

PEKING REVIEW

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by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and
all their running dogs!

* * *

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

* * *

The masses have boundless creative power. They can or-
ganize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of
work where they can give full play to their energy; they can con-
centrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and
more undertakings for their own well-being.

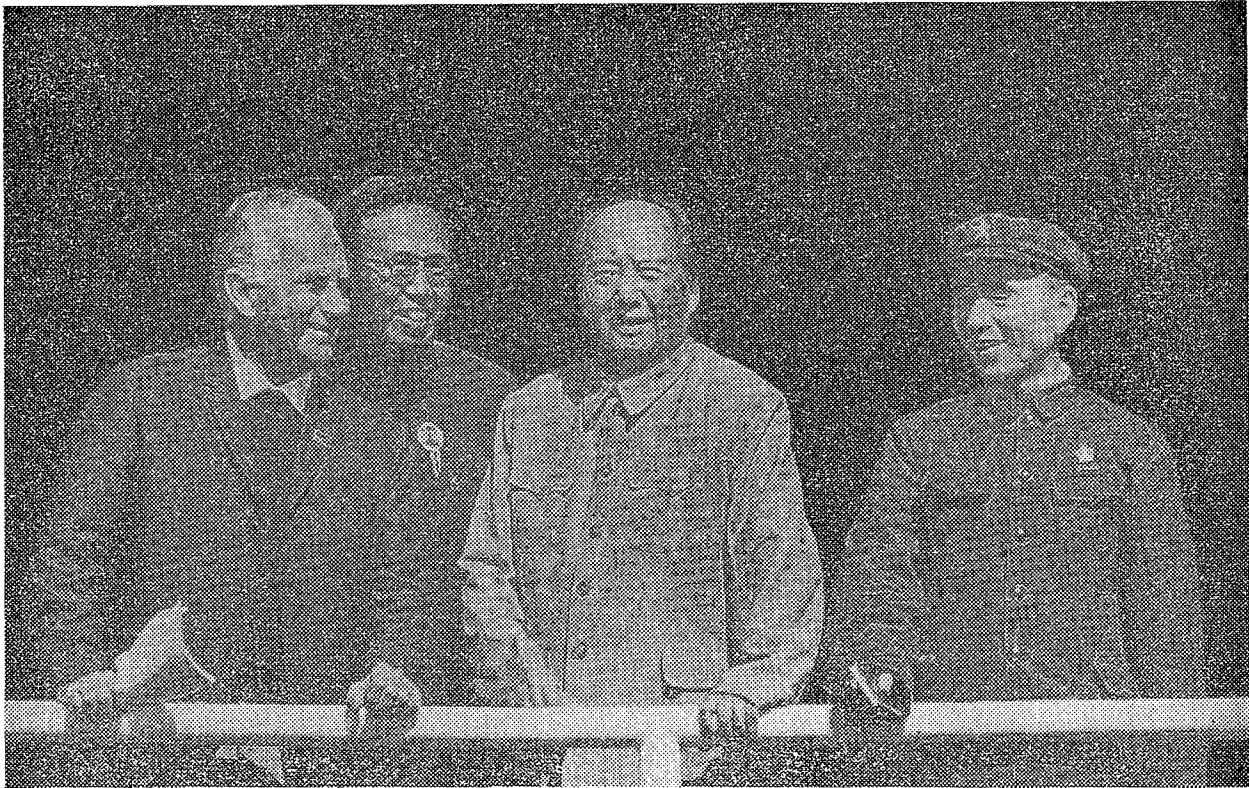


Our great leader Chairman Mao and his
close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao

Chairman Mao Meets Friendly American Snow

The Chinese people's great teacher Chairman Mao recently met friendly American Mr. Edgar Snow and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

(Hsinhua News Agency, December 25 dispatch)



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin with Edgar Snow on Tien An Men rostrum on October 1, 1970

C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea Sends Message to C.C. of Chinese Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea a message expressing gratitude to the C.P.C. Central Committee for its congratulations on the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and on the reelection of Comrade Kim Il Sung as General Secretary of the Central Committee. The message reads in full as follows:

Peking

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea wishes to express heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal Communist Party of China and the Chinese people for the warmest congratulations and revolutionary greetings you extended on the occasion of the Fifth Congress of our Party and its re-

election of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the people of our country, as General Secretary of the Central Committee.

Your warm congratulations are a tremendous support and encouragement for all our Party members and working people in responding to the decisions of the Party Congress, further consolidating the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic

and accomplishing at an early date the revolutionary struggle for a sacred nationwide victory, and they fully demonstrate the militant solidarity and everlasting friendship and unity between the two Parties and two peoples of Korea and China.

Our two peoples, separated only by a river, are friendly neighbours inseparably related to each other like the lips and the teeth.

The traditional friendship and unity between our two peoples have been cemented with blood in the flames of a protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemy; they can be under-

mined by no force whatever and are unbreakable.

In the future we will continue to march forward shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people—our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally—in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and all other reactionary forces.

In the face of the might of the unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, any aggressive activities of the imperialists can only meet with disastrous defeat.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to warmly congratulate all your Party members and the

fraternal Chinese people on the achievements they have made in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress by rallying more closely round the Party Central Committee with their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung as its head and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy head and working under its wise leadership. We also sincerely wish you still more successes in the future in the struggle to promote the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

December 18, 1970, Pyongyang

British Communist Party (M-L) Delegation Arrives in Peking

Invited to pay a friendship visit to China, a delegation of the British Communist Party (Marxism-Leninism) led by Reg Birch, Chairman of the British Communist Party (Marxism-Leninism), arrived in Peking on December 22 afternoon.

Comrades of the delegation were given a warm welcome at the airport by Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Liu Hsi-chang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Yu-feng, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Jen Yun-chung, Shen Chien, Chu Ta-cheng, Feng Hsuan, Tang Ming-chao, leading comrades of the departments concerned.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiu Hui-tso and Chi Teng-kuei gave a banquet the same evening warmly welcoming Chairman Reg Birch and other comrades of the delegation led by him.

All comrades who welcomed the delegation at the airport attended the

banquet. Present at the banquet were also Tsao Yi-ou and Ni Chih-fu, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chang Shih-chung, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and other leading comrades of the departments concerned.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiu Hui-tso and Chi Teng-kuei had a cordial talk with Reg Birch and other British comrades before and after the banquet.

D.R.V.N. Military Attache in Peking Gives Reception

Colonel Nguyen Dong, Military Attache of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking, gave a reception at the embassy on December 22 warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Attending the reception were Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Huang Yung-sheng; Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso; and Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department Li Teh-sheng.

Also present at the reception were members of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

headed by Dang Tran Thi; Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking, and Mme. Bui Tan Linh; and other Vietnamese friends in Peking.

The reception was permeated with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of China and Viet Nam. Military Attache Nguyen Dong and Deputy Chief of General Staff Wu Fa-hsien spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Military Attache Nguyen Dong reviewed the glorious record of the Viet Nam People's Army in fighting consecutive battles and winning continuous victories. Referring to the great victories won by the Vietnamese people's armed forces in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, he pointed that the failure of U.S. imperialism is obvious. But the obstinate, war-bent U.S. imperialists are trying in every way to carry on their most brutal war of aggression in south Viet Nam.

The people's armed forces, he said, are pledged to hold aloft the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win," carry out the order issued by the Viet Nam People's Army High Command and heighten revolutionary vigilance

and be ready to fight at all times. If the enemy comes, no matter where, when, by what means and with what forces, the people's armed forces are always ready to take the initiative to fight him, hit him hard and defeat him. The Viet Nam people's armed forces, in order to safeguard socialist construction in the north, will persist in and step up the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

Nguyen Dong paid high tribute to the profound friendship between the people of Viet Nam and China. Our two peoples and armies are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against imperialism, sharing weal and woe and winning victory together, he said.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien, speaking on behalf of the Chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extended the warmest congratulations and highest respects to the Vietnamese people and all comrades-in-arms of the Viet Nam People's Army.

Comrade Wu Fa-hsien said: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his solemn statement of May 20, 1970: "A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." During last year, the struggle waged by the three peoples of Indo-China against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has entered a completely new stage. The great victories of the peoples of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Wu Fa-hsien said, have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and greatly inspired and promoted the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world as well as the American people, setting a brilliant example for the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism.

Wu Fa-hsien strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for feverishly pushing its counter-revolutionary policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." He expressed the firm belief that the Vietnamese people and the Laotian and Cambodian peoples, holding aloft the banner of "unity and struggle" of

the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, supporting each other and persevering in protracted war, will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors out of the Indo-China Peninsula. If U.S. imperialism clings to its obdurate course and dares to act recklessly, it will run its head against the wall and meet with even more disastrous defeat, Wu Fa-hsien concluded.

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a meeting the same day at which a report was made to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam People's Army.

Attending the meeting were Charge d'Affaires Bui Tan Linh, Military Attache Nguyen Dong and Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang. Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department Li Teh-sheng and 2,000 P.L.A. commanders and fighters were present at the meeting. Nguyen Dong and Li Teh-sheng spoke at the meeting.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Afghan Trade Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai on December 26 met the Trade Delegation of Afghanistan led by Minister of Commerce Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar.

Premier Chou En-lai had a friendly conversation with Minister Omar, members of the delegation Mohammad Yassin Mohseni and Sayed Mohammad Zubair, Ambassador of Afghanistan to China Mohammad Osman Sidky and First Secretary of the Afghan Embassy Hedayatullah Saidi.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and leading members of the other departments concerned.

The meeting was followed by a signing ceremony for the trade and payments agreement and the barter protocol concluded between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of Afghanistan. Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Minister Omar signed the agreement and the protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

The Trade Delegation of Afghanistan arrived in Peking by plane on December 22.

Sino-Soviet Joint Commission For Navigation on Boundary Rivers Holds Regular Meeting

The 16th regular meeting of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers was held in the county town of Heiho in China's Heilungkiang Province from July 10 to December 19, 1970. Each side made a report summing up the work of 1969 and set forth a plan for 1970. Both sides agreed that the 17th regular meeting was to be held in the Soviet Union in 1971 and that the date for the meeting was to be decided upon later through consultation. The two sides signed a summary in this connection.

No agreement was reached at the 16th regular meeting on the questions discussed.

Statement of Hsinhua News Agency Refuting a Rumour

On December 25 and 27, *Kohistan* and *Nida-i-Millat* published in Lahore, Pakistan, carried a so-called Middle East News Agency report alleging that the Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking had issued comments on Pakistan's general elections. Flagrantly sowing discord between China and Pakistan, the report said with deliberate fabrication that the Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking had levelled attacks on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, President of the Pakistan Awami League.

The Hsinhua News Agency makes the following solemn statement: The report carried by the aforementioned newspapers is an out-and-out fabrication since the Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking have never issued any comment on the general elections in Pakistan. It must be pointed out that there are obviously ulterior motives in fabricating this rumour at a time when the friendly relations between China and Pakistan are developing steadily.

(*Hsinhua News Agency, December 29*)

Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

1971 New Year's Day Editorial by "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

THE first year of the great 1970s has passed. The people of all nationalities in China have ushered in the militant 1971 in the midst of the new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the new upsurge of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. As the new year begins, we acclaim the victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and from the bottom of our hearts we wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

In his solemn statement of May 20, 1970 "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!", our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." The development of the international situation has testified to this scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's.

The world is undergoing a great revolutionary change. The revolutionary situation is developing faster than was expected. The further sharpening of the basic contradictions in the contemporary world and the aggression, oppression and control of the people of various countries by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are impelling hundreds of millions of people to rise in revolution. As we have seen, the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries against foreign aggression are merging with their revolutionary struggles against domestic reactionaries; the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are co-ordinating with the revolutionary mass movements in Europe, North America and Oceania; the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism is linked with the struggle of the American people against Nixon's reactionary rule. More and more small nations dare to take up arms and persevere in the struggle to defeat armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The people of the three countries of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The armed struggles waged by the people of other Southeast Asian countries have continued to expand. New advances have been made in the struggle of the people of Korea, Japan and the other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and in the

struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. military bases on Okinawa. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples have smashed armed attacks by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and are being further tempered. The Republic of Guinea has repulsed invasion by U.S.-Portuguese colonialists and successfully defended its state sovereignty and independence, helping promote the African peoples' struggle against colonialist and neo-colonialist domination and subversion. The Latin American countries, which U.S. imperialism treats as its backyard, are fighting unyieldingly to defend their state sovereignty and ocean rights. Workers' and student movements and the struggles of the oppressed nations have been rising one after another, sweeping the entire capitalist world. Moreover, the failure of U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war has intensified the class and national contradictions within the United States and led to the ever-mounting revolutionary struggle of the American people, thereby increasingly aggravating the political, economic and social crises of U.S. imperialism. Many medium-sized and small nations have risen against the power politics of the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism; this has become an irresistible trend of history. The working class and the broad masses in Poland have waged a mammoth revolutionary struggle against the revisionist ruling clique, bringing about the downfall of Gomulka, who went the same way as Khrushchov and Novotny. Social-imperialism's colonial rule in East Europe is in a deep crisis. This event not only demonstrates the further bankruptcy of modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism at its centre, but shows the weakness of the revisionist rule.

China's foreign relations are daily developing. We are advancing shoulder to shoulder with the Albanian Party of Labour in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. We are closely united with the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Korean Workers' Party in the fight against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, and in this fight we support each other. Our militant unity with all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations and the revolutionary people of the world has been steadily consolidated and strengthened. The proletariat and the oppressed people and nations throughout the world are strengthening their unity in

the course of struggle and working confidently for still greater victories.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations the world over. At no time will China ever behave like a superpower, neither today nor in the future. A superpower wants to be superior to others and, proceeding from the position of strength, to lord it over others. The Chinese people stand for equality among all nations, big or small. We will persistently fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries and learn from them, and together with them we will fight to the finish to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs and oppose modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism at its centre and the reactionaries of all countries.

The past year witnessed a very fast and sound development in our domestic situation. An important indication of the ever better situation is that great Mao Tsetung Thought has been integrated with the revolutionary practice of hundreds of millions of people on a still broader scale and in a more deep-going way. Since the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, the mass movement for studying Mao Tsetung Thought has continued advancing and the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have been studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way. This has created a new, vigorous atmosphere on the political and ideological front. The movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is developing healthily and in depth on all fronts. The Third Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy has been successfully fulfilled. Rich harvests have been gathered nine years running. A new upsurge is emerging in industrial production. Prices are stable and the market is thriving. Preparedness against war has been further strengthened. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever. The revolutionary spirit of our people is soaring. Our great socialist motherland is flourishing.

All our victories have been won under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They are victories for Mao Tsetung Thought and for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and victories resulting from the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao teaches: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization." The history of the Chinese revolution is one in which Chairman Mao integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, applies

the proletarian revolutionary line in repeatedly defeating the "Left" and Right opportunist lines of Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi and other renegades, and leads the Party and people from victory to victory. On the basis of his scientific analysis that in socialist society there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, Chairman Mao has formulated for our Party a Marxist-Leninist line for the whole historical period of socialism and taught us that with regard to the question of lines "We must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day." At the Ninth Party Congress Chairman Mao issued this great call: **Unite to win still greater victories.** Chairman Mao said: "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." "Speaking of victory, we must ensure that the people throughout the country are united to win victory under the leadership of the proletariat." By adhering to this line we will be able to overcome the "Left" and Right erroneous tendencies from time to time and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Thanks to Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line, New China was founded and our Party, army and people have become what they are today. We must always bear this historical experience in mind and never forget it.

Nineteen seventy-one is an important year for the Chinese people to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are going to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China and the Fourth National People's Congress, and commemorate the centenary of the Paris Commune. In the new year, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country must continue to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, uphold proletarian internationalism and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress.

This year, we must continue to broaden and deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, it is necessary to carry out education on ideology and political line throughout the Party and make the remoulding of world outlook and the raising of initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the focal point for study by the cadres, so as to promote the work in all fields. The whole Party must conscientiously study dialectical materialism and historical materialism, raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and phoney Marxism and further strengthen unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tsetung Thought. It is necessary to make conscientious and intensified efforts to educate the cadres and the masses in proletarian internationalism and revolutionary traditions. The senior cadres in the Party, in particular, must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought hard, adhere to a firm and correct

political orientation and lead the masses in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line still better.

This year will witness the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We should firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism on the political and ideological front, the cultural and educational front and the economic front and in all spheres of the superstructure, and continue to criticize the ideological trends of modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism at its centre and eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. It is necessary to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, have faith in the masses and rely on them, do investigation and study with redoubled efforts, constantly sum up experience in the course of practice and conscientiously implement the Party's proletarian policies so as to undertake struggle-criticism-transformation in a more deep-going and solid way. It is necessary to correctly differentiate and handle the two different types of contradictions, those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, take a firm hold of the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, speculation and extravagance and waste, and continue to hit hard at the handful of counter-revolutionaries who sabotage socialist revolution and construction and attempt to restore capitalism. It is necessary to conscientiously fulfil the task of Party consolidation and building, do a good job of Youth League consolidation and building, successfully convene the local Party congresses at various levels, continue the ideological and organizational building of the leading bodies, and strengthen the Party's democratic centralism and centralized leadership.

Nineteen seventy-one is the first year for China to carry out her Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Chairman Mao teaches: **"The Chinese people should have a great and far-reaching plan and strive to change China's economic and scientific and cultural backwardness within several decades and enable it rapidly to reach advanced world levels."** The Fourth Five-Year Plan period is important for realizing this great strategic aim. We should take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key and **go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.** We should give full play to the revolutionary spirit of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, working hard and building up our**

country through diligence and frugality, give prominence to proletarian politics and carry forward the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching; in agriculture, learn from Tachai; the whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army" and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the national economic plan for 1971 in an all-round way. **"It is far better to have initiative from both than from only one,"** and **"let the local authorities engage in more undertakings under the unified planning of the central authorities."** The Party organizations in the localities should do political-ideological work effectively in accordance with actual conditions, improve overall planning of economic work and strengthen unified leadership over it.

This year the Party, the army and the people of the whole country should continue to implement the great strategic principles **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** The People's Liberation Army should continue to enhance revolutionization and militancy in army building by carrying out all the four requirements for **"four-good" units.*** Militia building must be done well and **carried through organizationally, politically and militarily.** It is necessary to **"support the army and cherish the people"** and **"support the government and cherish the people,"** strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people, and be better prepared ideologically, materially and organizationally against war of aggression. We are determined to liberate our sacred territory of Taiwan Province.

"We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers." "Our goal must be attained." "Our goal can certainly be attained." The whole Party, the whole army and people of all nationalities in the country, unite still more closely! Let us advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

* "Four-good" units are units which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training or work, and in arranging their everyday life. — Tr.

China's Industry Is Forging Ahead

by Chi Wei

TARGETS set by the state plan for total output value in China's industry and for output of major industrial products, including steel, pig iron, coal, crude oil, machine tools and cotton yarn, in the first year of the great 1970s have been either fulfilled or overfulfilled. Plans for industrial capital construction were carried out very well. The progress of projects under construction and the number of projects going into production were greater in 1970 than in any previous year. All this has created more favourable conditions for the successful implementation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy.

The excellent situation in which industry is going forward vigorously stems from the fact that the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians all over the country have conscientiously carried out our great leader Chairman Mao's principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," persisted in putting proletarian politics in command, firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, deepened revolutionary mass criticism and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle."

Revolutionary Mass Criticism

Led by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, China's working class during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution overthrew the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the industrial departments and seized back the portion of power they had usurped. Raising aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the working class carried out sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism in which it scathingly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist junk peddled by Liu Shao-chi as "put profits in command," "material incentives," "rely on experts to run factories," the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." This further heightened the working class' consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, greatly stimulated its revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, gave a powerful impetus to revolution and production and created one wonder after another.

Having fulfilled the Third Five-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule, the petroleum workers in their revolutionary mass criticism continued to mercilessly criticize the fallacy that "China is poor in oil deposits," and kept on doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their minds. In areas the bourgeois technical "authorities" considered "hopeless," the workers drilled a large number of oil wells and discovered one oilfield after another in 1970. This increas-

ingly enriched the reserves of China's petroleum industry and created more favourable conditions for its high-speed development. After criticizing the assertion that "there is no coal south of the Yangtze River," the coal workers discovered coal in every province south of the Yangtze and thus made tremendous contributions to socialist construction. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," geological workers in Kiangsi Province criticized the fallacy that "there are no mineral deposits in Kiangsi's red strata" and dumped this "conclusion" of bourgeois "experts" overboard. By mobilizing the masses to find and report clues of mineral deposits, they finally found not only a salt mine with very big deposits but also many kinds of rare metal ore deposits in Kiangsi, the cradle of the revolution.

Marked Results in Technical Innovations

Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the industrial departments did all they could to hawk the slavish comprador philosophy which deemed foreign products, equipment and technological processes sacred and inviolable and did not allow the slightest changes to be made in them. As a result, the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness were seriously dampened. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers criticized the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and his agents. Discarding foreign conventions and old stereotypes, they boldly introduced innovations and created new ways, and put into effect many highly significant technical innovations. This helped many enterprises take on a new look.

An important aspect of mass technical innovations is to make bold changes in the design of products, renovate old products and products made from prototypes, and make new Chinese-style products which are characterized by their small size, lightness, high efficiency and simple structure. The Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tool Plant is a very big modern enterprise and quite a number of people thought that this modern enterprise did not have any need of innovations. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers cast aside fetishes and superstitions and went in for technical innovations, thereby introducing earth-shaking changes in the plant. Machine tool production in 1969 more than trebled the original designed capacity. In 1970 the workers daringly applied their innovations on products made according to prototypes and they themselves designed and manufactured new machine tools with special Chinese characteristics. Of the plant's nine series of products, seven have entirely ceased producing according to prototypes and the other two are also being innovated. Compared with the products made from a

prototype, the renovated C620—1 ordinary turning lathe, which has had its number of parts reduced by 23 per cent and its weight by 15 per cent, gives far better results in operation and production efficiency.

Another important aspect of mass technical innovations is to renovate foreign equipment, transform old equipment and create new technological processes and techniques. For years there had been an old rule concerning generating equipment: the "output designated in the plate cannot be exceeded." Some bourgeois technical "authorities" listed this as a "forbidden zone" in the power industry. Refusing to have blind faith in foreign stereotypes and daring to go beyond the limits set by this "forbidden zone," workers of the Shih-chiachuang Heat and Power Plant proved that this "output" was not "unsurpassable" after investigation and study and repeated experiments. They boldly renovated their plant's foreign equipment and raised the power-generating capacity more than 50 per cent above the designated output. In terms of capacity, one generator now is equivalent to one and a half generators. This experience is now rapidly being spread all over the country; it will enable our people to get half as much again electricity without adding one new power plant or any new equipment.

Big Advances in Local Industry

Last year saw tremendous changes in China's local industry.

Its development has travelled a tortuous road. A mass upsurge in building local industry was set off by people throughout the nation between 1958 and 1960. They acted according to our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching of simultaneously developing national and local industries and simultaneously developing big and small and medium-sized enterprises. Wildly opposed to the principle of letting localities run industry, Liu Shao-chi had slashed large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises since 1961. Not only did he try to squelch the vigorous mass upsurge in running industry, but he forced thousands of operating small and medium-sized enterprises to close. Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary crimes were repudiated and denounced in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Local industrial enterprises such as small iron and steel plants, small coal mines, small hydropower stations, small machine-building plants, small chemical fertilizer plants, small cement plants and small non-ferrous metal mines are again being developed at full steam. They are a reinforcement for the new upsurge in China's socialist industrial production and construction.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, especially as a result of efforts in 1970, more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have self-reliantly set up walking tractor plants, plants making small-sized power machines, farm implement and spare parts plants. About 90 per cent of the nation's counties have built their own farm machinery making and repair plants. In both number and variety, the newly built small and medium-sized

light industrial plants exceeded those built between the founding of the People's Republic of China and the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In Kiangsi Province alone, more than 1,000 small and medium-sized light industrial enterprises are newly built and major light industrial products have increased by more than 200 varieties. Relying on their own efforts and resources, some administrative regions and counties in Kiangsu Province quickly built 17 small synthetic fibre plants producing many kinds of chemical fibres, thereby opening up a broad road for developing China's small chemical fibre plants. Locally-run small cement plants now account for 40 per cent of the national cement production; output of locally-run small chemical fertilizer plants also makes up 40 per cent of the national total.

Multi-Purpose Use Converts Waste Into Treasure

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialism has liberated not only the working people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast world of nature which the old society could not make use of. The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the working class criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "developing production within a single sphere" and "absolute division of labour." The workers started a mass movement to take one field as the main task, extend production to other spheres and go in for multi-purpose use. From big to small and medium-sized enterprises, from national to local ones, all are now energetically making comprehensive use of resources. Doing their best to make full use of all kinds of waste gases, water, slag, liquids, acids and heat, they transform what is harmful into useful and have created huge amounts of wealth for socialist construction. This greatly accelerates the growth of industrial production and construction.

Wine was all the Peking General Winery used to make. It is now also making a dozen or so important products by using waste materials, liquids and gases. It thus has become a comprehensive enterprise producing wine and many other items such as materials for the electronics industry, chemical products, drugs, insecticides and machines. By going in for multi-purpose use, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has added more than 100 items to its production list. After being used in a comprehensive way, one ton of steel slag, difficult to dispose of before, is now worth as much as one ton of steel ingot. Large quantities of waste gases, water, liquids and slag were discharged daily in Kirin city, a centre of China's chemical industry. They are now being used for many purposes. The city's more than 100 small neighbourhood plants using these wastes

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Developing Science and Technology With Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking

by Li Ssu-kuang*

FOR many years there has been, in China's science and technology, a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Its striking manifestations are: To persevere in putting proletarian politics in command or to put technique in command; to have faith in the masses, rely on them and carry out vigorous mass movements or be divorced from the masses and reality and follow the specialist line; to display the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and take our own road or put blind faith in things foreign and adopt the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. Innumerable facts show that if we adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in our thinking and action, arm the masses with Mao Tsetung Thought and bring the initiative of the masses into full play, we have inexhaustible strength and can overcome all difficulties and scale the heights of any science and technology.

To restore capitalism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in scientific and technical circles tried to turn scientific research into something that is "mysterious" and "special"; they built "towers of science" everywhere and confined the scientific researchers within the "walls," alienating them from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from practice in production, encouraging them to bury themselves in documents and vocational work and seek fame and fortune, and leading them further and further down the decadent road of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. This scholastic road seriously hampered the development of science.

How should scientific research be conducted within the framework of the socialist economic base? The mass line is our Party's fundamental line in any work. Knowledge comes from man's social practice. Scientific experiments cannot be divorced from the masses; inventions and discoveries in science, which grow out of the practical experience of the masses, also cannot be divorced from the masses. Science serves the revolutionary masses, the workers, peasants and soldiers. The fruits of science must be the possession of the revolutionary masses and not of the few. Scientific work must be undertaken mainly by the revolutionary masses, the workers, peasants and soldiers, and must not be the monopoly of a few specialists or authorities. We work in the interests of the revolutionary people

and do not seek personal fame or gain. We want to speed up the development of the revolution by pooling the practical experience and wisdom of the masses, instead of training a few talented people just for show. We scientific research workers must rid ourselves of the bourgeois world outlook which is characterized by separation from the masses, following the road of "papers—research—papers" and seeking personal fame and gain. We must foster the proletarian world outlook characterized by integration with the workers and peasants and working in accordance with the dialectical-materialist principle of "practice—knowledge—practice."

Having solved the question of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and following the mass line, scientific workers must have correct methods of thinking. In the field of the natural sciences, there is a constant struggle between dialectical materialism and idealism or metaphysics. Whatever their subjective wish may be, scientific workers will inevitably be under the influence of a certain kind of philosophical thinking consciously or unconsciously once they take up research work. They will be guided either by materialist and dialectical concepts or by idealistic and metaphysical concepts. Departure from dialectical materialism inevitably leads to idealism or mechanical materialism. If this were the case, no science could develop.

The Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out: "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." We scientific workers must use Mao Tsetung Thought as our powerful weapon to carry out, from the standpoint of philosophy, sustained revolutionary mass criticism of reactionary viewpoints in the theories in the natural sciences so as to eliminate idealistic and metaphysical concepts in scientific research.

The philosophical concepts of dialectical materialism are not innate in the mind of scientific workers. They can gradually grasp and apply these concepts through the assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, especially the philosophical works of our great teacher Chairman Mao, in connection with their own practice. The metaphysical world outlook has for a long time had a vast market in the field of

*The author is Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

the natural sciences. One of the reasons for this was the failure of scientific workers to consciously use materialist dialectics to analyse and criticize erroneous views in the natural sciences, and the failure to consider the contentions among different schools from the standpoint of philosophy and provide philosophical ground for a new, correct view. As Lenin pointed out: "No natural science and no materialism can hold its own in the struggle against the onslaught of bourgeois ideas and the restoration of the bourgeois world outlook unless it stands on solid philosophical ground." We scientific workers must do our best to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way and struggle against idealism and metaphysics in the natural sciences so as to solve the problems that arise from the development of various branches of the natural sciences. The importance of this task is becoming increasingly clear.

Metaphysical thinking in geology mechanically separates the geological phenomena which have internal relations, and this leads to studying them in isolation. Dynamic geological phenomena, especially structural phenomena, are viewed as static and rigid. Geological phenomena are merely described instead of being exposed and grasped in their essence so as to discover the laws of their interrelations, that is to say, metaphysical thinking does not analyse the inherent contradictions in things, it offers the theory of movement in a circle to replace the law of dialectical development. These erroneous concepts seriously obstruct the advance of geology and the solution of some important questions and prevent geology from serving the socialist revolution and socialist construction better.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The analytical method is dialectical. By analysis, we mean analysing the contradictions in things." However, orthodox geology still remains at the level of dealing with individual discrete phenomena. Its theory is not based on the law of the unity of opposites, therefore it is fragmentary, unable to cope with one phenomenon without letting go of another, and it cannot grasp the internal relations. It often separates different phenomena arising from one movement of contradiction and sees them, as discrete, unrelated actions. For example, orthodox geology describes one movement of the earth's crust as the movements of elevation and subsidence, folding and fracturing. This is an expression of metaphysics. Since it does not take the law of the unity of opposites as its guiding principle and does not analyse the contradictions in things, it inevitably falls into the pluralism of metaphysics and goes against the monism of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Under the yoke of the metaphysical world outlook, orthodox geology is in an impasse. On many important questions it fails to prove its worth, and is full of loopholes. In recent years certain geologists, regarding a region as being eternally stable and giving it the designation of "platform," have put forward the theory

of "activizing" the platform. This is merely a subjective idealistic conjecture. There are also those who put forward the idea of multiple cycles of tectonic movements and multiple cycles of mineralization. Such a view is, in fact, metaphysical, holding that the same thing repeats itself in a circle. The development of things is a forward movement in waves and from a lower to a higher stage. The general trend is irreversible and there is no process in nature that repeats itself in its entirety.

Geological conditions determine the distribution of mineral resources. Therefore, the key to discovering minerals is correct knowledge of the structure of the earth's crust and of the laws of crustal movement. Geological workers hold widely differing views on this question. Many notions widespread in capitalist and revisionist countries sprang from northwestern Europe. Geologists in these countries often use the particular phenomena of their localities as the general yardstick for determining the structure of other places. This obviously is a metaphysical and unfounded assumption. A number of Chinese geological workers were also for a long time fettered by such notions which, not conforming to conditions in China, led them off the right path for some time.

Kiangsi's tungsten mines are world famous. However, in the past some geological workers tried to prospect for minerals under the guidance of foreign theories, such as regarding the bending of strata upward or downward as isolated phenomena. As a result, they found no mineral resources, and even held that the tungsten deposits had "run out." But the revolutionary geological workers of the No. 909 and No. 908 teams used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide prospecting. They mobilized the masses, broke down metaphysical fetters and, proceeding from the actual conditions in China, conscientiously summed up their own practical experience. Now they have found a big salt deposit and many other kinds of mineral deposits there. Moreover, they have basically grasped the law governing the distribution of bodies of minerals. The more they worked, the greater the number of minerals and the bigger the deposits they found. Their experience shows how the influence of metaphysical ideas can do harm to scientific research and that only with the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking can we develop science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

A new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction is now emerging, and there is a vigorous mass movement for scientific experiment. Revolutionary scientific workers are going into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, keeping in close touch with the masses and with practice. As long as we rally closely around the Party

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Splendid Achievements in Socialist Construction

Rapid Growth of Electronics Industry

CHINA'S newly developed electronics industry went ahead at full steam in 1970. Total output value, labour productivity and output all increased by a big margin. Output of major products rose by 80 to 350 per cent over that of the previous peak year.

The excellent revolutionary situation enabled many enterprises in various parts of the country to complete 1970 state plans ahead of time. The Nanking Electronic Tube Factory reached its yearly output goal in only eight months and fulfilled the 1970 output value plan six months ahead of schedule. The Peking No. 2 Radio Appliance Factory and the Tientsin Weitung Radio Factory hit their annual output targets by the end of September. At the same time, many new enterprises were designed, constructed and put into operation during the year.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." Because of the interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the electronics industry was run in isolation. Little progress was made in production for a long time. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses have sharply criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and set off a vigorous movement to expand the industry.

At present, not only is the industry rapidly expanding in provinces and municipalities with a fairly good industrial foundation, but electronics works have been set up in remote areas with no previous experience in electronics, such as Chinghai, Ningsia and Tibet. Plants like these are to be found practically everywhere in the country. The number of factories and workshops built in 1970 is 2.5 times as many as in 1969 and at least 20 times the figure for 1965, the year prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Having demolished the "mystery" of the electronics industry, many units unrelated to electronics began developing such production. Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, workers at the tiny Nanking Umbrella Factory, minus any ready data and equipment, produced transistors in 34 days. The Shanghai Huaihai Small Light Bulb Factory, making

bulbs for electric torches and run by housewives, trial-produced a digital electronic computer last February in co-ordination with other factories, colleges and scientific research departments. The workers there are now trying to make television transmission devices.

A nationwide mass movement to push the electronics industry ahead has been going on since last year. Mass drives have been under way in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities to make machines for growing single crystals and to expand the production of silicon materials. Results have been excellent. New products, technological processes and equipment are constantly being created. A semi-conductor equipment factory in the western part of Peking city proper trial-produced a transistorized diffusion furnace using a silicon controlled rectifier. The large machines made in Peking, Shanghai, Shensi and other places for growing single crystals have reached advanced levels.

In expanding the industry, great attention has been paid everywhere to the backbone role of the existing big electronics factories. Displaying the spirit of socialist co-ordination, the big plants give their enthusiastic support to the small ones. Learning from and helping each other, big as well as small plants are promoting the rapid development of the electronics industry.

Big Gains in Geological Work

DETERMINED to be pathbreakers in socialist construction and to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our socialist motherland, geological workers in the past year have given geological work a brand-new look by conscientiously studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way. Working on the basis of reports from the masses, they found about a thousand new ore-showing points worth further exploration. Last year they submitted to the state a much greater number of geological reports and newly verified mineral resources than in the previous year. At the same time, their many new finds of rare and valuable metallic and non-metallic minerals are further proof that our great socialist motherland is extremely rich in underground resources.

An important reason for China's geological workers' new, big achievements is that they followed Chairman Mao's teaching: "Uphold materialist dia-

lectics and oppose metaphysics and scholasticism," roundly criticized the revisionist line peddled by the renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents and blazed a new trail of doing geological work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The broad masses of geological workers criticized the fallacy that "geological work is mysterious" and, carrying ore samples and their bed-rolls with them, they lived, worked and prospected together with the masses. It was precisely in this way that the Kiangsi Province No. 909 Geological Team verified eight new mineral-bearing areas in 1970, whereas in the past, when they were divorced from the masses in their work, they only managed to verify one old mineral-bearing area and found no new ore-showing point in eight years. By following up clues given them by the masses, they found a big salt deposit last year which is now already producing salt.

Using brilliant Mao Tsetung Thought, geological workers have jettisoned the slavish comprador philosophy of "poor mineral resources" and "no mineral resources," thrown aside all fetishes and are daring in practice. In strata pronounced as having no oil, they found one big oilfield after another. This too was how they found over a hundred coal deposits in provinces south of the Yangtze River, which once were said to have no coal resources, and a number of phosphorite deposits in northeast China's Liaoning Province, which had been declared to have no such deposits.

The old conventional method of "specialization" in prospecting and exploration has been smashed. After re-analysing the geological findings for a manganese deposit which made them pass the conclusion "this ore which has a high phosphorus content is of no industrial value," a geological team in Shensi which used to specialize in looking for manganese only, found that it was a very good phosphorite deposit. A mineral deposit in Honan Province which bourgeois "authorities" said needed 20 years to evaluate was evaluated in only four years by changing the whole set of unpractical, complicated methods as laid down by foreign rules and regulations.

Kwangtung Grain Production Hits All-Time High

RESPONDING to Chairman Mao's instruction, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in Kwangtung Province last year persisted in carrying out the mass movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and gathered another bumper harvest. The average per-*mu* grain yield for the province was 818 *jin* (i.e., 6.13 tons per hectare), exceeding the 800 *jin* per-*mu* target set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development. The per unit yield and total output hit all-time highs. Major farm, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line occupation and fishery products all showed a considerable increase.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began and particularly since the Ninth Party Congress, a vigorous mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has been under way in the Kwangtung rural areas. Steadily deepening revolutionary mass criticism has greatly enhanced the commune members' and cadres' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and stimulated their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness. All this has been a powerful impetus to the revolution and production.

Many advanced people's communes, production brigades and counties have sprung up one after another in different parts of the province in the mass movement to learn from Tachai. Tungkuan County has favourable natural conditions as well as a good foundation for farm production. Imbued with the spirit of continuing the revolution and after power-operated drainage and irrigation was basically brought about on the county's farmland, Tungkuan's commune members and cadres went on to build a large number of small hydroelectric power stations through self-reliance. A multi-purpose network of water conservancy works was completed and the farmland was gradually brought under irrigation by naturally flowing water. Beginning in 1964, the average per-*mu* grain yield has gone above the target set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development six years in a row. In four of these years, the average per-*mu* grain yield was over 1,000 *jin* (i.e., 7.5 tons per hectare).

Arid and mountainous, Laoting County had poor conditions and a low grain yield. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants went all out in capital construction on the farmland. They built many reservoirs, ponds on the mountains, a large number of small hydroelectric power stations and pumping stations that form a water conservancy network. All this has enabled most of the county's rice fields to give high stable yields in time of drought and waterlogging. The people hewed mountains into terraced fields and expanded the rice area by 120,000 *mu* (i.e., 8,000 hectares). As a result, per-*mu* grain yield averaged more than 1,100 *jin* (i.e., 8.25 tons per hectare) in 1970. The county has thus changed from being short of grain to one with a surplus. On the average, 28 of the 107 counties and cities in the province had a grain yield of over 1,000 *jin* per *mu* last year. The rise in grain production in Kwangtung and the number of areas there reporting higher production last year were the biggest in its history.

While attaching great importance to grain production, the province pays attention to diversified economic development. Shunteh County, provincially famous for its industrial crops, averaged 6 tons of sugar-cane per *mu* in 1970, a provincial record for a high yield over a large area. The county's per unit yield and total output of sugar-cane soared to over 40 per cent above that of 1969. There were increases in silk, freshwater fish and pigs. At the same time, the county's average per-*mu* grain yield was over 1,300 *jin* (i.e., 9.15 tons per hectare), a steep rise.

The number of pigs in the province, which averaged 2.89 per household in 1969, continued its upward climb. Kwangtung is an important sugar-cane growing area in China. Its sugar-cane acreage last year exceeded what the state plan called for and registered an all-time high for the province. Sugar-cane production outstripped that of 1969 by more than 30 per cent. Silk, tea, fruit, tropical and sub-tropical crops and aquatic products increased considerably last year.

A number of industries serving agriculture were expanded in a planned way in different parts of Kwangtung Province in 1970. The movement to have "industry support agriculture," "cities support the countryside" and "the plains support the mountain areas" was carried out in the province, which greatly boosted its farm production. The number of different farm machines made by industrial departments went up from two to several times that of 1969. The number of plants newly built in different parts of the province and manufacturing small and medium-sized power generating equipment leaped from 11 in 1969 to 141. Total generating capacity of the small hydroelectric power stations built and commissioned last year is over 50,000 kilowatts, exceeding the total in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Varieties of insecticides jumped from 3 to 24.

Thriving Market

THE big growth of industrial and agricultural production has made for an excellent situation. As a result commodity supplies on the market throughout the country are in abundance and there is a great variety. Prices are stable and both buying and selling are lively. The scene in the markets of Peking and other big cities on the eve of the new year was a flourishing one.

Peking. A great variety of goods is available in every shop, from the big downtown stores to shops in factory and mine districts and in villages far on the city outskirts. Supplies and sales in 1970 of most foodstuffs and major daily-use industrial goods — cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, cotton knitwear, bicycles, wrist-watches, thermos flasks, aluminium pots, electric torches, electric bulbs, soap and shoes — surpassed those of the previous year. Pork, beef, mutton, fresh eggs, chickens and ducks, fish, sweets, cakes, cigarettes and tea are plentiful. Apples, bananas, pears and oranges are on sale in fruit shops and street stalls everywhere in the capital. Although it is mid-winter, fresh summer vegetables, such as tomatoes and cucumbers, and vegetables transported from the south are among the scores of fresh vegetables being sold. New kinds of textile fabrics and new style clothing, headwear and footwear poured into the market before the New Year holiday. More than 100 new products of daily consumer goods came on the market in 1970.

Shanghai. Downtown markets and those on the city's outskirts were especially brisk before New Year's Day. Well arranged and with attractive displays, shelves were stacked with a wide variety and large quantities

of cotton cloth, towels, socks and stockings, cotton knitwear, knitting wool, rubber shoes, enamel ware, aluminium ware, woollen fabrics, bicycles, sewing machines, radios, wrist-watches, canned food, biscuits, sweets and cigarettes. Meat, salted meat, sausages, ham, aquatic products, eggs and poultry are available in great quantities. In addition to all kinds of fresh vegetables, varieties of non-staple foods in many big food markets exceed 100. Live freshwater fish which the local inhabitants relish is on sale daily. The fruit shops, which number several hundred, are crammed with fruit in season from all over the country.

Kwangchow. An especially wide assortment of meat, vegetables and fruit, all in great quantities, are to be found in this south China metropolis. Prices are comparatively low there. The market is offering a daily average of half a kilogramme of fresh vegetables per head and the price of many amounts to only a few fen a *jin*. There are plenty of fish all around. Food stores are selling large quantities of meat, canned fruit, dairy products, sweets, cakes and all kinds of beverages. Known as the home of fruit, Kwangchow has province-grown fruit in addition to the famous Tientsin pears, Shantung pears, northeast China apples and Sinkiang *hami* melons.

The quantity of daily-use industrial goods on sale just before the new year was up nearly 50 per cent as compared with the same period the year before. Bicycles, sewing machines, wrist-watches, transistor radios and electric fans produced in Kwangtung Province are welcomed by worker, peasant and soldier customers.

Stable prices was one of the common characteristics in the markets in Peking and other cities in the first year of the 1970s. Prices of some commodities went down. As in other places in the country, the people's purchasing power in these cities continues to rise and bank savings increase steadily. Industrial goods sent to other parts of China by these cities, major industrial bases, rose during the past year.

Tremendous Changes in Medical and Health Work

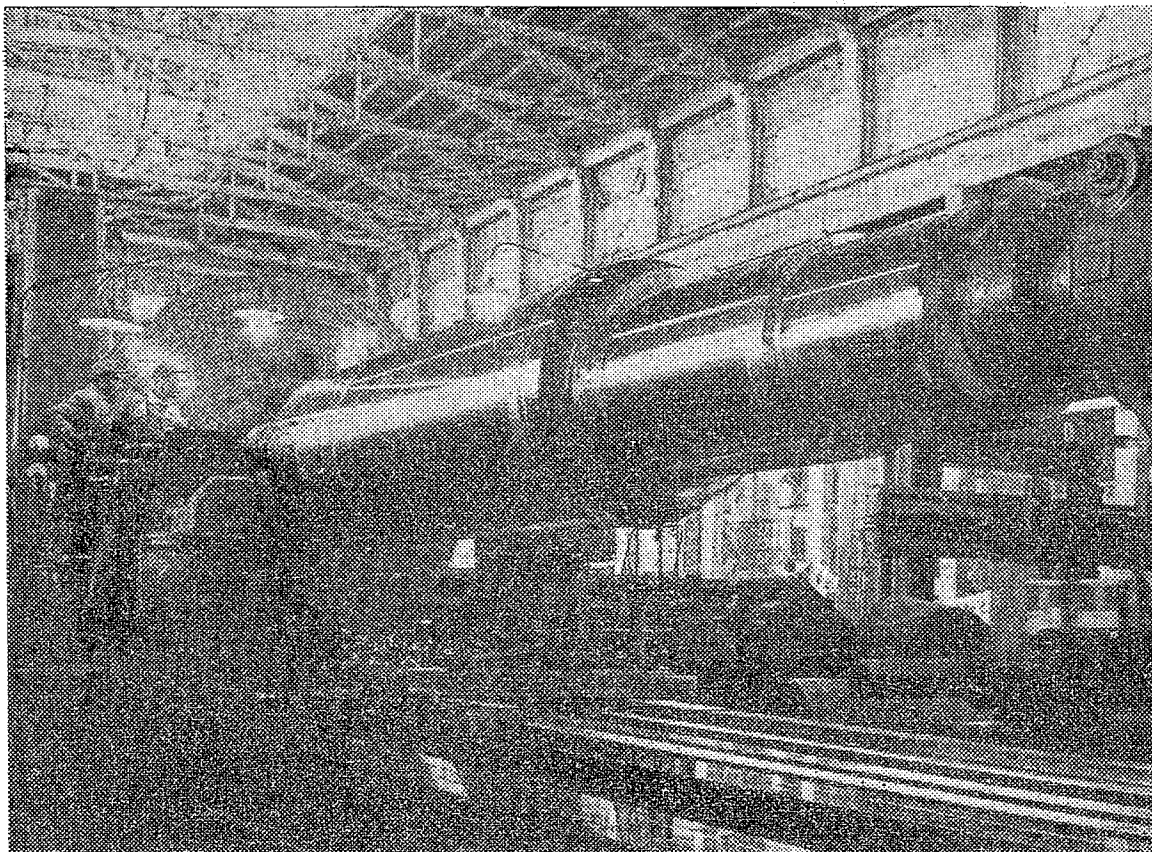
NEW and encouraging success has been won in the first year of the 1970s in implementing Chairman Mao's great call "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" throughout the country.

Initial statistics show that more than 300,000 city medical workers and graduates of medical colleges and schools have settled in the countryside since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began four years ago. More than 400,000 other city medical personnel have been organized into mobile medical teams to treat the working people in villages, pastoral areas, frontier regions and on islands.

A co-operative medical service, a new undertaking that came into being under the guidance of Chairman



Responding enthusiastically to the call by the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres all over the country have carried forward the mass movement for studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Workers of the Peking Hsinhua Printing House review the exhibition they themselves set up on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party.



The Shanghai Heavy Machinery Plant met the 1970 state plan two months ahead of schedule. Photo shows workers processing a huge machine part.



Overjoyed at their bumper harvest, members of the Nicheng People's Commune of Nanhui County on Shanghai's outskirts deliver and sell newly reaped cotton to the state.



1970 was another bumper harvest year for the Nanchai Brigade in Pingku County on the outskirts of Peking. Members of the brigade used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as their guide to farming.



"Little workers" at the Peking No. 1 Middle School, which relies on its own efforts to run an electronics plant, examine a marginal ray display element with digital readings that they made. It can be used in electronic computer and radar meters.

Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, has been widely established in the vast countryside. Many rural people's communes have set up their own hospitals, and production brigades and production teams their own clinics. In addition to doctors trained in medical colleges and schools, there are one million "barefoot doctors" in the rural areas. While doing their daily farming, they treat and prevent diseases among the working people.

Favourable conditions have been created for treating and preventing diseases among labouring people as a result of the big slash in medicine prices, which has changed the situation in remote areas where prices had been high, and of the mass movement to collect medicinal herbs. This has further expanded and consolidated the co-operative medical service in the rural areas.

Personnel doing research and making medical equipment stress turning out medical equipment suitable for use in the countryside. Outstanding results have been achieved in this field. The transistor impulse electric therapy machine is one example. The size of a book and easily operated, it can be used in the fields or in homes. It effectively treats strains in the lumbar region, sprains and neuromyalgia which the peasants sometimes suffer from. Used in conjunction with acupuncture, its healing ability is very good.

Medical service has been greatly improved today in the vast countryside where hundreds of millions of peasants live. In the old society, Yunnan Province in China's southwestern border region was known as an "epidemic-ridden area." Because of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his local agents after liberation, over 80 per cent of the medical personnel were in the cities which enjoyed the lion's share of the funds for health work. As a result, people in the rural areas suffered from a shortage of doctors and medicine. Over 90 per cent of the production brigades in the province's rural people's communes have now set up co-operative health centres. Every village and hamlet inhabited by the 21 national minority peoples in Yunnan has its own "barefoot doctors." In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China's northwestern frontier region, over 60 per cent of the communes and production brigades have a co-operative medical service.

Common and endemic diseases like measles and pneumonia can be effectively cured in the countryside. There has also been big success in treating and preventing snail fever in the rice-growing areas in the southern part of China. Snails, which act as the intermediate hosts, have been virtually wiped out in six snail fever-ridden counties in one administrative region in Hupeh Province. The great majority of people who had snail fever have been cured. Serious endemic diseases once rampant in some parts of the north can now be cured by medicinal herbs and by the combined efforts of doctors trained in the Western style and those trained in traditional Chinese medicine.

Taking place in a short period, these tremendous changes in China's rural medical service stem from the

victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line—which serves the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers—over Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which serves only a few people.

Education Blooming on a Peninsula

A MINIMUM of one primary school is to be found in every village, one junior middle school in every production brigade and one senior middle school in every people's commune in south China's Haikang County on Leichow Peninsula in Kwangtung Province.

A product of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, this new look came into being during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. An important factor in what has been a rapid change and tremendous achievement is the implementation of Chairman Mao's great instruction issued in 1968: "In the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants—the most reliable ally of the working class."

In the days of reactionary Kuomintang rule, the county had only 43 primary schools and four middle schools. Only 1.4 per cent of the school-age children were able to go to school, most of them from wealthy families. As a saying in the area at that time put it: "School doors face skyward, and children of the poor can never pass through; dark rule keeps us illiterate from generation to generation."

From the year of liberation to 1964, the number of primary schools in Haikang increased to 774, and middle schools rose to 24. Despite the swift change in the county's backward state of education, the wishes of all the children from families of working people to go to school still could not be fully met.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution thoroughly destroyed the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in education. As a result, new-type socialist schools have appeared all over this far-off southern county, and revolutionary dynamism is prevalent everywhere. The number of classes in middle schools, for example, has gone up 11-fold and the number of students more than 12-fold as compared with the period before the Great Cultural Revolution. Every teen-ager in the county now can finish senior middle school courses in his or her people's commune. The fairly remote Tiaofeng Commune has a secondary normal school in addition to a senior middle school. Every young person and school-age child in Chengchiao Village of this county's Fucheng Commune is in primary or middle school. Moreover, over 20 people from this village are studying in institutes of higher learning. Deprived of the right to attend school in the old society, some of the elderly poor peasants are learning to read and write in the night school. One graduate of this school, Chen Wei-han, said with deep feeling: "In the new society, we've become the masters of culture. We owe all this to Chairman Mao's wise leadership."

Foreign Friends' Visits to Shaoshan

The first year of the great 1970s saw thousands of foreign friends visiting Chairman Mao's home village Shaoshan. Voicing heartfelt thanks for the guests' deep feelings for Chairman Mao and sincere friendship for the Chinese people, the people of Shaoshan gave them a warm reception.

A GROUP of young comrades from our fraternal country Albania were in Chairman Mao's home village Shaoshan one fine day in spring. They said their visit had made a deep impression on them. One Albanian comrade wrote in the visitors' book: "We, sons of the Albanian people, are greatly pleased to have the opportunity to visit Chairman Mao's home village. Through our visit to Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition hall, we have come to understand Chairman Mao's brilliant thought and his great revolutionary practice. Comrade Mao Tsetung is a great Marxist. Chairman Mao Tsetung's invincible thought has lighted up the road for the Chinese people's advance in the revolution. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice has set a brilliant example for every revolutionary." When they were about to depart, they firmly grasped the Chinese comrades' hands, saying: "This visit to Shaoshan is a great inspiration to us. We will fight as Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha have taught us to!"

Some of those in a group of Tanzanian friends visiting Shaoshan said with elation: China's great achievements in a fairly short period of time are the result of Chairman Mao Tsetung's wise leadership and a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought.

A number of friends from West Asian countries went to Shaoshan twice to see Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition hall. Together with the working personnel, they planted some pine and camphor trees around Chairman Mao's former residence during their first visit. Pointing to a tree they had just planted, one of the friends said with great feeling: "The trees we have planted symbolize that we revolutionaries will always turn our hearts to Chairman Mao and have great love for him." Their second visit to Shaoshan, during which they again planted pine, cypress and camphor trees alongside the vegetable plot where Chairman Mao once worked, took place not long ago. Overjoyed, one of them told the Chinese friends: "This is the second time we've planted trees in Shaoshan. They symbolize that the friendship between us revolutionaries and the Chinese people will remain as evergreen as these pine and cypress trees and grow as sturdily as these young saplings."

During their visit to Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition hall in Shaoshan, a group of friends from Latin America had a cordial talk with Chinese friends who gave them vivid facts about how the Shaoshan people led by our great leader Chairman

Mao unfolded a vigorous peasant movement, set up a peasant association and a peasants' self-defence corps and waged a resolute struggle against the local bullies and bad gentry and tyrannical landlords during China's First Civil Revolutionary War. The Latin American friends were deeply moved by the history of the Shaoshan people's revolutionary struggle. They said: The peasant movement led by Chairman Mao was a pioneering undertaking in the world and the launching of peasant movements an important guarantee for winning victory in the revolutionary struggle. Unwilling to go to sleep, they conscientiously studied by lamp light late into the night the *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* and *The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains* and Chairman Mao's other brilliant works.

At dawn, these Latin American friends got up and left the guest house and went to the front of Chairman Mao's former residence to say good-bye to the Shaoshan people. When it was time to leave, they sang revolutionary songs and walked to the railway station. One of them told the Chinese friends: "The Shaoshan road, the one Chairman Mao Tsetung has taken, is a revolutionary road, a road leading to victory. By always taking the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, we'll be victorious."

Anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist fighters from the heroic Dhofar area joyfully came to Shaoshan one sunny day to see our great leader Chairman Mao's former residence. Holding aloft red banners and beating drums and gongs, the people of Shaoshan warmly welcomed the heroic anti-imperialist fighters from the frontline of the struggle in the Arab Peninsula, congratulating them on the tremendous victory they have won in their struggle against imperialism. Full of revolutionary friendship, these friends said: The victory in our struggle is inseparable from the powerful support of the Chinese people. Great Mao Tsetung Thought has given us Dhofar people the greatest support. The Chinese friends told the heroic Dhofar fighters: The victory won by the Dhofar people in their struggle against old and new colonialism is a tremendous encouragement to the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. We are deeply convinced that victory will surely go to the heroic Dhofar people.

At the exhibition hall in Chairman Mao's former residence, the Dhofar fighters paid great attention to what they saw and took notes conscientiously. Looking carefully again and again at the big swords and long spears once used by the peasants, they were reluctant to leave. With deep feeling, one friend told a Chinese: "Chairman Mao has pointed out the great truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' Mobilizing

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Plunder of China's Sea-Bed and Subsoil Resources by U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries Will Never Be Allowed

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

IN disregard of the strong opposition and warning of the Chinese and Korean people, the Japanese reactionaries, ganging up with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the Pak Jung Hi clique, are stepping up their scheme to plunder, together with U.S. imperialism, the sea-bed and subsoil resources of China and Korea. On December 21, the "joint committee for ocean development research" of the so-called Japan-Chiang-Pak "liaison committee" held a meeting in Tokyo which brazenly decided to carry out "investigation, research and development" of the oil and other mineral resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around China's Taiwan Province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of China and to Korea. This is a flagrant encroachment by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries upon the sovereignty of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and another towering crime perpetrated by the Chiang Kai-shek gang in selling out the sovereignty and resources of our country.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have long been casting a covetous eye on China's sea-bed and subsoil resources. In recent years, they have been colluding with the Chiang Kai-shek gang in conducting frequent and large-scale "surveys" of the sea-bed and subsoil resources of the seas around China's Taiwan Province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of China. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism has concluded contracts with the Chiang Kai-shek gang, delimiting mining areas in preparation for oil exploitation in the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas to the west of the northern part of Taiwan. Now, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are making one more attempt to wilfully plunder the sea-bed and subsoil resources of our country by feverishly engaging in so-called "joint development" through the establishment of a Japan-Chiang-Pak "joint ocean development company." The Chinese people hereby express their utmost indignation at these naked piratical acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

Taiwan Province and the islands appertaining thereto, including the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei, Nanhsiao, Peihshiao and other islands, are China's sacred territories. The resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around these islands and of the shallow seas

adjacent to other parts of China all belong to China, their owner, and we will never permit others to lay their hands on them. The People's Republic of China alone has the right to explore and exploit the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of these areas. The Chiang Kai-shek gang is a political mummy spurned long ago by the Chinese people. All agreements and contracts concerning the exploration and exploitation of China's sea-bed and subsoil resources that gang concluded with any country, any international organization or any foreign public or private enterprise under the signboard of "joint development" or anything else are illegal and null and void.

Not only have the Japanese reactionaries deliberately tried to plunder China's sea-bed and subsoil resources, they are vainly attempting to incorporate into Japan's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands and the seas which belong to China. Of late, Kiichi Aichi, Foreign Minister of the reactionary Sato government, has repeatedly made the outcry that Japan has its "title" to these islands. "Director-General" of Japan's "Defence Agency" Yasuhiro Nakasone has gone so far as to openly list these islands in the scope of "defence" in Japan's fourth military build-up programme. This fully reveals the aggressive ambitions of Japanese militarism. Like Taiwan, the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei, Nanhsiao, Peihshiao and other islands have been China's territories since ancient times. This is a historical fact no one can change. No matter what pretext they may create and what tricks they may play, the Japanese reactionaries will never succeed in their scheme to forcibly occupy China's sacred territories.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Chinese people will defend their territory and sovereignty and absolutely will not permit encroachment by foreign governments." The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries must immediately stop their criminal acts of encroaching upon China's territory and sovereignty and plundering her sea-bed and subsoil resources, they must withdraw their claws of aggression. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet if they cling to their obdurate course.

(December 29, 1970)

The Polish People's Indignation and Hatred Cannot Be Suppressed by The Chains of Tanks

—Article by Albanian paper "Zeri i Popullit" on December 19, 1970, praising the valiant struggle of the Polish people against the Polish revisionist clique

As reported before, bloody clashes took place between the demonstrating workers and the police in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot of northern Poland on December 14 and 15. The broad angry demonstrating masses shouted slogans against the Polish revisionist leadership. The police opened fire on them, resulting in many sacrifices. In order to suppress the large-scale demonstrations, troops and tanks were also called out. Curfew was clamped down in the three cities and in Szczecin. In Warsaw, the police strengthened the alert and a special unit was formed to cope with emergency situation. Despite the terror and barbarous police violence resorted to by the Polish revisionist ruling clique, the strikes and demonstrations continued on December 16 and 17 as various news agencies have reported.

The official propaganda of the Polish revisionists at last had to break its silence towards these bloody events, and half-covertly admitted to the public that "strikes and demonstrations occurred" and that "clashes took place between the demonstrators and the troops and police." But at the same time, they tried their best to cover up the real fact of this event and pare down its scope. In his television speech, Chairman Jozef Cyrankiewicz admitted that 20 people were killed and hundreds wounded.

This irresistible outburst of the hatred of the working class, the broad working masses, the students and even the housewives is a clear expression of the deep dissatisfaction and of the protest against the Gomulka revisionist clique, against its traitorous course of restoration of capitalism in all economic sectors and all fields of the political and social life. These strikes and demonstrations are a courageous political action of thousands upon thousands of workers of different professions of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, of the working class of the industrial areas in northern Poland, with revolutionary traditions, who were joined by the broad masses of the revolting population, who stuck out their chests to the guns and tanks of the "forces of order."

The new rises of prices of daily consumer goods, foodstuffs and clothing are the cause of this deep discontent and strong protest. But this is not the main and sole cause. The outburst of this indignation draws its source from the discontent accumulated for years as a result of the application in Poland of the anti-socialist counter-revolutionary course of the revisionist

ruling clique which has liquidated the socialist gains of the Polish people achieved through blood and sweat, and has restored the capitalist power of the new bourgeoisie and the new *paras*. By its "economic reforms," such as "self-administration of the enterprises," the fixing of prices on the basis of the spontaneous demand of the market, the replacement of the socialist principle of distribution according to work with the capitalist one of enrichment on any condition and by any means whatever, the Gomulka clique has destroyed the Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist economy. It created favourable conditions for the new bourgeois stratum to obtain ever more enormous profits, in the same way as the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries, on the basis of wanton exploitation of the working people. This has led to ever more strengthening of the position of the capitalist elements in industry, agriculture and trade. According to Polish official statistics, in private industry, without counting handicraft, about 200,000 workers are working under conditions of capitalist oppression and exploitation and a still larger number are employed in private trade. In Poland today more than 50,000 swindlers are acting freely, actually they are encouraged by the revisionist government, in addition to 200,000 others who are engaged in the black market. In downtown Warsaw, the number of owners of private trade in textile, shoes, peltry articles and other commodities is increasing daily. About 30 per cent of trade units in the social sector in Warsaw are in the hands of private interests.

The process of the development of capitalism in the Polish countryside has continued with even greater impetus. From the early days of the usurpation of power by the revisionists, there were destroyed in Poland even those few agricultural co-operatives that existed. Conditions favourable for the kulaks and landlords were created. "With a view to strengthening the feeling of ownership in the peasants (read: kulaks)," Gomulka declared at the 8th plenum of the central committee of the Polish revisionist party, "It is necessary to abolish restraints in the sale and purchase of land and in the rights to inherit it, including the land given to the peasants on the basis of the land reform." As a result of this traitorous course, "private farms in Poland now possess about 85 per cent of all the cultivated area," *Zycie Warszawy* wrote in July this year. "They supply the country's market," the Polish revisionist newspaper continued, "with more than 75

per cent of agricultural products and with about 84 per cent of livestock products." Millions of Polish peasants are exploited today by the kulaks, by the new revisionist bourgeoisie and the reactionary Roman Catholic clergy. These and many other facts clearly testify to the grave situation created by the revisionists in Poland and to the deep economic, political and social crisis in that country. Poland, which had been one of the countries exporting agricultural products, at present imports two million tons of grain and fodder. While there is a pronounced shortage of bread, flour, meat and milk on the Polish market, there is no shortage of such articles to fatten the Gomulka clique and the kulaks in the countryside and for export to provide profits for the Polish bourgeoisie. Polish meat and bacon are relished by the British and West German capitalists.

The all-round dependence of Poland on Soviet social-imperialism and the penetration on an ever broader scale in this country of the U.S., British, West German, Italian, etc., monopolies have further aggravated the situation.

The popular hatred which burst out with such a force recently, has its source precisely in the disastrous consequences of the anti-popular policy of the Polish revisionist leadership. The cup was filled to capacity and the patience passed every limit. In an attempt to come out of the crisis into which it had plunged the country, the revisionist clique in power took a series of measures, which put another heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people. Recently there was the official announcement of a decision for the new increase of the prices of meat by 19 per cent, bread 24 per cent, cheese 25 per cent, shoes 23.8 per cent, woollen and cotton fabrics 14.5 per cent, coal 10 per cent, which brings about the average increase of expenses at 20 per cent per family. Thus, the Polish people were faced with an intensification of oppression and exploitation, with greater shortages and privations. To justify this anti-popular measure and to hoodwink the Polish people and public opinion, the Gomulka revisionist clique announced simultaneously a kind of price reduction on some industrial goods, for example, refrigerators and television sets. But such a thing placed it in a more discrediting position. The broad masses of the working people are in dire need of daily bread, meat and milk. That's why they exposed and denounced this hypocritical manoeuvre of the revisionist leadership. "What is the meaning of the lowering of prices of refrigerators," indignantly declared a Polish worker, "when I have nothing to put in it?"

The Polish working masses, out of their bitter experience of these recent years, are strengthening the conviction that the roots of all these evils are in the traitorous course of the anti-popular and anti-national policy of the revisionist leadership of Poland. That is why they manifested so forcefully their hatred and protest, shouting political slogans against those responsible for this situation and against the Gomulka clique, during the strikes and demonstrations of the last few days. This truth cannot be hidden by the distortions

and slanders in revisionist propaganda, which had to admit the fact that strikes and demonstrations broke out in Poland, but at the same time distort their real political motives and aims. Neither the dockers of Gdansk nor the workers of Gdynia and housewives who courageously threw themselves into determined protest manifestations singing *The Internationale* are "hooligans." The traitor to and grave-digger of socialism and revolution is the new Polish revisionist bourgeoisie, which, while encouraging and supporting the hooligans, double-dealers and kulaks, does not hesitate to rain bullets and fire on the workers, on the Polish people.

The demonstration of the hatred and protest of the working class and the broad masses of the Polish people testifies to the aggravation of the class struggle between the new revisionist bourgeoisie, the oppressor and exploiter on the one hand, and the working class and the broad working masses on the other, who, despite the grave situation and difficult conditions, threw themselves into action of protest to get rid of this oppression and exploitation. The deepening of the social-political crisis in Poland, as well as in the Soviet Union and other countries where the revisionist renegades rule, once more clearly speaks of the consequences and the bankruptcy of the economic "reforms," and testifies to the disastrous results of the collaboration, in the framework of the so-called "socialist community in the fold of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid," of this capitalist economic bloc which has long since been turned into a tool of political rule and economic plunder in the hands of Soviet social-imperialism.

The events of these days testify to the fact that the Polish working people, the Polish people, with revolutionary traditions, who cherish freedom and national independence and the ideals of revolution and socialism, are becoming ever more conscious and more determined. They showed that neither fraud nor Gomulka's fascist terror and the occupationist troops of the Soviet social-imperialists that are staying in Poland to keep the Polish people under their yoke and Poland as a colony of the empire of the new tsars of Kremlin, were able to prevent them from firmly manifesting their hatred and dissatisfaction. What is happening today in some regions of Poland will surely happen tomorrow with a greater force all over the country; it will happen wherever the revisionist renegade cliques are in power. This is the inevitable result of their anti-Marxist and anti-popular policy. The working class, conscious of its mission, and other working masses, under the leadership of genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries, will bravely fight for the ideals of socialism and the re-establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and there will be no force which can hinder them. The events in Poland proved that the working people cannot endure any more when things have gone to the extreme. The heroic and freedom-loving Polish people showed once more that they are not to be intimidated by threats and tanks, they do not bow before ferocious fascist violence.

New Developments in the American People's Revolutionary Struggle

THE outgoing 1970 saw the American people's revolutionary struggle developing in sundry forms. Apart from mass demonstrations and strikes by workers and students on a mammoth scale against U.S. imperialism's reactionary foreign and domestic policies, the people of various strata courageously took up arms to resist the Nixon government's counter-revolutionary repression. The year also witnessed the growth, in scale, intensity and frequency, of Afro-American armed actions against the establishment's violent repression, and many organs of dictatorship of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class coming under fierce attack and suffering heavy damage.

Fascist Suppression Incites Resistance by Violence. For a year or so, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has quickened the tempo of fascistization at home while feverishly pushing his policies of aggression and war abroad. Last May, when waves of angry protest by the American people against the U.S. imperialist invasion of Cambodia swept the whole country, the Nixon government called out several hundred thousand troops, police and National Guardsmen at one time or another. "Text-books" in schools were replaced by "bayonets and rifles" and students were arrested "by truck-loads." Between May 4 and 16, the Nixon government gunned down 12 people, white as well as black. Last summer, it again called out hordes of police and even armoured cars and helicopters to carry out bloody suppression of Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and American-Indians fighting violent repression in many parts of the country. Last July, in the city of Asbury Park, New Jersey, with a population of only 20,000, the police fired on and wounded 92 Afro-Americans fighting violent repression. "Law and order" was the Nixon government's pretext to make wholesale arrests of progressives and revolutionary masses. Reports say the number of "convicts" in New York jails more than doubled the prison capacity.

Nixon's intensified fascist suppression brought the broad masses of American people out against it. Time and again, they initiated vigorous armed actions against the establishment's violent repression. AP wrote that an increasing number of Americans have come to the conclusion that "violence is necessary now" and have "declared war on the established way of life in America." The report added: "Those who once abhorred violence now talk of the need for defence."

College Students Up in Arms. A protest movement on an unprecedented scale was launched by American students last May against the Nixon government's aggression on Cambodia and its massacre of demonstrators. Students of more than 700 universities and colleges

and more than 300 middle schools up and down the country stayed away from classes.

Numbering several million, students and people from all walks of life angrily took to the streets, battling courageously with the reactionary troops and police with stones, bottles and home-made bombs. About 10,000 students at Ohio State University fought bravely with 5,000 National Guardsmen for more than a week and finally chased them off the campus. More than 20,000 at South Illinois University rose to resist the mounted police sent by the reactionary authorities and the fierce battle between students and police lasted several hours. Western news agency reports cried out in alarm that "rebellion spread through U.S. leading education academies" and that the agitated schools were boiling over into irrepressible fury.

Armed Actions Against Violent Repression Spreads Apace. Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans and American-Indians, victims of ruthless exploitation by U.S. monopoly capital, frequently took armed actions against violent repression. The bourgeois press in the United States disclosed that more than 600 "racial disturbances" broke out in the country in 1970, more than double the 1967 figure. There were many courageous deeds in these struggles. In New Orleans, Louisiana, under the cover of helicopters and an armoured car, more than 200 police dispatched by the reactionary authorities launched a barbarous attack on Afro-Americans on September 15. The black people in the city took up arms in resistance. One Afro-American heroically laid down his life. Another Afro-American shouted indignantly to the police: "You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill the revolution!" The fierce gun-battle went on for 12 hours. On August 29, a big demonstration was held by 20,000 Mexican-Americans in Los Angeles, California, in protest against the Nixon government expanding the U.S. war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China. The reactionary authorities cracked down on the protest marchers and bloodily suppressed them. The demonstrating Mexican-Americans, fighting back, threw up street barricades. They smashed up and burnt police cars and set fire to monopoly enterprises with home-made incendiary bombs, engulfing the eastern part of the city in palls of smoke. On September 9, American-Indians in the Tacoma area, Washington, also took up arms against police suppression. One of them said vehemently: "We are a dying people and have to fight for survival."

Striking Workers Take Up Arms. The American workers' movement has also grown rapidly during 1970. Up to the end of October, workers' strikes caused the

monopoly capitalists a loss of 51.6 million working days, which represented a sharp increase of 49 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1969 and trebled the comparable figure ten years ago. What is noteworthy is the fact that not a few striking workers took up arms to resist the Nixon government's fascist suppression. On April 29, Ohio's reactionary authorities sent 4,100 National Guardsmen to put down a big strike by truck drivers. Undaunted by brute force, the strikers valiantly fought back with rifles, shot-guns and home-made bombs. The reactionary state governor said in alarm that this was an "open war" on the highways. Truck drivers in more than two-thirds of the state's 88 counties, it was reported, resorted to armed actions in heroic resistance to the reactionary authorities' suppression.

While unfolding struggles of a mass character against violent repression, the American people attacked and blew up various military establishments, courts and police institutions of the U.S. ruling circles. According to incomplete U.S. official statistics, nearly 3,000 bomb explosions took place in the country from January to October in 1970 — an average of ten incidents per day.

Fascist Military Training Establishments Become Targets of Attack. Incidents of bomb explosions rapidly increased in number and assumed greater proportions following the widening of the war of aggression in Indo-China by the Nixon government. Buildings of the "Reserve Officers' Training Corps" (R.O.T.C.) set up in universities and colleges by the U.S. ruling clique to push fascist military training became the main target of student attacks. This is an eloquent proof of the American youth's abhorrence of the fascist military training and aversion to serving as cannon-fodder in the U.S. monopoly capitalists' war of aggression. During the American people's massive protest struggle last May against the U.S. imperialist aggression in Cambodia, the students used incendiary bombs to set fire to the "R.O.T.C." buildings of the U.S. army, navy and air force at many universities, blowing up stores of guns and ammunition there. *U.S. News & World Report*, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, admitted: "Not in decades, since the program began, has the R.O.T.C. — Reserve Officers' Training Corps — been dealt such a devastating blow." Many other military research institutions set up by the U.S. ruling circles in various universities constantly came under attack. The U.S. army's mathematics research centre in Wisconsin University's physics department, which directly serves the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression by developing vehicles for the delivery of nuclear and chemical-biological weapons,

was blasted on August 24. The first two floors of this six-story building were wrecked and the remaining four badly damaged. An electronic computer valued at 1.5 million U.S. dollars was destroyed and all files and data were blown up. Earlier, an army munition factory and an arms depot near the university were also hit by bombs.

Government Offices, Courts and Police Stations Bombed. Bomb explosions also took place frequently in government offices, courts and police stations of all levels. The U.S. journal *International Herald Tribune* disclosed that in the first half of 1970, such explosions threatened federal buildings on 326 occasions, a figure nearly six times that of the second half of 1969. The buildings which house the Inter-American Defence Board, a U.S. imperialist tool for interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries, were blasted on July 1. On June 9, a powerful bomb exploded in the new building of the New York Police Headquarters. In the concluding months of 1970, explosions hit the Des Moines Police Board in Iowa, the Oakland police board building, the San Francisco Court, the arms depot of the National Guards in Santa Barbara of California, the New York Court, the army's and navy's "R.O.T.C." centres in New York and the offices of some monopoly enterprises geared to the war industry. On October 12, six explosions occurred in New York City and one of them demolished half of a five-story federal building.

The successive explosions reflected the strong dissatisfaction of the American people with the reactionary foreign and domestic policies of the Nixon government. A young man in Berkeley said: "The great violence of the establishment in Viet Nam, Laos and elsewhere overshadows and almost blots out our violence, even bombs. And if our lesser violence stops the greater violence of the establishment, then how can it be wrong?"



Afro-Americans demonstrate outside the White House to protest against U.S. imperialism's war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Cops Ambushed. Police—a tool of the U.S. ruling clique in suppressing the people—have been attacked more and more frequently by the American people. According to U.S. official statistics, in 1969 there were 35,202 cases in which policemen on duty were attacked. This number more than doubled the 1963 figure. Last year saw a further increase, with attacks on policemen occurring in more than 50 cities. In New York City alone, there were more than 2,000 cases in the first eight months, involving 988 policemen killed or wounded, an increase of 80 per cent over the whole year of 1969. *U.S. News & World Report* noted in an article: “Police officers are being ambushed, shot by snipers, blown up by bombs, lured to lethal booby traps and slain or wounded in ‘shoot-outs.’” An inspector in Los Angeles said: “A few years ago a sniper attack against a police officer was almost unheard of. Now it is almost routine.” A U.S. official lamented: “1970 will go down as a year of violent attacks on police.”



Ohio State University students courageously wage a face-to-face struggle with the reactionary troops and police to protest against the fascist “R.O.T.C.” programme.

The White House Turned Into a Citadel. Scared stiff by this situation, Nixon brazenly threatened that he would “choose the tough-minded approach” towards the people’s resistance. At the same time, he tried by every means to strengthen security. A report said: “The White House has become a citadel. Security there, always tight, has been tightened further. A dozen sentry boxes cover all gates and approaches. Powerful searchlights and a maze of electronic alarms cover the entire area.” Some “veteran” White House pressmen said that they had never seen such tight security as that now surrounding Nixon. Even White House aides must allow searches to be made of their luggage before boarding a presidential aircraft. Still, Nixon was at a loss for ways to ward off attacks in the surging tide of the

American people’s revolutionary struggle. Upon his arrival at San Jose on October 29, he was given a slap on the face by the angry masses in the city. They pelted him with eggs, stones and bottles until he fled helter-skelter.

Karl Marx once pointed out: “Force is the midwife of every old society pregnant with a new one.” The vigorous development of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States, especially the use of revolutionary violence, albeit only at the initial stage, to oppose the counter-revolutionary violence of the U.S. ruling clique, shows the gradual awakening of the American people as well as the unprecedented gravity of the political and social crises of U.S. imperialism.

Resolute Support to Korean People in Smashing U.S. Imperialism’s Armed Provocation

by “Renmin Ribao” Commentator

ON December 26, U.S. imperialism sent a number of armed vessels and aircraft to intrude into the area off the eastern shores of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. This provocation of the intruding enemy was given a firm rebuff by the naval units of the Korean People’s Army. The Chinese people firmly support the just action taken by the Korean people to defend the security of their fatherland.

This armed provocation of U.S. imperialism is a fresh crime, committed as it was to step up its aggressive activities in Korea and create tension there. For some time now, U.S. imperialism has been carrying out repeated rabid military provocations against the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea from the ground, air and sea. At the same time, it furnished the Pak Jung Hi clique with a great deal of military “aid.”

speeded up the arming of the south Korean puppet army and redeployed its aggressive forces in south Korea. These criminal activities indicate that U.S. imperialism is looking for an opportunity to embark on a new military adventure in the Korean Peninsula. The people of Asian countries cannot but keep high vigilance against this.

After the armed provocation of the U.S. aggressor troops was repulsed by the Korean People's Army, the U.S. Department of Defence had the cheek to make vehement denials about the U.S. crime of aggression. This is all trickery, as is usual with the U.S. aggressor. Never for once has U.S. imperialism owned up to the crimes it committed. For a long time, it has been dispatching spy ships to the coastal waters in the northern part of Korea to carry out espionage and provocative activities, and time and again it has been severely

punished by the Korean People's Army. This is a fact familiar to all. But U.S. imperialism has tried its utmost to disclaim responsibility for its crime of aggression. That is absolutely futile.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."

U.S. imperialism will go on making trouble; it will never give up its ambition of perpetrating aggression against Korea. But no amount of rabid provocation on the part of U.S. imperialism can intimidate the Korean people. All U.S. imperialist plots of aggression will be smashed to pieces by the heroic Korean people and the people of other Asian countries.

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(Continued from p. 21.)

and relying on the masses to carry out a people's war has enabled the Chinese people to win in their revolutionary struggle. And this is the road to victory for the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America." During their stay in Shaoshan, the Dhofar fighters also told the people there about their heroic struggle against old and new colonialism. They expressed their determination to integrate the general truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the revolutionary practice of the Dhofar people, so as to win victories unceasingly in the revolution till they drive the U.S. and British colonialists out of the Arab Gulf.

The day our great leader Chairman Mao issued the solemn statement "**People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!**", gongs and drums sounded throughout Shaoshan which was bathed in brilliant sunshine. It was just then that the comrades of the Amateur Art Ensemble of the 4th Zone of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam came to Shaoshan from President Ho Chi Minh's birthplace. Hearing this happy news, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms joined the Chinese comrades in cheering and singing. One Vietnamese comrade told the Chinese comrades: "Chairman Mao's statement is the greatest inspiration and support for the Vietnamese people, the three peoples of Indo-China and the people throughout the world. Victory certainly belongs to the Vietnamese people, the three peoples of Indo-China and the people all over the world." Another Vietnamese comrade wrote in the visitors' book: "From this visit to Shaoshan, we have understood more clearly and systematically Chairman Mao's great contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Chairman Mao again has issued a statement supporting the world's people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. This is wonderful indeed."

A number of south Vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited Shaoshan last October. One of them said with warmth: "Having come to the great rear area, the People's Republic of China, to attend her 21st anniversary celebration from south Viet Nam, the forefront in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, we have been enthusiastically welcomed and received by the Chinese people. We have observed the profound feelings the Chinese people have for the Vietnamese people and the achievements in the socialist revolution and in the great construction scored by the 700 million Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao. As Chairman Mao has said, 'The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.' We are proud to have such powerful backing as China. With mountains and rivers linking Viet Nam and China, the two peoples are united by a traditional friendship which is difficult to describe in words." Another Vietnamese comrade-in-arms said, "The brilliant thesis 'A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big' in Chairman Mao's statement is uniquely correct. It has been borne out by the great practice of the Chinese revolution." On the eve of departing, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms presented a South Vietnamese Liberation Army cap and a souvenir made of fragments from a destroyed U.S. plane to the people of Shaoshan. When the Shaoshan comrades got these precious gifts, they told the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." Every victory by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a great support for the Chinese people. The Chinese comrades wish the Vietnamese people still greater victories. May the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the Vietnamese and Chinese people last for ever.

ROUND THE WORLD

HEATH-NIXON TALKS

Strange Bed-Fellows

The Washington talks between British Prime Minister Heath and U.S. President Nixon in mid December indicate the present state of Anglo-American relations.

In his welcoming speech at the White House, Nixon stressed the "special relationship" between the United States and Britain, referring to the fact that it is based on their historical, language and institutional background. This posture was in contrast to former U.S. presidents' behaviour when Heath's predecessors visited the United States. As a matter of fact, the lack of enthusiasm in the U.S. attitude towards Britain for so many years has long turned their "special relationship" into a thing of the past. As a Western bourgeois news agency pointed out, the "hot line" relations between the White House and the Whitehall have been frozen. "Instead of being consulted beforehand, Britain was informed of American decisions after the fact." That Nixon now again harped on the "special relationship" only shows that U.S. imperialism is so isolated and beset with difficulties that it needs to woo Britain.

Since the end of World War II, Britain has all along regarded its so-called "special relationship" with the United States a corner-stone of its foreign policy, hoping to maintain its position as a great power with the support of the United States. In recent years, however, the strength of the United States declined drastically while that of the West European countries increased relatively. Ignoring Britain, the United States bargained exclusively with another superpower on many important international issues. To Britain's great embarrassment, Nixon even declared on one occasion that "West Europe with West Germany as its centre" is one of the five great forces in the world.

In the circumstances, the careful observation and study by a succession

of British cabinets led to the decision that Britain's interests lie in its alliance with other West European countries. After taking office, the Conservative Party stipulated in more explicit terms in its programme that participation in the Common Market made up of six West European countries is the primary goal of Britain's foreign policy. The United States used to support Britain's application for membership in the Common Market because it wanted Britain to squeeze into the Common Market to help control Western Europe. In recent years, however, with its strength on the decline, the United States began to show misgivings about expansion of the Common Market. Although Nixon in his talks with Heath reluctantly expressed support for Britain's entry into the six-nation bloc, he was very much worried that the expanded Common Market would become a powerful force competing both politically and economically with the United States.

The sharpening contradictions between U.S. and British imperialism in the economic field were a very important subject in the Heath-Nixon talks. As Britain's exports to the United States constitute 12 per cent of its total exports, the "protectionist" trade bill passed in the U.S. House of Representatives recently has aroused very strong repercussions among industrial, export trade as well as government circles in Britain. In his interview with *U.S. News & World Report* on the eve of his visit, Heath said that there are some aspects of the bill "which cause us some anxiety and which could easily trigger off a chain reaction, with a trade war as part of the inevitable consequence." On the other hand, in order to keep in line with the policy of the six Common Market countries, Britain announced on October 26 that it would impose levies on farm imports. This measure met with opposition from the United States, which complained that it would affect the U.S. export of food to Britain valued at

more than 100 million U.S. dollars. The United States even threatened Britain with "retaliation." During the recent talks, "fears regarding the outlook for farm exports to Britain were candidly expressed" by the U.S. side.

In the Middle East, the two countries have common interests in suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab people but have sharp contradictions in grabbing oil resources there. Britain also resents the U.S. practice of unilaterally making deals with another superpower by leaving Britain in the cold. Therefore it advocated settlement of the Middle East question by the "four powers"—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—so that it will also have a voice on this question. The *Sunday Times* reported that referring to the U.S. Middle East policy during the talks, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers maintained that "the time had not yet come to shift the emphasis from direct Soviet-American to four power consultations." Nevertheless, "he was reminded that Britain could and would like to play a role," the paper said.

It should be noted that Britain has continued to toe the U.S. line on some major international questions. During his visit, for instance, Heath openly said that Nixon's decision to bomb, if necessary, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to protect the withdrawal of American troops was "quite justified."

At a press conference in Washington after the talks, Heath emphasized that the purpose of his visit was to exchange views on a wide range of questions with Nixon and "to understand each other's views," and that there had been no questions to be negotiated and no decisions to be made. White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler said that since "there are no outstanding issues between the (two) nations," "there was no attempt to reach any agreement." Stripped off its diplomatic verbiage, this was tantamount to an admission that the talks failed to attain any result. These two "allies" are both weighed down with a peck of troubles. They are strange bed-fellows, each having its own axe to grind.

Anti-U.S. Storm

Nicknamed the U.S. "base city," Koza City on Okinawa was the scene of a furious anti-U.S. storm which broke on December 20. Thousands of inhabitants bravely hit back at the fully armed U.S. troops called out to quell them. Nearly 100 U.S. military vehicles were overturned and burnt and the raging flames lighted the night sky. The Okinawan people's pent-up hatred for U.S. imperialist military rule erupted like a volcano!

Just after one o'clock that morning, a car driven by a U.S. soldier knocked down and injured a Koza City citizen. A dozen U.S. military police were sent to the spot to rescue the offender. At this point, nearby inhabitants gathered around and protested the crime of the U.S. soldier. The U.S. military police opened fire to frighten them off. Greatly incensed, they overturned large numbers of cars of the U.S. troops, including military police patrol cars, and set them on fire. The masses of people also fought fiercely against the U.S. troops and police trying to put them down. They struck at the U.S. aggressor troops with incendiary bottles and rocks, and stormed a U.S. military police headquarters, hurling rocks at it.

The protesting crowd soon swelled to 5,000. One 2,000-strong column chased the fleeing U.S. military police to the gate of the U.S. Kadena base. Several hundred people broke through the barricades of the U.S. troops and police and burnt cars and buildings belonging to the base.

The Okinawan people showed great courage in the struggle. In their savage suppression, U.S. military authorities moved in armed forces numbering 700. Helicopters, flying low to threaten them, dropped tear-gas bombs. Some Okinawans were ar-

rested and others wounded. Despite all this, they refused to yield and fought the U.S. troops and police valiantly for six hours on end. This fully shows the Okinawan people's hatred for U.S. imperialism.

The "reversion of Okinawa" agreement between U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government is a fraud. In fact, U.S. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of its military bases in Okinawa in preparation for unleashing new wars of aggression in Asia. Defying the opposition of the Okinawan people, it has refused to withdraw poisonous gas weapons from Okinawa. The U.S. military authorities have all along shielded U.S. soldiers guilty of crimes in Okinawa. A U.S. soldier who recently killed a Japanese woman while driving recklessly was acquitted, and this has greatly enraged the Okinawan people.

JORDAN

New Crimes of the Reactionary Forces

New crimes were committed by Jordan's reactionary forces. Recently, they launched repeated armed attacks on the bases of the Palestinian commandos at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

Jordan's reactionary forces shelled the Palestinian commando bases in El Salt, northwest of Amman, and other places with heavy artillery. They also used tanks in their attacks, which lasted from December 23 to 26. Two days earlier, on December 21, Jordanian soldiers struck at the Palestinian guerrilla bases in Irbid, a city in the north.

The Palestinian guerrillas and militiamen put up stiff resistance, and the armed attacks of the Jordanian troops came to naught.

The Jordanian reactionaries are said to be massing their forces

around the Palestinian commando bases, in preparation for another large-scale military suppression. During his recent visit to the United States, Jordanian King Hussein cooked up with Nixon new schemes to liquidate the Palestinian guerrillas. He also obtained large quantities of arms and equipment from that country. According to a communique issued by the Jordanian authorities in Amman on December 24, the United States has decided to give "aid" to Jordan valued at five million U.S. dollars to make up for the losses in equipment incurred by the Jordanian reactionaries during the bloody suppression of Palestinian guerrillas last September. There are indications that Israel is plotting to gang up with the Jordanian reactionaries to wipe out the Palestinian guerrillas. Recently, the Israeli air force made feverish flights over the Al Aghwar area in Jordan where Palestinian guerrillas are based.

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), in an interview with the Middle East News Agency (MENA) correspondent in Damascus on December 26, strongly condemned the Jordanian authorities for their sanguinary suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas stationed in Jordan. Arafat expressed regret at the fact that the Jordanian armed forces did not return to their positions on the frontline facing Israel. The Arab masses, he said, will never give up the Palestinian revolution and the rights of the Palestinian people.

A responsible member of the P.L.O. Central Committee told Hsinhua's correspondent in Cairo recently: "The Palestinian people and their guerrilla fighters are ready to crush every scheme hatched by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We are sure to win final victory and liberate our homeland in the entire Palestine."

(Continued from p. 14.)

Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, carry the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought forward in a deep-going way, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to re-

mould our world outlook consciously, study Chairman Mao's philosophical works conscientiously, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and oppose idealism and metaphysics, we will surely achieve even greater successes, develop socialist science and culture at a quicker tempo and make a greater contribution to mankind.

(Continued from p. 12.)

as raw materials have turned out over 200 industrial products, many urgently needed by the state. The workers said that multi-purpose use is an important avenue for raising production and practising economy, the orientation for industrial development and an effective measure for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Big Socialist Co-ordination

Emerging on China's industrial front in 1970, the vigorous development of big socialist co-ordination is something new and of great importance. Under the unified leadership of the local revolutionary committees and crossing the boundaries set up between different trades and dispensing with the mechanical division of labour, this big co-ordination organizes in a unified manner all the forces of the production units, scientific research institutions and schools and colleges in a locality to concentrate their efforts on building a key engineering project, solving questions concerning most advanced techniques or turning out a new product. Big socialist co-ordination thus organized can concentrate a superior force to wage a war of annihilation. Therefore, it can complete an important task within a short span of time so as to push the all-round development of a particular

unit, area or industrial system and fulfil the state's production and construction tasks in a faster and better way.

This co-ordination has helped such old industrial cities as Shanghai and Tientsin generate revolutionary vigour and contributed to enabling our industrial production and science and technology to surpass advanced world levels more quickly. This co-ordination has helped the Tibet plateau, with virtually no modern industry, build the Machala Coal Mine and also enabled many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to turn out motor vehicles, in some cases in batches.

Socialist co-ordination is a manifestation of the matchless superiority of the socialist system. Big co-ordination to bring about an all-round production upsurge is impossible in a capitalist society where profits determine its activities. By relying on big socialist co-ordination, we can maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts in building our powerful socialist motherland. The outstanding achievements in industrial production and construction in various areas are eloquent proof of the fact that Chairman Mao's thinking "The mass movement is necessary in all work" is not only a magic weapon guaranteeing success in the Chinese revolution but also a beacon light guiding us in socialist construction.

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MAO TSETUNG

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(Statement of May 20, 1970)

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