "material incentives" to "control, restrict and suppress" the working class and other labouring people so as to exercise the bourgeois dictatorship over them. Lenin pointed out: **"One good turn deserves another — such are the ethics of the capitalist world."** It was exactly such "ethics" that Liu Shao-chi and his gang relied on to rule the workers. Putting "money" in "command" and relying on "material interest" as the motive force in the factories and enterprises, he attempted to shackle the workers with "material incentives." Using "material incentives" under socialism is only the beginning in restoring the wage labour system. Through "material incentives," the class enemies tried to lead us by the nose and turn the masters of a socialist country into bourgeois slaves.

To introduce "material incentives," the representatives of the bourgeoisie consider the issue politically, put them into practice economically, corrupt the workers ideologically and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks organizationally. Their ultimate but futile goal is to subvert the political power of the proletariat.

We should never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and should be good at seeing through the criminal plots of the handful of class enemies who try to use "material incentives" to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and struggle against them resolutely.

### **Relying on Putting Proletarian Politics in Command In Revolution and Construction**

Our working masses have shown inexhaustible revolutionary initiative and creativeness in socialist construction. They profoundly understand that making revolution and undertaking construction must rely on putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command, giving prominence to proletarian politics, heightening people's political consciousness and revolutionizing people's thinking. Our great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "It is

man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." Vice-Chairman Lin Piao also pointed out: "When the masses of the people grasp Mao Tsetung Thought, they become the wisest, the bravest and the most capable of displaying inexhaustible strength." The great practice of our socialist construction fully proves the truth of Chairman Mao's great thinking **"Consciousness [can be transformed] into matter."** It also fully proves that only by giving prominence to proletarian politics and arming ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought can we have a firm and correct political orientation, give full play to man's revolutionary initiative and creativeness and bring about constant progress in revolution and construction.

The arch scab Liu Shao-chi yelled that "drive can be derived from 'material incentives'" and "without giving some additional money . . . you cannot get good results in production." This is the greatest slander against our working class and other working people. Chairman Mao has said: **"The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism."** Our working class and other working people are the masters of our socialist society. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, they have a high level of proletarian consciousness, and work, farm and engage in labour for the revolution. All their efforts are aimed at consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building a powerful socialist country, strengthening China's national defence power and defending it against aggression by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, supporting the world's revolutionary people and realizing the complete emancipation of all mankind. They do not reckon on remuneration and despise the bourgeois way of only seeking gain. Such a lofty ideal is completely beyond the understanding of the big scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang.

Are there such persons in the world who only seek gain and who will do anything to get money? There certainly are. They are the bourgeoisie who live on the sweat and blood of the working class and other working people by ruthlessly exploiting them. One of the bourgeoisie's most salient features is to look only for gain and regard money as its dear life. To get money, they will not hesitate to engage in intrigue, speculation, plunder and cheating. Manifested in his mad advocating of "material incentives" and publicizing of "put bonuses in command," Liu Shao-chi's reactionary ideas are precisely a big exposure of his ugly bourgeois soul of only seeking gain.

To persevere in putting proletarian politics in command or engaging in "material incentives" is an important question in the fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-chi's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the socialist economic base can be consolidated and developed and the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated and strengthened only by persevering in putting politics in command, placing revolution in first place, putting revolution in command of production, doing a good job in revolutionizing people's thinking and firmly fostering the idea of wholeheartedly working for the public interest in everything. The reactionary ideas of "material incentives" and "put bonuses in command" unrestrainedly spread by Liu Shao-chi constitute a big plot to undermine socialist revolution and socialist construction. He tried to blind the working people with "money" to make them forget the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In a word, he tried to use counter-revolutionary economist "material

incentives" to corrupt people's souls and thus pave the way for him to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The tremendous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. The revolutionary masses have an increasingly clear understanding of the reactionary essence of "material incentives." **"But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists."** Class struggle is by no means over. We must never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to raise the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary "material incentives," carry the socialist revolution in the economic field through to the end and fight for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

— MAO TSETUNG

## Staunch Fighter on Educational Front

**A** YOUNG teacher named Ai Tsu-hsin who is devoted to the Party's educational cause has become a model for revolutionary teachers and students because of his achievements in heroically defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carrying out the revolution in education.

After graduating from a normal school in the autumn of 1964, Ai Tsu-hsin, son of a poor peasant, was assigned to teach in the Shihpantan Primary School in Hanshou County, Hunan Province. He was put in charge of the fifth grade.

In his first Chinese class, which he gave the day after he arrived, he told the pupils to be loyal to Chairman Mao. He said: "We are all children of poor and

lower-middle peasants. We must study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and strive to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture."

After the class, he visited the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said: "The school makes the children do lessons all day and leaves no time for them to join in physical labour in the production teams. Where is the school leading our children?" They added: "What our children have learnt is useless; the more they study, the more stupid they become." Hearing this, he thought to himself: Chairman Mao has taught us that **"education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."** Why is it that this primary school, which is in

the countryside, does not train competent personnel for building the new socialist countryside? He talked this question over with the other teachers and they discussed how to improve their work.

An unremoulded bourgeois intellectual, however, said in a sarcastic tone: "Teaching is the job of teachers. Why should we meddle with so many other things?" This remark gave Ai Tsu-hsin food for thought. He recalled: When my father was ten years old he became a hired labourer and tended cows for a landlord. After he grew up he could not support his family. My two elder brothers and my elder sister died because he couldn't afford to send them to a doctor for medical treatment. I myself almost died of starvation. It was entirely because of our great leader Chairman Mao that some of my family were saved and I myself was trained by the Party and graduated from the normal school. Ai Tsu-hsin also remembered how, on the evening before he came to the primary school, his father said to him earnestly: "Chairman Mao has trained you to become a teacher, you should devote yourself heart and soul to your work and do a good job in teaching the sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

With deep emotion, he wrote in his diary: "The school is an important base for training successors to the revolutionary cause. Bourgeois thinking and proletarian thinking are locked in fierce struggle here. I am determined to stand firm on this position and carry the struggle through to the end."

When the second term began, Ai Tsu-hsin proposed at one of the school's work meetings on teaching that the pupils be organized to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, that poor and lower-middle peasants be asked to educate the pupils in class struggle and that the pupils be organized to take part in collective productive labour on the farms. Again an unremoulded bourgeois intellectual objected, saying: "The pupil's work is to study, why should they do such things?" Ai Tsu-hsin replied firmly: "Ours is a proletarian school and the aim is to cultivate workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. We must advance along Chairman Mao's line on education. You refuse to change but we are determined to change things."

His revolutionary proposal was supported by the school's vice-principal, a Communist Party member named Sung Ai-hsin, and most of the revolutionary teachers. Sung encouraged him to set an example in the class he taught. To defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education, Ai Tsu-hsin carried on his revolutionary practice day and night. He simplified the unnecessarily complicated textbooks and homework, started a course in his class on Mao Tsetung Thought, changed the composition course into one for writing out one's

gains from studying Chairman Mao's works and changed the weekly meeting into meeting to report on one's experiences in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. He often invited poor and lower-middle peasants to the school to give talks on class struggle. He edited village and family histories which he used as teaching material for lessons on politics or as supplementary material for the Chinese course. He led the pupils to the fields or barren mountains to take part in productive labour or led them in carrying out scientific experiments. With Ai Tsu-hsin taking the lead, other revolutionary teachers too began to introduce reforms in their classes.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao issued the brilliant instruction: "The length of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools and colleges by bourgeois intellectuals should not be tolerated any longer." Ai Tsu-hsin felt that he now saw and understood things better. With great energy, he plunged into the battle to make revolution in education.

During the 1967 summer vacation, Ai Tsu-hsin went to the 25 production brigades of four people's communes, visiting some one hundred poor and lower-middle peasants. He held discussions with them and listened to their views on the revolution in education.

After our great leader Chairman Mao's instruction "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants — the most reliable ally of the working class" was issued in the autumn of 1968, the commune revolutionary committee changed the Shihpantan Primary School into a middle school in response to the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Ai Tsu-hsin became vice-chairman of the commune's committee on educational revolution and head of the Shihpantan Middle School.

Ai Tsu-hsin was determined to run the school well by following Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction and relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants. School teachers were recommended and the students chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The curriculum was set up in keeping with the actual needs of the three great revolutionary struggles — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — in the countryside. Shihpantan is a famous tea-growing and forest area in the province. At the suggestion of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the school set up tea-growing and forestry classes. It also has a class to train doctors for the rural areas. A new type of middle school, run in line with Chairman Mao's thinking on education, has come into being.

Mao Tsetung Thought commands the classrooms of this rural school with an enrolment of 300 students.

With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the teachers and students criticized the bourgeoisie and strenuously revolutionized their thinking. They went out of the classrooms to visit those who suffered bitterly in the old society and carry out investigations. Their findings served as the basis for editing teaching materials suited to local conditions. The students now work in the tea processing plant, nurse saplings on the forest farm, collect medicinal herbs in the mountains, help with disease prevention and treatment, take part in collective farm labour and carry out militia drill. The poor and lower-middle peasants step on the platform of the classrooms to give students education on class struggle and pass on knowledge about forestry and techniques of tea processing.

Ai Tsu-hsin bears firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and devotes every moment to arming the younger generation of the revolution with great Mao Tsetung Thought. He shows great concern for the students' political progress and encourages them to study hard for the revolution. He often says: "In the old society, political power was not in the hands of the working people and they had no chance to receive education. Our great leader Chairman Mao led us in winning emancipation, and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the country. We must never forget class sufferings and must study hard to acquire knowledge and take a firm hold of political power."

Regarding the students as the younger generation of the revolution, Ai Tsu-hsin took good care of the students. When a student missed classes, he went to his home to help him make up his lessons. When Ai Tsu-hsin saw that a student did not have clothing warm enough for the cold weather, he took off his sweater and put it on the lad. He would sit up late at night to sew on buttons or mend clothes for the boarding students. When a student fell ill, he would send for the doctor and get the medicine for him. When the river flooded during the summer, he would go to the ferry or the river bank to meet the students in the morning and to see them off in the afternoon.

In order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on education and train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, Ai Tsu-hsin struggled tenaciously against poor health.

Ten years ago, he had a duodenal ulcer and three quarters of his stomach was removed. In addition, he developed a serious nervous disorder and both kidneys dropped. Exhaustion aggravated his condition and he fainted several times. But he didn't worry about himself, instead, he pitched into his work hammer and tongs. One winter day, Ai Tsu-hsin's illness recurred. He walked more than ten li after school to help his

student, the son of a poor peasant, who had missed class, to make up his lessons. On his way, he suffered a stomach attack, shaking with pain he fell on the road. But he struggled to his feet and trudged to the home of the student. Without stopping to rest, he studied the "three constantly read articles" together with the student's family.

One day last May, on his way back from a visit to some poor and lower-middle peasants, Ai Tsu-hsin was caught in a downpour. He felt dizzy and fainted beside a paddy-field. The heavy rain restored him to consciousness. He silently recited Chairman Mao's teaching: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." With tremendous effort, he stood up and marched forward in big strides.

One day Ai Tsu-hsin could not eat anything because of a stomach attack and pain in his back which were a result of over-exertion. In spite of this, he persisted in giving the lesson on Mao Tsetung Thought the next day. After 40 minutes, he collapsed on the platform. Some students quickly went for the doctor, others looked after him. As he came to, he loudly recited Chairman Mao's article *Serve the People*, and insisted on finishing the lesson.

That was how Ai Tsu-hsin battled tenaciously at his post in the revolution in education. He wrote in his diary: "As long as I live, I will fight for the revolution. I feel that the greatest glory is to dedicate myself to the Party's cause in education."

This 28-year-old teacher is utterly devoted to the proletarian educational cause. He constantly arms himself with Mao Tsetung Thought, he began to study Chairman Mao's works in 1959. Taking the "three constantly read articles" as maxims, he examines his thoughts and actions every day in the light of them and is consciously remoulding his world outlook. The notes and diary he has written over the past ten years on what he has gained in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way total more than 800,000 characters. He was cited as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought on many occasions and was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Last October 1, Ai Tsu-hsin was invited to take part in the celebrations in Peking of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, his long-cherished wish came true as he experienced the joy of seeing our great leader Chairman Mao. Infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, he made this entry in his diary: "Loyalty to Chairman Mao is my every thought! Defending Chairman Mao is my sacred duty! Following Chairman Mao closely guides my every action!"

# U.A.R. President Nasser Replies to Premier Chou En-lai

— Expressing gratitude to Chinese people for supporting Arab nation's just struggle

Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

With great eagerness, I have received the letter you sent me through the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic in Peking. The letter brings us your support and the support of the great Chinese people for the just and heroic struggle being waged by the Arab nation against Zionist racism. U.S. imperialism has given full support to Zionist racism. It intends to control our Arab motherland so that it can go on ruthlessly exploiting her and controlling her material resources and her destiny.

Your letter comes from the great Chinese people and is a precious support for us. We pay close attention to the achievements of the great Chinese people, and admire their struggle. We have complete faith in China's constant support for the struggle of the Arab nation and for the struggle of the people of all countries for political and social freedom.

The people of the U.A.R. highly praise the spirit conveyed in your letter. The people of our country believe that the forces of the U.A.R. and the Arab nation will triumph eventually. They have faith in their own principle as well as in their friends.

Dear friend, please accept my high admiration and gratitude for your stand and support. We treasure your support.

Gamal Abdel Nasser

## Premier Chou Receives U.A.R. Ambassador

Premier Chou En-lai received Salah El Abd, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to China, on the afternoon of February 17. The Ambassador presented a letter of reply from Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the U.A.R., to Premier Chou En-lai.

Premier Chou had a cordial and friendly talk with the Ambassador.

Present on the occasion were Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kung Ta-fei, Deputy Director of the West Asian and African Affairs Department, and Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Mahmoud Hassan Selim, Counsellor of the U.A.R. Embassy in China, was present.

## Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Receives Diplomatic Envoys From Syria, U.A.R., Iraq

VICE-FOREIGN Minister Chi Peng-fei received Youssef Shakra, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to China, Salah El Abd, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to China, and Othman Hussein Al-Ani, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in China, at the same time on February 16.

Acting upon instructions from their respective Governments, the three diplomatic envoys presented to the Chinese Government the communique issued by the conference of the heads of state of five Arab countries held recently in Cairo. The communique condemned U.S. imperialism for supporting Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, and expressed the determination to fight against the enemy and not to yield.

Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei had a cordial and friendly talk with the three diplomatic envoys.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, he said: The Arab people's struggle against aggression is an important component of the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and for national liberation. The Chinese Government and people firmly sup-

port the people of the Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. The Chinese people are always the most reliable friends of the Arab people on their road of advance in the struggle against imperialism. Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei condemned U.S. imperialism for its serious crime of supporting Israel's bombing of the steel plant on the outskirts of Cairo on February 12. He expressed the conviction that the people of the United Arab Republic, Palestine and other Arab countries, united as one and waging a protracted struggle, will surely defeat the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and win final victory in the struggle.

Speaking on behalf of the three diplomatic envoys, Syrian Ambassador Youssef Shakra warmly praised the Chinese Government and people for consistently and resolutely supporting the Arab countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. He said: Premier Chou En-lai's recent letter of support to President Nasser has a far-reaching influence, and the people of the Arab countries have praised and acclaimed it very enthusiastically. The letter is not only a support to the United Arab Republic, but also a support to the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Letter Warmly Acclaimed by Arab People

**P**REMIER CHOU EN-LAI'S letter to U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser on February 2 (see *Peking Review*, No. 6) was warmly acclaimed by the people and public opinion of the Arab countries. China's support, they pointed out, was a tremendous encouragement to the Arab people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey Zionism.

only exception. China is indeed a friend of the U.A.R. people."

In his talks with Yin Teh-hsin, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Cairo on February 3, U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad expressed thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their consistent stand in supporting the U.A.R. and the other Arab people's struggle against the imperialist and Israeli aggression. He said: "People's China always supports world liberation movements."

On learning the contents of the letter, a number of U.A.R. friends telephoned the Chinese Embassy to express their thanks to the Chinese people for their great support to the U.A.R. and other Arab people.

A U.A.R. journalist said: "At the moment the Nixon administration and Zionism are stepping up their collaboration in an attempt to subdue the U.A.R. and other Arab people through intensified military pressure, Premier Chou En-lai expressed the Chinese Government and people's great concern about our struggle and their condemnation of the U.S. and Israeli clamours for aggression and war provocations. This fully shows that China is really the most reliable friend of the people of the U.A.R."

Abu Ismail, a responsible cadre of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) in Cairo, said: "Premier Chou En-lai's letter is a great encouragement to the Palestinian people who are fighting Zionism on the battlefield. This letter is also a heavy blow to both the U.S. and Israeli aggressors as well as those who are keen on imposing a capitulationist solution on the Arab people. All the Palestinian and Arab people treasure the friendship and support extended by China. No matter how long and how arduous our way may be, we will persist in our armed struggle till victory."

A U.A.R. worker pointed out: "Premier Chou En-lai's letter has greatly inspired our fighting will. China has always stood by our side in our struggle against imperialist and Zionist aggression. We all know China is our true friend."

Representative of the Aden office of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine declared: "Premier Chou En-lai's letter shows the clear-cut stand of the Chinese people who, under the great leader Chairman Mao, are supporting the entire Arab people including the people of Palestine. This letter will surely increase the fighting will of the Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and strengthen their determination to win."

A U.A.R. teacher commented: "All big powers are out for their own interests in the Middle East and China, which is selflessly supporting our struggle, is the

He said: "We hold that the stand taken by the great Chinese people on the Palestinian question has always been correct. Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people have been con-

sistently supporting the armed struggle of the Palestinian people and the struggle of other Arab people against imperialism and Zionism. Premier Chou En-lai's letter has further strengthened the militant friendship between the Palestinian and other Arab people and the Chinese people. We firmly believe that the Chinese people will always remain the most reliable friend of the Palestinian people and the Arab people. The Chinese people's powerful support is an important factor for the Palestinian people in defeating U.S. imperialist and Israeli aggression."

A responsible member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden said: "Premier Chou En-lai's letter embodies the consistent stand of the People's Republic of China on supporting the Palestinian people and the Arab people. Led by the revolutionary leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have consistently and firmly supported the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and the struggle of the Palestinian people against U.S. imperialism and Zionism."

He continued: "There is an Arab proverb — 'Difficulties show real friends.' The Chinese people, under the revolutionary leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, are always the most reliable friend of the world's people in their struggle against imperialism. This has been incontestably proved in the Korean war to rebuff U.S. aggression, in the struggle of the Vietnamese people to resist U.S. aggression, in the struggle of the Arab people against Zionism and in the struggle of the world's people for liberation."

He added: "Premier Chou En-lai says in his letter that 'through protracted struggle, the Arab people will certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties, defeat the U.S. and Israeli aggressors and win final victory.' This is a strategic thinking in which we Palestinian people firmly believe."

Commenting on Premier Chou's letter to U.A.R. President Nasser, the "Voice of Palestine" radio of the Palestine Liberation Organization pointed out that the Palestinian people's basic factor in "distinguishing our friends from our enemies is the attitude towards our armed struggle against Zionism and the world imperialist powers supporting Zionism. After our revolution victoriously broke out on the first day of 1965, the enemy dressed as a friend began to reveal himself in his true colours, while the true friend distorted by imperialist propaganda began to take on brighter and more shining features."

The commentary added: "We pay tribute to the masses of the great People's China and to the revolutionary attitude of the Chinese Government towards our just struggle."

Ibrahim Balous, a Palestinian trade union leader, said: "The Palestinian people and workers have always

considered the Chinese Government and people their most reliable friends. Premier Chou En-lai's letter is another encouragement to us in our struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and its lackey Zionism. With China's support, we are more confident in the final victory of our struggle."

Premier Chou's letter was prominently featured in full in all major Cairo papers. Some of them carried the text of the letter for two successive days. The letter was likewise broadcast in full over the radio in Cairo.

An article entitled "Brief and to the Point" carried in the U.A.R. paper *Al-Akhbar* and written by its deputy chief editor Ahmed el Sawi Mohamed declared: Premier Chou En-lai in his letter emphatically conveyed the feelings of the great China towards our nation and further expressed his own friendship to us. It is a friendship that has demonstrated itself on hundreds of occasions. We can never forget the aid China extended to us during the ruthless aggression (against Egypt) of 1956.

The article said that this noble message showed how concerned the great heroic Chinese people were about the struggle of the people of the U.A.R., Palestine and other Arab countries, and how indignant they were at the aggression by the United States and Israel to provoke war. The letter also pointed out that their struggle was part of the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and was a just struggle which would certainly triumph.

Premier Chou's letter to the U.A.R. President was published in great length in the Syrian papers *Al-Baath* and *Al-Thawrah*. Headlines to reports quoting the letter stressed that the Arab people would certainly achieve final victory.

The Iraqi paper *Al-Nur* pointed out in a commentary that Premier Chou En-lai's letter convinced the Arab people that their Chinese friends would continue to give them the support and help they need. The Chinese people's support would help the just struggle of the Arab people against world imperialism and Zionism and their stooges.

The commentary strongly condemned the imperialist powers for trying to impose capitulationist solutions on the Arab countries and to liquidate Palestine's cause of liberation.

People in many Arab countries sent messages to the office of the Hsinhua News Agency in their country, warmly praising Premier Chou En-lai's letter.

A message from a Sudanese friend said that the letter "expresses the deep concern of the great leader Chairman Mao for the people of the world and us Arab people. It also expresses Chairman Mao's resolute

support for the just struggle by the Arab people for the liberation of the occupied territories."

The message pointed out: At a time when U.S. imperialism is planning to send more arms and military equipment to the Zionists and is collaborating with the so-called "big powers" to plot a "solution" to the Middle East problem, Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China sent a letter to President Nasser, expressing the support of the 700 million Chinese people and their Government for the Arab people's just struggle against the U.S.-Zionist aggression. This is a great encouragement to the Arab people.

It added: So long as we wage a people's war and follow Chairman Mao's teachings, "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people," "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor," "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and "All reactionaries are paper tigers," as well as his other brilliant teachings, victory will surely belong to us. So long as we rely on the masses and the support of the revolutionary people we can attain victory.

In his message, this Sudanese friend said: We condemn and oppose U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for their plot to undermine the Arab people's great struggle. From the gulf to the ocean, the Arab people are determined to liberate the occupied lands. They will not accept any plot and will push the revolution forward till complete victory.

Concluding his message, he exclaimed: "Long live the friendship between the Chinese people and the Arab people!" and "Long live the great leader and great commander of the revolutionary people Chairman Mao!"

Maamir, a veteran Algerian fighter against French colonialism told a Hsinhua reporter that Premier Chou's letter to President Nasser had boundlessly increased the strength and courage of the Arab people who were fighting U.S.-Israeli aggression. He said that the great socialist China was the most reliable friend of the Arab people and U.S. imperialism their No. 1 enemy. Victory would surely go to the Arab people.

Another veteran Algerian fighter against French colonialism named Seridi said that the day of U.S. imperialism's burial was not far off. The Arab people should unite, sum up the experience of armed struggle and launch fiercer attacks against it. He said that just as in Viet Nam, the aggressors would never be reconciled to their defeat and would be more savage in their desperate struggle, and at the same time they would work out more cunning schemes. The Arab people should be fully prepared against this.

This veteran fighter pointed out that the Arab people would encounter difficulties and twists and turns on their path to victory, but, just as Premier Chou En-lai put it in his letter, the Arab people would through protracted struggle certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties, defeat the U.S. and Israeli aggressors and win final victory.

## "We Want Armed Struggle, Not 'Political Solution'!"

**T**HE heroic people of Palestine are carrying on a valiant armed struggle against Israel, the U.S. imperialist tool of aggression. Every victory they win is a powerful support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

In a recent visit to the Palestinian guerrilla areas, this correspondent was particularly impressed by the heroic spirit of daring to struggle and to win victory displayed by the Palestinian people. And there our great leader Chairman Mao's great truth "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" radiates its brilliance far and wide.

Accompanied by two responsible members of the Palestinian guerrillas, we set out one morning for a visit to a guerrilla base. On the way, one of them, scanning the far-stretching mountain ranges of Jordan, said with emotion: "The road of armed struggle traversed by the Palestinian people is as rugged as the

rolling mountains before us. But we are determined to march forward bravely along the road of armed struggle. We will move away all the mountains in our way with the fortitude of the proverbial Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains!" Holding a copy of the Arabic edition of the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung*, the other responsible member said with firmness: "We are waging a protracted people's war according to Chairman Mao's teachings. We are convinced that final victory belongs to us. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are hatching 'political solution' schemes to induce us to lay down our arms, but they will never succeed. The only road for us is to fight until Israeli Zionism, the dagger U.S. imperialism has thrust into the heart of the Arab nation, is completely smashed!"

On our arrival at a base in the south, we were met by Ismail, a leading member of the guerrillas, who warmly inquired after Chairman Mao's health. He was

happy beyond words when we told him that Chairman Mao is in excellent health. Heartily thanking the Chinese people for their firm support to the cause of the liberation of Palestine, he said: "With great Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide and enjoying the firm support of the 700 million Chinese people, we are sure to be victorious!"

One evening, we climbed to the top of a high mountain with some Palestinian friends to look at Palestine at night. Lying before us under a bright moon were the world's lowest depression — the Dead Sea and the valley of Wadi Araba. It was around the Dead Sea and through this basin that group after group of the valiant Palestinian guerrilla fighters advanced to the Israeli-occupied areas where they repeatedly hit out at the enemy. One guerrilla fighter told us: "The circumstances in which we fight are very trying, but the difficulties facing the enemy are greater and even insurmountable. That is why we are sure to win!" Pointing to a myriad of glittering lights on the distant hillside, he said: "That is Jerusalem! How lovely is our homeland! But today it is forcibly occupied by the Israeli aggressors!" He told us how he once penetrated into Jerusalem with his comrades-in-arms to attack the Israeli aggressors. He said: "Once in our homeland and hitting at the enemy on our own land, I felt myself full of strength. If we are to liberate our homeland, we must fight. Let the 'four-power talks' and 'political solution' all go to hell!"

Along the Gulf of Aqaba, the Wadi Araba valley and the Dead Sea, the heroic Palestinian guerrillas have established combat bases in the endless chain of rugged mountains. There they thrust into the Israeli-occupied areas to mount surprise attacks, penetrating deep into the enemy's positions with lightning speed and moving away with the same agility. The guerrilla fighters told us that savage as they are, the Israeli aggressors are cowards. Their aircraft dare not fly low over the base, and they scamper off as soon as our guns go into action. Thus, for all their wanton bombing, they have never really hit any target. The guerrilla fighters said with a smile: "Chairman Mao has taught us that 'all reactionaries are paper tigers.' The U.S. and Israeli planes are also paper tigers." The leader of a guerrilla detachment told us an interesting episode. Some of the bombs dropped by the Israeli aircraft here did not explode. The guerrillas collected these duds, dismantled them and used the explosives for making dynamite packs which they carried into the enemy-occupied areas and "returned with interest" to the Israeli aggressors. He added: "This is what we have learnt from the teachings of Chair-

man Mao, striking back at the enemy with the weapons captured from him."

"We want armed struggle, not 'political solution'!" This is the common pledge of the Palestinian people. At a rally attended by some 1,000 Palestinian militiamen and refugees in Madaba city, we noticed that whenever a speaker declared "to open a way to victory with guns," the gathering responded with warm applause. In a Fateh hospital, we met a guerrilla fighter who was wounded recently while resisting the suppression by the reactionary Lebanese troops. He said: "For the liberation of their homeland, the Palestinian people fear neither bloodshed nor sacrifice. So long as a single man remains, he will fight on!" He said that he will take up his gun and fight again after recovering from his wounds.

In the southern plains, we had a chat with Atanator, a militiaman in his late forties, in the fields. He had crossed the Jordan River many times together with the guerrillas to attack the enemy, and every time they successfully fulfilled their combat mission. He said that he burnt for revenge whenever he saw the Zionists. He has made the pledge: "Fight on till I'm too old to move, and fight to the finish!" He said: "The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are plotting to force us to lay down our arms and capitulate. We will never tolerate this! I'll fight to my last breath with anyone who wants to take my gun away from me!"

A 75-year-old Palestinian from the west bank of the Jordan River was very excited when he saw us. His first words, which he repeated many times, were: "Chairman Mao is a great man! The Chinese people are good!" This old man has gone through much hardship in his days under the savage rule of the British colonialists and now he saw his beloved homeland



Palestinian guerrilla fighters in training

ravaged by the Zionist brutes. How he longs for the liberation of his homeland! After recounting to us many moving battle stories, he said: "Old as I am, I'll devote my efforts to the cause of the liberation of Palestine."

Coming from the guerrilla bases and refugee camps, many youngsters, some only 13 or 14 years old, have already taken up arms to fight the Israeli aggressors. Some Palestinian children joined the youth training camps at the age of six or seven, learning how to fight the enemy and preparing themselves for the day when they must take over the rifles of the older generation. We met a 10-year-old boy named Safah at the training camp who was learning the skill of climbing, jumping, crossing over obstacles, shooting and demolition work. He told us that his goal was to become a guerrilla fighter, to fight Israel and liberate the homeland, Palestine.

At the end of our visit, the guerrillas at the base asked us to convey their high respects to Chairman Mao and their heartfelt thanks to the Chinese Government and people. Palestine, they pointed out, is their homeland and they will never tolerate the Israeli aggressors trampling upon it. They expressed their determination to persist in the armed struggle against imperialism and Zionism till final victory.

**"War has educated the people and it is the people who will win the war."** The fighting Palestinian people, firmly grasping the gun, are determined to wage a prolonged struggle. They will smash all the schemes of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and defeat the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and liberate their homeland with their guns.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

# Hail the Naxalbari Road of Struggle

**Charu Mazumdar, leader of C.P.I. (M-L), points out in an article that it is necessary to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, fight against revisionism and spread the flames of revolution to the whole of India.**

**W**RITING in an article carried in the January 1970 issue of the Indian journal *Liberation*, Charu Mazumdar, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), warmly acclaim the Naxalbari road of struggle and points out that the all-conquering Mao Tsetung Thought is the only way for the people of India to win their liberation.

The article said: "The people of India, exploited by the reactionaries, both foreign and native, have been living for ages under a rule of darkness. No ray of light was there before them to illumine the way by following which they could win their liberation. Driven to exasperation by insufferable misery they have repeatedly risen up in futile bursts of anger and resentment. But ruthless repression by the state apparatus forced them to accept bitter defeat every time. And then, like the crashing of spring thunder, began the Naxalbari struggle in 1967. People all over India listened to the reverberating sound of this peal of thunder and tried to understand its significance and the message it brought to them. The revisionist

leadership of the party had repeatedly asked them to believe that the thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung is unsuitable for India, that armed struggle cannot be waged in India, and that advocating armed struggle leads to the destruction of people's fighting organizations. And then, the people, who were being harangued like this, saw for the first time the application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Naxalbari. This helped them to understand the fact that the all-conquering Mao Tsetung Thought is not only fully suited for application in India, what is more, it is the only way for the people of India to win their liberation."

The article pointed out: "The year 1969 has ended. It has been a year of victorious advance of the exploited and oppressed masses of India. It was during this year that the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) was formed, the Party that represents the hope of the exploited and oppressed masses of India, the Party in which they put their trust. They refuse to be dumb victims of oppression any longer. They are relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and have

organized their own guerrilla forces in order to retaliate every act of oppression. . . . The exploited and oppressed masses of India . . . have become active in avenging every attack of the enemy."

The article went on: "During 1969, the peasant masses of India have won big victories, spread their struggle to extensive areas and thus brought confidence among the masses. They have spread their struggle to almost every state of India, from Assam to Punjab, Andhra and Orissa. In this revolutionary war, the masses had to sacrifice the lives of a number of heroes. The death of every hero has, however, served to fan the flames of hatred in the hearts of the oppressed masses, and hundreds of youth have come forward to join the struggle vying with one another to lay down their lives for the cause, and the peasant masses have repeatedly pleaded with the C.P.I. (M-L), the Party which is dear to them, to carry on the struggle and not to stop it. This instruction, given by the masses, has filled the minds of revolutionary workers with confidence about the inevitability of winning victory and with new energy to march resolutely forward. This, in turn, has enabled more and more masses of peasants to adhere still more firmly to the path of armed struggle, and the struggle has spread to still wider areas."

The article said: "The lessons of 1969 are: Rely on the poor and landless peasants; educate them in Mao Tsetung Thought; adhere firmly to the path of armed struggle; build guerrilla forces and march forward along the path of liquidating the class enemies; only thus can the high tide of struggle advance irresistibly.

"Today, the fighting peasant comrades in every area are studying *Quotations From Chairman Mao*

*Tsetung* and trying to apply the same. We must raise the level of such practice and application and spread the fight against revisionism among the masses. Only thus will the revolutionary high tide become widespread enabling us to spread our struggle wave upon wave."

The article pointed out: "The year 1970 holds the promise of still bigger victories. We can translate that promise into reality if the members and workers of our Party give prominence to politics, raise their political consciousness, carry on a ruthless struggle against all wrong and revisionist thinking, strengthen their faith in the revolutionary masses and in the Party, undertake to make still more sacrifices to serve the people, and fulfil the task of spreading the flames of revolution to every state of India. Do not forget even for a moment the enormous sufferings of the people of India. You must take upon yourselves the task of ridding them of the sufferings, and the only way to fulfil this task is to make revolution. Study Mao Tsetung Thought and try to apply it creatively; make war on revisionist thinking, and learn to hate all thinking that over-estimates the strength of the enemy."

The article said: "Chairman Mao is today the helmsman of world revolution. The brilliance of his correct guidance illuminates also the path along which we must advance. No matter how arduous the struggle is, every revolutionary must be firm today in the conviction that we possess the weapon with which to make the impossible possible, and that victory will certainly be ours."

The article ended with such slogans:

"Long live the Indian revolution!

"Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

## From the "American Century" to the "Difficult Years"

by the Workers' Commentary Group of the Peking No. 2 Machine Tool Plant

IN an extremely low key, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon delivered his first State of the Union message to Congress on January 22. In it Nixon had to admit that the world today was not what it had been at the end of World War II 25 years ago. In a short statement which fully exposes the feeble nature of the U.S. imperialist paper tiger, he said that the United States had then possessed "overwhelming military and economic strength" and assumed "the major burden for the

defence of freedom in the world," whereas today it "requires partnerships, or we will for ever exhaust our resources in a vain and unproductive effort to dominate our friends and for ever isolate our enemies."

What made Nixon wail like this? Hadn't the arrogant Wall Street bosses clamoured that the 20th century was the "American century" over 20 years ago when U.S. imperialism had climbed to the peak of capitalist

world domination by piling up a huge fortune during World War II?

By Marxist-Leninist far-sightedness, our great leader Chairman Mao wisely pointed out in 1947: "The war boom in the United States of America was only temporary. The strength of the United States of America is only superficial and transient. Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano." Historical developments have gone in accordance with the objective laws precisely as Chairman Mao had shown.

With U.S. dollars in one hand and monopoly of the A-bomb in the other, U.S. imperialism rampaged across Europe, Asia and other regions like a wild beast at the end of World War II. It went in for arms expansion and war preparations everywhere, setting up military bases right and left, bossing others about and doing as it pleased. It proclaimed itself the "dominant partner in alliance" of the capitalist world and that the United States shouldered "the permanent responsibility of world leadership." Former U.S. President Truman said unblushingly that the responsibility that had lain upon Genghis Khan, Caesar, Augustus, Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis XIV . . . could not be compared with that upon the U.S. president of today. How crazy could he get! He really wanted to swallow the whole world in one gulp! But this rosy vision did not last long. After the defeat in its war of aggression in Korea, U.S. imperialism plummeted from the capitalist peak to the abyss of difficulties. One White House boss has been worse than the other. When Nixon took power, he was so frightened at his inauguration that he delivered a "speech made from a glass cage" in which he could only acknowledge that the United States was in "difficult years."

What does the rapid change from the "American century" to the "difficult years" reveal?

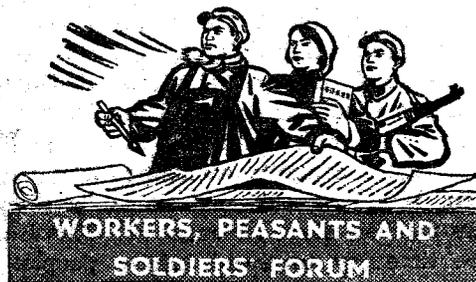
Whenever U.S. imperialism commits aggression it puts another noose round its neck. The surging waves of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the world's people are pounding fiercely at the dikes of U.S. colonialism. Politically, U.S. imperialism is isolated to an unprecedented extent. More and more people resent its policies of aggression and war. Its "global strategy," its policies of "nuclear deterrent," "massive retaliation," "flexible response," and its "special war" and "local war" in Viet Nam have been defeated one after the other. The myth of its being "almighty" and "invincible" has been exploded. This "nuclear overlord's" nuclear monopoly has been smashed. One by one, the military treaty organizations it has set up in many parts of the world have gone bankrupt. Since coming to power, Nixon has greater difficulties than his predecessors. He had to eat humble pie and go pay his respects to various West European countries. More than once he had to admit that the United States could no longer "deal with them as . . . patrons" or dictate to the "free world." No wonder that

Lippmann, a mouthpiece of the U.S. capitalist class, moaned that the U.S. position abroad was waning.

The people in the United States are seething with discontent and class contradictions are sharpening daily. The Afro-Americans are rapidly freeing themselves from the bonds of non-violence and rising in struggle. The American workers' movement is developing vigorously. The U.S. bourgeois press admitted apprehensively that the workers' strike struggles are "threatening to upset a pattern" by which the U.S. capitalist class controls the workers' movement through scab unions. The volcano about to erupt in the heart of U.S. imperialism is continually shaking U.S. monopoly capital's reactionary rule. The U.S. economic crisis is worsening. U.S. imperialism, which once crowed that it was the richest of all in the capitalist world, today is up to its neck in debt. Its short-term debts abroad are 47,000 million U.S. dollars while its gold reserves amount to only 11,164 million U.S. dollars, a figure less than a third of its debt. The real value of one U.S. dollar today is two-thirds what it was worth immediately after World War II. The rise or fall in the value of the U.S. dollar is an exact miniature of U.S. imperialism's history of prosperity or decline.

U.S. imperialism's political isolation, military defeats, and economic crisis have reduced its transient post-war "golden days" to today's sorry state of affairs: "No matter where the new president looks across the face of the earth, he will find troubles. Storm warnings are flying in country after country, in region upon region." From the "American century" to the "difficult years" starkly reveals that the whole capitalist system is heading for a very deep new crisis.

**"The epoch we are living in is an epoch in which the imperialist system is heading for total collapse, the imperialists have fallen inextricably into crisis." U.S. imperialism is sinking fast like the setting sun over the western hills. It will soon be consigned to the museum. But like a cornered beast, the nearer U.S. imperialism approaches its doom, the more desperately will it struggle. All revolutionary people must, therefore, never slacken their vigilance. "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!"**



# ROUND THE WORLD

## U.S. Imperialism's Feverish Speed-Up of Nuclear Arms Drive for War

The budget presented to the U.S. Congress on February 2 for fiscal 1971 beginning June 30 this year by Nixon, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, reveals that although it is being pounded by an ever-worsening financial and monetary crisis and a new economic crisis, U.S. imperialism is still frantically using every means to carry out nuclear arms expansion and war preparations and engage in nuclear blackmail against the world's people.

Total spending called for by Nixon in his so-called "tight" budget is 200,800 million dollars, the highest in U.S. history, while receipts of 202,100 million dollars are to yield a "surplus" of 1,300 million dollars. However, the U.S. press has admitted that this "surplus" can be achieved only after tax increase measures are approved by the U.S. Congress, that is to say, after the people are fleeced more cruelly and squeezed more tightly. Otherwise, "the surplus will turn into a deficit."

Nixon had to admit that his budget involved "difficult choices." The so-called "difficult choices" mean that U.S. imperialism has to energetically expand conventional arms in its efforts to suppress the national liberation movement in various countries while feverishly developing nuclear weapons to carry out nuclear blackmail against the world's people; that it has to "tighten" expenditures to ease the financial-monetary crisis while at the same time increasing government spending to stimulate industrial production so as to ease the economic crisis. The "difficult choices" also mean that as U.S. imperialism commits economic aggression, plunders raw materials and seizes markets abroad it must at the same time try to avoid inter-

national payments deficits and daily growing financial deficits. All this is a reflection of the rapid decline of U.S. imperialism, which finds itself in dire straits and its strength unequal to its ambitions. Nixon himself had to recognize that accumulated U.S. financial deficits in the past decade totalled 57,000 million dollars. During the period from 1964 to 1968 when the United States expanded its war of aggression against Viet Nam, deficits reached 39,000 million dollars.

Despite all this, Nixon does not want to give up U.S. schemes of aggression. He stressed in his budget message that the United States wanted to "meet our international responsibilities," to "maintain sufficient military power," and, under the cover of "exploring possible limitations on strategic arms," to carry on competition in nuclear arms expansion. Direct military outlays (including spending on space programme) put forward by Nixon in the budget are as much as 77,000 million dollars. Though slightly reduced as compared with those of the last fiscal year, the budget outlays appropriated for nuclear arms expansion and war preparations have been increased without exception.

At the same time, to push ahead with Nixon's so-called "new Asian policy" and to strengthen the U.S. imperialist deployment for aggression in the Asian and Pacific regions, the budget allocates a total of 3,162 million dollars for military aid to south Viet Nam, south Korea, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand, an increase of 34 million dollars over that of the 1970 fiscal year.

In this message, Nixon preached that his budget "demonstrates a shift in priorities," that the outlays "devoted to human resources" have increased and military expenditure "will claim a smaller percentage." This is sheer nonsense to deceive the people. The fact that Nixon was

compelled to make some cutbacks in conventional military outlays at the same time that he was stepping up nuclear weapons development shows up U.S. imperialism's unbridled ambition of aggression and its awkward predicament. Conventional weapons cannot save U.S. imperialism from defeat, and neither can nuclear threats and blackmail.

## Soviet Revisionists Intensify Collusion With West Germany

The recent series of talks with West Germany by the Soviet revisionists, coming in quick succession, fully reflects the eagerness of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism to step up its collusion with West German militarism.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr, the "closest adviser" of Chancellor Willy Brandt, arrived in Moscow on January 28. Two days later, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was closeted with him for a 6-hour talk in what is described as a "good and workable atmosphere." On February 3, there was an "earnest atmosphere" when Gromyko again met with Bahr for three and a half hours.

Following his initial talks with Gromyko, the West German visitor disclosed that various problems concerning the conclusion of a "treaty on the renunciation of the use of force" and "other problems which have no direct relation to the renunciation of the use of force" had been discussed. He pointed out with satisfaction that he had the impression that "the Soviet Union is making serious efforts."

Commenting on the talks, Western news agencies and press said that Bahr's participation in the talks signalled a "pulling up" of the talks between Soviet revisionism and West Germany to "a higher level" and indicated that "some progress is being made towards a detente" between the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and West German militarism. One Western paper said that while Moscow had to publicly support East Germany (the German Democratic Republic), it "will not

make full recognition of East Germany a precondition for a treaty with Bonn on renouncing the use of force." The paper also pointed out that the Soviet revisionists are quietly seeking a "political rapprochement" with West Germany.

In its efforts to make a dirty deal with West German militarism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has not hesitated to sell out the German people's sovereign rights and interests. The Soviet revisionists have given up their original precondition that West Germany first recognize the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign state before negotiations take place. In fact they have adopted an attitude of giving tacit consent to West German militarism's wild ambitions to annex the German Democratic Republic, and West Berlin first of all.

According to the contract signed in West Germany on February 1 by Soviet revisionist Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev and West German Minister of Economy Schiller, West Germany will provide the Soviet revisionist clique with 1.2 million tons of wide-diameter steel tubes and a loan of 1,500 million West German marks (about 410 million U.S. dollars). In return, Soviet revisionism will begin to supply West Germany with natural gas, totalling more than 50,000 million cubic metres, at the end of 1972 for a period of 20 years. It is worth noting that the pipe line will bypass the German Democratic Republic and reach West Germany via Czechoslovakia. Schiller frankly admitted at a press conference after the signing of the contract that this deal between Soviet revisionism and West Germany has an obvious political objective. He said that "the contract would have a favourable influence on the political climate between the two countries." An editorial in the West German paper *Neue Rhein-Zeitung* stated even more bluntly that "nobody wants to deny that this huge transaction also has positive political significance." It admitted that "this is a political act through economic and monetary means."

Clinched simultaneously in Moscow and Bonn, these deals have further exposed the despicable renegade features of Brezhnev and his gang. The considerable loans granted by West Germany's big capitalist bosses and militarists to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique undoubtedly are a reward to this gang.

### French-West German Talks Come to Hasty End

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt paid a two-day visit to Paris at the end of January for talks with French President Pompidou and Premier Chaban-Delmas.

It was the first meeting between the two heads of government since Brandt's coming to power last autumn. From what transpired at the talks it is clear that both France and West Germany want to take advantage of the political-economic crises confronting U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to jockey for position as they step up their collusion in Europe. Each uses the other for its own end but they also team up together on some questions, each trying to strengthen its own position in its own interest. Both have schemes and look upon the other with suspicion. The talks, therefore, have produced no solution to the deep-lying contradictions between the two countries owing to a conflict of basic interests. Brandt admitted upon his return to Bonn that his talks in Paris "have not produced sensational results."

Since taking office, the Brandt government has pursued, more craftily and more insidiously, the so-called "new Eastern policy," aimed at swallowing the German Democratic Republic and infiltrating countries in East Europe. In order to strengthen their position in pursuing this policy, the West German militarists are seeking France's "support." While contradictions exist between France and West Germany in the scramble for the East European markets and in their infiltration of Eastern Europe, Pompidou expressed "understanding" and "sup-

port" for Brandt's "new Eastern policy" because both feel the need for pooling their strength and forming some kind of force in Western Europe to deal with the collusion and contention between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism in Europe. On the other hand, Pompidou used the West Berlin question to put pressure on Brandt, reminding him of the fact that West Germany is a defeated nation and the status of West Berlin is still that of occupied territory and asking West Germany not to abuse the "responsibility" of the "allies" over West Berlin.

In return for France's "support" for West Germany's "new Eastern policy," Brandt expressed "understanding" and "support" for France's Mediterranean policy. As is well known, France has vital interests in the Middle East and North Africa on the Mediterranean coast. When he took office, Pompidou openly declared that he wanted to "strengthen" France's position in the Mediterranean and opposed meddling by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. The plan for solving the Middle East question through so-called "four-power consultations" advocated by France was designed to win for France its say on the Middle East question. In West Germany's case, it possesses considerable markets in the Middle East and North Africa where more than half of its oil supplies comes from. For many years, West Germany has spared no efforts to infiltrate that area through "loans" and "aid." But since the Arab countries broke off diplomatic relations five years ago because it had recognized Israel, West Germany, shut out of the region, has to rely on France's help in many respects. Hence, Brandt showed "understanding" and "support" for France's "Mediterranean policy" on condition that France "briefs" West Germany on developments and holds close "consultations" with it so as to "coordinate" the policies of the two countries.

On Franco-West German bilateral relations and the Common Market problem, the struggle between France

(Continued on p. 32.)



## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

### Striking Achievements in Capital Construction For Farmland

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," China's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have scored striking achievements in the campaign for winter capital construction for the farmland, with water conservancy construction as its centre. The campaign started in winter last year.

Throughout the country the common features of the winter capital construction for the farmland are big scale, rapid progress and good quality. Incomplete statistics in 16 provinces and autonomous regions, including Liaoning, Shensi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Shantung and Hopei, show that the number of those currently at work on water conservancy projects equals the total number of people so engaged throughout China during the corresponding period of last year. The number of people in the 16 provinces and autonomous regions taking part in these projects is the greatest compared with any of the last few years and the amount of work completed thus far is substantially more than that in the corresponding period of last year.

In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, over 38,000 water conservancy projects have been undertaken since winter began, surpassing the number undertaken in any previous year. Water conservancy construction tackled this winter in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Honan and Shensi Provinces was on a larger scale than that undertaken in the past. In Kiangsi Province, the number of projects this year was five times that of any normal year

heretofore, the earth and stone work already completed amounts to 90 per cent of the requirements of the water conservancy construction plan for the current winter-spring period. In Hunan, 80 per cent of the planned earth and stone work has been accomplished in that province's winter-spring water conservancy project. In accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings "The Huai River must be harnessed" and "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control," the broad masses living in the low-lying and waterlogged valleys of the Huai River and the Haiho River have built water conservancy projects this winter on a scale greatly surpassing that of any previous year. The quality of the work has also improved immensely.

The various localities in the main undertook small water conservancy projects in their farmland capital construction. At the same time they paid great attention to building subsidiary projects with stress on efficiency. Following the example of the Tachai Brigade, the revolutionary masses, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and bringing the superiority of the collective economy of the people's commune into full play, themselves raised the funds and obtained the necessary materials for the projects. In Shansi Province, the number of small water conservancy projects undertaken this winter by the communes and brigades themselves in their farmland capital construction amounts to 91 per cent of the total in the province. On the outskirts of Peking, the communes and brigades themselves raised 80 per cent of the funds for the 190 newly built small reservoirs. In Kansu Province, the Tunhuang, Wuwei and Chinta Counties made use of local materials and used indigenous methods for their projects. They revised the plan for

14 irrigation canal projects which originally called for cement and state investment, and substituted pebbles and a layer of turf for the lining. This saved the state more than 530,000 yuan, nearly 60 tons of rolled steel and over 1,300 tons of cement.

In the course of the winter capital construction for the farmland, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, gave prominence to proletarian politics, studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and put revolution in command of production, thereby guaranteeing the smooth development of this campaign.

At present, the upsurge in farmland capital construction, which was vigorously launched in the rural areas throughout the country, is developing at a swift pace.

### Prosperous Markets in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Other Cities

**G**UIDED by the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant principles "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and "develop the economy and ensure supplies," markets in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Wuhan and other cities are brisk and prosperous. Day by day the supplies available in these markets are becoming better and better. A wide variety of goods are on sale. Prices are stable. Buying and selling are very active. Moreover, stocks are big.

**Peking** In all shops, ranging from the big stores downtown to shops in the residential districts of factories and mines and in the remote rural outskirts, a great variety of goods are on sale. Business is lively. There are large stocks of such daily necessities as grain, cotton and edible oil. Pork, fresh eggs, chickens and ducks, dried and fresh fruit, sweets, cakes and tea are in plentiful supply.

Although it is still winter, fresh summer vegetables such as cucum-

bers, tomatoes, green capsicums, leeks and cauliflower are on sale.

In 1969, Peking's supplies and sales of major consumer goods — such as cotton cloth, clothing, synthetic fabrics, cotton knitwear, rubber shoes, enamel wares, sewing machines, bicycles and transistor radios — surpassed the city's peak-year level. The supply of goods during this year's Spring Festival topped by a wide margin that of the same period last year.

In 1969, the rural people's communes and their members on the outskirts of Peking bought from 30 per cent to over 70 per cent more consumer goods and means of production, including chemical fertilizers, semi-mechanized farm implements and irrigation equipment, than in 1968.

Last year the total value of commodities for daily use purchased by Peking's trade departments exceeded by more than 29 per cent that of the preceding year. In 1969, the volume of many kinds of commodities purchased doubled those of the years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. As compared with 1968, the quantity of commodities supplied by Peking in 1969 to other municipalities and provinces of the country increased by one-third. The city's 1969 revenue reached an all-time high.

**Shanghai** In 1969, as against 1968, the total value of consumer goods purchased and that delivered by Shanghai's trade departments to other parts of the country advanced by some 30 per cent, while within Shanghai the sale of consumer goods rose by more than 20 per cent in value. Sales of silk, wrist-watches, clocks, bicycles and worsted ranged from 50 to 100 per cent higher. The sale of leather shoes, cloth and rubber shoes, synthetic and woollen fabrics increased by 20 to 40 per cent. Poultry, fresh eggs, sweets, vegetables and aquatic products were also bought in far greater quantities.

In the midst of winter, the Shanghai market is offering an average of 80,000 *tan* of vegetables per day, amounting to half a kilogramme a

person, sufficient in variety to suit different tastes. The ever-growing supplies of meat, frozen poultry, frozen eggs, sweets, cakes, fruits, cigarettes, winter headwear and footwear and clothing fully met the needs of the revolutionary people at the time of Spring Festival.

Prices are stable. Following the big reduction in the price of more than 2,000 medicines last August, the prices of more than 260 processed Chinese traditional medicines and of over 500 varieties of Chinese medicinal herbs have been cut on the average by 15.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively since December 1969.

**Tientsin** Well arranged and attractively displayed, a wide variety and large quantities of consumer goods and non-staple foods fill the shelves of the city's shops, in the biggest department stores and groceries downtown, the retail shops in the workers' new residential areas and stores in the villages on the city's outskirts as well.

In 1969, the quantity of consumer goods purchased by Tientsin's domestic and foreign trade departments registered an all-time high, a 30 per cent increase over 1968. The commodities allocated to Tientsin's market by the central authorities increased considerably: As compared with 1968, some daily necessities including knitwear and stationery rose in supply by 54 per cent. The commodities furnished by Tientsin to other parts of the country also shot up a great deal: 1969 saw a 37.5 per cent jump over 1968 of consumer goods transported from Tientsin to other areas in China. Because of the bountiful supply, the total value of the city's goods in stock last year surpassed its record year.

**Kwangchow** In January this year, the total value of consumer goods purchased by Kwangchow's trade departments rose by 64 per cent as compared with the same month of last year, while sales in the same period registered a 43 per cent increase in value. The supply of daily necessities including knitwear and stationery rose by 20 to 70 per cent, and the supply of khaki, gaberdine,

plastic shoes, nylon fabrics, silk and dacron rose by 100 to 400 per cent. There was also a marked increase in the supply of wrist-watches, woollen blankets, worsted, bicycles and sewing machines.

The total value of commodities on sale at Spring Festival this year by Kwangchow's trade departments increased by 21.4 per cent over last year's. In sufficient supply are pigs, poultry, eggs, aquatic products and other non-staple foods. A variety of vegetables are delivered by the city's rural areas to its urban districts promptly. Kwangchow now offers more than two million *jin* of vegetables daily. Oranges and bananas, well-known fruit produced in Kwangtung Province, are in sufficient supply.

**Wuhan** The total value of consumer goods purchased by the trade departments in Wuhan last year advanced by 23 per cent over that in 1968. Sales of commodities were up by some 25 per cent in value. Among the best sellers were cotton cloth, knitwear, sheets, wrist-watches, clocks, sewing machines, synthetic fabrics, radios and bicycles, the sales of which rose by 20 to 200 per cent. Last year's supplies of the main non-staple foods increased by varying amounts over those in 1968. Among them meat, poultry, sugar, fish, milk powder, tinned food and cigarettes rose by 10 to 100 per cent. Vegetables, in particular, were adequately supplied last year.

For sale at this Spring Festival in the city were large quantities of pork, beef, fish, fresh eggs, frozen poultry, vegetables, sweets, cakes, cigarettes, fruits, clothing, footwear, headwear, woollen fabrics, silk, cotton cloth, towels, thermos, wrist-watches and sewing machines. The total value of goods available at festival time was 25 per cent above that of last year.

An evidence of the swift development of China's industrial and agricultural production, the thriving markets in these cities reflect the growing prosperity of our great socialist motherland since the unfolding of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

(Continued from p. 29.)

and West Germany remains very sharp. The Common Market problem has all along been a bitter bone of contention between the two countries. Acute contradictions exist between them on the question of Britain's entry into the six-nation group, the question of "surplus"

agricultural produce and the question of "political integration" within the Common Market. In the talks, both sides reiterated their respective stands. A French spokesman said: Each side "expressed broad understanding of the stand of the other side." These words, said one news

agency report, indicated that "the problem is still on the table."

Now that the capitalist system is in the grip of a new and most acute general crisis, France and West Germany, two major capitalist countries, are both seized with sharp contradictions and deep crises.

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