

# PEKING REVIEW

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November 14, 1969

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*Renmin Ribao* editorial

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

To lead means not only to decide general and specific policies but also to devise correct methods of work. Even with correct general and specific policies, troubles may still arise if methods of work are neglected.

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By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism.

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The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.

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Every Communist must grasp the truth, "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

## Political Bureau of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Fetes Comrade Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China gave a banquet in the evening of November 7 in honour of Comrade Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, and his wife and other Albanian comrades.

Attending the banquet were Comrades Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrades Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng and Hsieh Fu-chih, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrades Chi Teng-kuei and Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party.

The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania.

Also invited to the banquet were Jovan Andoni, Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy in China, and his wife; Spiro Rusha, Commercial Counsellor, and his wife; Kleo Bezhani, Economic Counsellor, and his wife; Avni Hakani, Military Attache, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the Albanian Embassy and their wives, and Albanian experts and other Albanian comrades in Peking.

## Cambodian Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

Nay Valentin, Cambodian Ambassador to China, gave a reception on November 9 to celebrate the 16th

anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were guests at the reception. Also invited to the function were leading members of the Chinese government departments concerned, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the other organizations concerned.

Ambassador Nay Valentin and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in their speeches expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia and the friendly co-operation between the two countries would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Ambassador Nay Valentin in his speech pointed out that under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Cambodia had recorded numerous achievements in all fields during the past 16 years and, at the same time, engaged in the struggle against subversion, plots, territorial intrusions and aggression by imperialism.

The Ambassador said that he would like to avail himself of the opportunity to express once again the profound gratitude of all the Khmers to the Chinese Government and people for their aid in the national construction of Cambodia as well as for their steadfast support for the country's policy of independence and defence of its national sovereignty and territorial integrity within the limits of its present boundaries.

The Ambassador said: "Cambodia, on her part, will continue to support and defend the cause of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization, the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from its organs and the Chinese people's just demands for the return of

Taiwan to their motherland. Likewise, we support the fraternal Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national salvation, just as we support all the peoples still fighting for their national liberation."

The Ambassador continued: "The friendship between the Khmer people and the Chinese people dates back to immemorial times and of late years it has never ceased to consolidate and develop on the basis of the Principles of Peaceful Co-existence jointly laid down in Bandung in 1955. We rejoice over this constant development of the ties of friendship and close solidarity between our two countries, alike determined to oppose the machinations, threats and schemes of the imperialists."

Ambassador Nay Valentin said: "Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, New China has made gigantic strides forward during the past 20 years, and has achieved enormous progress in all fields, whether economic, technical or scientific. We are convinced that, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, the fraternal Chinese people will achieve further and equally brilliant successes in the future."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extended warm congratulations to the Royal Government of Cambodia and the fraternal Cambodian people. He said: "In the past 16 years, the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk, has waged resolute struggles against the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in south Viet Nam and vassals in Thailand and safeguarded her sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national dignity. The Royal Government of Cambodia has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, opposed the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus

making important contributions to the Indo-Chinese peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people admire Samdech Sihanouk and the Royal Government of Cambodia for their spirit of upholding justice and fearing no brute force, and sincerely wish the Cambodian people further and greater new successes on their road of advance."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "At present, the struggle of the people throughout the world, including the American people, against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam is daily surging forward, and the U.S. ruling clique is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and finds itself in an impasse. Since it came to power, the Nixon government, while feigning a desire for 'peace,' is trying hard to drag out and intensify its war of aggression against Viet Nam and, moreover, is stepping up its acts of aggression against Laos and making incessant armed provocations along Cambodia's border. Nixon's recent 'television speech' on the Viet Nam question fully shows that U.S. imperialism will never abandon its criminal aim of vainly trying to perpetuate its forcible occupation of south Viet Nam and committing aggression against Indo-China. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued statements on November 6 and 7 respectively, refuting and condemning Nixon's speech and expressing the determination of the Vietnamese people to carry on the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand of the Vietnamese people."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien continued: "Recently, in the Middle East U.S. imperialism has supported Zionism in continuously exerting military pressure on Arab countries and incited the reactionary forces in certain Arab countries to launch attacks on the armed forces of Palestine. As a result of the firm resistance put up by the Palestinian

people and the people of other Arab countries, U.S. imperialism has not succeeded in its schemes. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are now contending and at the same time collaborating with each other and, each with its own motive, are carrying out activities to intimidate, bribe, deceive and divide the Arab countries, in a futile attempt to force the Palestinian people and the people of other Arab countries to give up armed struggle. However, the Palestinian people and the people of other Arab countries will not go down on their knees. No military adventure or political deception on the part of U.S. imperialism and its accomplice can save them from their defeat. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Palestinian people and the people of other Arab countries in their just struggle, which will certainly be victorious."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "China and Cambodia are friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has made important contributions to Sino-Cambodian friendship. For many years, our two countries have respected and supported each other, maintained friendly co-operation, jointly opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations. The Kingdom of Cambodia has consistently made positive efforts for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and supported the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate their sacred territory, Taiwan Province. For this, we once again express our deep thanks."

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "The friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples has a solid foundation. This friendship is not only in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. Following the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, exert

efforts to consolidate and develop the friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples."

## **N.P.C. Standing Committee and State Council Send Message Greeting 52nd Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution**

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China on November 6 sent a message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The message reads in full as follows:

Moscow

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.,

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

On the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, extend warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people.

We wish heartily that the Soviet people with a glorious revolutionary tradition will hold high the banner of the October Revolution and march forward along the road of the October Socialist Revolution blazed by the great Lenin.

Long live the great friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
The State Council of the People's Republic of China

November 6, 1969, Peking

## **Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien Receives Iraqi Civil Aviation Delegation**

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien of the State Council on November 7 received the government civil aviation delegation of the Republic of Iraq led by Abdul Haq M. Al-Ajaili, Director-General of Civil Aviation of Iraq, and

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# Pay Attention to Methods of Work

**T**HERE has been a remarkable and swift development of the situation throughout the country since the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

In response to our great leader Chairman Mao's great call "**Unite to win still greater victories**," the people of all nationalities in the country have rallied even more closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. In order to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation is developing in a deep-going way and the socialist revolutionary emulation drive is surging forward vigorously. A new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction has emerged.

The developing situation calls for Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to pay still greater attention to methods of work.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "**To lead means not only to decide general and specific policies but also to devise correct methods of work. Even with correct general and specific policies, troubles may still arise if methods of work are neglected.**"

Chairman Mao has also taught us: "**It is not enough to set tasks, we must also solve the problem of the methods for carrying them out. If our task is to cross a river, we cannot cross it without a bridge or a boat. Unless the bridge or boat problem is solved, it is idle to speak of crossing the river. Unless the problem of method is solved, talk about the task is useless.**"

Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to the question of methods of work. When he set new fighting tasks for the whole Party in every historical period of the development of the revolution, he always urged us to pay attention to methods of work. At the Ninth Party Congress and the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao issued a new fighting call to the whole Party and he once again reminded us to pay attention to methods of work. Chairman Mao said: "**Work meticulously. Meticulous care is necessary; to be careless will not do for that often leads to errors.**"

What methods of work should we pay attention to at present?

I. Grasp the ideological work of the leading members well. To do ideological work well among tens of millions

of people in a province, it is necessary, first of all, that the ideological work of those leading the tens of millions be grasped well, namely, the revolutionization of the leading body. Earnest and persistent efforts must be made to grasp the leading body's living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, its resolute adherence to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, its implementation of all the policies set forth by Chairman Mao and its using Mao Tsetung Thought to command everything. Likewise, this should be done in every county, factory and people's commune.

II. Take hold of selected basic units. The leadership should collect first-hand information by taking hold of such units so as to guide the movement. It is necessary to take good hold of such units, and energy should be concentrated on fighting battles of annihilation instead of ranging widely. Comrades who go to such units must be clear about policy. Policies should be explained clearly. Leading comrades should combine their work in a selected unit with work in an area, take the problems collected from the area to that unit for study and popularize the experience gained in the unit throughout the area.

III. Grasp the work in one-third of an area. The experience gained in selected units cannot be spread all at once to the whole area. It is necessary to map out an overall plan and have a good grasp of the work in one-third of the area before dealing with the rest. When we have a good grasp of one-third of the area, we will be able to have a good grasp of two-thirds or more of the area.

IV. Take the whole situation into consideration. In everything we do, we should proceed from the strategic concept "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people**," and observe, check and do everything in the light of it. This is what we mean by keeping the overall situation in mind. People in every trade and profession must give prominence to proletarian politics, pay attention to studying the situation and ideological trends and handle the work of a particular unit in the light of the overall situation. To work without keeping the overall situation in mind is a purely technical viewpoint.

V. Keep the masses in mind. What we decide about a problem and how we handle it concerns the masses. We must consult the masses, listen to different views, let the masses discuss matters of major importance and obtain their approval and support.



VI. Direct contact between the leadership and the masses. This revolutionary method of work has been universally adopted in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We must not confine ourselves to a small circle and be satisfied with reports level by level. We must live among the masses, learn from them and with them carry through the principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee.

VII. Run Mao Tsetung Thought study classes well. The various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes should be run in such a way as to shoot the arrow at the target, that is, with specific problems in mind. Once they are started, they must be run well so as to solve problems effectively.

VIII. Hold meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. The masses have a rich store of good experience in using Mao Tsetung Thought to solve problems. Organize them to give talks, for such talks are concrete, lively and most convincing.

IX. Fewer but better. Meetings, documents and forms should be drastically cut down and simplified. Do not have endless meetings or bury yourself in documents for days on end. Short meetings and short articles should be encouraged and news reporting should also be clear and concise.

X. Provide leeway. In fighting a battle, there must be reserves. In arranging daily life, one must have something in reserve. There must be some leeway in all work. If leeway for manoeuvre is not provided, one is liable to land in a passive position.

XI. Combine exertion and rest. There must be relaxation as well as alertness. The more energetic the

masses are, the greater care must be given to their well-being.

XII. Put stress on real effect. It is imperative to work hard without fuss and do the work in a down-to-earth way. Make tireless efforts at key points, and solve existing questions. Don't put on a show. Don't complicate things.

The question of the method of work is also one of method of thinking, a question of world outlook. Whenever you do something, you use certain methods. If you are not using the correct method, you are using the wrong method. The method of work which Chairman Mao advocates is the method of the mass line, the method of integrating theory with practice, the method of materialist dialectics. This method of work is opposed to bureaucratic, subjective and formalistic methods of work.

The Marxist-Leninist method of work which Chairman Mao has consistently advocated has been grasped by growing numbers of old and new cadres during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and has therefore greatly raised the revolutionary cadres' quality of leadership. However, some of our comrades from time to time still use methods of work that run counter to Mao Tsetung Thought. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, pay attention to methods of work, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's many instructions on methods of leadership and methods of work, improve the quality of leadership of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian policies in a still better way, and fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, November 5, 1969)

# Continuing the Revolution Under the Guidance Of Mao Tsetung Thought

— On the Profound Changes in the Mental Outlook of the Members of the  
Liuho "May 7" Cadre School

**A** YEAR ago, holding aloft the brilliant banner of the great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive,\* a contingent of cadres going down to do manual labour marched to the Liuho grassland at the foot of

\* This refers to Chairman Mao's great call to the people throughout the country, contained in his letter of May 7, 1966 to Comrade Lin Biao. Chairman Mao called on the people to turn their respective trades and professions into great revolutionized schools engaging in both industry and agriculture, both study and military affairs.

the Lesser Khingan Mountains in northeast China. They were personnel of organs directly under the old Heilungkiang provincial authorities and cadres of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. They set up the "May 7" Cadre School, a new type of school shining with the splendour of Mao Tsetung Thought and the first of its kind in the vast expanse of the motherland.

After more than a year's diligent work, these "May 7" fighters have transformed the waste plains along

the Liuho River banks into paddyfields of waving rice plants and pigs and sheep have been raised in large numbers. With their own hands they have built houses with a total floor space of some 10,000 square metres, dug many cave shelters, set up a number of small and medium-sized factories, and created facilities for the conduct of sideline occupations.

Tremendous changes have taken place in Liuho. Among them, the most profound are the regaining of revolutionary vitality by many veteran cadres and the rapid maturing of many young cadres.

### Regenerating Revolutionary Vitality

One day a regimental political commissar of the P.L.A. air force paid a visit to the cadre school. When he saw Wen Jung-hsi, an old "shepherd" almost 50 years old, he ran to him and embraced him warmly. With deep feeling, he cried: "Old Wen! Although your hair is turning grey, your revolutionary spirit is as vigorous as ever!"

It turned out that they were former comrades-in-arms. During the years of the War of Resistance Against Japan, both had been active with the guerrilla forces on the Taihang Mountains.

During the period of the democratic revolution, Wen was a revolutionary fighter in name and fact. He joined the heroic Eighth Route Army in the autumn of 1937 when he was only 17. Immediately afterwards, with a big sword and two grenades, he took part in the battle to raze a Japanese airfield. Then, he went along with his unit to practically all the mountainous parts of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Base Area where his unit demolished numerous Japanese strongholds. In the latter period of the War of Resistance, the leadership sent Wen to study in Yen-an. He was among the forces which fought from Yen-an to the northeast. In these years he risked his life on many occasions and never concerned himself with his personal safety. Following Chairman Mao's teachings was his desire and serving the people was his duty.

At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, our great leader Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free



Wen Jung-hsi (left) and young revolutionary fighters study quotations from Chairman Mao. He tells them what he learnt in being tempered through labour in the "May 7" Cadre School.

from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." After the country was liberated, Wen entered the big cities and was given work there. But he forgot these very important teachings of Chairman Mao's. He became the director of the forestry department. But under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Wen failed to give prominence to politics. Instead he concentrated all his efforts on turning himself into an "expert" in forestry. For a revolutionary, taking the road of not giving prominence to politics and seeking to be a bourgeois expert is the beginning of his peaceful evolution. Later, when the leadership decided that Wen should be transferred to the provincial federation of trade unions, he was hesitant. "I'm unsuitable for political work because I'm a 'vocational cadre.'" When a person has lost the firm and correct political orientation, he definitely cannot preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle. So after Wen became vice-chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, he could not do without a car to travel to and from the office, to meetings, performances, and so on. When he was going to give a report, he would ask his secretary to prepare the text of his speech. Though he engaged in the socialist education movement in a factory for more than six months, he could hardly call the name of even one ordinary worker there.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, gave Wen a great education. Once again he reviewed the journey he had travelled: It was Chairman Mao who had res-

cued him from the misery of the old society and it was Mao Tsetung Thought which guided him to take the road of revolution. Chairman Mao's kindness is deeper than the sea. Why was it that he, Wen, in the period of the socialist revolution had unconsciously departed from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? It was because of his idea that the revolution had been accomplished. This showed his incorrect world outlook. Unless it was thoroughly remoulded, it would be impossible for him, whether he was an "official" or an ordinary citizen, to resist the corruption by bourgeois ideas. And the remoulding of one's world outlook could not be achieved in a comfortable environment. With this sincere idea, Wen Jung-hsi joined the first group at the "May 7" Cadre School.

The tempering in actual life provided by the school was more profound than Wen had anticipated. Here every activity touched his innermost being and reminded him of his youthful vigour. When he participated in running exercises the first day, he immediately thought about his life in the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, the life he had long since forgotten. Sleeping in the thatched shelter into which the wind penetrated from all directions made him recall the past days on the battlefields. At that time, with his knapsack as a pillow and rifle in his arms, he had slept comfortably, even on pebbles. Why had he felt uncomfortable sleeping in a wooden bed after he came to the city? Hadn't Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us that **"the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle"**? Reflecting on his post-war years, Wen admitted to himself that he had failed to pursue this pattern.

On one occasion, while attending the cadre school, he went to a village to inform the masses of Chairman Mao's latest instructions. As he entered the house of an old woman, over 70, she firmly grasped his hands and, with tears in her eyes, said movingly: "You are indeed Chairman Mao's good cadres. You've come to tell me about Chairman Mao's instructions. If I hadn't been saved by Chairman Mao, I don't know where my old bones would be today. If I don't follow Chairman Mao's teachings, who should I follow?" This deeply touched Wen Jung-hsi and he thought: Here is an old aunt living in a remote mountain place with such profound feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao. Why can't I, a cadre nurtured by Chairman Mao, measure up to a poor or lower-middle peasant? He felt very ashamed of himself.

The encounter with this old woman reminded Wen Jung-hsi of his relations with the masses. Before entering the city, he had maintained a flesh-and-blood relationship with them. During a march with his army unit, he recollected, he once lived in an old aunt's house in Pingshan County, Hopei Province. Food was very scarce at that time. As he was leaving, she took out her only cabbage hoecake. Keeping a small portion for her sick son, she put the rest in his pocket. But Wen insisted on returning it to her. Back at camp for an overnight stay, he was surprised to find the piece

of hoecake in his knapsack. He couldn't recall when the old woman had put it there. All those years he had lived among the masses every day and cherished profound class feelings for them. But after he came to the city and became an "official," he bit by bit isolated himself from the masses in his daily life, so in his thinking and feelings too, he departed farther and farther from them. The core of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to have complete faith in the masses and rely on them. Because Wen Jung-hsi had divorced himself from them, it was impossible for him to correctly understand and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Eventually, Wen's actual practice enabled him to learn the truth: If one wants to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution for ever, one cannot for a moment be divorced from the labouring masses. In order to do so, one must think like the masses and conscientiously take part in collective productive labour.

In this big crucible, the "May 7" Cadre School, Wen Jung-hsi regained his revolutionary vitality. He has undergone changes in all respects of his life. After working all day, he spent his evenings studying the "three constantly read articles" over and over again under the light. He tended sheep on his days off duty. Wen joined others in performing theatrical items at the school and in singing on stage. In the year or so since he went down to do manual work, he has taken more notes about his study than he did during the ten-odd years he worked in an office. He has summed up for himself a vivid but concrete truth: "Revolution does not go together with comfort."

#### **Thinking What the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Think**

Water conservancy engineer Wang Kuan-ping of the former Water Conservancy Surveying and Designing Institute of Heilungkiang Province came to the Liuho cadre school with the idea of getting "gilded" by merely going through the life there. He considered it a great pity that a man like himself had to go down and become an ordinary worker. The school entrusted him and another cadre at the school with the designing of a small water turbine pumping station to be built on the bank of the Liuho River. He thought as he designed: Being a water conservancy engineer, I must do a good job. Otherwise, I'll lose face. So he proceeded with his old technique and raised the gradient of the side slopes of the ditches. Though this increased the amount of earth to be moved by several hundred cubic metres, he thought it was safe and wouldn't discredit him.

The battle to dig the ditches began. Wang Kuan-ping also took part. Soon his face was covered with sweat and his waist and back ached. Physical labour was not easy, he realized.

The experience of arduous labour taught Wang a profound lesson. He recalled that he had paid no attention to the burden of an additional several thousand or even 10,000 cubic metres of earthwork when he was designing a reservoir. He never knew how much



the working people sweated in digging one cubic metre of earth! Someone had said: "When the designing personnel draw a line, it means several years' work for those on the work site." Instead of indicating any support for this view, Wang had objected to it. Now he understood that his former stand was irresponsible to the needs of the country and the people and did not conform in the slightest with the thinking and feelings of the working people.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching **"This change in world outlook is something fundamental, and up till now most of our intellectuals cannot be said to have accomplished it,"** the cadre school firmly grasped the ideological remoulding of its members and constantly assisted them in analysing their own world outlook. Helped by his comrades-in-arms, Wang made a thorough analysis of his own world outlook.

Through this analysis he realized that he had accepted the concept of "technique is supreme" and "putting technique first" while he was a student at the university. After graduation he had taken part in the work to harness the Huai River. At that time he strove single-mindedly to become an "expert." He introduced a technical innovation which brought him some fame. From this he got an "experience." In his engineering work, he thought, it was better to undertake big, high-grade and modern projects because they provided more chances to acquire "fame" and become known as an "expert." If a person engaged in small projects in some distant mountain place, nobody would ever hear about him.

The bourgeois ideas of seeking fame and gain prevented Wang from really putting his technique at the people's service and carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of building water conservancy works. Rather, these ideas caused him to actively push Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in building water conservancy works. Now Wang understands that there are serious struggles between the two lines even in the use of slide rules and drawing pens. He had not even realized that he had already slid quite far along the revisionist road. How dangerous it was!

Wang's class consciousness was raised. With the help of his comrades-in-arms, he revised five times the design of the water turbine pumping station. The revised design not only ensured quality but reduced the amount of earth to be handled.

Once he changed his stand, Wang Kuan-ping sees and considers things differently. In the spring farming season this year he discovered that the spillway of the Liuho Reservoir under construction as designed, would go through paddyfields and occupy a large tract of land. Formerly he would never have considered this a problem. But now he had feelings for every inch of farmland. After making a survey, Wang took the initiative in suggesting to the reservoir's designers a new course for the spillway. His proposal was accepted. Not only did this preserve a big tract of farmland, but it elim-

inated the handling of more than 1,000 cubic metres of earth. The poor and lower-middle peasants exclaimed: "Old Wang now thinks as we think!"

### Continuing on the Road of Revolution

Liu Chun-chieh was a young cadre of the old Heilungkiang provincial committee of the Communist Youth League. During the great cultural revolution, as a revolutionary rebel in his organization, he had been bold in charging forward and rebelling against the handful of capitalist roaders. Following Chairman Mao's instructions, he was among the first group of members when the "May 7" Cadre School was founded.

In July 1968, he and three other comrades were chosen by the school to attend the county's forum on the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. One elderly poor peasant said: "You're taking the right road. We can set our mind at ease now that Chairman Mao is training cadres for us by this road." His moving words greatly impressed Liu Chun-chieh. How profoundly the poor and lower-middle peasants understood Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive! What great expectations they had of the cadres who took the "May 7" road! Liu determined he would take this excellent opportunity of studying again in the school to temper his loyalty to Chairman Mao, and always follow him in carrying the revolution through to the end. He studied over and over Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction: "We should revolutionize ourselves in the revolution. Without doing this, it is impossible to make the revolution a success." Taking this instruction as a guide, he used it to spur himself on. After a day's hard work, he always summed up what he had done during the day, discovered where he lagged behind, grasped his self-interest whenever it emerged even for a moment and took the initiative in fighting self and criticizing revisionism.

One day when the gap of a dam was being closed in one of the water conservancy works under construction by the school, there was a hailstorm. The water in the river was piercing cold. Despite his illness, Liu Chun-chieh displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and valiantly joined in the work. He and his comrades-in-arms shouted: **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."** Disdaining fatigue, he battled for more than ten hours until the task was successfully completed.

Liu Chun-chieh has improved tremendously at the cadre school, but he is still not satisfied with his progress. Though he has taken the first step on the road of continuing to make revolution, he is aware that compared with Chang Szu-teh and Norman Bethune he has done very little. He has resolved to continue to wage revolution and advance for ever.

### "May 7" Cadres Have Passed the Test Well

In the past year, group after group of students, over 400 in all, has left the cadre school and gone to

new fighting posts. Among them, some have taken up leading posts. Though their positions and environment have changed, the revolutionary spirit they acquired through tempering in the cadre school has not changed. Wherever they go, they bring with them the style of plain living and hard work. They unite closely with the masses and win their trust.

This year, a few days before the Spring Festival, a member of the Liuho "May 7" Cadre School was selected as chairman of the Paichuan County Revolutionary Committee so as to strengthen the committee's work. Everyone assumed that the new chairman would probably arrive after the Spring Festival. But at the time of the celebration, a cadre, dressed simply in an old fur hat and a cotton-padded coat, came to the county revolutionary committee. He was the new county revolutionary committee chairman Ho Feng.

After receiving a report on the situation in the county by the members of the standing committee of the county revolutionary committee, Ho Feng visited the poor and lower-middle peasants in their homes. He asked them many questions, including how they studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living

way, and how various policies were being carried out. He inquired about the year's harvest and the purchases made for the Spring Festival. Ho listened carefully to the poor and lower-middle peasants' opinions about the work of the county revolutionary committee. They were greatly touched and said: "The revolutionary committee is fine indeed! It is concerned about us and our problems."

Preparations for spring farm work started. Learning that the No. 7 Production Team of the Chaoyang Brigade, some 20 kilometres from the county seat, was a backward unit, Ho Feng decided to go to live for a period and work with that team. The first thing he did after putting down his bedroll was to join the peasants working in the fields. Through extensive contacts with the masses, he soon grasped the problem in that team, namely that the dominant role of the poor and lower-middle peasants had not been established and that some persons with spontaneous capitalist tendencies had excluded those cadres who carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After he was sure that this was the team's key problem, he mobilized the poor and

(Continued on p. 27.)

# Turning Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking Into Sharp Weapon in Hands of Workers

by Li Chang-mao

*A worker of the Tientsin No. 2 Woollen Mill*

**S**TUDYING philosophy is a must for us, the working class, in making revolution. To us, the philosophical thinking of the great leader Chairman Mao is a sharp weapon in waging revolutionary struggle. In 1957, Chairman Mao pointed out: "We want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method." Inspired by this great call of Chairman Mao's, some 10 of us veteran workers organized ourselves into a group to study philosophy in 1958. For the last ten years and more, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," we have persisted in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in the course of struggle, using it to solve a number of problems in revolution and production. Now, there are more than 20 such groups with

over 500 workers in our mill keeping up the study of philosophy under all circumstances.

## Revolution Requires That Workers Study Philosophy

I am now 55. When I was 15, I entered a woollen mill as an apprentice. In the old society, I was severely exploited and oppressed by capitalists. Our great leader Chairman Mao and the great Chinese Communist Party rescued me from the abyss of misery, emancipating me politically and economically. We, the working class, became the leading class of the country. In 1952, I joined the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China. After studying Chairman Mao's brilliant works, including *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, I understood that a Party member must serve the people wholeheartedly and have the determi-

nation to struggle to the end for communism. My mates made me their production team leader, so I got on with the job. During the 1957 rectification campaign, some workers criticized me, saying that my attitude was rigid and my work style over-simplified. At the time I felt somewhat put out because I thought I was working well without any thought of self. Certainly that was my intention, yet people had lots of criticism of me. It would be better to be an ordinary worker, I thought. On the other hand, I was afraid that the revolutionary work would suffer. So I was weighed down with this contradiction.

It was just then that I read in the newspaper an article on studying philosophy by a worker, which greatly enlightened me. I said to myself: If other people can solve their problems in work and production by studying philosophy, why can't our mill's workers do the same? A dozen or so of us older workers then organized the mill's first philosophy study group and I became the leader. But none of us had attended school in the old society, and although we had gone to night school for several years after liberation, we hadn't learnt many characters. We didn't know what "philosophy" or "contradiction" meant. So I consulted a teacher of political theory, a comrade of worker origin, who had come to our mill to gain first-hand experience. He explained: "Contradictions mean problems." "I have lots of problems," I said. "Are they all contradictions?" "Yes," he answered, "they are all contradictions." Basing himself on Chairman Mao's works, and using our mill as an example, he explained the universality and particularity of contradictions, the principal and secondary contradictions and their transformation. As soon as we heard this, we felt that philosophy was not so difficult after all and our enthusiasm increased. As we studied, we applied and achieved good results.

Formerly I did not know how to do ideological work. Whenever I saw anyone working half-heartedly, I would criticize him severely without paying attention to the concrete circumstances. After studying *On Contradiction*, I understood that "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." This is like the common saying: "Open different locks with different keys." If one subjectively uses one key to open all locks, he will face rebuffs. Viewing things in that way as I pondered the criticism the masses had made of me, I concluded that they were justified. Then I became clear-headed. This helped me find new methods to do ideological work. From that time on, when anyone in our group had a problem on his mind, I would investigate first and try to understand what he was really thinking. Then I would talk with him, keeping in mind his real problems. This proved very effective.

Once, when two members of our group were at loggerheads, I "solved" the problem by transferring one of them, thinking that things would be all right. This didn't help and, what was worse, both of them became dissatisfied with me. After studying materialist dialectics, I understood that "contradiction exists uni-

versally," and cannot be avoided. The task of a revolutionary is to recognize contradictions, resolve them and promote the development of things in favour of the revolution. So I took the initiative to have heart-to-heart talks with both comrades, trying to get at the reasons for their discord. Meanwhile I guided them to study Chairman Mao's teachings and encouraged them to make self-criticism. This helped resolve the contradiction between them and strengthened their unity.

In our study, we always pay attention to applying what we learn so as to solve problems that crop up in production in our workshop. At one point, we could not increase production even though the workers displayed great enthusiasm. What was the cause? Chairman Mao teaches us: "There are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." With this teaching of Chairman Mao's as our guide, we laid on the table the many contradictions in production, analysed and studied them. We came to the conclusion that the key problem was that the roping process could not keep pace with the spinning, and that the drawings could not meet the needs of roping. If this contradiction could not be solved, neither could other contradictions, and the production plans therefore could not be fulfilled. So our group pooled all its efforts to grasp this principal contradiction and find ways of solving it. We eventually found the laws for the operation of the machine and took the initiative in improving it. After two days of round-the-clock work, the speed of the No. 2 carding machine was accelerated by 1.5 revolutions per minute. Then, applying Chairman Mao's teaching that "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice," we summed up our experience and drew lessons from what we had accomplished in order to deepen our study of the law of the machine. We succeeded in accelerating the machine speed by an additional revolution. The output of drawings rose from an average of 17.5 metres to 33 per minute and kept pace with the roping production.

Through all this I have learnt that in studying philosophy, we workers should grasp the objective laws, give full play to our subjective initiative and take the initiative in changing the world.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, all of us workers have been very enthusiastic since liberation, but how can we give fuller play to our enthusiasm? First, we must change our subjective world. The living study and application of Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" is fundamental in changing one's world outlook. Studying them helps us understand our purpose in life and why we must make revolution, and to have firm confidence and determination to surmount every difficulty to win victory. Through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, we are enabled not only to dare to make revolution but also to be good

at it. It enables us not to lose heart when faced with difficulties and not to become conceited when we are successful. In this way we can continue the revolution and always remain revolutionary. So I often say that the revolution and production require that workers study philosophy. Philosophy is not in the least mysterious. We workers can both learn and use it well.

### **Workers Studying Philosophy Is Great Victory for Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line**

The workers in our mill saw that our group had gained a lot from studying philosophy, so they began to follow suit. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers in many workshops organized themselves into similar groups, which soon developed into a lively movement for studying philosophy. We used Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas to analyse and solve problems, do away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipate our minds, thus adding momentum to the big leap forward then in progress. Besides going to the workshops to swap experience in application, several of us veteran workers went to the colleges and universities, to other factories and the countryside to give lectures, propagating Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. I thought to myself, if everyone studies philosophy, this will become a mighty force. Wherever I lectured, the workers and peasants listened attentively. This shows that the broad labouring masses are keen on studying philosophy.

But the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi was scared to death when we workers studied philosophy. In September 1958, one of Liu Shao-chi's agents in philosophical circles came to Tientsin hurriedly and in bad humour, to try to dampen the workers' enthusiasm in studying philosophy. He babbled that "there should be no more of this," and branded the workers' study as "over-simplification and "vulgarization."

Responding to the nod of their master Liu Shao-chi, the handful of capitalist roaders in the former Tientsin Municipal Party Committee tried every means to suppress our study of philosophy. Starting from the second half of 1959, under the pretext of "raising the level" and "gaining systematic training," they transferred the activists in studying philosophy from the factories. I was sent to the Party school of the former municipal Party committee, where I was asked to bury myself in abstract terms and concepts. The more I studied, the more muddle-headed I became. Before long, I was shifted to work in the countryside. Those capitalist roaders certainly did their level best to corrupt the workers with bourgeois ideas and to obstruct our study and dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the life-blood of the working class. We workers cherish profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao. In the countryside, I persisted in studying the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's philosophical writings every day and energetically propagated Mao Tsetung Thought. That year the village was confronted with many difficulties due to a natural disaster which had caused a bad

grain harvest. Based on my own experience in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, I explained to the poor and lower-middle peasants that contradictions could be transformed, that through our efforts "a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." In the course of studying Mao Tsetung Thought, the mental outlook of the poor and lower-middle peasants underwent a great change and their enthusiasm became higher than ever. That year, they sowed more acreage of wheat than the plan called for.

After working several months in the countryside, I was transferred to a railway station to be a freight handler. I studied *Serve the People* with my mates there, and told them about the significance of transporting grain for socialist construction. I also helped them study Chairman Mao's philosophical works. As a result, their enthusiasm soared. Previously, more than 20 persons were needed to unload a wagon. After reforming the method of work by applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, ten persons were sufficient. Everyone said happily: "It's good for us workers to study philosophy. Wherever we apply it, it's effective!"

The workers in our mill ignored the ban imposed by the capitalist roaders and persisted in studying philosophy, making use of spare time and Sundays. When a room was unavailable, they would study on the terraced-roof or on staircase. For several years some study groups carried on like this, and Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking was used extensively to analyse problems. "Solve it in a philosophical way," as we usually call it in our mills, that is, using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to analyse and study problems as they crop up, to find out the principal contradiction and the method to solve them.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers in our mill, with the powerful weapon of Mao Tsetung Thought, relentlessly criticized the towering crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in suppressing the workers' study of philosophy. As a result, the workers have become even more clear-sighted and deepened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. This spurred the political drive of the workers of the whole mill in studying and grasping Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. Once again a vigorous mass movement of workers studying philosophy is surging at the mill. Especially since the victorious convening of the Ninth Party Congress, many philosophy study groups have been set up again to implement the spirit of the congress in an all-round way, to respond to its call of "adhering to the Marxist scientific method of investigating and studying social conditions initiated by Chairman Mao, and analysing and resolving contradictions by means of materialist dialectics of one dividing into two." At present, our study is closely connected with the current situation, with the Party's principles and policies and with problems arising in day-to-day production and work. In this way, our study has given a powerful stimulus to the advance of the revolution and production at the mill.

# A Vanguard in the Revolution

— On the outstanding deeds of Hsueh Yun-chung, P.L.A.  
regimental commander and chairman of the Fengfeng  
Coal Mining Administration Revolutionary Committee

COMRADE Hsueh Yun-chung, regimental commander of a P.L.A. unit under the Peking Command, fought valiantly and performed innumerable meritorious services for the people during the stormy war years. Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he is now filled with great vitality and never fails to devote himself to continuing the revolution. Since becoming chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fengfeng Coal Mining Administration in Hopei Province, he has inherited and carried forward the People's Liberation Army's glorious tradition. Because he greatly loves and shows deep concern for the masses, he has taken deep root among them. He has always retained the ordinary soldier's fine qualities and led the masses in closely following Chairman Mao to continue the revolution. The workers praise him for truly being a good fighter of Chairman Mao's and a vanguard in continuing to make revolution.

## To Be Concerned About the Masses Means to Be Concerned About the Revolution

The Revolutionary Committee of the Fengfeng Coal Mining Administration was victoriously established early in 1967. Its chairman Hsueh Yun-chung firmly kept in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous." He profoundly understood that the establishment of the revolutionary committee was only the first step in a long march of ten thousand *li*. If one wants to continue the revolution, one must maintain close ties with the masses and do a better job in leading them to advance in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao. Comrade Hsueh Yun-chung often said: "The closer one's heart is linked with those of the masses, the more closely one will follow Chairman Mao in taking action. When one keeps close ties with the masses, one gains strength, as a fish does from water; if one is divorced from the masses, one becomes as helpless as a tree cut off from its roots. We must always strike roots among the masses."

To carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the

administration revolutionary committee not long ago decided to dig a cave in the nearby mountains. Despite a bad stomach disorder, Hsueh Yun-chung went up a mountain with several veteran workers to survey a site for the project. Hearing that he was going up the mountain, a comrade in the committee immediately got on a motor cycle, caught up with him and said with real concern: "You're in poor health and ill, you'd better ride!" Declining the offer, Hsueh replied: "If I ride, what about the others? We must never have the slightest idea of enjoying privileges and thus divorcing ourselves from the masses!" These sincere and meaningful words deeply moved this comrade. Talking with the veteran workers as they made their way, Hsueh Yun-chung found that he was getting closer to the masses even though he was somewhat tired by walking up the mountain.

He covered over 20 kilometres on mountain roads that day in order to choose the site and, by studying with veteran workers, mapped out a plan for building the cave. After returning to the administration in the evening and eating two pieces of cold steamed-bread, he hurried directly to the mine after going five to six kilometres to attend a miners' meeting to exchange experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. This is how Hsueh Yun-chung keeps in close contact with the masses.

From one of Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Be Concerned With the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work*, he has come to understand that "to be concerned about the masses means to be concerned about the revolution."

When he went to the Matou Coal Washing and Dressing Plant to take part in collective labour at No. 1 coal washing basin in October last year, he found that rather poor working conditions there affected the workers' health. Concerned, he asked them why the matter had not been passed on promptly to the revolutionary committee. The veteran workers told him: "The revolutionary committee is so busy and we can overcome by ourselves these slight difficulties." Greatly moved by this, he thought to himself: the greater enthusiasm the workers display in their selfless work for the revolution, the deeper concern we should show



for their well-being. He immediately brought up the problem to the comrades in the plant revolutionary committee and studied it with them. The badly equipped water basin was improved by relying on the workers, and this not only protected the workers' health but increased work efficiency. Later, he proposed at a work meeting of the administration that a serious inspection be made to improve working conditions. The whole administration immediately went into action and renovated the poorly ventilated equipment to ensure the workers' health and increase safety. This made a deep impression on the workers.

In summer last year, when there was an accident in the Tungfanghung Mine, dozens of miners' lives hung by a thread. Very much worried, Hsueh Yun-chung rushed to the scene. Seeing that he was in poor health, the comrades tried to dissuade him from going down into the pit. With a heart wholly devoted to his class brothers in the pit, he declined their advice, saying: "Never mind!" And he went into the pit despite his serious stomach trouble.

As a result of the class enemy's sabotage, the tunnel supports collapsed and there was a cave-in. The nauseating smell of gases assailed the miners. This presented great difficulties for anyone who tried to proceed. Ignoring all danger, Hsueh took command and entered the battle. Seeing this, the miners fighting in this frontline were greatly inspired. Remembering that Hsueh suffered seriously from anaemia, one miner said: "Old Hsueh, mine regulations stipulate that anyone with anaemia should not stay here long. You must get out of here right away, we'll take care of everything." Hsueh said: "If it's for the people one should fight tooth and nail and not be afraid to sacrifice one's life for the revolution. This, too, is a 'stipulation' for revolutionary fighters!" Having said this, he continued fighting side by side with the miners.

After working for quite a long time, he felt dizzy and almost fainted. Leaning against the tunnel wall to steady himself, he recalled at that moment his comrades-in-arms who had fallen heroically on the raging battlefield. As he thought of his duty at this moment, the blood pounded through his veins and he became even more determined. He encouraged the miners in a loud voice, saying: "We are faced with a test given us by the Party and the people. We must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and stand up to any test, no matter what happens!" The battle lasted three days and nights and all the class brothers were saved from danger. Hsueh Yun-chung's ailment became worse due to excessive tiredness and his eyes became sunken. But he did not worry about himself in the least. On the fourth day, early in the morning, he went to a hospital in the mining area after travelling five to six kilometres to see his injured class brothers; at noon, he returned to the Tungfanghung Mine and mobilized the masses to launch an attack against the class enemy who had

undermined the shaft; in the evening, he called the administration revolutionary committee members together in a Mao Tsetung Thought study class which centred on the study of Chairman Mao's teaching "**Never forget class struggle.**" The miners told him: "Old Hsueh, you've really been much concerned about us!"

### **A Pupil of the Masses and an Ordinary Worker**

Since becoming chairman of the administration revolutionary committee, Comrade Hsueh has constantly worked and learnt from the masses wherever he went, without having a fixed office. He was well aware of and kept in mind the advanced people and their outstanding deeds shining with the splendour of Mao Tsetung Thought, as well as everybody's strong points. For instance, when he learnt that a vice-chairman of the Hungchi Mining Revolutionary Committee, despite his chronic, serious ailment, always remained full of vigour and battled together with the masses, Hsueh said that he should learn from this spirit of continuing the revolution. Tunnel worker Ma Chin-pao in the Tungfanghung Mine displayed the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and worked hard in the shaft all year round for the revolution; and on many occasions, he disregarded his personal safety to save people from danger. This also inspired Hsueh in his determination to learn from this noble quality of taking a correct attitude towards hardship and comfort, and life and death. Ten old women, all over sixty, at the Lihsin Mine organized themselves into a literary and art propaganda team after overcoming many difficulties, and crossed mountains to spread Mao Tsetung Thought. Their deeds helped Hsueh make up his mind to learn from the revolutionary spirit of enthusiastically propagating Mao Tsetung Thought. He often examined himself in the light of the living examples which emerged from among the masses so as to spur himself to advance bravely on the road of continuing the revolution. He told the comrades on the administration revolutionary committee: "Before the masses, we are always pupils who have not graduated."

Chairman Mao teaches that "**It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour.**" Hsueh Yun-chung put special stress on the word "maintain" in taking part in collective productive labour. One evening he came back from a meeting at Hantan. It happened to be a day fixed for all cadres to take part in labour. He at once made preparations to go down into the shaft, taking some steamed-bread with him. Comrades on the committee told him: "Old Hsueh, you've been busy all day. You don't have to go this time." He replied: "No matter how busy we are, we mustn't forget labour." The comrades urged: "What difference does it make if you're not involved when each of us digs an additional shovelful of coal? We can make up what you'd do!"

Hsueh insisted: "That won't do! The main purpose in doing labour is to remould our ideology. How can one let others remould his ideology? Being cadres, we should not have the idea of enjoying privileges."

That day, he wielded a big shovel and worked in the van with a will. Because of his stomach trouble, he suddenly vomitted and fell down. Workers hastened to carry him to the main gallery to rest. But as soon as he recovered, he went back to work.

Born in a poor peasant family in Honan Province, Hsueh Yun-chung grew up in misery and tears. In the old society, his family was too poor to get enough to eat. All he had was some weak vegetable soup and small pumpkins. This went on for twenty years. Scenes of how he suffered in the miserable days and the bitter hatred he had for the class enemy have always reappeared in his mind. In the twenty years since liberation, Comrade Hsueh Yun-chung has never forgot his class origin and has always maintained the fine qualities of the labouring people. In the eyes of the P.L.A. fighters, he is an ordinary soldier. In those of the comrades on the revolutionary committees at all levels in the Fengfeng Coal Mining Administration, he is an ordinary cadre. And the workers regard him as one of them.

### **If One Wants to Lead Millions of People Well, One Must Lead "a Squad of People" Well**

Through revolutionary practice, Hsueh has come to a better understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'." He often thinks that not only must he never be divorced from the masses but "the squad" of the revolutionary committee members must be helped to take deep root among the masses and share sorrow and joy with them. Only then can they lead the masses in continuing the revolution.

When a masses' representative in the administration revolutionary committee was given high praise, he became conceited and self-complacent. A veteran worker severely criticized him for his "official" airs, saying that he didn't appear to be an ordinary worker. But this committee member did not agree with this. Hsueh Yun-chung held that whether one could listen to the masses' criticism modestly and accept their supervision constituted a big issue concerning which line the new-born revolutionary committee adheres to, which road it follows and which class interests it represents. He immediately had a talk with the committee member and earnestly told him: "The revolutionary committee represents the interests of the broad masses. Only when we consciously accept the masses'

supervision, can we represent their interests better. If we divorce ourselves from them we will depart from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and will therefore no longer be regarded as their representatives." Together with this representative, Hsueh studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, encouraged him to examine whether he had developed a kind of "official" air and whether he had separated himself from the masses. Hsueh also helped him to think of the heavy duty incumbent upon him. With patient help from Hsueh, this committee member strove to find the root cause of his mistakes in his innermost being and struggle against arrogance whenever he had any success in his work. He went among the masses and persisted in the practice of eating, living, working, studying and engaging in struggle-criticism-transformation together with them. He thus won high praise from the masses.

At Hsueh Yun-chung's proposal, the administration revolutionary committee has instituted a system for cadre participation in collective productive labour. Except for those on duty, most members go to the grass-roots level to remould their ideology and direct the work in the three kinds of great social practice — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Hsueh holds that if one wants to lead "a squad" well, one must grasp what is fundamental. Early this year, a comrade on the revolutionary committee neglected his own ideological remoulding and showed that he feared hardship and fatigue and lacked the courage to take any risk. Hsueh Yun-chung had a heart-to-heart chat with this comrade, studied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" with him and encouraged him to consciously foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the course of the mass struggle and the struggle for production. Hsueh set an example for this comrade, not only in words but in deeds. Once he went with this comrade to stay at a factory and help the work there. In spite of his ill health, he first went to see the workers working in a very high temperature and joined them in their work. Deeply moved by this, this comrade later went to stay and work at a mine where he modestly learnt from the masses and devoted great efforts to revolutionizing his own ideology. He and the masses firmly grasped revolution and energetically promoted production and thus achieved considerable successes.

One must lead "a squad" well in order to give vast numbers a big push. By taking deep root among the masses and constantly taking part in collective productive labour, the revolutionary committee members have quickened the pace in revolutionizing their ideology and at the same time given a big impetus to

the revolutionization of the workers in the mining administration. As a result, a new high tide has developed in revolution and production throughout the administration.

### Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and the Revolutionary Masses

Soon after the revolutionary committee of the mining administration was founded two years ago, Hsueh Yun-chung, relying on Mao Tsetung Thought and gathering the views and demands of the workers, issued the call to the whole administration "we must make the Shengli Mine produce again."

The Shengli Mine was a big shaft. Eight years earlier when it was under the control of capitalist roaders, the whole pit was gradually flooded by underground water resulting from long years of neglect.

Hsueh Yun-chung was not at all cowed by the difficulties. With specific problems in mind, he lost no time in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's teachings: "The masses are the real heroes." "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." Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line enabled him to deeply realize that when he came up against difficulties, he must go to the masses, stand in the forefront of class struggle and the struggle for production, and rely on the masses to surmount every difficulty to win victory.

He went to the workshops, shifts and teams in the mine to mobilize the broad masses to strike hard at the handful of class enemies who had obstructed repairing the pit.

He organized an investigation team which went into the pit, waded through waist-high water and surveyed all the tunnels there. He took the lead by making his way across deep water. He talked with veteran workers while they were making the survey and tried to get hold of the distribution of the underground water. After repeated surveys and careful study, they finally got first-hand information. They discovered that the key to restoring the pit was to drain three underground transport passages (Nos. 2, 3 and 11) where the water was the deepest and the work the biggest.

When the big draining job began, Hsueh Yun-chung and other members of the revolutionary committee led the miners in the intense work for several days and nights running. Some people had their doubts: "Can water 100 metres deep be drained off simply by using a few old pumps and water pipes?"

That night there was a heavy rain. Braving the wind and rain, Comrade Hsueh Yun-chung again went to the masses. He and the workers made a detailed analysis and study of draining the underground water and held a study class in which they studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. He took the lead in speaking about his experience in "learning from and acting as the Foolish Old Man." He said: "With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, we workers can surmount any difficulty!" His words filled the workers with new vitality and they redoubled their efforts. Led by Hsueh Yun-chung and other comrades in the administration revolutionary committee, the workers battled day and night and completed the entire job 52 days ahead of time.

Soaked in water for a long time, the big and small iron pipes and all the hoists used for restoring production were covered with thick rust.

"What should be done?" the workers asked.

Hsueh answered firmly: "We must work with a will! We must have the courage to pull out tiger teeth or bite into hard bones. We can scrape the rust off with our hands and hammers!"

Comrade Hsueh Yun-chung and other comrades on the revolutionary committee led the Shengli Mine's workers and their families to scrape off the rust day in and day out. Though their feet were swollen and their hands blistered, they remained at their posts, working without let-up and removed the rust bit by bit.

With the hoists installed on the pit and the preparatory work completely finished, the Shengli Mine successfully went into production.

In the days of uniting with and battling alongside the workers, Hsueh Yun-chung gradually lost weight and his anaemia and stomach disorder became more and more serious because of the arduous work and excessive fatigue, which greatly distressed the comrades. Hsueh was sick one evening when he came back from working in the mine. With deep class feelings, every comrade tried to get him to the hospital. But he refused, replying earnestly: "All the workers are doing intense work, how can I lie in bed! If a soldier gets a slight wound, he doesn't leave the frontline; this is our army's glorious tradition!"

The more praise he gets from the masses, the stricter the demands Hsueh Yun-chung makes on himself to maintain the style of being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness, and the greater revolutionary energy he exerts in his advance on the road of continuing the revolution.

# Warm Greetings on 20th Anniversary of Founding Of People's Republic of China

## Greetings From Executive Committee of National Leadership of Communist Vanguard of Argentina

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Communist Vanguard of Argentina on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, we wish to extend to you and, through you, to the entire revolutionary Chinese people, our Party's fraternal greetings which, we are sure, reflect the profound sentiments of the vanguard of the workers' and revolutionary movements of our country."

It said that the national-democratic revolution of the Chinese people achieved victory 20 years ago. This struggle embarked on the road of victory only after it came under the leadership of the Chinese proletariat and its Communist Party. It had been advancing from victory to victory once Mao Tsetung Thought was established in the Communist Party as the guiding thought and Comrade Mao Tsetung became the indisputable leader.

It said that under this leadership, the Chinese people have in the past 20 years set an example in persevering in the socialist revolution which, through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, has reached a depth never before known to mankind.

The message said: "In these 20 years, the Chinese people have achieved tremendous successes. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been established and consolidated, the attempts of foreign aggression and internal reactionary subversion were frustrated, and the most extensive democracy has been guaranteed for the masses. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the People's Liberation Army has become the firmest pillar of this dictatorship for it has established flesh-and-blood relations with the masses of the people and is relentless towards their oppressors and enemies. A solid, independent national economy has been built on the basis of the people's commune and socialist industrialization. A

great technical revolution launched by the masses out of their altruism and revolutionary consciousness has given rise to numerous inventions and discoveries. New culture, education and art, which serve the masses and the proletarian revolution, are flourishing. The basic well-being of the masses — food, housing, health, education — has been achieved. The mental outlook of the broad masses of the people has undergone a radical change; millions of fighters completely at the service of the proletariat have emerged — people who devote themselves wholeheartedly to the revolutionary cause, who fear neither sacrifices nor hardships and who are imbued with internationalist feelings.

"Twenty years after her founding, the People's Republic of China has become a powerful socialist country, a shining example for all the people of the world to learn from, a firm base of support for other battalions of the revolution in the world, a centre radiating revolutionary ideology and politics of the proletariat, the leading core of the international united front against imperialism and social-imperialism, and a bronze wall against which all the reactionaries pursuing hegemonic schemes are smashed."

The message said: "There is no war machine nor Trojan horse which can cow or subdue the great Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and led by their Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao. There is no reactionary conspiracy which can stem the new great upsurge of world revolution. If the imperialists and the social-imperialists launch singly or in concert an attack on China, they will sink in the mire and cannot escape alive. In preparing to launch an anti-communist, anti-China war of aggression, they are rousing the oppressed peoples to persevere in or unfold a revolutionary war to forestall it, or turn it, in case they unleash it flagrantly, into an international revolutionary war to annihilate these predatory attackers and their partners and associates once and for all."

The message said: Although aggressively encircled by the imperialists and social-imperialists, China is far from being weakened or isolated. Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the People's Republic of China has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in an unprecedented degree. This revolution has cleared away the revisionist renegade clique headed by Liu Shao-chi from the Party and the state apparatus. At the same time, its great battle cry against the enemies of socialism and revolution is resounding

throughout the world, evoking powerful echoes in various countries, disseminating universally Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of the present era, promoting the emergence and development of the new international communist movement which has grown out of the struggle against imperialism, capitalism and modern revisionism. This new movement is based on loyalty to Mao Tsetung Thought and on its creative application to the reality of various countries. At the same time, it enhances the establishment of a new world united front of the peoples formed in the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism and against their common policy of aggression and blackmail which is designed to strangle the struggle for national independence and divide the world into spheres of influence.

It said: Stronger than ever and with the broadest fraternal support, the People's Republic of China celebrates her 20th anniversary.

The message said: The revolutionary Communists of Argentina have proper and strong reasons to share the joy with the Chinese people in celebrating this anniversary. "This happens at a time when the struggle of our people with the working class at the van against the pro-U.S. Ongania military dictatorship is vigorously surging forward. Partial and general strikes and demonstrations of workers and students with the wide support of the people have continuously broken out. The masses are struggling by such means against U.S. imperialism, the local oligarchy and the dictatorship which represents them, and for wage increases, against brutal repression and for the release of the detained patriots. In the course of the struggle, the revolutionary violence of the masses reached the highest level in decades: in several cases, the demonstrators beat back the ferocious police force and took control of large important zones in industrial cities for hours. Heavily pounded by the mass movement, the dictatorial regime has revealed its butcher's nature by killing scores of the people's fighters including our dear Comrade Emilio Jauregui. This has made the dictatorship more isolated and thrown it into a passive position, into confusion and internal split."

The message said: A great number of advanced workers and other people's fighters today have realized that in order to achieve national independence and people's democracy it is necessary to take the road of the people's armed struggle.

It said: "In the course of these struggles, our Party has been tempered and strengthened, established the most extensive and solid ties with the masses in its history and notably increased its influence on various strata of the people.

"The excellent national situation is the manifestation in our country of the great worldwide upsurge of the struggle of the peoples. This great upsurge finds one of its most powerful motive forces in the steady advance

of the Chinese revolution. This is one of the reasons why we celebrate this new anniversary. The other one is that the celebration of the 20th anniversary of your victory in the people's democratic revolution through people's war is, to us, a celebration of the greatest and most perfect proof of the correctness of our guiding thought in practice at a time when the universal validity of this thought has been newly confirmed by the experience of the latest struggles in our fatherland."

The message said: "At the time when China broke once and for all the fetters of subjugation by foreign imperialism and its partners in China, Argentina was being weighed down more and more under such fetters. At a time when the workers of China established their state power based upon the worker-peasant alliance and brought the entire people on to the road of progress and freedom, Argentina was ruled by the oligarchs and imperialists who preserved her economic backwardness and subjected her people to increasingly harsher exploitation and repression. This difference has become clearer and clearer to the workers in the vanguard and other revolutionaries of our country. This sharp contrast serves as a vigorous stimulus to emulate China and advance along the bright road which China has opened up for all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America now under imperialist oppression."

The message said: "The 20th anniversary provides us with a good opportunity to reiterate our full confidence that the Argentine people will advance along this road and follow the example of the Chinese people. It also provides us with a new opportunity to praise your magnificent service to the world revolution and to ensure you that whatever difficulties we might face, the revolutionary Communists of Argentina will remain united shoulder-to-shoulder with the Chinese Communists, will face our common enemies together and win greater and greater splendid victories together."

## Greetings From Political Leadership of French Journal "Ligne Rouge"

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has received a letter from the Political Leadership of the French journal *Ligne Rouge* (Red Line) greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the great day when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed, we wish to reaffirm to the Chinese people, to their great Communist Party and their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, our warmest and most enthusiastic support.



"The great Chinese people have shown the peoples of the whole world the radiant road for their liberation. Under the leadership of their Communist Party, they had fought imperialism and feudalism till the liberation of the country; then they carried out the socialist revolution and established a new economic base. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, the Chinese people, personally led by Chairman Mao, have carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which is the first in history and which shook the world like a clap of thunder. This revolution in the superstructure is most useful and indispensable. It has overthrown the class enemies who had wormed their way into the Party and the state and who, like their boss, the renegade Liu Shao-chi, were out-and-out revisionists and agents for capitalist restoration.

"The cultural revolution in China has filled the Marxist-Leninists and progressives of all countries with joy. It has helped them considerably to realize the danger of modern revisionism which may pass itself off as a so-called 'defender' of Mao Tsetung Thought but is doing everything possible to oppose it. It has brought them universal lessons which they are striving to assimilate.

"This 20th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, which is celebrated a few months after the magnificent success of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, is not only a festival for the Chinese people, but also a festival for the revolutionaries and progressives of all countries.

"In France, our people have gone through a new awakening since the revolutionary storm of May 1968. The Marxist-Leninist movement is still in its infancy, but we shall devote all our efforts to bring about a leading core needed by our people: a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party which, by means of a correct political line, leads the socialist revolution. The enormous reinforcement of People's China, the great red base of revolution in the world, is a powerful encouragement to our struggle against the French imperialist bourgeoisie in power and against revisionism in all its forms."

## **Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Of Belgium**

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium signed by Jules Vanderlinden on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

November 14, 1969

The letter said: "On this glorious day of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of power in the People's Republic of China, our Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium wishes to salute the Chinese people, the People's Liberation Army, the Communist Party and its great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest continuator of Marxism-Leninism in the era in which imperialism is heading for total destruction."

The letter said that the 20 years after the founding of the People's Republic of China are years of victorious struggle in the march for the realization of socialism. Twenty years is the age when a person becomes adult. The socialist regime in the People's Republic of China has become adult. It has struggled successfully to develop agriculture, industry, culture and science.

The letter continued: "It has successfully led the struggle against revisionism in the country, a struggle which will continue until victory under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China and its outstanding leader Comrade Mao Tsetung for the safeguarding and upholding of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"It fights uncompromisingly against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, the 'new tsars.'

"The example and aid of the People's Republic of China is an encouragement to all the oppressed people and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world."

The letter said: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been a brilliant victory of the ever-victorious thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung. This was brilliantly shown by the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China. The 20th anniversary will be warmly celebrated by us here as well as by all the progressives and Marxist-Leninists the world over."

## **Greetings From Greek Communist Party (Marxist-Leninists) Organizations Abroad**

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter from the Greek Communist Party (Marxist-Leninists) Organizations Abroad greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the happy occasion of the 20th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the Greek Communist Party (Marxist-Leninists) Organiza-

tions Abroad extend warm revolutionary greetings to Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the great Chinese people.

"Under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great Chinese people, through years of continued struggle, have welcomed the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with the unprecedentedly splendid victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

"The victory of Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line and the bankruptcy of the bourgeois line of China's Khrushchov, the victory of proletarian ideology and the dictatorship of the proletariat and the bankruptcy of bourgeois ideology as well as the scheme of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to restore capitalism in China, the successful making of socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, the great achievements in socialist construction, and the fact that China has become a powerful socialist country — all these are the stupendous victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the stupendous victory of Comrade Mao Tsetung's thought and a victory proving conclusively that the victory of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist democratic revolution of 20 years ago has a great world historic significance in the present era.

"The 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China has come at a time when the 700 million Chinese people are unprecedentedly united around the glorious Chinese Communist Party, when the 700 million Chinese people are unprecedentedly armed with the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung and when the leading role of the proletariat has been unprecedentedly strengthened. The Chinese people are so powerful; they are well-prepared to safeguard the great fruits of the proletariat and smash the attempt of aggression by the imperialists and social-imperialists.

"The Chinese people, holding higher the banner of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are implementing the great programme put forth by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, grasping firmly struggle-criticism-transformation, and striving to accomplish socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. The victorious progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has dealt crushing blows to world reaction, imperialism, modern revisionism and social-imperialism. It is a historic event of great significance to the all-round strengthening of proletarian China, to the liberation movement of the people of the world, to the world proletarian revolution and to the great cause of socialism and communism

throughout the world. Therefore, the revolutionary people have the right to regard the magnificent victory of the Chinese people as their own victory and regard the great China as the heart and soul of the world revolutionary struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

"The Marxist-Leninists of Greece have learnt and absorbed valuable lessons from the glorious revolutionary history of the Chinese people; they are standing at the forefront of the struggle of the fighting people of our country against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and modern revisionism and striving for the building of a free and independent Greece with the political power in the hands of the people.

"The Greek Marxist-Leninists extend the sincerest congratulations to the Chinese people and wish them greater achievements in the struggle to strengthen in an all-round manner their motherland — the shock force against imperialist and revisionist intrigues and the vanguard of the world proletarian revolution."

## Greetings From Central Committee of Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Central Committee of the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark warmly greets the Chinese people, their great, glorious and correct Communist Party, which is armed with invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and their great leader, Comrade Mao Tsetung.

"Old China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, and the people were subjected to cruel exploitation and oppression. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and led by the proletariat through its Communist Party, the masses carried out the new-democratic revolution and seized power throughout the country.

"The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 marked the basic conclusion of the new-democratic revolution and the beginning of the socialist revolution. Today the victory of the Great Proletarian

Cultural Revolution has fundamentally strengthened socialism in China.

"This victory fills U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and all reactionaries with the fear of their approaching doom. The sinister 'Asian collective security system' trotted out by the Soviet revisionist chieftains is the latest step in the Soviet policy of allying with the United States against People's China.

"But: To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing. With certainty we know that the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China have further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and made People's China invincible. Today socialist China provides the strongest and most effective support for world revolution."

## Greetings From Yugoslav Organization of Marxist-Leninists

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has received a letter of greetings from the Yugoslav Organization of Marxist-Leninists on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we extend to you, and through you, to the great Chinese people fraternal greetings of Communists and best wishes, wishing them greater successes, under the invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and Mao Tsetung, in socialist and communist construction, in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the struggle for the victory of world socialist revolution.

"After the Great October Revolution, the victory of the Chinese people's revolution has dealt the most telling blow to the imperialist system in the world and finally changed the balance of forces in the world in favour of socialism.

"In a short span of time, the People's Republic of China has carried out the great leap forward in socialist construction as never seen before in the history of mankind. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, China has leapt from a backward semi-colonial country into the ranks of the most powerful countries in the world and has become the bastion of the world proletariat and revolutionary people in their struggle for

the victory of socialism in the whole world. The Chinese people can be proud of their achievements in economic and cultural construction and in the revolutionary transformation of society and, through this, they show what the liberated revolutionary masses can do under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

"One of the main merits of the Chinese Communist Party, and especially of Comrade Mao Tsetung, lies in the persistent revolutionary nature and Marxist principle they displayed in the defence of our revolutionary theory against the revisionist attack by renegades of every description headed by the Soviet Khrushchov-Brezhnev counter-revolutionary clique who have betrayed the working class and socialism. The immeasurable merits of the Chinese Communist Party lie in her new revolutionary practice which has enriched the treasure house of the international communist movement and further developed Marxist-Leninist theories. The proletarian cultural revolution, the great product of the revolutionary thought of genius of Mao Tsetung, is the most valuable revolutionary achievement in the struggle against the new bourgeoisie born under the protection of revisionism and for the building of real socialism. This revolution has drawn an uncompromising line of demarcation between socialism and imperialism, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the enslaved people and world reaction — imperialism and revisionism.

"The experience of the international communist movement and of the working class movement has shown us that the existence of such a tremendous revolutionary force as the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Mao Tsetung and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party is of decisive significance for the further development and victory of world socialist revolution. The People's Republic of China has illuminated the road for the world proletariat and the revolutionary people of various countries to struggle for a happy future and for socialism. Therefore, the main criterion for the revolutionary nature of Communists and progressives in the world is their attitude towards the People's Republic of China, the main centre of world revolution.

"To us, Yugoslav revolutionaries and Yugoslav people, who were the first in the world to bear the full burden brought about by the betrayal of the Tito revisionist clique, the People's Republic of China is the main bulwark of revolution, just as in the time of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union was the bastion of revolution. Therefore, we consider the victory scored by the great, red People's Republic of China as our own victory which inspires us to wage a just struggle to liberate Yugoslavia from Tito's revisionist enslavement and to build real socialism."

# Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam On Nixon's Speech

ON November 6, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on U.S. President Nixon's November 3 television address on the Viet Nam question.

The statement pointed out that in his November 3 address, Nixon stated that his policy on the Viet Nam question consists in "seeking peace" through the "Vietnamization" of the war. "This is a glaring expression of the policy of war and aggression followed by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to achieve world hegemony, to play the odious role of an international gendarme, and to suppress the national-liberation movement. This reactionary policy runs totally counter to the general trend of the present times. That is the reason why it has been and is being sternly condemned by the peoples of the world who are determined to defeat it."

It added: "The so-called 'change in policy' on the battlefield and at the conference table which Mr. Nixon did his best to extol simply means intensification of the war and attempts to cling on to south Viet Nam, and to prevent the Paris conference from reaching a correct solution of the Viet Nam question.

"Everybody sees clearly that President Nixon does not want to put an end to the war, but to 'Vietnamize' it, that is, to use Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese for the selfish interests of the U.S. warmongers. In order to consolidate the south Viet Nam puppet army and administration for the purpose of realizing the 'Vietnamization' plan, the United States chooses to withdraw its troops by dribbles without fixing a time-limit for their total withdrawal, in other words, it will prolong the war indefinitely."

It added: "In a word, President Nixon's November 3 address is a speech of war, his 'plan for peace' is a trick to prolong the war. This is a challenge to the Vietnamese people, and to the peoples of the world and the progressive people of the United States who are resolutely demanding that the Nixon administration stop its aggression in Viet Nam."

It stated: "As is known to everyone, the U.S. imperialists have systematically sabotaged the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam over the past 15 years, have sent troops for the purposes of aggression in south Viet Nam and bombed the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. intervention and aggression is obviously the cause of the present serious situation in Viet Nam. President Nixon's policy is to continue the war of aggression, and not to seek a political settlement of the Viet Nam question.

"No tendentious and sophistic reasoning can conceal the obstinate position of the Nixon administration. The more obdurate and bellicose this administration, the heavier its defeats."

It said: "Impregnated with President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom,' the Vietnamese people, united as one man, are resolved to carry out his testament, to persist in and step up their fight without fearing sacrifices and hardships till the attainment of their fundamental national rights. No force can shake their iron-like determination! No threat can cause them to depart from their lofty objectives!"

It said: "Any correct solution to the Viet Nam question must be based on respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south Viet Nam. Being the aggressor, the United States must put an end to its aggression, withdraw totally and unconditionally its troops and those of the foreign countries belonging to its camp from south Viet Nam; it must give up its attempts to maintain the puppet administration, and let the people of south Viet Nam settle their own affairs themselves without any foreign interference."

The statement concluded by appealing to the people of the whole world to increase their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

# Statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on Nixon's Speech

**T**HE "Statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on the Obdurate Policy of Aggression of the Nixon Administration Towards South Viet Nam" was released on the evening of November 7 by the south Viet Nam "Giai Phong" Press Agency.

The statement said: "On November 3, U.S. President Nixon made a long address, brazenly pleading for the U.S. policy of stubbornly prolonging the war of aggression in south Viet Nam.

"With extremely cynical and crafty arguments, Mr. Nixon distorted historical facts, and insolently challenged the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peace- and justice-loving people all over the world."

The statement said: "As is known to all, since he took office, President Nixon has kept stepping up the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, encroaching upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and, at the same time, delaying the discussion on the correct solution to the Viet Nam question, thus bringing the Paris conference to a complete standstill.

"In an attempt to win back a 'position of strength' on the battlefield and at the conference table, the Nixon administration said it had 'de-escalated the war' while, in fact, it continues to exert 'maximum military pressure.' It is repeating and even multiplying in south Viet Nam all the brutal acts of war taken by the previous administrations, continuing the 'clear and hold' strategy and the 'pacification' program, increasing the use of B-52s, toxic chemicals and noxious gases to massacre the civilian population, herding the people into disguised concentration camps; in short, it has committed innumerable savage crimes against the people throughout south Viet Nam."

The statement pointed out: "The so-called 'Vietnamization of the war' program of U.S. President Nixon is, in essence, a nefarious policy of using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese to drag out the war of aggression, realize U.S. neo-colonialism in south Viet Nam and perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam. The piecemeal 'troops withdrawal' and the so-called program

for the complete withdrawal of U.S. combat troops mentioned by President Nixon are only manoeuvres to appease the American public, cover up the scheme to keep a large number of American troops in south Viet Nam for a long time, gain time to reinforce the puppet army and consolidate the puppet administration and use them to carry on the U.S. aggressive and neo-colonialist scheme."

The statement added: "U.S. President Nixon has openly revealed his scheme to prolong the U.S. aggressive war in south Viet Nam, maintain the role of the U.S. imperialists as an international gendarme in South-east Asia and the rest of the world. The policy of war of President Nixon is the only obstacle to a correct settlement of the Viet Nam question by peaceful means and is the root cause of the standstill of the Paris conference on the Viet Nam question. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam resolutely denounces and strongly condemns the obdurate policy of aggression of the Nixon administration. This policy will surely end in failure. Once again, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam solemnly declares: South Viet Nam must be independent and free. It is precisely for this noble goal that the south Vietnamese people have overcome all hardships and trials and fought for 25 consecutive years and will persevere in their fight till victory. The Vietnamese and American peoples and the people the world over are demanding that the United States end its aggression, withdraw all U.S. troops and troops of other foreign countries of the U.S. camp from south Viet Nam without posing any condition whatsoever, renounce the dictatorial bellicose and rotten Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration, and let the south Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs free from foreign interference."

The statement warned the U.S. aggressors: "If the Nixon administration stubbornly pursues the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, then the south Vietnamese people, acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, will persist in and step up the struggle, as they are resolved to fight back against the U.S. aggression till complete victory. No intimidation and perfidious manoeuvre can shake the iron determination of the 14 million south Vietnamese people."



# West German Mark Revaluation Cannot End West's Financial Crisis

**A**N 8.5 per cent revaluation of the mark was announced on October 24 by the newly installed Willy Brandt government following the general election in West Germany. This was the second revaluation of West German currency since 1961. The first increased the value of the mark by 4.75 per cent.

With the U.S. dollar as the kingpin since World War II, the capitalist world's monetary system all along has remained in an unstable position which is characterized by frequent devaluation of various capitalist countries' currencies. Main currencies such as the British pound and the French franc have been devalued several times. Yet the West German mark has been upvalued, and more than once at that, in the midst of outbreaks of financial crises in the capitalist world. What does all this mean?

## Grave Crisis

The financial and monetary crisis is a prominent aspect of capitalism's general financial and economic crisis. Since the end of World War II, the imperialist countries headed by the United States have all engaged in large-scale arms drives and war preparations for wanton aggression and expansion abroad, while, at home, they have tried to stimulate the economy artificially by easy credit terms so as to create false purchasing power. This has brought about huge financial deficits, serious inflation and enormous international payments deficits. Hence the financial and monetary crisis is growing more serious in the capitalist world.

The British pound and the French franc had to be devalued one after another in the past two years. In fact, if not in name, the U.S. dollar had also been compelled to be devalued, as gold prices shot up unchecked on the international free market. Since every capitalist country suffers from the common ailment of inflation and climbing prices, the value (actual purchasing power) of its currency is always dropping. West Germany is no exception. What is different is that commodity prices rise at a slower rate there than in Britain, France and the United States and, consequently, the actual value of the mark falls by a smaller margin. According to watered-down figures released by

the Western countries, retail prices in the past 20 years have gone up about 50 per cent in the United States, over 110 per cent in Britain, 160-170 per cent in France and about 40 per cent in West Germany. Like other currencies, the West German mark has steadily depreciated. Actually, the value of the pound and the franc has long since been going down in a big way, the U.S. dollar somewhat less and the mark still less. However, because the dollar has the central position in the capitalist world's monetary system, U.S. imperialism, to maintain the dollar's supremacy, has tried to bolster it by every means and obstinately refused to officially devalue the dollar which in actual fact has already depreciated. That being the case, the pound and the franc were only devalued to some extent while the mark, which is relatively more stable than the U.S. dollar, has had to be revalued. Therefore, the mark revaluation has little meaning other than raising the parity rate between the mark and the dollar from 4 to 1 to 3.66 to 1.

## Cut-Throat Rivalry

The current mark revaluation is the outcome of cut-throat rivalry between the Western countries. In less than two years, the capitalist world has been through six stormy financial crises, with the pound, the franc and the dollar all taking a pummeling. Because the United States, Britain and France are in mortal fear of a new storm of heavy dollar, sterling and franc selling and a rush for the mark and gold in the monetary markets, they have been exerting constant pressure on West Germany to upvalue the mark and make what they called "contributions" to restoring the "equilibrium" in the capitalist world's monetary system.

But Bonn's ruling clique took an implacable stance. Instead of agreeing to a revaluation, it threw its economic weight about and turned the serious financial difficulties facing the United States, Britain and France to its advantage. It exacerbated what was already a worsening situation for these countries and encouraged a buying spree for the West German mark and gold on the international market, with a view to weakening the position of the franc, pound and dollar, raising the standing of the mark and winning a bigger political and

economic say for West Germany in Western Europe. After the monetary speculation crisis hit the Western countries this spring, it was reported, West Germany's gold and foreign exchange reserves suddenly increased by about 4,000 million U.S. dollars within a couple of weeks. Countries in Western Europe accounted for half of this figure, with the United States and U.S. firms in Europe providing the rest. This gives some idea of how hard the United States, Britain and France have been rocked.

Lenin once pointed out **"that the alliance of the capitalist powers is sheer fraud, and that in actual fact it is an alliance of robbers, each trying to snatch something from the others."** The fierce struggle tied up with the question of mark revaluation fully reveals the uneven development of capitalism, the contradictions and cracks in the imperialist bloc and the weakness and rottenness of the imperialist system.

### Bonn's Choice

Why did West Germany decide to revalue the mark when it was making the most out of the currency war? Because after its big gains at the expense of others, West Germany realized that the wobbly Western financial and monetary system would become still more chaotic if it allowed mark speculation to continue unchecked. And the consequences could only harm West Germany's own finances and its economy as a whole. By upvaluing the mark, the Bonn regime availed itself of the opportunity to make a "compromise" gesture to the United States, Britain and France.

In effect, the West German economy has something to gain and something to lose by revaluation. From the viewpoint of strengthening the competitive power of West German goods on the world market and expanding exports, West Germany would profit by not revaluing the mark. But since the West German mark had been pegged at a rather low parity rate with other currencies and there had been excessive exports of commodities abroad, the home market suffered from shortages and high prices. For the time being, revaluation of the mark may go against the interests of the exporters and agricultural capitalists, but West German industries, which rely mainly on imports of raw materials, will benefit from a fall in prices of imported raw materials and lower costs in the export of their manufactured articles. Moreover, revaluation will help the export of West German capital.

Some disagreement as to whether the mark should be revalued took place in Bonn's ruling circles. Kiesinger's Christian Democrats were against the idea, while Brandt's Social Democrats favoured it. To win votes in the recent general election, the Social Democrats went to the polls with the watchword "revaluation of

the mark means stability of prices." Revaluation was immediately put into effect when Brandt became head of the new government.

### Brief Breather

Revaluation of the mark does not however indicate that all is rosy for the West German economy. Four economic crises have overtaken West Germany since World War II, the latest being the 1966-67 crisis during which 1967 industrial production fell by 3.2 per cent. Class contradictions in West Germany are sharpening. The West German working class and the broad masses are awakening. The people's struggle against exploitation and persecution is steadily going forward. West Germany's economic expansion and the standing of the mark actually rest on a fragile basis. Several years ago, the French franc's standing looked "firmer" than either the U.S. dollar or the British pound. But when the violent storm of the revolutionary mass movement struck hard at France's monopoly capitalists, the franc had to be devalued. Is this a unique situation that will not be repeated in West Germany?

The revaluation of the West German mark can produce no "equilibrium" or "stabilization" for the monetary and financial system of the Western countries. For the financial and monetary crisis of the capitalist world is determined by the contradictions and crises inherent in the imperialist system. Revaluation or devaluation of a couple of currencies is no cure for an incurable disease. The upvalued mark plus the artificial measures taken by the Western countries in shoring up their finances and currencies can at the most provide a brief breather for the Western monetary system, which is wallowing in a deep crisis. The U.S. dollar being the pillar of the Western monetary system, the root of the troubles in this system is still the U.S. dollar, which is weak and shaky. While the revaluation of the mark has brought about a stop-gap compromise in the struggle over currencies among the main imperialist countries, this does not in any way mean that all is well with them. It is certain that the trade war, the currency war and the tariff war between the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and other capitalist countries will be fought out still more bitterly as time goes by. The result will be that the imperialist bloc will be still more divided.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom."** With the United States at their head, the imperialist countries are today immersed in increasingly menacing financial and economic crises. No matter how frantically they try to wriggle out of their predicament, they cannot escape the fate of rushing headlong to their doom.

## Chinese Medical Team in the Yemen

— Account of how the team saved a Yemeni patient in a coma for 22 days

**A**N urgent knocking on the door awakened the members of the Sanaa group of the Chinese medical team in the Yemen late one night. It was a Yemeni friend, Hussein, whose wife was in critical condition.

Anxiety showed in his voice as he said: "She was five months pregnant and had a miscarriage two days after she fell into a coma. It's been nearly a week now, and she still has a high fever and frequent convulsions. She hasn't responded to treatment and her condition got worse last night." His last hope was the Chinese doctors, and he told them gravely: "I believe that the Chinese doctors taught by Chairman Mao have a high sense of responsibility and are very skilful."

### "Heal the Wounded and Rescue the Dying"

Wholeheartedly devoted to serving the world's people, the doctors immediately organized a group to save the patient.

Hurrying to Hussein's home, they found his wife in a deep coma suffering from hemiplegia of the left side of her body. She was unable to control her urine and stool, and had a high temperature of 40 degrees centigrade, and it was difficult for her to breathe. General cyanosis had set in, and she had frequent convulsions and occasional opisthotonos. Her life hung by a thread, and the chances of the doctors saving her were slim.

But no difficulty, however great, can hold back Chinese medical workers armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism," they were determined to save the patient.

Thick sputum blocked the patient's respiratory tract and she could choke to death at any moment. Using tubes, one of the medical workers quickly sucked out the sputum and the tract was cleared.

But the patient still had great difficulty in breathing and her oxygen deficiency remained serious. Because of her very critical condition, oxygen had to be administered immediately. But oxygen was not available in nearby hospitals. Without hesitating, the Chinese

medical personnel gave the woman mouth-to-mouth treatment and saved her from suffocation.

An examination, tests, and a very careful analysis enabled the Chinese medical workers to diagnose the case as one of purulent meningitis. They immediately worked out a detailed plan for treatment and adopted emergency measures in case sudden changes for the worse occurred.

### Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Fatigue

Besides meningitis, the lungs, urinary tract and pelvic cavity had become infected as a result of the miscarriage and coma. This made for additional difficulties. After nearly ten days of careful treatment, the patient showed no improvement. The question now was — what was to be done? With this in mind, the Chinese medical workers again turned to Chairman Mao's brilliant works — the "three constantly read articles." Chairman Mao teaches: "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

These teachings of Chairman Mao's gave them boundless confidence and determination to overcome all difficulties. In the revolutionary spirit of defying hardship and fatigue, they kept her under 24-hour observation. Treating and nursing her with meticulous care, they gave the patient infusions, injections, and nasal feeding and sponge baths and removed her excrement every day.

The high sense of responsibility of these medical workers deeply moved her relatives.

### Paralyzed Patient Up and About Again

After more than a fortnight's intense emergency treatment, the patient was steadily getting better, now able to open her eyes and put out her tongue. She regained consciousness after 22 days in a coma. Deeply moved, her relatives said, "We are very grateful to Chairman Mao and to the fine doctors he has sent us. Only Chinese doctors taught by Chairman Mao care for patients like kith and kin." They carefully put up a portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall.

Although the patient had regained consciousness, she could not speak coherently or move the upper and lower limbs on the left side of her body. The medical workers were determined to cure the patient whose life had just been saved, so that she could move again, regain her mental faculties and not suffer from sequelae. They decided to use acupuncture.

According to past experience, acupuncture could not be applied before the patient's infection was completely under control; it had been used only after sequelae had developed. But Chairman Mao's teaching that **"man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing"** enlightened and inspired them to discard the old method and try a new one.

After a further analysis of the patient's condition, they found that although her infection was not yet completely under control, conditions were favourable for acupuncture because she had not been paralysed for long and muscular atrophy had not set in. They decided to break with old conventions and blaze a new trail. Seizing this good opportunity to cure the patient, they applied a new method of acupuncture, combined with massage, which helped restore movement to her limbs.

Marked improvement appeared after ten days of treatment. The patient could speak easily and move

her limbs on the side afflicted with hemiplegia. Happy and deeply moved, she asked the Chinese medical workers for a Chairman Mao badge. Pressing the badge to her heart, she said with tears of joy in her eyes: "I will always be grateful to Chairman Mao. The Chinese doctors sent by Chairman Mao have saved me and given me a new life."

Following ten more days of acupuncture treatment, the upper and lower limbs on the left side were restored to normal. The Chinese medical workers helped her practise walking every day.

Painstaking medical care by them finally brought her health back without sequelae taking place.

### **Always Grateful to Chairman Mao**

The patient has now completely recovered. She and the rest of the family are frequent guests and good friends of the Chinese medical team. Whenever she goes to see them, she wears her shiny Chairman Mao badge.

When she had her picture taken in front of Chairman Mao's portrait she said in a voice filled with emotion: "I will always be grateful to Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people." She shouted enthusiastically: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

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*(Continued from p. 10.)*

lower-middle peasants to quickly remove the lid off the team's class struggle and "liberate" the team's cadres who had been under attack for a long time. In the course of this struggle a strong leading group with revolutionary authority was formed. Shortly, in the No. 7 team, a vigorous situation emerged in both revolution and production.

Ho Feng always conducts himself like an ordinary labourer. During the spring sowing season this year as he was walking through the commune, he passed by the Tzuhsin Brigade. Noticing that no one was ploughing in the fields, he wondered why it was so and entered the village to make an inquiry. Aware that the failure to start ploughing in good time was due to the influence of the traditional backward method of farming, he explained to the members of the brigade with an enthusiastic note of encouragement: "Spring drought is the menace we are afraid of here. But as the saying goes among the peasants, sowing one day earlier will hasten the harvest by ten days. Therefore, if we don't take advantage of the present moisture in the soil and hurry up with our sowing, we'll have problems in reaping a bumper harvest this year!" Ho

helped them to understand the great significance of grasping revolution, promoting spring farm work and winning an abundant harvest this year to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** As a result of his encouraging the peasants to respond actively to Chairman Mao's call to **"grasp revolution, promote production,"** and doing careful ideological work among the brigade's cadres, spring sowing was soon proceeding vigorously.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, Ho Feng had been director of an office of the Department of Agriculture and Industry under the old Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee. Then, whenever he went to the rural areas, he had always travelled by car. Last year he went to the "May 7" Cadre School and took up the sickle and hoe, which helped him get rid of his airs acting as an official. Though he has been in Paichuan for only seven months, he has already gone on foot to 21 out of the 22 communes in the county. Cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the county constantly say: "He's an 'official' but doesn't act like one." "Cadres from the 'May 7' Cadre School have really passed the test with flying colours!"

# ROUND THE WORLD

INTENSIFIED U.S.-SOVIET COLLABORATION AGAINST CHINA

## Essence of So-Called Preliminary Talks on "Strategic Arms Limitation"

The United States and the Soviet Union announced in Washington and Moscow on October 25 that the two Governments have decided to begin "preliminary discussions" on the "strategic arms limitation talks" in Helsinki on November 17. This is a big plot. It shows that the United States and the Soviet Union are contending with each other, each seeking to maintain its own nuclear superiority by restricting the other, while at the same time both are colluding with each other in a futile effort to further develop their nuclear military alliance so as to maintain their nuclear monopoly, which has gone bankrupt, and continue to carry out their nuclear threat against the people of the world. It is also a new move by the United States and the Soviet Union to step up their joint opposition to China.

On October 20, as disclosed by official U.S. circles, Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, made a special visit to the White House for a secret talk with U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon to convey the Soviet Government's consent to Nixon's proposal for holding U.S.-Soviet "strategic arms limitation talks." Two days later, Dobrynin had a long secret meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Rogers on the same subject.

Official U.S. statements have made it clear that the United States and the Soviet Union also intend to promote their extensive global deal through the so-called "strategic arms limitation talks." White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler divulged on October 28 that Nixon held that "there is a certain relationship between the S.A.L.T. and political questions." After meeting with Nixon the same

day, U.S. House Republican leader Gerald Ford said the talks might be extended to include "a number of political issues between the United States and the Soviet Union." The Soviet delegate to the Geneva "disarmament" conference also stressed on October 28 that the Soviet Union "attaches great importance" to the talks.

Following the conclusion of the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" and the "nuclear non-proliferation treaty," the U.S.-Soviet talks on so-called "strategic arms limitation" are aimed at further developing their nuclear military alliance. They vainly hope to maintain their nuclear monopoly and carry out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the Chinese people and the people of the world. Nixon blatantly told a press conference on March 14 this year that U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks were designed to jointly cope with what he called the "potential Chinese Communist threat." Rogers also said on October 25 that it would be to the "advantage" of both the United States and the Soviet Union if an agreement was reached on "strategic arms limitation." He openly stated that "if we can work out something that is constructive from the standpoint of the two superpowers then we can deal with China's problem later on." These ravings by Nixon and Rogers have exposed the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism in conducting the nuclear talks.

Since the conclusion of the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" in 1963, the United States and the Soviet Union have not in the least slackened their nuclear arms expansion and war preparations. On the contrary, they have continually intensified their manufacture, stockpiling and development of nuclear weapons. Since the beginning of 1969, U.S. imperialism has conducted a series of nuclear weapon tests, allocated large sums of money for the trial-manufacture of multi-headed

guided missiles and the building of an anti-ballistic missile system. This shows that their so-called "partial nuclear test ban," "nuclear non-proliferation" and "strategic arms limitation," etc., though different in phraseology, are all aimed at hoodwinking the world's people and covering up the intensified nuclear arms expansion and war preparations of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism and their nuclear war threats against the world's people.

SOVIET-JAPAN COLLUSION INTENSIFIED

## Soviet-Japanese Agreement On Aviation Talks

An aviation agreement was signed in Moscow on November 5 between the Soviet Union and Japan by which Japanese aircraft are allowed unrestricted flights over Siberia. This is a new move in the stepped-up collaboration between the Soviet Government and the Japanese reactionaries.

TASS in a news dispatch dated November 5 said that Japanese airlines will commence as of March 28, 1970, independent service on the Tokyo-Moscow-Paris and Tokyo-Moscow-London air routes.

According to Japanese press reports, the Tokyo-Moscow flight had been opened some years ago, but since the Soviet Union did not agree to opening the air space over Siberia this took the form of chartering Soviet aircraft for "joint operation," in other words, using Soviet aircraft and pilots to fly over Siberia in flights between Moscow and Tokyo. Early this year, the Japanese approached the Soviet Union for "independent flight operations," in other words, for the right of using Japanese aircraft and pilots in "independent flights" over the Soviet Union. TASS said that "agreement in principle was reached" on the question of Japanese aircraft flying via Moscow to Europe when the Soviet Civil Aviation Minister visited Japan last January.

It is to be recalled that in the period following the 1917 October



Socialist Revolution when the Soviet Union was under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Government had never allowed foreign aircraft free flights over Siberia for the sake of the country's security and national interests. Only during the 14-country armed intervention when Japanese imperialism took part in the invasion of Siberia did Japanese planes fly over the Soviet Union. In the opinion of a Japanese bourgeois newspaper, the independent flying of Japanese planes over Siberia has "an epoch-making significance in the world history of aviation."

#### U.S. FARM PRODUCTION

### "Over-Production" Crisis Worsening

That the imperialist system is rotten to the core is fully reflected by U.S. "over-production" crisis in farm produce this year, which has become more serious than ever.

Broad masses of the American working people are, on the one hand, becoming increasingly impoverished and many of them are struggling on the verge of starvation. There is even a "hunger zone" involving 30 million people in the southern states. The late U.S. imperialist chieftain Kennedy had to admit that 17 million Americans in the United States "go to bed hungry every night," and that many people were "two-thirds below the nutrition requirements."

On the other hand, to ensure super-profits, monopoly capital would rather stockpile foodgrains, let them rot and destroy them in huge quantities to keep the prices of farm produce high. This is why there is a long-standing "over-production" crisis. The situation this year is rapidly worsening. According to U.S. official figures, up to the end of June, the stocks of "surplus" wheat were 34 per cent above the same period last year; rice and soya bean stocks had more than doubled those of 1968; and stocks of cotton and corn had also risen rapidly.

To solve the farm produce "over-production" crisis, U.S. ruling circles have time and again reduced crop acreage and adopted other measures leading to the impairment of agricultural productive forces. On August 11, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin ordered a 12 per cent cut in next year's wheat acreage, the lowest on record in the United States. Hardin "planned" to pare wheat production in 1970 by about 20 per cent as compared with 1969. However, such forced reduction of grain production by artificial means can in no way solve this "over-production" crisis. On the contrary, it gives the big farm owners the chance to shift their losses by intensifying the exploitation of farm workers and laying off large numbers of them, thus speedily aggravating class contradictions in the farm areas. As a result, large numbers of medium and small farms have gone bankrupt. In the United States today, large tracts of farmland are lying fallow, agricultural productive forces are seriously impaired and there is a general decrease in farm output as the "over-production" crisis grows more and more serious.

The swift aggravation of the "over-production" crisis in U.S. farm produce this year is also due to the drastic fall in exports caused by the boycott on the part of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the cut-throat competition among the capitalist countries. According to a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in late August, U.S. farm exports for fiscal 1969 dropped 10 per cent as compared with the previous fiscal year, reaching their lowest level since 1963. Wheat exports dropped 31 per cent and cotton exports nearly 40 per cent.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that exports of food under the "food-for-peace" programme this year have had to be lowered 30 per cent. Using the signboard of the so-called "food-for-peace" programme since 1960, U.S. ruling circles have used "surplus" food as a means of energetically carrying out political infiltration and economic expansion in Asian, African and Latin American

countries. But, with the vigorous development of the people's revolutionary struggle, more and more people have seen through this U.S. imperialist criminal design and have widely boycotted such "food handed out in contempt."

To grab foreign markets, U.S. ruling circles have had to cut farm produce export prices. However, this move has led to further intensification of contradictions among the capitalist countries. On July 18, the United States announced price cuts in wheat exports to Western Europe. This evoked strong censure and rebuffs from France, West Germany and other West European "Common Market" bloc members. On August 12, the United States announced price cuts in wheat exports to Asia and Latin America. Canada retaliated the following day by announcing further price reductions. The United States was compelled to announce wheat price cuts for the third time on August 27, thus pushing the capitalist world's "wheat war" to an extremely bitter stage.

In fact, the volume of U.S. wheat exports this year has dropped to its lowest level in the past ten years. The cotton export situation is even worse. U.S. cotton accounted for more than half of the cotton trade on the world market in 1950; it dropped to one-third in 1967 and 1968 and less than one-fifth this year. The sharp decrease in exports of U.S. major farm produce reflects the drastic decline of U.S. imperialism's economic domination in the capitalist world and the daily narrowing of the ability of the United States to shift the burden of its agricultural crisis on to others.

The farm produce "over-production" crisis is an incurable disease in the U.S. economy. Whatever the measures U.S. ruling circles take, they cannot get out of their predicament. The deepening of the agricultural crisis inevitably brings grave consequences to U.S. industry, commerce, finance and foreign trade, and thus further aggravates U.S. imperialism's financial and economic crises.

# ACROSS THE LAND

## China's Longest Bridge Using Arch Ribs With Arched Top Flanges

**R**ELYING on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and bringing their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle into full play, the building workers in Kiangsu Province have successfully built the Hsinyi River Bridge at Shuyang, the longest highway bridge using arch ribs with arched top flanges in China.

This 1,267-metre bridge spans the Hsinyi River at Shuyang. It has 39 arches with Chinese-style arched ribs and arched flanges atop.

The completion of this bridge is a new victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Previously, only a make-shift bridge spanned the Hsinyi River. Highway traffic between north and south was often brought to a halt by the flood waters. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the bridge construction workers decided to build by themselves a new bridge across the Hsinyi River to link up the main highways in the northern part of Kiangsu Province. With Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On Practice* as their guide, the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Lacking technical data and modern mechanical equipment, the workers used indigenous methods and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in building the bridge. The geological formation of Hsinyi River is very complex. In constructing the foundation for the piers, the workers were confronted with the crumbling of the sandy soil and then a stratum of soil as hard as rock, which impeded the progress of the project. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible," the workers groped for knowledge through prac-

tice. They succeeded in trial-producing a new-type punch-boring machine with which they penetrated the hard sub-stratum. Finally a solid foundation for the bridge was laid in the riverbed.

This bridge has been open to traffic. It links up all the main highways in the northern part of Kiangsu Province. This is of great significance to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in that area and for carrying out still better Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

## Fengcheng County Builds Small Integrated Iron and Steel Enterprise

**F**IRMLY implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the Fengcheng County Revolutionary Committee, Kiangsi Province, led the masses to build a small integrated iron and steel enterprise self-reliantly. This has created favourable conditions for developing local industry and speeding up the county's agricultural mechanization.

This enterprise is composed of a group of newly built small coke ovens, iron-smelting furnaces, steel-making furnaces and rolling mills. Since last year, it has been in continuous production turning out fine carbon steel and has made about 100 tons of rolled steel, all of which meets the needs of the county's industrial and agricultural production. The county has also opened seven small coal mines whose output exceeds Fengcheng's needs.

Powerfully stimulated by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution,

Fengcheng's industry and agriculture have expanded enormously. There has been a greater development of rural mechanically and electrically operated irrigation and drainage equipment, water conservancy works for the farmland, electric power, farm machinery and small industrial units which serve farm production. As a result, the county's needs for iron and steel and rolled steel have tremendously increased. Fengcheng has both iron and coal deposits and the experience accumulated from the previous mass campaign to smelt iron and steel. Building small integrated iron and steel enterprises is of most important significance in carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle mentioned above. Therefore, the county revolutionary committee led the masses in self-reliantly building the small integrated iron and steel enterprise.

In building the small iron and steel smelting furnaces, the masses, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, made the necessary parts and equipment themselves from waste and old materials. The electric arc furnace for making steel needed a 400 kva. transformer which was not available at that time. Huang Chang-sheng, a worker, volunteered the suggestion that they do away with all fetishes and superstitions and make the transformer themselves. With Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon, he and other workers who have the dauntless spirit of overcoming all obstacles solved a series of technical difficulties. In only 13 days they successfully made the transformer and the workers also produced their first 0.5-ton electric arc furnace after more than 20 days' hard work.

To master the skill of rolling steel, workers of Fengcheng's small integrated iron and steel enterprise followed Chairman Mao's great teaching of "doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning." Some workers were sent to learn from other places and at the same time others learnt by doing the work. In the course of learning this skill, not a single person complained or flinched. They soon learnt the relatively complex techniques and became capable of working independently.

(Continued from p. 4.)

had a friendly conversation with them.

During its stay in Peking, the Iraqi delegation negotiated with the government civil aviation delegation

of the People's Republic of China led by Ma Jen-hui, Deputy Director-General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, for an agreement on air transport between the Governments of the two

countries. After friendly consultations, the two sides reached agreement. A ceremony for the signing of the agreement was held in Peking on November 7. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the ceremony.

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China's Longest Bridge Using Arch Ribs With Arched Top Flanges

Fengcheng County Builds Small Integrated Iron and Steel Enterprise

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# Fight for the Further Consolidation of The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the  
People's Republic of China

**Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's Speech at the Rally Celebrating the 20th  
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(October 1, 1969)

**Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at the Reception Celebrating the 20th  
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**Fight for the Further Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat**

*Editorial of Renmin Ribao, Hongqi and Jiefangjun Bao*

(October 1, 1969)

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