

PEKING REVIEW

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— Extending most heartfelt congratulations on election
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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, stand together through thick and thin and share the same fate, so as to fight to the end to defeat the common enemy.

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The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

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We want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method.

C.P.C. Central Committee Sends Message to Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea And Comrade Kim Il Sung

— Extending most heartfelt congratulations on the election by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea of a new Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung

**The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,
Comrade Kim Il Sung,**

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea elected a new Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and its great leader, in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary unity. We extend the most heartfelt congratulations to you and the new Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea has come to a victorious close. We heartily wish that the heroic Workers' Party of Korea and the

Korean people, rallying still more closely round the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will win new and greater victories in carrying out the various fighting tasks set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the just struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and for the unification of the fatherland and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

November 14, 1970

Fifth Congress of Workers' Party of Korea Closes Victoriously

THE Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea closed victoriously on November 13 in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary unity. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people and the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, was elected General Secretary of the Party's new Central Committee.

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on November 2. Comrade Kim Il Sung was present and made an opening speech. The congress lasted 12 days. It discussed and unanimously approved the Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Party made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It also approved the Report

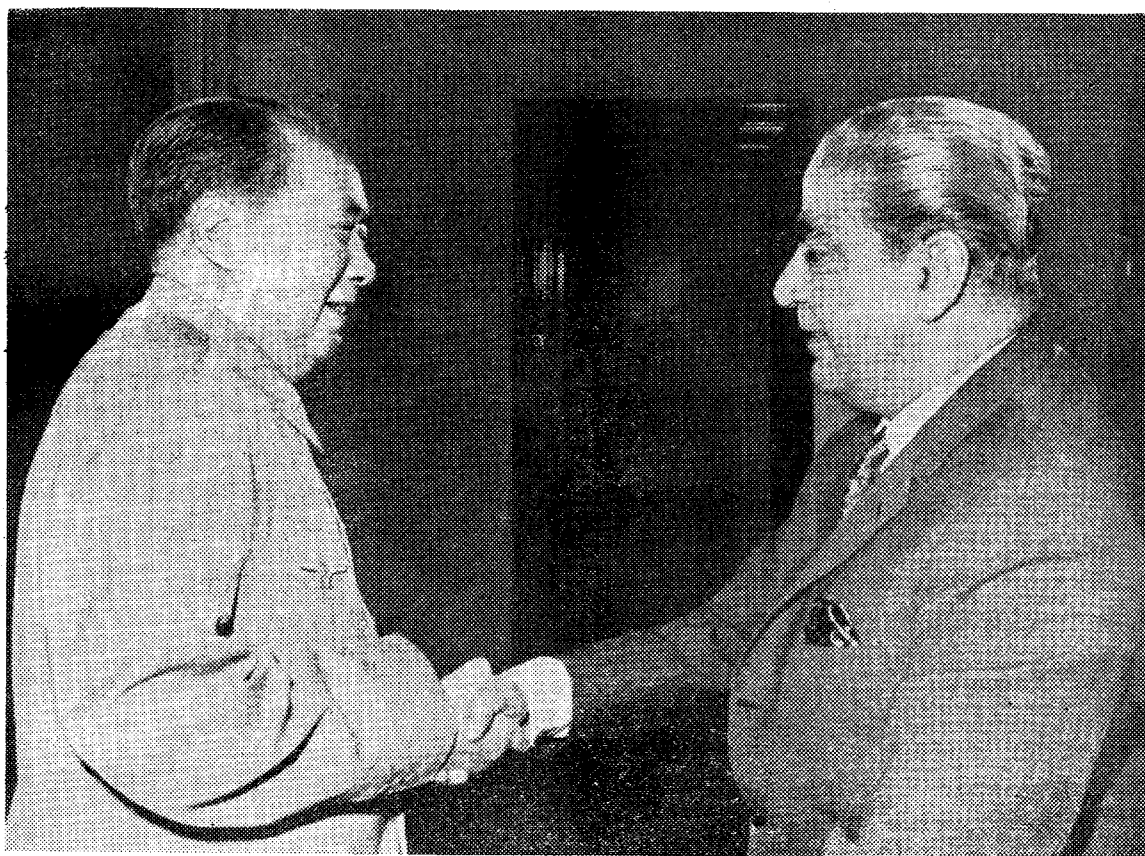
on the Work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea made by Comrade Kim Guk Hun, and discussed and approved the Report on the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made by Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of Korea. The congress adopted corresponding decisions on the Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Party and on the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy.

At the November 13 session, the congress also unanimously adopted the Draft of the Revised Rules of

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November 20, 1970

Chairman Mao Meets President Yahya Khan



Chairman Mao shakes hands warmly with President Yahya Khan.

CHAIRMAN MAO, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of China, on November 13 afternoon met General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his party.

Our great leader Chairman Mao greeted President Yahya Khan and other distinguished Pakistan guests at the entrance to the hall, and warmly shook hands with the guests to welcome them.

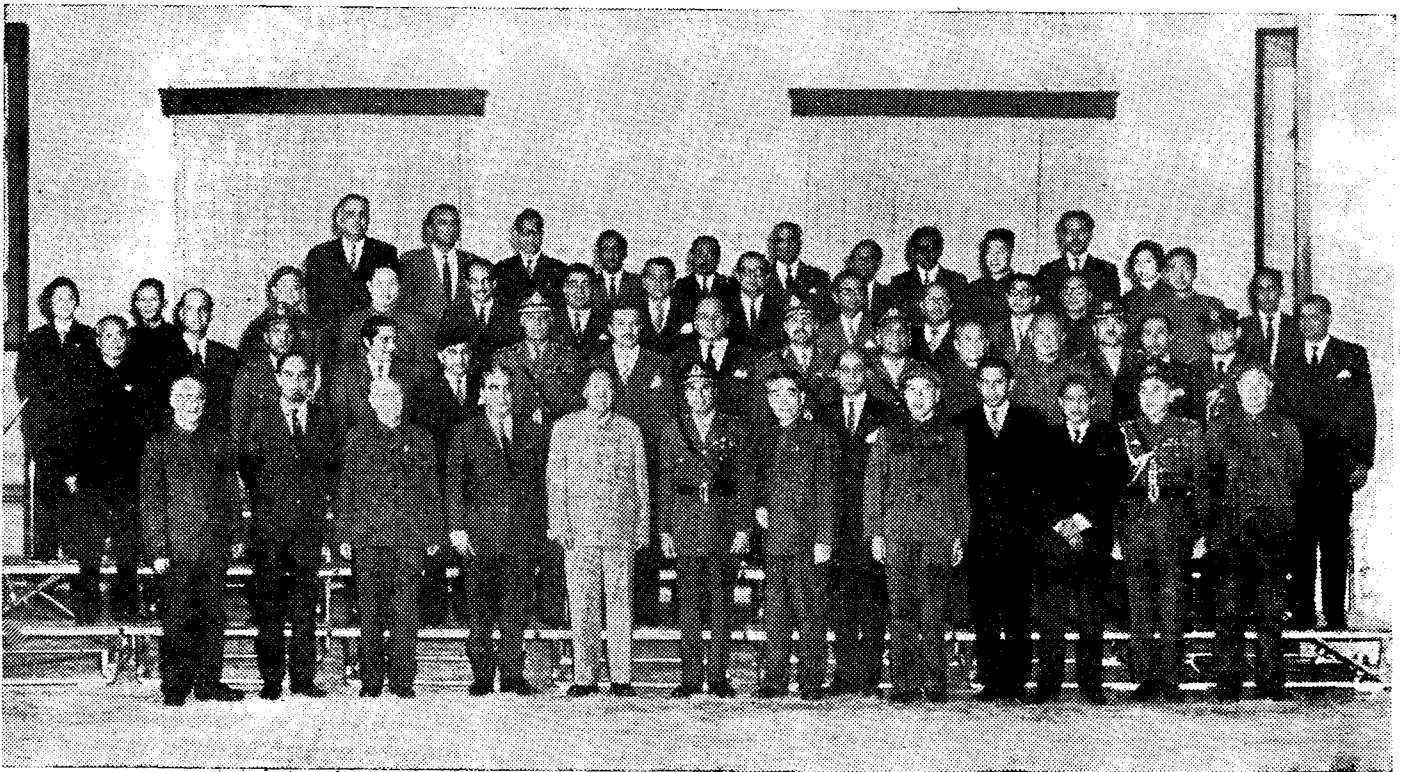
Chairman Mao and President Yahya Khan then walked into the hall to meet members of the President's party, diplomatic officials of the Pakistan Embassy in Peking and the Managing Director of Pakistan International Airlines. The distinguished guests from Pakistan greeted Chairman Mao with enthusiastic clapping. Chairman Mao waved back in acknowledgement and was photographed with them.

Later, Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Yahya Khan and other distinguished Pakistan guests. These distinguished guests were: Lieutenant-General S.G.M.M. Peerzada, Principal Staff Officer to the President; M.M. Ahmad, Economic Adviser to the President; Sultan M. Khan, Foreign Secretary; K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China; Syud Ahmad, Secretary of the Ministry of Information and National Affairs; Tabarak Husain, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M.A. Jafri, Minister, and Colonel Iftikhar Ahmed Khan, Military and Naval Attache, of the Pakistan Embassy in Peking.

Present at the meeting and taking part in the conversation were: Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Present at the meeting were Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang, Hsieh Huai-teh, Yuan Hua-ping, Ma Jen-hui, Wang Hai-jung, Yang Kung-su, Yuan Lu-lin and Han Hsu, leading members of the departments concerned.



Chairman Mao with the distinguished guests from Pakistan.

(Continued from p. 3.)

the Party submitted to the congress as the Rules of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Then, the congress proceeded to elections to the central leading organs of the Party. It elected 117 Members and 55 Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party and 15 Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

When it was announced that the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and its great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had been elected General Secretary of its Central Committee by the First Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, all the delegates and observers rose and burst into long stormy applause and cheers that rocked the hall. They enthusiastically shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Kim Il Sung, Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Kim Yong Ju, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin and Han Ik Su were elected Members of the Political Committee of the Cen-

tral Committee of the Party by the First Plenum of the Party's Fifth Central Committee.

Hyon Mu Gwang, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop and Kim Man Gum were elected Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party.

Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Yong Ju, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang and Yang Hyong Sop were elected Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech at the closing session. He summed up the work of the congress and called on the whole Party and the people throughout the country to exert themselves in the new struggle.

Peking Press Carries Full Text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Report

Renmin Ribao, Jiefangjun Bao, Guangming Ribao and Beijing Ribao carried on November 8 and 9 the

(Continued on p. 21.)

President Yahya Khan Ends Visit to China

CARRYING home the friendship of the Chinese people for the people of Pakistan, General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his entourage left Peking November 14 afternoon by plane for the return journey to Pakistan.

President Yahya Khan's 5-day state visit to China has further developed, strengthened and consolidated the relations of friendship between China and Pakistan. On his arrival in the Chinese capital, the distinguished guests from Pakistan were given a warm welcome by several hundred thousand people who lined the main thoroughfare. An impressive ceremony was held at the airport to give President Yahya Khan and his party a warm send-off at the time of their departure. Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders were on hand at the airport on both occasions — to welcome the distinguished guests to China and bid them farewell when the visit came to an end.

A joint communique of China and Pakistan was released on the day President Yahya Khan left for home (see p.8). An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the two Governments was signed in Peking at the same time. The Pakistan President and Premier Chou attended the signing ceremony at which Hsieh Huai-teh, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and M.M. Ahmad, Economic Adviser to the Pakistan President, put their signatures to the agreement on behalf of China and Pakistan respectively.

Grand Welcome Banquet Given by Vice-Chairman Tung and Premier Chou

On November 11, Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, gave a grand banquet at Peking's Great Hall of the People to welcome President Yahya Khan and his party.

Pakistan Ambassador to China K.M. Kaiser and Mrs. Kaiser, all officials of the Pakistan Embassy and other Pakistan friends in Peking were invited to the banquet.

Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and others attended the banquet.

Also present on the occasion were Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese government

departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries as well as leading members of the Islamic Association of China.

The diplomatic corps in Peking were also invited to the function.

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and President Yahya Khan spoke at the banquet. Their speeches were punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

In his speech Vice-Chairman Tung said: Pakistan is a great country and the Pakistan people are a great people. In order to safeguard their national dignity and state sovereignty, the people of Pakistan have waged unremitting struggles against foreign aggression and interference and have won tremendous victories. The industrious and brave Pakistan people have also achieved quite a few successes in liquidating the evil consequences of colonialism in the economic field. The Chinese Government and people admire and rejoice over all these successes and victories.

China and Pakistan, Vice-Chairman Tung pointed out, are friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. Our friendly relations have been established on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; these relations have developed in the common struggle against imperialism and expansionism. Our two peoples sympathize with and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and cooperate with and assist each other in the economic, scientific and technological fields. In recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. Although some people are displeased with the continuous development of Sino-Pakistan friendly relations and are even sowing dissension, we firmly believe that, with the joint efforts of our two Governments and two peoples, they will not succeed in their attempt.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Tung warmly thanked the Pakistan Government and people for persisting in their friendship with China, firmly opposing the scheme of creating "two Chinas" and reaffirming the Pakistan Government's just stand in support of the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations despite foreign pressure.

Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings on supporting the just struggles of the people of all countries, Vice-Chairman Tung went on, the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Pakistan

Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national dignity and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and firmly support the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination. Our Pakistan friends may rest assured that the Chinese people will always stand together with them and remain their reliable friends in their struggle to defend national independence and oppose foreign aggression.

The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. The Chinese people have always received sympathy, encouragement and support in their revolution and construction from the people of various countries. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will make redoubled efforts to fulfil their bounden internationalist duty, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world, firmly support the people of various countries of the world in their just struggle to oppose foreign aggression and interference, oppose big-power politics, strive for national equality and safeguard state sovereignty, and make due contributions to the cause of unity of the world's people against imperialism, Vice-Chairman Tung said.

President Yahya Khan in his speech referred to the profound and abiding friendship which exists between the people of China and Pakistan. He said this friendship, which is governed by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, springs from the determined will of our two peoples to live in peace and amity. Like you, we firmly believe in these principles which pay due regard to the national aspirations of peoples, irrespective of their size and differences of their way of life. Sino-Pakistan friendship is not based on expediency nor is it directed against others. Its essence is goodwill and mutual co-operation; its ultimate aim is peace.

The people and Government of Pakistan, the President said, will always remember with deep gratitude the unstinted support your great country and people extended to Pakistan at a time when our national existence was threatened by armed aggression from our neighbour. We are profoundly grateful to you for the substantial assistance that you have made available to us in various fields. Co-operation between our two countries in the field of trade and commerce is also expanding.

We have been continuing to pursue a policy of peace and friendship with other countries, he went on. We are opposed to policies that could create tension and conflict in any part of the world. We condemn, without reservation, all forms of colonial oppression and imperialistic exploitation.

Freedom of choice is the birthright of every people, the President said, be it in Kashmir, in Indo-China or African territories under colonial domination. All those people must be allowed the unfettered ex-

ercise of their inalienable right of self-determination. There must be total withdrawal of all foreign forces from those territories. We resolutely support the cause of these people and shall persist in our search for justice for them. In consonance with her cherished ideals of universal welfare and justice, the People's Republic of China has upheld this fundamental human right with utmost resolution. We are beholden to your Government and people for extending, so unremittingly, their unstinted support to the right of self-determination for the people of Kashmir — a people in bondage.

He said that the People's Republic of China, with a fifth of the world's population and its great advancement in science and technology, is a major power with vast capability for the promotion of world peace. The world must recognize China's vital role and importance in resolving the grave problems that bedevil our world today. It is short-sighted to deny the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the comity of nations and in all world organizations, to which her title is indisputable as the sole legal representative of all the Chinese people. Taiwan is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. We categorically reject the myth of two Chinas and all that is attempted to be built round this myth.

He continued: Under the brilliant and inspiring leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the dedicated and industrious people of China have made spectacular strides in all spheres of national activity. Imbued with a deep sense of unity and purpose, the 700 million people of China continue to scale ever-greater heights in their effort to transform their nation. I am convinced that greater successes await your brave people in times to come.

President Yahya Khan ended his speech by expressing Pakistan's conviction that the future of Sino-Pakistan friendship rests on firm foundations and that its continuing development is to the advantage of both China and Pakistan as well as to peace and stability in the region.

President Yahya Khan Gives Banquet

President Yahya Khan gave a banquet November 13 evening.

Among the guests were Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of General Staff Chiu Hui-tso and Vice-Chairman of N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo.

President Yahya Khan and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet.

President Yahya Khan said his visit to China was a remarkable, wonderful, hearty and sincere one and that the reception he and his party received was heartwarming. He said that when he returned home, he would proudly tell the people of Pakistan about the friendship of the Chinese people, the friendship of a real and sincere friend.

Referring to the meeting with Chairman Mao earlier in the afternoon, President Yahya Khan said that it was a memorable afternoon, an occasion for him and his party to pay respects to the great man of China, in fact, the great man of Asia and the great man of the world. He said that they were happy to see Chairman Mao in such good health. He wished Chairman Mao a long life and wished China prosperity and the Chinese people happiness.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai thanked President Yahya Khan for his warm and friendly speech. We will follow the teachings of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and do a still better job in developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Pakistan, said the Premier. He wished President Yahya Khan good health and a long life and the people of Pakistan happiness and their country prosperity. Premier Chou expressed the hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan people would grow and be consolidated with each passing day and that

the people of the two countries would march ahead together in the struggle against imperialism and foreign aggression.

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During the President's stay in the capital Ambassador Kaiser gave a big reception in honour of his visit to China. The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee put on a special concert for the distinguished guests. Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, President Yahya Khan and other distinguished Pakistan guests attended the piano concerto *The Yellow River* and the revolutionary symphonic arrangement of the Peking opera *Shachiapang* presented by the Central Philharmonic Society.

Members of the President's party also took time out to visit Peking's Tungfanghung Motor Vehicle Plant and Tsinghua University and go sight-seeing at the Ming Tombs and the Great Wall.

Joint Communique

Of the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

November 14, 1970

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the President of Pakistan General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from 10th to 14th November, 1970.

During the visit, the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met the President of Pakistan General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan and members of his party and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The President of Pakistan and his party were accorded a rousing welcome and a magnificent and enthusiastic reception by the Government and people of China. This fully demonstrated the sincere friendship and high regard of the people of China for the people of Pakistan.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Yahya Khan held talks in a very sincere and friendly atmosphere on important international issues, further development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan and other questions of common interest. Both sides were highly satisfied with the results of the talks.

Taking part in the talks from the Chinese side were: Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng; Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Deputy Chief of General Staff Chiu Hui-tso; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung; Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang; Hsieh Huaif-teh, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Yuan Hua-ping, Head of the Equipment Department of the General Logistics; and leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-jung, Chen Chu, Yang Kung-su and Li Ta-nan.

Taking part in the talks from the Pakistan side were: Prof. G.W. Choudhury, Minister for Communications; Lt. General S.G.M.M. Peerzada, Principal Staff Officer to the President; Mr. M.M. Ahmad, Economic Adviser to the President; Mr. Sultan M. Khan, Foreign Secretary; Mr. K.M. Kaiser, Ambassador of Pakistan; Mr. Syud Ahmad, Secretary, Ministry of Information and National Affairs; Major-General Malik Abdul Ali; Major-General M. Khurshid Haider; Mr. Tabarak Husain, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. M.A. Jafri, Minister, Embassy of Pakistan; Mr. F.A. Choudhury, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Group Captain Shujaat Ullah Khan, Air Attache,

Embassy of Pakistan; and Colonel Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, Army and Naval Attache, Embassy of Pakistan.

The two sides expressed full satisfaction at the deep, all-round development of the friendly relations between China and Pakistan on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The two sides expressed the view that the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan were in accord with the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples and conducive to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. The two sides expressed the view that strict adherence by both China and Pakistan to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence was exemplified in the settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. Such friendly relations between China and Pakistan provided a good example of friendly relations between states practising different social systems.

The Pakistan side expressed deep appreciation of the assistance and co-operation that China had extended to Pakistan and warmly acknowledged the fact that China's generous help in the true spirit of mutuality of benefit had contributed to the economic development of Pakistan. Noting that Pakistan had currently launched her Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Chinese Government expressed its willingness to render to Pakistan further assistance within China's means and capacity to help make the economy of Pakistan self-reliant.

Warmly praising the determination and courage that the people of Pakistan had consistently displayed in safeguarding their national integrity, the Chinese side reiterated its firm support to the people of Pakistan in their struggle for the defence of national independence and against all forms of outside aggression or foreign interference and to the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for their right of self-determination. The Chinese side noted with interest the recent offer made by the President of Pakistan on the withdrawal of troops with a view to enabling the people of Jammu and Kashmir to freely exercise their right of self-determination, and considered it worthy of the support of the people of various countries. The Pakistan side expressed thanks for China's support.

The President apprised the Chinese leaders of the dispute over the distribution of the Ganges waters. The Chinese side appreciated Pakistan's stand for a peaceful solution of this question and hoped for an early settlement of this dispute.

The Pakistan side reiterated that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the sole legal government of the Chinese people and that Taiwan was an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Pakistan side expressed the firm conviction that without the participation of the People's Republic of China the important problems that

confront the world today could not be resolved, and reaffirmed that the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations should be restored forthwith. The Chinese side expressed thanks for the friendly stand of Pakistan.

The two sides held that the present international situation was continuing to develop in favour of the people of various countries. The two sides reaffirmed that the people of all countries had the right to settle their problems by themselves without any outside threat and interference. The two sides expressed firm support to the peoples of Asia and Africa in their national independence movements and the struggle against imperialism and all forms of colonialism. They condemned the racist rule practised by the white colonialist authorities in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Both sides expressed their determination to work for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons. The Pakistan side noted with positive interest China's proposal for a Summit Conference of all the countries of the world to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The Chinese side expressed thanks for this.

The two sides had an exchange of views on the situation in Indo-China. They held that the struggle of the three peoples of Indo-China for national liberation was just and that the Indo-China question must be settled by the peoples of Indo-China themselves.

The two sides expressed deep concern over the situation in the Middle East where Israel, in total disregard of world opinion, continued to enjoy the fruits of its aggression. Both sides held that Israel must vacate all Arab lands that it had seized by aggression. They reaffirmed their resolute support to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and Israeli Zionism and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Pakistan side paid a warm tribute to the all-round progress that the dedicated people of China have achieved in such a short period of time. It expressed admiration at the profound transformation that China had undergone through the Great Cultural Revolution, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Both sides agreed that the visit of the President of Pakistan General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan to China and the useful exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries had made an important contribution to the further development, strengthening and consolidation of the friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The President of Pakistan took this opportunity to renew his invitation to His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai to pay a visit to Pakistan at a mutually convenient date. The Premier while thanking the President of Pakistan indicated that he would visit Pakistan at the earliest possible opportunity.

Using Materialist Dialectics to Revolutionize the Family

by Tsao Hsin-hua

Poor-peasant member of Milo Commune, Milo County, Hunan Province

An editor's note in "Renmin Ribao" says: Comrade Tsao Hsin-hua's family uses Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to carry out a struggle between the two schools of world outlook and to promote family revolutionization constantly. They do this by proceeding from the reality of their family life, detecting what is important from minor incidents, viewing the individual in relation to the collective and viewing the family in relation to society, and exposing and analysing contradictions. This article tells us that not only factories, communes, army units, government organs and schools can study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking well, the family can do it also.

I AM a poor-peasant member of the First Production Team of the Hsiangyang Brigade of the Milo Commune. There are eight in my family: father and mother, myself, the only boy, and five younger sisters. I guide the family in studying philosophy.

Following our great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "We want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method," the family began studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking conscientiously after the Ninth Party Congress last year, on the basis of our study of the "three constantly read articles." We constantly resolve contradictions in the family by daring to expose them and trying to understand them correctly. We always put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of the family, which greatly stimulates its ideological revolutionization.

Members of Same Family, but Thinking Not of Same School

My father worked as a farmhand for the landlords in the old society. My mother was a child bride. They were exploited and oppressed by the landlord class and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Thanks to Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, my family was politically, economically and culturally emancipated after liberation. My father had been a cadre in the production team and now both Kuei-hua, the second eldest child, and I are cadres in it, and three of my

other sisters are in school. Life gets better all the time. Are there still contradictions in our family? At first, someone in the family was of the opinion that since we all lived under the same roof and ate from the same pot, had meetings and worked together and loved one another, we had no contradictions. But something happened that gave us a profound lesson.

While we were doing the summer harvesting last year, the weather suddenly changed one noon and it looked like a big rainstorm was coming. The collective's rice was on the production team's threshing ground and the family's stacks of hay were on a patch of cleared land in front of our house. Father and I asked the rest of the family to bring some tools and put the team's rice away. Mother ran out of the house and told us to put the family's hay indoors. Father and I collected my sisters as we ran to the threshing ground, while mother ran to the hay stacks by herself. As soon as we got back, my mother had some harsh words for us: "All you care about is the team's rice. The family's hay got all wet. If we have nothing to start the fire with, there won't be any steamed rice for you." Father thought she was wrong and when he began arguing with her she got angrier. It seemed to me no problem could be solved by that kind of arguing. So I suggested that everyone think about it carefully and talk it over in the evening. At the family meeting, Li-hua, the third child, said: "It's important to put the team's rice away. And it's also important to get the hay out of the rain. Some of us should have gone to the threshing ground for the rice and the rest should have stayed behind to handle the hay." Kuei-hua did not agree and refused to accept this: "This is important and that's also important. But which is more important, the collective's rice or the family's hay?"

Taking this example, I organized all of us to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist." This made us understand that as the rain approached, some of the family members first thought of the collective while the others first thought of the family, which showed that there was a contradiction in our family. We also realized that this

was a contradiction between public interest and self-interest. If we failed to see this contradiction or refused to acknowledge it, we would not be acting in conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching "**One divides into two.**" And that would be a metaphysical approach.

Why was there this contradiction? Since our parents had suffered bitterly in the old society and the younger generation has been nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, the whole family loves Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and is determined to take the socialist road. But a family cannot be separated from society, and classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist throughout socialist society in addition to the struggle between the new and the old and between what is correct and what is wrong. These contradictions and struggles must inevitably show up in our family.

Having gained this understanding and following Chairman Mao's teaching "**Fight self, criticize revisionism,**" we helped mother and, on their own initiative, mother and Li-hua criticized their own erroneous thinking.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**In the matter of world outlook, however, today there are basically only two schools, the proletarian and the bourgeois. It is one or the other, either the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook.**"

I understand better that the eight of us belong to one family but our thinking doesn't belong to the same school. In the matter of world outlook, our thinking belongs to two schools. Only when we get to understand this, can we consciously carry out a struggle between the two world outlooks in our family and promote ideological revolutionization.

Exposing Contradictions and Transforming Them In Favour of Revolution

When there are contradictions in a home, should they be exposed or covered up? Should they be resolved openly or behind closed doors? We had different views on this question.

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking teaches us to fully expose contradictions that exist objectively, because only thus can we "**accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution.**" That also should be the attitude towards contradictions in a family. But some of us were reluctant to expose contradictions.

Kuei-hua at one time wove straw mats at night for the commune's brick-kiln and got 28 fen. She should have handed the sum over to the production team for work-points; but she didn't. My family knew that bourgeois private interest motivated her to do this. Since it was a small sum, all we did was make a few critical remarks and let it go without exposing the contradiction fully.

Not long afterwards she and two other girls pushed carts at night and earned two yuan for pocket money. This caused a lot of talk among the masses. It made us see that Kuei-hua had half a mind to go in for private interest. We had intended to cover up the contradiction, but now it had grown. Why? We made a serious analysis: On her part, the fact that she had not earnestly fought self and criticized revisionism was the internal cause, which was the principal cause; on our part, one of the important causes was that we had not seriously criticized and helped her in time and called her mistake to public attention when it was just beginning. This meant she could not get help from the masses who could supervise her actions. Actually, her mistake and bourgeois ideology had been covered up and so her mistake grew.

We seriously criticized her at home and tried to make her realize that she was in danger of sliding down the capitalist road. Meanwhile, we tried to persuade her to make a public self-criticism. She didn't want to because she was afraid that she would lose face if more people knew about it. She thought it was enough to hand over the money and let the matter drop. In the light of her living ideas, we got her to study with us Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Bad things can be turned into good things**" and gave her patient political help. We tried to make her understand that the more she was afraid of losing face, the more face she'd lose and that it was impossible to fight self behind closed doors for that meant using self to fight self. If all she did was to turn in the money without making a self-criticism, she was still leaving room for private interest. If she let the masses know all the mistakes and asked them to help her fight self and criticize revisionism, the private interest could be uprooted, the door to self-interest would be closed and a bad thing would turn into a good one. She came to see this and did criticize herself at a meeting of the commune members. The masses commented: "Kuei-hua has a serious attitude and has thoroughly exposed her mistakes and criticized herself well." The two girls who had urged her to push the carts also made a self-criticism at the meeting. Since then, Kuei-hua has not only raised her own political consciousness but has also used her experience to help others.

The incident involving Kuei-hua made us understand by positive and negative example that the contradictions in a family must be exposed and not covered up. If we don't act in this way, we cannot revolutionize the family's thinking. Covering up contradictions means covering up private interest, which will make small problems become big ones; exposing contradictions the moment they arise can turn bad things into good things. Whether we expose contradictions or cover them up reflects two different world outlooks and this is a question of whether or not one wants to make revolution. Since then, we have voluntarily exposed every contradiction in our family and used Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking to re-

solve them and transform them in favour of revolution.

Always Put Mao Tsetung Thought in Command in a Family

It is not enough just to expose the contradictions. There is the question of what viewpoint and method are used to resolve them. Sometimes we don't handle our family contradictions well. For instance, when my youngest sister Tsui-hua saw that several classmates from our production team had new satchels she was a little unhappy, because she was using her sister's old school bag. She asked mother to make her a new one and mother agreed. Several days later when Tsui-hua asked for it and mother said that she hadn't started yet, my sister flew into a tantrum. Mother again promised to make it but Tsui-hua did not believe her and cried. On hearing this, I was impatient and criticized her. I said: "Here's an old one and you don't want it, but insist on having a new bag. Even though you're a kid you want to show off. What kind of an idea is that?" My words made her tears flow all the harder. I lost my temper and gave her a smack. That stopped her tears, but she screwed up her mouth and said she was finished with school and began passive resistance against efforts to get her go. I later thought the whole thing over calmly: Neither softness nor high-handedness had solved the problem. Why? The reason was that we had not persevered in using Mao Tsetung Thought to resolve contradictions. What mother had done started from a material incentive to the child, while my attitude was too simple and hard. None of us had acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

Having arrived at this understanding, we tried to help Tsui-hua by reminding her how hard our life used to be and comparing it with our present happiness. Mother said that at the age of 11 she'd been a child bride in the old society. Father was beaten half to death by the landlords and our eldest sister had died of hunger. Educated ideologically, Tsui-hua could see that she had been wrong. She made up her mind to follow Chairman Mao's teachings, study well and make progress every day.

Tsui-hua volunteered to look after the team's calf during last summer's harvesting. One night she heard the roll of thunder and the wind rise while in bed. A heavy rain was on the way. She worried that the calf which was tied up under a tree might get sick in such weather. So she asked father to help her bring the calf into the stable. When father didn't go at once she burst out crying. She insisted that father should go quickly. Moved by Tsui-hua's loyalty to Chairman Mao and her love for the collective, he told himself that the child had concerned herself about something he had ignored. Grown-ups should not only educate children but should also learn from them. Father hurried out to do the job as Tsui-hua had urged.

Our family now has a new spirit of learning from and encouraging one another, following Chairman Mao's

teachings and vying with each other to do good things for others.

As she was going to the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda centre run by the Little Red Soldiers on April 20 this year, my second youngest sister, 12-year-old Shun-hua, saw that four-year-old Chi-min of our team had fallen into a pond. She looked around in vain for a grown-up to help. The pond is a big one and she doesn't know how to swim. She thought of Chairman Mao's teaching "**Fear neither hardship nor death**" and jumped into the water. She battled with all her might and finally got the child to the bank safely.

In handling relations between the family and the collective, we subordinate the family to the collective and personal interests to those of the revolution. When its late rice seedlings were threatened by insect pests this year, the team needed money for insecticides. Our family was raising two pigs, one was ours and the other belonged to the team. The team leader came to us with the idea of selling the latter in order to buy the insecticides that were needed. However, the weight of the pig was not up to the standard for sale to the state. Aware that the team needed the money, we took it upon ourselves to weigh our own pig which just reached the required standard. If we kept it another ten days, we'd get eight yuan more. Should we sell it or not? Should we think of our own interests or what the team needed urgently? With this problem in mind, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching "**The part must give way to the whole.**" We realized that killing the insects was a big thing, while the family losing some yuan was a small thing. To increase grain output for the collective so as to aid socialist construction and world revolution, we must not let the collective suffer any loss. We sold our pig and loaned the money to the team for insecticides.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things.**"

We came to realize that although we are only one family we have many contradictions. Old contradictions have been resolved and new ones will emerge. We must never cease resolving contradictions. We are determined to respond to the great call in the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." We will work harder to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way, persevere in using Mao Tsetung Thought to expose and resolve contradictions and promote our family's revolutionization so as to advance always along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.

(Abridged translation of an article originally published in "Renmin Ribao")

Red Banner on the Rural Commercial Front

— The Shihpanyen Supply and Marketing Co-operative in Linhsien County, Honan Province

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Shihpanyen Supply and Marketing Co-operative in Linhsien County, Honan Province, has adhered to the socialist orientation and served the people wholeheartedly since its establishment. It has made tremendous contributions in promoting the development of farming and bringing about a prosperous economy in the mountain areas, and thus has become a red banner on the rural commercial front.

Mao Tsetung Thought Lights the Road Forward

Pooling their own funds after the land reform, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Shihpanyen area which is deep in the Taihang Mountains set up this supply and marketing co-op. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies." Acting in accord with this instruction and with the feeling of "never forgetting the Communist Party after their liberation and never forgetting Chairman Mao while leading a happy life," the co-op staff works diligently for the masses all the year round. They carry pedlar's baskets on shoulder-poles when they cross mountains to get to the villages, carrying goods to and making purchases at the households.

While the Shihpanyen co-op was advancing victoriously along the course charted by Chairman Mao, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the commercial departments did their utmost to tout their counter-revolutionary revisionist wares, such as "putting profit in command" and "vocational work first." This evil wind also reached the co-op. At one time certain management leaders in the co-op held that its purchases and sales should be boosted way up as well as its profit. Some persons thought it necessary to make a big effort to practise "calculating accounts at one stroke" and "getting the exact quantity in the first weighing."

This tendency aroused the highest attention of the co-op's Party branch which led the staff in studying Chairman Mao's teachings: "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and "If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." The staff came to realize that such a tendency was related to the important question of which road the co-op would take and what orientation it would adhere to.

They said with deep understanding: "In handling socialist commerce, we should never bury ourselves in

our business and ignore politics, and see only the banknotes but not the orientation. In every step we take, we must see whether we are travelling the road charted by Chairman Mao."

From then on, the co-op's staff more consciously studied Chairman Mao's works and put this study above all else. Regardless of what happened, it has firmly adhered to the socialist orientation and never wavered.

During the years 1959-61 Liu Shao-chi did all he could to peddle his counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis on individual households). At the same time, the class enemies egged on the co-op to sell on the free market the native and sideline products it purchased. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the staff, however, saw things clearly and staunchly resisted this gust of evil wind. They said: "Chairman Mao teaches us, 'Only socialism can save China'; the principle of socialist commerce is to develop the economy and ensure supplies, and definitely not to make money."

During each of these three years, the co-op purchased some one million *jin* of fruit, nuts and valuable medicinal herbs from the mountain areas and sold all of them to the state, fulfilling the state purchase plan every year.

To consolidate the rural socialist position, the co-op also vigorously helped communes, brigades and teams develop agricultural and collective sideline production. One production brigade in the Shihpanyen Commune had over 300 *mu* of wasteland on a mountain more than 1,800 metres above sea level and this stretch of land was suitable for planting valuable medicinal herbs. On learning of the situation, the co-op immediately organized an investigation team to go to the brigade. After investigating and consulting with the poor and lower-middle peasants, it advised the brigade to set up a medicinal herb farm which would help transform the mountain areas and help develop the collective economy. Since the farm was set up, the co-op has given it enthusiastic assistance in many respects. When the farm needed medicinal herb seedlings, its purchasing personnel went over mountains and crossed rivers to buy them in far-off places. Thanks to this kind of

help, the farm developed rapidly and last year its income exceeded 6,000 yuan.

This is how the Shihpanyen co-op has successively helped various production teams develop more than 20 kinds of collective sideline production. And this has provided large amounts of funds for developing farming, opened up sources of supply for state-needed native and special products and given powerful support to the motherland's socialist construction. The people in the mountain areas have all praised the co-op for "having taken the right road."

Doing Things and Acting According to the "Three Constantly Read Articles"

The staff of the Shihpanyen Supply and Marketing Co-operative studies Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" as its maxims. It has set itself the goal of doing things and acting in accordance with these articles. Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man, the three brilliant images, are the examples for them to learn from. The principle guiding their action is serving the people "wholly" and "entirely."

There are cliffs everywhere in the mountainous Shihpanyen area and people travel along winding paths. However, the co-op staff always perseveres in carrying and bringing goods to households on the mountains regardless of summer heat and winter cold.

Last February a production team gave the co-op the job of buying 500 *jin* of dynamite needed for cutting into the mountains and building ditches. On the eve of the delivery day, a heavy snowfall blocked every path leading to the mountains.

The co-op's revolutionary committee came to the decision that the bigger the difficulty, the more we should think of the masses. No matter how difficult it might be, the dynamite must be sent into the mountains as originally planned. Li Lin-yuan, Communist Party member and chairman of the co-op's revolutionary committee, quickly led four shop assistants in setting out for the team. They put the dynamite in the baskets they carried on their shoulder-poles.

The mountain path up to this production team is well-known for being dangerous. Proceeding along this narrow and slippery path called for tremendous efforts. But they went on while reciting aloud the quotation from Chairman Mao "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" After a tough journey lasting more than four hours, they finally brought the dynamite to the team.

Many elderly poor peasants were so moved that they said: "In the coldest days of the year in the old society, the landlords' flunkies would climb the mountain to force us to pay our debts and speculating merchants came here to squeeze us. But even though the path is blocked by snow now, you bring us what we need for our construction. Our co-op really serves the people heart and soul."

Build Ideological Bastion of Iron Against Corruption

Only when people are revolutionized can they take the revolutionary road and do a good job in socialist commerce. By diligently studying Chairman Mao's teachings, the co-op's staff has continued to intensify its concept of class struggle and always guarded against sugar-coated bullet attacks by the bourgeoisie. Arming themselves with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the staff has built an ideological bastion of iron against corruption.

Bent on speculation, a bad element came to the co-op in spring 1962 and wanted to buy some of its commodities. Li Lin-yuan turned him down on the spot. A few days later, after learning that Li was not at home, this same fellow stealthily sent a basket of potatoes there. Hearing what had happened after he got home, Li decided to use this incident as teaching material by negative example and educate the co-op's staff against corruption.

When the would-be briber turned up at his house the next morning, Li told him off in no uncertain terms: "Get out, immediately! You've got the wrong man if you think your trick will work!" Even as he spoke, Li flung the basket of potatoes out of the door. Realizing that the game was up, the frightened and discouraged schemer fled, but not before he hastily scooped up the basket.

That evening Li called the whole staff to a meeting and related the entire episode. He told his colleagues: "What this speculator brought us wasn't a basket of potatoes, but the bourgeoisie's 'sugar-coated bullets.' We'll never be ensnared by them."

Led by Li Lin-yuan, all of the staff has paid special attention to fostering the style of being on guard against corruption and working for the public interest.

By wholeheartedly serving the people, the co-op's staff has won great confidence from the people in the mountain areas. During harvesting, commune members carried basketfuls of their production teams' fruit and mountain products to the co-op, told the staff what they had brought and returned immediately to work in the teams. They trusted the co-op's purchasing staff to weigh, evaluate and calculate the price for their deliveries. The staff would deposit the money in the bank accounts of the production teams concerned and give the latter the bills the next time they brought goods to the mountains.

Revolutionary Spirit Being Passed Along

When the Shihpanyen co-op was first established, it had less than 100 yuan as a fund and four items — a shoulder-pole, a kerosene lamp, an abacus and a table. With the expansion of farming and the people's rising standard of living, the co-op also expanded. It had only one sales section in the early days, but today it has 16 sales branches and agents. The staff has also increased from four to more than 30. Its fund has

jumped to 80,000 yuan and total yearly purchases and sales exceed 800,000 yuan. The number of commodities handled has gone up from four or five to more than 2,000. However, despite all these changes, the co-op has never changed its orientation of adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in running the co-op and the staff has never changed its ideology and style of hard work.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's instruction **"This [firm and correct political] orientation is inseparable from a style of hard struggle,"** the co-op's Party branch has consistently paid special attention to educating the staff to maintain an industrious and simple style of work. At one time, a few people in the co-op wanted to get rid of the sales section's adobe-built counters and replace them with glass counters.

Taking note of this, the Party branch saw it as a reflection of the fact that the concept of hard struggle had weakened in the minds of certain people. It immediately organized all of the staff to study Chairman Mao's teaching: **"The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."** Through study the staff understood that serving the people depends not on the quality of the counters but on the level of its ideological consciousness. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, it could also do a good job with adobe counters.

Those who had proposed using glass counters got an enormous education and said with great feeling:

"The more one looks for extravagance and enjoyment, the less one has the idea of hard struggle. If you forget hard struggle, you'll go astray."

The kerosene lamp which the co-op has used over the years is still in good condition. The abacus it had from its early days is still in use. The shoulder-pole, which the co-op owned when it was founded, has become its "heirloom." Not only do the veteran personnel consistently use it, but every new member of the staff is given this pole to carry goods to the mountains after they join the co-op.

A year ago when a group of young people joined the staff of the Shihpanyen co-op, Li Lin-yuan and Yuan Yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the co-op's revolutionary committee, first took them to see the exhibition on class education housed on a mountain slope. Going along the winding path which the people on the mountainous terrain traversed when they fled from famine and begged in the pre-liberation days, they told the youngsters about the miserable plight of the poor and lower-middle peasants who were oppressed by the landlords and exploited by the villainous merchants in the old society. After their return, the Party branch told the young people the history of the co-op which had started work with a shoulder-pole. All this gave the youngsters a profound education and every one of them expressed the determination to never forget class suffering, firmly remember their hatred born in blood and tears, and follow in the footsteps of the older generation in taking the road of hard struggle all their lives.

China's Light Industry Moves Ahead Swiftly

CHINA'S light industry is advancing with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This stems from the vigorous mass movement to build local light industry enterprises launched by the revolutionary masses in the industry. In this movement, they have gone ahead under the guidance of the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** formulated by Chairman Mao and have resolutely carried out the great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."**

Output of the nation's major light industrial products has been above the state plans every month and hit successive all-time highs since the beginning of the year. Such articles of daily use as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, textiles made from chemical fibre, sugar, cigarettes, salt, machine-made paper, sewing machines, bicycles, wrist watches, detergents, electric bulbs, dry cells and plastic goods between January and August was 6 to 55 per cent higher than in the same period of 1969. Compared with 1966, the year of the beginning of

the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, output of these products all showed a big increase. The biggest were 2.3 to 2.7 fold. Greater than ever are this year's achievements in improving quality and increasing variety of the industry's major products, reducing the rate of consumption of raw and other materials, and making technical innovations and multi-purpose utilization.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry."** The development of light industry has helped bring about a thriving market and ensured stable prices. The people's daily needs and industrial and agricultural production requirements are being met. Socialist accumulation is being increased and production in industry and agriculture is developing. All this has strengthened the socialist economic base. The high-speed development of China's light industry is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his great guiding principle on

the relation between the growth of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

Chairman Mao has laid down a whole set of principles concerning "walking on two legs"—the simultaneous development of national and local industry, the simultaneous development of big and small and medium-sized enterprises, etc. Guided by these principles during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses in light industry have used Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon to deepen the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere. They condemned the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in suppressing the mass movement and opposing local efforts in building industry. This greatly stimulated local initiative for building light industry. Light industry departments in many places have set up big modern enterprises as the mainstay in line with local sources of raw materials, the state of the industrial base and the needs of the state. At the same time, they also built large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises to meet the special requirements of light industry, such as scattered sources of raw materials and the varied needs of the people for its products.

Provinces, autonomous regions, administrative regions, counties, towns, neighbourhoods and people's communes all over the country are in the midst of an upsurge to build light industry and expand production rapidly. In the first six months of this year, Heilungkiang Province set up over 3,000 factories, workshops and production groups which turn out over 300 varieties of light industrial products to meet the market demand. Kiangsi Province has built over 1,000 small and medium-sized light industrial enterprises since the beginning of this year, adding over 200 major items of consumer goods.

Mobilizing the efforts of the administrative regions and counties, Kiangsu Province has been going all out in building small chemical fibre factories. In less than two years, it has built in seven cities and counties 17 small chemical fibre factories producing polyester fibre, chinlon, vinylon and many other synthetic fibres. All raw materials are supplied to them by the province. The productive capacity of the paper-making factories built in Shantung Province with equipment made by the province exceeds that of all such factories built in more than the last ten years.

In expanding light industry, the revolutionary workers have adhered to the orientation of supporting agriculture and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. They constantly improve the design of products, raise quality, reduce costs and make big efforts to produce various kinds of textiles and other light industrial products welcomed by the peasants.

Chinese printing and dyeing workers have invented the new technological process of dyeing white cloth in one step. The cloth dyed by this "one-step process" is 20 per cent more durable than before, and consump-

tion of coal, water, electricity and gas has been cut between 40 and 50 per cent.

To meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the textile workers have increased the output of durable and better-looking cotton fabrics, including corduroy, thread khaki and gabardine by making more twisting equipment and tapping the potential of existing equipment through technical innovations. Tsingtao greatly raised thread fabric output in the first six months of this year as compared with the same period of 1969. Output is expected to double in the second half of this year.

Sewing machine plants in Peking, Shanghai and other cities have greatly improved the design of their products, and made a new sewing machine which is produced with less material and is easy to operate. Its properties and efficiency are up to the standards of ordinary sewing machines, but the parts, weight and cost come to only one-third of the latter. Long-lasting bulbs and paper board electric cells produced by the workers more than double the use period compared with ordinary products.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "**We must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible,**" the revolutionary masses in light industry departments have gone full steam ahead with technical innovations, developed new techniques and work processes and are using new materials and making new products. They have actively studied and used advanced techniques in electronics, fluidics and industrial microbes. Constant technical innovations have enabled Shanghai's textile workers to radically improve equipment dating back to the 1930s so that it has now reached the technical level of the 1970s. With one-fifth less cotton textile equipment than in the early days after liberation, Shanghai's cotton textile production has gone up threefold.

The revolutionary masses in light industry departments are making full use of industrial waste, including waste gas and liquid, residue and all kinds of scrap. Multi-purpose use has transformed many light industry factories into those with one main product, many by-products and workers now have one main skill and many subsidiary skills and a machine is put to many uses. Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces produce no cotton and formerly relied on other provinces for cotton yarn and cloth. As a result of multi-purpose utilization, they now manufacture artificial fibre pulp and other products from sugar-cane residue. The sugar refineries in Fukien Province this year have built a number of factories or workshops which can produce artificial fibre pulp from sugar-cane residue, thus raising the productive capacity of the textile industry.

Large-scale multi-purpose utilization has resulted in many light industry factories now producing raw materials for light industry, machines and electronic and chemical products. Many heavy industry or chemical plants are also producing large quantities of light industrial products.

Finding a Huge Salt Deposit in Kiangsi Is a Fine Thing

—Account of Kiangsi No. 909 Geological Team seeking salt for the revolution

GOOD and inspiring news has been reported from the cradle of the revolution, Kiangsi Province: a huge salt deposit in a red soil basin was found by the Kiangsi No. 909 Geological Team last spring.

The sons and daughters of the Ching kang Mountains, holding the salt in their hands, recalled how difficult it was during the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37) when the armymen and people had little salt for their food because of the tight blockade against the old Soviet areas by the Kuomintang reactionaries. They were moved to tears and cheered at the top of their voices: "Long live the victory of Mao Tsetung Thought!" "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" and "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Finding Salt for the Revolution

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the revolutionary workers and staff members of the team wanted to carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** They made up their minds to find salt in the old revolutionary base. This brought on heated discussion.

Some people argued: "We have the coastal provinces of Fukien and Chekiang to the east and Kwangtung to the south as our neighbours, and they produce plenty of salt from the sea; why should we look for salt here?"

Others concluded: "Most of our area is made up of small red soil basins and they can't have salt; it's a waste of energy trying to find some!"

Was it necessary to look for salt? Was it possible to find? When should they start work? Such questions were put to the team's Party committee and revolutionary committee.

The office of the Party committee was still lit late one night. Weng Sheng-lin, secretary of the Party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee, and the team's leading members were studying Chairman Mao's works. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War period, Chairman Mao taught: **"Because of the tight enemy blockade, necessities such as salt, cloth and medicines have been very scarce and dear all through the past year in the independent border area, which has upset, sometimes to an acute**

degree, the lives of the masses of the workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie, as well as of the soldiers of the Red Army... An adequate solution of these economic problems undoubtedly merits the attention of every Party member."

They recalled how the armymen and people of the old Soviet areas fought an ingenious and heroic struggle against the enemy to get salt. Red Army soldiers broke through the enemy blockade to seize salt from his rear areas. People risked their lives to transport it to the revolutionary base areas and many died in the attempt.

Chairman Mao's teaching and the heroic struggle by the people in the old Soviet areas helped Weng Sheng-lin and others appreciate how vital salt is to the revolutionary cause and people's livelihood.

They ran a Mao Tsetung Thought study class with the worker comrades, in which they studied Chairman Mao's writings and told of the past revolutionary struggles. This enormously raised their consciousness of the need to find salt for the revolution.

Then they held a rally to express their determination to locate salt. All the workers and staff members there solemnly pledged to our great leader Chairman Mao with deep proletarian feelings: "We will follow your teachings to comb mountain after mountain, and dig through layer after layer of earth, till we find salt in this old Soviet area!"

Break With Foreign Conventions and Tackle the Red Soil

Guided by the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the geological personnel swiftly started a vigorous mass drive to find salt deposits by integrating with the masses.

With Chairman Mao's works in their pockets and carrying mineral specimens with shoulder-poles, a six-member group of the first detachment of the No. 909 team decided to search for salt deposits in a small basin which had a top layer of red soil. They did this on the basis of a suggestion from the masses. Before setting out, someone tried to stop them with the argument spread in the past by some foreign experts and bourgeois technical "authorities" that "there are no mineral deposits in the red strata in Kiangsi." This person told them: "Don't waste time. You can't find any salt deposit in that small red soil basin."

Group leader Chen Shih-yang and other comrades replied firmly: "Chairman Mao teaches us: **'Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before.'** How do you know there's no salt before an investigation is made?"

As soon as the group led by Comrade Chen arrived at the small basin, it immediately went among the masses to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought, do revolutionary mass criticism and arouse the masses to search for salt deposits.

As Vice-Chairman Lin says in one of his instructions: "Once Mao Tsetung Thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power." From local cadres to the masses, from Little Red Soldiers to grey-haired old people, they went to every part of the basin looking for clues by digging up salty mud and finding salty water. An old poor peasant was overjoyed to hear that people were looking for salt. He told his neighbours: "This is Chairman Mao's call. We must firmly respond to it!" He took the lead and got all the people in his village, old and young, to take part. Before long, they struck salt at several points.

The masses' support tremendously encouraged the comrades of the group. Braving wind and rain and working until late at night, they finished in six days work that would have formerly taken several months. Their findings showed that the bottom of the small red soil basin which had been very deep in ancient times was tightly sealed. These favourable conditions for the accumulation of salt deposits made the group go ahead with further exploration.

The battle of deep drilling began. The operators worked hard and carefully to step up the drilling speed. The leading cadres never left the site and worked alongside them day and night. The technicians designed, compiled data and made chemical analyses on the spot. The deeper the drilling, the more eager the people became.

Chemical analyses showed that the drill would soon enter the salt stratum. It was early in the morning. The day shift comrades arrived earlier than usual, while the night shift workers stayed on, unwilling to knock off. People from the vicinity gathered around the derrick and concentrated on the drill hole, waiting for the moment all were anticipating.

"Raise the drill!" the squad leader ordered. The pipe was quickly pulled up and the core sample removed. Jumping for joy, people shouted: "Salt, it's salt!" Instantly, cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" filled the air.

Thus ended Kiangsi's history of lacking salt. The long cherished dream of the people of Kiangsi has come true!

This shot to pieces such fallacies as "there are no mineral deposits in the red strata in Kiangsi" and "there is no salt in the small basins"!

This is a fine thing and once again proves the indisputable correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can work wonders!

The good news spread like wildfire and people were overjoyed. Everyone passed on the word and many people went to the small basin to see for themselves. A white-haired old man clasped the hands of a drilling worker, saying with emotion: "You've done an excellent thing. Now our respected and beloved Chairman Mao need no longer be concerned about salt for us in Kiangsi. Your discovery brings happiness to our old Soviet areas. And in the future we won't worry about a salt shortage no matter what happens."

Racing Against Time in Struggle Against Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction, Team Completed Big Salt Mine Prospecting in Half a Year

The battle to prospect the deposit began. Some people who were seriously influenced by foreign conventions and clung to the old ways claimed that it would take at least two years, maybe three or four, to complete the prospecting.

The revolutionary workers and staff members resolutely replied: "We'll finish the work in half a year by displaying the spirit of hard work in making revolution!" They speeded up installing the machinery and drilling. To get salt out at the earliest time, they started to extract while prospecting. Thus, they wrote magnificent songs of victory by their deeds.

Transporting five drilling machines to the site quickly was a tough job. Each machine weighed over ten tons and the derrick was some 20 metres high. There were a lot of tools and material. It usually took 10 to 15 days to move a machine over a short distance. This time, the machines, scattered over five mountains some 250 kilometres away, had to be quickly moved to the area of the salt deposit. Besides, it was the rainy season. All in all, it was an enormous undertaking!

The workers worked in heavy rain. Poor and lower-middle peasants came from all directions and worked side by side with the comrades on the geological team to transport machines and other things. More than 100 tons of equipment and material were brought to the mine, installed and put into operation within four days.

Chang Lin-tsai, deputy political instructor of a detachment, led the crew of a machine that showed the highest efficiency and ensured the best quality. They drilled over 500 metres in half a month. Old worker Chang Lin-tsai suffered bitterly in the old society and experienced the lack of salt when the Kuomintang enforced the economic blockade. Now that the salt deposit was found, he was joyful and had inexhaustible energy, remaining at his post even when he was ill.

(Continued on p. 23.)

Premier Chou Expresses Solicitude to South Vietnamese Victims

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on November 13 to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, expressing deep sympathy to the people of the five provinces of south Viet Nam afflicted with serious storms and floods.

The message said: "Upon learning of the recent serious storms and floods in five provinces in Central Trung Bo of Viet Nam, the Chinese people express boundless concern for the afflicted people of south Viet Nam who stand at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express deep sympathy to you and, through you, to the south Vietnamese people in the afflicted areas.

"The vicious U.S. imperialists are not only intensifying their war of aggression in south Viet Nam, but also taking advantage of the current natural disasters in south Viet Nam to subject the people in the afflicted areas to all sorts of barbarous persecution, thus revealing once again their fascist aggressive nature. However, all this can only arouse the indignation of the south Vietnamese people who will fight with greater tenacity. We are deeply convinced that no difficulty can check the heroic south Vietnamese people from advancing victoriously on the broad road of their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

On the same day, the Red Cross Society of China sent a message to the South Viet Nam Red Cross Society for Liberation, expressing

solicitous regards to the afflicted people of the five provinces in south Viet Nam, and decided to donate relief goods valued at RMB five million yuan to help the victims overcome difficulties.

Premier Chou Meets Romanian Foreign Trade Minister

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the afternoon of November 12 met Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Cornel

Burtica and members of his party. Minister Burtica had arrived in Kwangchow on November 8 to visit China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair. He came to Peking on November 10 and that evening he and his party were the guests of honour at a banquet given by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang. The banquet was attended by Romanian Ambassador Aurel Duma and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned. Minister Burtica left Peking for home on November 14.

Special Envoy Huang Chen Attends Funeral of General de Gaulle

Huang Chen, special envoy of the People's Republic of China and Chinese Ambassador to France, attended the funeral of General Charles de Gaulle, former President of the Republic of France, which was held on November 12 at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

Special envoy Huang Chen presented wreaths from the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao. The ribbons on the wreaths bore the inscription: "To General Charles de Gaulle."

Huang Chen also presented wreaths from Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Huang Chen also presented a wreath in his own name.

He also attended the memorial service for General Charles de Gaulle held on November 12 in Paris.

When French President Georges Pompidou received Huang Chen in the afternoon the same day, the latter once again conveyed to President Pompidou the deep condolences of Chairman Mao and other Chinese leaders on the passing away of General Charles de Gaulle.

Huang Chen expressed the hope that the good relations between China and France, which were established thanks to the endeavours of General Charles de Gaulle, would continue to develop with the joint efforts of the two sides.

President Pompidou said to special envoy Huang Chen: "I am very much moved by the sympathy which Chairman Mao Tsetung and other Chinese leaders have expressed in memory of General de Gaulle"; "I request you to forward my respects and thanks to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the other Chinese leaders."

President Pompidou also said to the Chinese special envoy: "I believe that the good relations between our two countries will be developed."

China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair Closes

China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair came to a victorious close on November 15.

The huge fair received traders from dozens of countries and regions on the five continents, overseas Chinese and Chinese industrialists and businessmen from Hongkong and Macao. It was visited by political, economic, military, cultural, scientific, journalists' and other delegations and government officials from more than ten countries including Albania, Viet Nam, Korea, Romania and Guinea as well as friendly organizations and progressive people from many countries. During the month, well over ten thousand guests came to discuss business and visit the fair. The grandeur of the fair and its tremendous achievements have once again eloquently shown that on our side **"are the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. We have friends all over the world."**

After visiting the exhibition on the outstanding collectives and individuals in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and seeing the industrial and agricultural products on display at the fair, many foreign friends warmly praised the Chinese people for their outstanding labour with full confidence in victory and their revolutionary mental outlook. They expressed their admiration for the splendid achievements which the Chinese people have made in the high tide of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. A member of the Journalists' Delegation of Albania fighting at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism wrote the following warm words in the visitors' book for the Pavilion on Chairman Mao's Works: "March forward proudly, the great People's China! The glorious Chinese Communist Party and the great leader Chairman Mao are leading you forward! I wish Chairman

Mao a long life! May the friendship between Albania and China be ever-green!" After seeing the exhibition on the deeds of the outstanding people, a Japanese friend said: "Grown to maturity under the nourishment of Mao Tsetung Thought, the heroes who fear neither hardship nor death are an inspiration to the fighting Japanese people and examples for us to learn from." After visiting the fair, many foreign friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America regarded China's achievements as a contribution to the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries of various countries. A friend from Southern Yemen who had come to China for the first time said to staff members of the fair: "I heartily hope that China will become even stronger and will thoroughly smash the imperialist monopoly and blockade. This will be the greatest support and encouragement to the oppressed people and nations of the world." A friend from the Sudan said: "Socialist China is developing at an astonishing speed. Her marvellous achievements set a very good example for the new emerging countries."

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity."** Many businessmen further strengthened their desire of expanding trade contacts with our country when they got to know through business discussions our country's rapidly developing industrial and agricultural production, vast domestic market and good conditions for developing trade with foreign countries. They highly praised China's Export Commodities Fair for its consistent adherence to and implementation of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and exchanging of what one has for what one needs and for its new style of socialist trade with foreign countries.

Many foreign guests extended their greetings on China's establishment of diplomatic relations with Canada, Equatorial Guinea and Italy and on China's daily developing foreign relations. Friends from trade circles of those countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China expressed in different ways their desire for developing trade with China and their friendly feelings for the Chinese Government and people. They expressed dissatisfaction and indignation at U.S. imperialism's policies of carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere and of threatening world peace and security.

There was a new increase in the number of countries, regions and customers that quoted prices and settled balances in RMB.

On November 15 evening, the fair gave a grand reception marking its closing. Over 3,000 guests and hosts attended. It was addressed by Chen Yu, Chairman of China's Export Commodities Fair and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Attending the reception were Chou Hua-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and leading members concerned of the Kwangtung Provincial and the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committees.

The reception was followed by a performance of the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* given by the Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai.

Friendship Military Delegation From People's Republic of Congo Visits China

The Military Delegation of Friendship from the People's Republic of the Congo led by Major Joachim Yhombi-Opango, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Commission of the C.P.L. Central Committee in the

Army and Garrison Commander of Brazzaville, paid a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence from October 14 to November 10.

On its arrival in Peking, the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of the departments concerned; and one thousand commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and militia in the capital.

That evening, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Peng Shao-hui gave a banquet to warmly welcome all the distinguished guests on the delegation from the Central African forefront of the struggle against imperialism. Diplomatic officials of the Congolese Embassy in Peking and military attaches of embassies of various countries in Peking also attended the banquet.

During the Congolese delegation's visit to China, Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng met the delegation and had a talk with the distinguished guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Accompanied by Tseng Shao-tung, leading member of the P.L.A. Peking Garrison, the distinguished guests visited a Peking unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, a P.L.A. air force unit and Chiaochuanghu, a village noted for the tunnel warfare which the local militia had waged against the Japanese aggressors during the anti-Japanese war as well as Shoutu Iron and Steel Company and Peking Timber Mill. The delegation also visited Yen-an, Sian, Shaoshan, Changsha, Kwangchow, Shanghai and Nanking. The distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by the P.L.A. commanders and fighters and the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

Protocol of Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation Between China and Guinea

The Guinean Government Economic Delegation headed by Tibou Toumkara, Secretary of State for Rural Economy and Handicrafts, paid a friendship visit to China from October 21 to November 11.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, the Chinese and Guinean sides held successful talks and signed the Protocol of Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation Between China and Guinea on November 2.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met all the members of the delegation on November 1 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the distinguished guests.

After visiting a Peking unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the delegation went to Kwangchow, Nanking and Shanghai for a visit. The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the P.L.A. commanders and fighters as well as the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

Tibou Toumkara expressed great satisfaction with the delegation's visit to China. At the banquet given by the Guinean Ambassador to China for the delegation, he said: This visit will greatly promote the development of our country and enhance our strength in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. At the same time, it will expand and consolidate the militant co-operation between our two countries. He enthusiastically added: Chairman Mao Tsetung's brilliant thought enlightens and supports the revolutionary people the world over.

In his speech, Hao Chung-shih, a leading member of the Ministry of Agriculture, said: We believe that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the people of China and Guinea which have de-

veloped on the basis of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will grow constantly.

Cuban Delegation in China

The Delegation of the Cuba-China Friendship Association and the Cuban Institution for Friendship With Other Peoples led by Baldomero Alvarez Rios, President of the Cuba-China Friendship Association, left Peking for home by air on November 11 after concluding a friendly visit to China.

The delegation arrived in China on October 10 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the China-Cuba Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. During its stay in China, the delegation visited Shaoshan, the birthplace of our great leader Chairman Mao, and the Chingkang Mountains, an old base area of the revolution. It also visited the Tachai Production Brigade, the China-Cuba Friendship People's Commune in Peking, factories, schools, the Yangtze River Bridge in Nanking and China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow.

(Continued from p. 5.)

full text of the Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's report comprises five parts under the following headings: 1) Great Results; 2) For the Consolidation and Development of the Socialist System of Our Country; 3) For the South Korean Revolution and the Unification of the Fatherland; 4) For the Strengthening of Solidarity With International Revolutionary Forces; and 5) For the Strengthening of Party Work.

On November 8, the Peking papers carried on page 2 the photograph of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung along with his report.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

Enemy Effectives Wiped Out

Furious enemy attacks were recently smashed by the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people who annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives on different battlefields in Laos.

Since August 16, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have mobilized more than 30 battalions, including 5 of Thai accomplice troops, to attack, under U.S. air cover, the liberated areas south of the Plain of Jars, Muong Soui and Ban Na in Xieng Khoang Province. To defend the liberated areas, the patriotic armed forces and people and patriotic neutralist armed forces in the province set off a powerful counter-attack and defeated the enemy offensive. Incomplete figures show that from August 16 to October 20, the patriotic armed forces and people wiped out over 1,300 enemy troops, shot down or destroyed on the ground 9 enemy planes, badly battered 5 enemy battalions and 3 companies and captured large quantities of military equipment.

U.S. imperialism and its henchmen sent various types of aircraft to wantonly bomb the liberated areas. In September, they even sprayed toxic chemicals in some areas of Vientiane and Champassak Provinces. A large number of people were victims of this and many crops and fruit trees were ruined. The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people fought valiantly to repulse the air attacks by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In the five months of the wet season (between June and October), the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people shot down or destroyed on the ground 73 enemy planes, 42 of them by rifle fire.

SOUTH VIET NAM

Hundreds of Enemy "Mop-Ups" Smashed

Despite desperate enemy bombings and "mop-ups" in October, the heroic

People's Liberation Armed Forces and people of south Viet Nam overcame all manner of difficulties, kept the initiative on the battlefield and persisted in and stepped up their fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The P.L.A.F. dealt fierce blows to enemy "pacification" and "mopping-up" operations in the plain of Central Trung Bo, the mountainous areas of Tay Nguyen and other areas. Enemy "pacification" operations met disastrous defeats, especially in the so-called "key areas." Even in the area round Saigon, which the enemy considered the "most secure," he also suffered continuous blows.

The P.L.A.F. in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien region launched repeated fierce attacks on puppet troops in the Coc Bai area in early October, forcing them to pull out of there on October 7. In over 60 days of courageous fighting in the Coc Bai area, the P.L.A.F. wiped out more than 1,800 enemy troops in all, shot down or destroyed on the ground 71 planes, wrecked 14 heavy howitzers and a large amount of other materials.

In Quang Da and Quang Nam Provinces, 880 enemy troops were wiped out in the first 12 days of October. The P.L.A.F. and people in the Binh Son and Mo Duc Districts of Quang Ngai Province killed or captured over 350 U.S. and puppet troops between September 30 and October 13.

The P.L.A.F. in the Tay Nguyen area smashed enemy "mopping-up" operations on hundreds of occasions last month and made successive assaults on many of his military positions and communication lines, causing him great losses. Statistics show, all in all, that the P.L.A.F. in this area wiped out more than 1,300 enemy troops and destroyed 120 enemy military vehicles in October.

The P.L.A.F. and people mounted successive attacks on many important enemy bases. U.S. aggressor troop command posts in Phu Bai, Da Nang and other places, and a series

of enemy military bases, airfields, military training centres in the provincial capitals of Phan Rang, Pleiku, Kon Tum, Tra Vinh and Bac Lieu, and the ports of Da Nang and Cam Ranh were attacked or shelled and suffered big losses.

On the night of October 20, the P.L.A.F. in Ca Mau Province fiercely attacked the enemy's floating base at the mouth of the Ong Doc River. The base, including a barracks area of over 300 by 70 metres, was completely smashed; two ammunition depots, a gasoline dump and a radar station were destroyed; 17 military vessels anchored at the base were sunk or damaged; and over 300 U.S. and puppet troops were put out of action.

The P.L.A.F. also repeatedly attacked and demolished important enemy communication lines, annihilated a great number of U.S. and puppet effectives and destroyed a large quantity of enemy materiel, thereby handing enemy "mopping-up" and "pacification" operation heavy punishment.

THE PHILIPPINES

Raid on VOA Station

The New People's Army of the Philippines attacked the Voice of America transmitting station at Concepcion in Tarlac Province on October 20, killing a U.S. navy man and five men of the reactionary Philippine constabulary forces, including a battalion commander.

The people's armed forces ambushed reactionary constabulary forces in Quezon and Cotabato Provinces on October 11 and 12 respectively, killing six and wounding five. On October 2, the Philippine New People's Army in Zambales Province destroyed a military helicopter of the reactionary regime.

According to the Philippine press, the reactionary Philippine regime recently sent large numbers of constabulary forces to carry out "mopping-up" operations in Zambales Province in co-ordination with the army and support by military aircraft. Though the planes fired more than 200 rockets, there was no sign of the people's armed forces during the operation, the papers admitted.

(Continued from p. 18.)

During this battle to prospect the salt deposit, the revolutionary workers and staff members deployed the drilling machines rationally in accordance with the actual conditions. This saved 70 per cent of the work. Part of the drilling was done without collecting core samples, and this raised efficiency several times. Within half a year, the salt mine had been prospected.

After salt was obtained from the first prospecting well, they integrated prospecting with production. On their own initiative, they supplied data and passed on techniques to the related production department and

took part in designing. Apart from lending a hand in the construction work for production, they also helped the production unit reinforce the well that had been prospected, pump water into it and turn it into a production well. After 47 days of joint struggle, the underground salt water emerged at the surface, flowing continuously into the big vats and then to the salt-sunning fields. Thus white salt was produced.

With their own deep proletarian feelings and those of the people of the old Soviet areas, the workers selected the whitest and purest salt and presented it to our great leader Chairman Mao to report the good news.

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