

PEKING REVIEW

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The Road Forward for China's Socialist Agriculture

Hail Excellent Situation in Thai People's Armed Struggle

Sharp Decline of U.S. Imperialism's Economic Position in Capitalist World

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

After the country-wide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem, two basic contradictions will still exist in China. The first is internal, that is, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The second is external, that is, the contradiction between China and the imperialist countries. Consequently, after the victory of the people's democratic revolution, the state power of the people's republic under the leadership of the working class must not be weakened but must be strengthened.

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Your victory once again demonstrates that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war.

*Message of Greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho
(December 19, 1967)*

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The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them.

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Road Forward for China's Socialist Agriculture

by the Writing Group of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee

WITH the development in depth of struggle-criticism-transformation, a new upsurge in socialist revolution and construction, in which the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines is the key link, is rising in China's countryside. It is an inevitable outcome of the spread of Mao Tsetung Thought on an unprecedented scale and the fact that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken deep root in the hearts of the people during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It will assuredly further consolidate the socialist position in the countryside, promote a greater growth in the nation's agricultural production on the basis of successive years of bumper harvests, help attain more speedily the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development, and bring about new developments in all socialist undertakings.

Our great leader Chairman Mao attaches extremely great importance to the peasants' role in revolution and construction. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power."

Chairman Mao's *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, the very important preface and introductory notes he wrote for *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* and his other brilliant works have developed the great Marxist-Leninist theory on the socialist transformation of agriculture with genius and creatively and have thoroughly solved the question of the line, principles and policies for guiding the peasants along the socialist road. These works have smashed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line aimed at sabotaging the socialist transformation of agriculture and restoring capitalism. Chairman Mao's great thinking has not only led the Chinese peasants on to the broad road of collectivization, bringing earth-shaking changes to the vast countryside, but will always serve as our sharpest weapon in overcoming capitalism, revisionism and all kinds of wrong trends and as the beacon guiding us forward. It is of tremendous practical significance for us today to conscientiously restudy Chairman Mao's great works and review the historical experience gained in the class

struggle in the countryside in order to eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, do a good job in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the rural areas and further promote the growth of socialist agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The Socialist Road Is the Only Road for China's Agriculture

Chairman Mao pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee: "After the country-wide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem" the basic contradiction internally was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."

After the land reform, what mainly existed in the rural areas was a vast individual peasant economy and a rich-peasant capitalist economy. The rich peasants were the bourgeoisie of the countryside, who insisted on taking the capitalist road. The individual peasants' enthusiasm in production was expressed in two ways: enthusiasm in mutual aid and co-operation and enthusiasm in developing the individual economy. In order to get rid of poverty, improve their living standards and combat natural calamities, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants were resolute in taking the socialist road, while the few well-to-do or comparatively well-to-do peasants were eager to take the capitalist road. A struggle between the two roads — the socialist and capitalist — was therefore inevitable in the countryside, and with the development of the rural economy it became more and more obvious and acute.

As long ago as in the period of the democratic revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out to the peasants that to "get organized" and take the road of co-operation was the only way for them to become completely emancipated and achieve common prosperity. After the land reform, Chairman Mao closely followed the struggle between the two roads in the countryside and repeatedly emphasized to the whole Party the great necessity and urgency of guiding the peasants on to the road of mutual aid and co-operation,

of gradually establishing socialist relations of production in agriculture and of restricting and eliminating capitalist exploitation in the countryside.

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will."** **"In agriculture, the socialist road is the only road for our country. The development of the mutual-aid and co-operative movement and the constant growth of the productive forces in agriculture are the heart of the Party's tasks in the countryside."**

Individual economy is not a "paradise" for the peasants, but a breeding ground of capitalism. It is absolutely impossible to imagine that the peasants can lead a stable "good life" by relying on individual farming after the distribution of land. In fact, after the land reform, class polarization soon took place in the countryside: Day by day the spontaneous forces of capitalism grew, new rich peasants emerged everywhere and some well-to-do middle peasants strove hard to become rich peasants; at the same time, although the living standards of the poor and lower-middle peasants in general had improved or greatly improved, many still had economic difficulties or were not well-off, and some even lost the land they had recently acquired. If capitalism were allowed to spread unchecked in the countryside, the fruits of victory won by the peasants in the land reform would be snatched from them. The danger was also present that the worker-peasant alliance would be undermined and this would make the country's socialist industrial construction extremely difficult.

In view of the revisionist line of resisting agricultural co-operation pushed by Liu Shao-chi and company at that time, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out that **"socialist industrialization cannot be carried out in isolation from agricultural co-operation,"** and stressed the need of **"keeping the development of agricultural co-operation in step with our socialist industrialization."** Socialist industrial construction depended on agriculture for large and increasing supplies of marketable grain and raw materials and for a large accumulation of funds, but such requirements could never be met by an individual small peasant economy. The peasants were the main purchasers of the goods of socialist industry. It was only by shifting agriculture on to the basis of co-operative, large-scale management that the peasants' purchasing power could be raised, enabling them to absorb the greatest possible amount of heavy and light industrial products. All this showed that there existed sharp contradictions between the individual small peasant economy and socialist industrialization. If these contradictions were not solved, our socialist industrialization would inevitably be hampered and it

would be impossible for us to accomplish the task of socialist industrialization.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, who had concealed himself within the Party, and his gang did their utmost to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. After the land reform, they wildly advocated "safeguarding private ownership" and the "four freedoms."* These slogans entirely represented the interests of the bourgeoisie and rich peasants, and constituted the programme for developing capitalism in the countryside. "Safeguarding private ownership" meant "safeguarding" the "private ownership" of the bourgeoisie and rich peasants; it meant developing the rich-peasant economy in the villages and going along the capitalist road. The "four freedoms" were meant to give the rich peasants unlimited "freedom" to exploit, while the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants would again lose the land they had received and be forced to sell their labour power. Liu Shao-chi and his gang hoped to use these heavy chains to fetter the poor and lower-middle peasants and leave them at the mercy of the rich peasants, usurers and speculators.

Liu Shao-chi had an inveterate hatred for the mutual-aid and co-operative movement started under the guidance of Chairman Mao. He privately instructed his villainous henchman Po I-po to openly advocate the reactionary viewpoint of taking the capitalist road in one of the articles the latter wrote. The article, which was edited and finalized by Liu Shao-chi, was published in the newspapers on June 29, 1951. Frenziedly howling that agricultural collectivization was "wrong" and "utopian thinking of agricultural socialism," it came out with the reactionary view that the rich peasants "be allowed" to "exist and develop," that we "should not oppose the individual peasants farming on their own." Thus the article openly wanted to lead China's villages on to the capitalist road and subject the hundreds of millions of peasants to exploitation. Then in July 1951, in a "note" he wrote on a report, Liu Shao-chi blatantly slandered the poor and lower-middle peasants' urgent demand to set up agricultural producers' co-operatives as "wrong, dangerous and utopian thinking of agricultural socialism," in a futile attempt to strangle agricultural co-operation. With great indignation, Chairman Mao refuted this fallacy and pulled Liu Shao-chi's sinister "note" to pieces. Chairman Mao showed great concern for and gave enthusiastic support to the movement for mutual aid and co-operation in agriculture, and instructed the whole Party to treat this movement as a task of great significance. He personally presided over the

* "Four freedoms" means "freedom to practise usury, hire labour, sell land and engage in private enterprises."

drawing up of the important decision by the Party's Central Committee on mutual aid and co-operation in agricultural production.

Illuminated by the Party's general line set forth by Chairman Mao for the transitional period, a great socialist upsurge took place in the countryside. Panic-stricken and raving about the "difficulties" and "dangers" of forming co-operatives, Liu Shao-chi hurriedly trotted out the reactionary policy of "stopping," "slashing" and "overhauling" the co-operatives, drastically cutting down their number in an attempt to save capitalism from its doom. In his work *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, in his preface and introductory notes to *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* and in his other great works, Chairman Mao, with incontrovertible Marxist-Leninist truth, systematically refuted all of Liu Shao-chi's fallacies opposing the agricultural co-operative movement. This cleared away the obstacles to the socialist transformation of China's agriculture. Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking provided the poor and lower-middle peasants with a mighty spiritual weapon in overwhelming all opportunist evil trends, and inspired them to advance courageously on the broad road of collectivization.

On the question of changing the relations of production in the countryside, our Party adopted the forms and measures for a step-by-step transition formulated by Chairman Mao, that is, from the mutual-aid teams containing merely some rudiments of socialism to elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives of a semi-socialist nature, and then to the advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives of a fully socialist nature. Throughout this process, the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit was adhered to and the method of seizing typical examples and gradual popularization of their experience was adopted. In 1958, the people's communes were set up by merging the co-operatives, and the three-level ownership, with the production teams as the basic unit, was established. This development enlarged collective ownership in the countryside and raised it to a new level. Combining industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and combining farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishing, the people's commune has some of the elements of ownership by the whole people. This was a powerful impetus to the development of China's agricultural production and of the entire rural economy. Excellent harvests over successive years in China prove the superiority of the people's commune. During the movement for the people's commune, Liu Shao-chi, Peng Teh-huai and the handful of other counter-revolutionary revisionists denied the necessity of changing the relations of production and wildly clamoured that the

people's communes were "set up prematurely" and that they were "in a mess." In trying to hold back the wheel of history, they were crushed by its onward rush.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The method we are using in the socialist transformation of agriculture is one of step-by-step advance." The advantage of this method is that it is "possible for the peasants gradually to raise their socialist consciousness through their personal experience and gradually to change their mode of life, thus lessening any feeling of an abrupt change." We are advocates of the Marxist-Leninist theory of continued revolution and development of revolution by stages. While recognizing the uninterrupted continuity in the process of development, we also recognize the existence of stages in such development. Likewise, the collective ownership of the people's communes needs to undergo a process of development from the elementary to the higher stage, all the more so for collective ownership to advance to ownership by the whole people. We should see, however, that the system of the people's commune — now based on the three-level ownership, with the production teams as the basic unit — basically conforms to the level of development of the productive forces. At the present stage, we must persist in and continue to improve this system, and bring the superiority of the people's commune system into full play. The process of carrying on socialist transformation in the countryside is one of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the rural areas, unfolding the struggle between the two roads in depth, conscientiously doing a good job in the struggle-criticism-transformation as well as consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy. It is also a process of raising the level of production in the relatively poor production teams to that of the relatively rich production teams, and a process of gradually enlarging the accumulation of funds by the communes, developing their industry, and gradually achieving the mechanization and electrification of agriculture under conditions conforming to the country's industrialization. As in the past, when we could only lead the peasants step by step to discard individual ownership and take the road of collective ownership, so we can only lead them to advance step by step from ownership by a relatively small collective to ownership by a relatively big collective. We cannot and should not try to achieve this process by a single stroke.

Firmly Adhering to the Class Line of Relying on the Poor Peasants and Lower-Middle Peasants

The question of on whom we should rely, with whom we should unite and whom we should oppose is a question of primary importance for us to solve

in carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

During the land reform, the basic force which our Party relied on in the rural areas could only and had to be the poor peasants and farm labourers. **"Relying on the poor peasants and farm labourers and firmly uniting with the middle peasants in order to abolish the feudal system"** was the class line which Chairman Mao laid down for our Party and which in practice has proved to be the only correct line.

After land reform, changes took place in the class relations in the countryside. Most of the former poor peasants became new middle peasants. Under such circumstances, some people became confused on the question of on whom we should rely in launching the agricultural co-operative movement. Liu Shao-chi and his gang, who consistently hated the poor peasants, advocated reliance on the rich peasants in a vain attempt to do away with the Party's class line in the countryside.

Resolutely refuting this fallacy, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"If the working class and the Communist Party want to use the spirit of socialism and the socialist system to completely transform the system prevailing throughout the countryside of private ownership of the means of production in small peasant holdings, they can do so relatively easily only by relying on the great mass of the former semi-proletarian poor peasants. Otherwise the transformation will be very difficult. The rural semi-proletariat are not so insistent on private ownership of the means of production in small peasant holdings; they accept socialist transformation fairly readily."**

In the light of the new situation in which many poor peasants had risen to the status of middle peasants, Chairman Mao applied the Marxist method of class analysis to make a careful study of the features of the new middle peasants. Though most of the former poor peasants had become new middle peasants, he pointed out, the vast majority of them, with the exception of the small number of new well-off middle peasants, politically had a relatively high socialist consciousness compared with the old middle peasants. After making a concrete analysis of the old middle peasants, Chairman Mao pointed out that the economic status and political attitude of the lower stratum of the old middle peasants were relatively close to those of the lower stratum of the new middle peasants. On the basis of this analysis, Chairman Mao put forward the slogan that the Party must rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants in the rural areas in the period of socialism. In the movement for agricultural co-operation we should first of all get them to organize themselves and chose the leading core from among them. Because the poor and lower-middle peasants accounted for the overwhelming majority of the rural population, this fundamentally solved the question of what forces we should rely on in carrying out the socialist transformation and socialist construction in the countryside and the question of how our

Party relies on the greatest section of the rural masses in the socialist period.

As for the upper strata of the new and the old middle peasants, that is, the middle peasants who are economically better off, their attitude towards socialism wavered, and some were eager to take the capitalist road. We must educate them, wage struggle against their tendency towards capitalism and win them over to take the socialist road. In the agricultural co-operative movement, our Party consistently and firmly adhered to the policy of uniting the middle peasants.

After the establishment of the people's communes all over the rural areas, the erroneous trend of neglecting the Party's class line developed from among some people under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle." Absurd talk was heard, such as "Once in the commune, everybody is in one family," "Since every one lives on work points, what is the need of the class line," and "Rely on the poor peasants in the land reform and rely on the middle peasants in production." Those who held such views lacked the proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and the Marxist-Leninist class viewpoint in rural work. The essence of such talk was to negate the fact that reliance on the poor and lower-middle peasants was the long-term line the Party needed to follow in the socialist period.

Formulated under the direction of Chairman Mao himself, the Draft Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on Certain Problems in Our Present Rural Work clearly pointed out: **"Reliance on the poor and lower-middle peasants is the class line which the Party will follow for a long time to come. We will carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction in the countryside and develop agricultural production throughout the historical period of socialism, up to the advent of communism. If we do not rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, whom shall we rely on? If we do not rely on them, how can we effectively and firmly unite with the middle peasants? The poor and lower-middle peasants are the social foundation in the countryside for building socialism and communism."**

This thesis told us: We must rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants not only in carrying out revolution and class struggle, but also in undertaking production and construction; we must rely on them not only in the present period, but continue to do so in the prolonged struggle to build socialism. Practice in socialist revolution and construction in the countryside has proved time and again that the poor and lower-middle peasants, who hate the old society most bitterly and love the new most ardently, are the most active supporters of the socialist road and socialist economy and the powerful pillar for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside. **"In the rural areas, it is only by relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants that we can translate the dictatorship of the proletariat into reality, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, properly manage the**

state affairs and the collective economy in agriculture, effectively suppress and reform all hostile elements and smash the encirclement of the spontaneous forces of capitalism. Otherwise, none of these things can be done."

The fundamental question in revolution is political power. In the final analysis, the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the rural areas is the question of whether the power is in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants or the bourgeoisie, that is, the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and their agents. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings that we should never forget the poor and lower-middle peasants and never forget to establish their superior position while paying attention to uniting with the middle peasants and all the forces that can be united with.

It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the Party and consistently give the poor and lower-middle peasants class education and education in socialism. Class enemies often use the feudalist clan relationship, the method of continuing the feudal "family register," or bourgeois factionalism to cover up and negate the class relations and confuse the class ranks, so as to make the poor and lower-middle peasants forget their class sufferings, the blood debts their class enemy owed them and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Class enemies also often use bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, such as dining people, presenting gifts, tempting people with money and beauties and using flattery to win over and corrupt the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants so as to lure them away from the Party's leadership, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the socialist road. We must constantly arm the poor and lower-middle peasants with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," let the old generation recall again how they suffered in the past under the oppression by the exploiting classes, make the younger generation realize that the fruits of revolution are not easily won, continuously stimulate their class feelings, raise their class consciousness, and consolidate and develop the revolutionary class ranks. We must constantly educate the poor and lower-middle peasants with Chairman Mao's great teaching "In agriculture, the socialist road is the only road for our country," so that they will have a deep understanding of the damage brought them by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and firmly march along the socialist road. We must select those who have a high class consciousness and a high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and who are full of revolutionary drive as the leading core to ensure that political power in the countryside is kept for ever in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants who remain firm in taking the socialist road.

Mechanize Agriculture on the Basis of Agricultural Co-operation

As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "We are now carrying out a revolution not only in the

social system, the change from private to public ownership, but also in technology, the change from handicraft to large-scale modern machine production, and the two revolutions are interconnected." The step-by-step realization of the mechanization and electrification of agriculture on the basis of agricultural collectivization is the road for the development of China's socialist agriculture.

In creatively solving the question of the relationship between China's agricultural co-operation and mechanization, Chairman Mao pointed out: "With conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)." This brilliant thesis by Chairman Mao smashed Liu Shao-chi's criminal plot to obstruct and undermine the agricultural co-operation movement by thrusting forward his so-called "mechanization first and then co-operation" fallacy.

It is a universal law that in the situation where the relations of production hinder the development of the productive forces, social productive forces can be greatly developed only by first changing the relations of production. The tremendous role played by the advanced relations of production in promoting the development of the productive forces has fully manifested itself in China's countryside since agricultural co-operation and the setting up of the people's communes. In their struggle to transform nature on a large scale, the peasant masses have an ever-growing need for such means of production in agriculture as machinery, chemical fertilizers and electricity. At the same time, the development of the collective economy has also created extremely favourable conditions for the gradual realization of farm mechanization so far as the scale of production and the accumulation of funds are concerned.

In summing up comprehensively China's experience in socialist construction as well as the experience of other countries, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that in China's socialist economic construction "industry must develop together with agriculture," and that it is necessary to "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," thereby combining giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the rapid growth of agriculture. An important creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist construction, this brilliant concept of Chairman Mao's is of great significance. It gives the general orientation for the development of the national economy throughout the historical period of socialism. In order to find a fundamental solution to the question of accelerating the growth of agriculture and to provide industry and the national economy as a whole with a completely reliable and increasingly strong foundation, it is necessary to speed up the technical transformation of our agriculture. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization. Only by the gradual realization of agricultural mechanization can production be developed on a large

scale in breadth and depth, labour productivity greatly raised, the question of conformity between the growth of agriculture and industry further solved, and the worker-peasant alliance further consolidated.

To speed up the technical transformation of agriculture and the development of farm production is also one of the important aspects in carrying out the great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** advanced by Chairman Mao. When agriculture is put on a sound basis, increased grain reserves and increased technical strength in the countryside will provide us with enough of what is needed to meet the requirements of the people's daily life and the needs of war and industry in case of war or natural disaster, so that we will always be invincible.

The line guiding farm mechanization in China is fundamentally different from that in the revisionist countries. The Khrushchov modern revisionist clique and its successors opposed the socialist revolution in the countryside. They see only the material factor, and not the human factor. They use "material incentives" to foster the new kulaks. All this facilitates the all-round restoration of capitalism in the rural areas. Theirs is an out-and-out revisionist line. As a result, their rural economy is in a mess and their market flooded with capitalist practices, while their workers suffer from shortages of both staple and non-staple foods; no machinery can get them out of their agricultural difficulties. On our side, we persist in socialist revolution and use revolutionization to command mechanization and lead it forward. We hold that it is the human not the material factor that plays the decisive role in building socialism in the rural areas. People armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have the greatest fighting power. Machinery needs man to master and operate it, and good machines are only a pile of iron in the absence of man. Only when it is in the hands of people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can advanced farming technique display its full strength.

In mechanizing agriculture, we must adhere to the principle of "walking on two legs." Industry must actively support the technical transformation of agriculture. All branches of industry and all other trades must be further geared to the principle that agriculture is the foundation. We must speed up the construction of county-run farm machinery manufacture and repair works and small chemical fertilizer plants. There must be a clear-cut orientation for the development of local industry — everything must be done to serve the technical transformation of agriculture wholeheartedly. Appropriate measures adapted to local conditions must be taken to improve farming implements and to give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the peasant masses. Only by using both indigenous and modern methods simultaneously, combining the efforts of large, small and medium-sized plants, and launching mass movements can we speed up the development of China's agricultural mechanization.

The **"Eight-Point Charter"*** for agriculture formulated by Chairman Mao is the scientific summing-up of China's experience in agricultural production. We must carry it out in its entirety while bringing about mechanization. Meanwhile, we must pay full attention to the breeding and care of draught animals and to the accumulation of farmyard manure. If we simply concentrate our attention on tractors and chemical fertilizers and neglect intensive farming and the important role of draught animals and farmyard manure, this will be detrimental to the current farm production and will hold back the mechanization of agriculture as well.

As far back as in his report "On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation," Chairman Mao put before the whole Party in good time the task of achieving farm mechanization. Following this he continued making plans, calling on the whole Party to fight for the fulfilment of this great task. But Liu Shao-chi and his gang did all they could to oppose and undermine agricultural mechanization. Liu Shao-chi was both the arch criminal in undermining China's agricultural collectivization as well as in sabotaging China's agricultural mechanization.

During the last few years, Chairman Mao again raised the question before the whole Party of accelerating the realization of China's farm mechanization. In their hundreds of millions, the peasants are translating this great call of Chairman Mao's into revolutionary practice. We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching and actively and enthusiastically lead the movement forward. We must strive to attain, as quickly as possible, the great goal of the modernization of agriculture, which Chairman Mao has pointed out and which the hundreds of millions of peasants have longed for.

Political Work Is Life-Blood of All Economic Work

"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work. This is particularly true at a time when the social and economic system is undergoing fundamental change." This celebrated Marxist-Leninist thesis of Chairman Mao's most fully expounds the utmost importance of giving prominence to proletarian politics in the countryside.

It is only by relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants with a socialist consciousness that the socialist transformation and modernization of agriculture can be realized. Therefore, we must firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside, firmly grasp the work of educating the peasants in Mao Tsetung Thought —

*They are deep ploughing, soil improvement, general survey of soil and land planning; rational application of fertilizer; building water conservancy works and rational use of water; popularization of good strains; rational close planting; plant protection, the prevention and elimination of plant diseases and pests; field management; and innovation of farm implements.

that is to remould man — and make giving prominence to proletarian politics the fundamental guiding principle in doing all our work well in the countryside.

Giving prominence to proletarian politics is determined by the objective law of class struggle under the conditions of socialism. Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "Giving prominence to politics is not an optional policy, not something that is dispensable. It is a fundamental measure set forth in conformity with the laws governing the development of socialist society and the economic base of socialist society. Failure to give prominence to politics runs counter to the laws governing the development of socialist society." The socialist transformation of agriculture is a revolution to bring about the triumph of socialism over capitalism, a revolution even more profound than the armed revolutionary struggles of the past. This determines that, throughout the process of the socialist transformation of agriculture, there are bound to be fierce struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The moment we relax in the least our vigilance and ease up on political work, capitalist tendencies will run rampant. It was in the struggle against capitalist tendencies that the thousands upon thousands of agricultural producers' co-operatives and later, the people's communes were set up and consolidated. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "After a co-operative is established, it must go through many more struggles before it can be consolidated. Even then, the moment it relaxes its efforts it may collapse."

After the people's communes were set up throughout the country, some comrades held that "our impregnable state will never collapse." Facts prove that this idea, which tends to lower one's guard, is wrong. People can now see clearly that, in order to sabotage and undermine collective ownership, the class enemy and the capitalist forces always resort to the tactics of "sneaking in" and "pulling out our cadres" and they try by every possible means to find agents from within our ranks to usurp the leadership of the communes and production brigades, so as to change step by step the nature of the collective economy of the people's communes. By launching the socialist education movement, and especially the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we defeated the attack unleashed by the forces for capitalist restoration with Liu Shao-chi as their arch representative, and took back that portion of power usurped by the capitalist roaders. As a result, collective ownership of the people's communes was further consolidated. But the struggle is by no means over. As the revolution develops in depth, the enemy will constantly change his tactics and resort to new means of attack against us. We must keenly watch the new trends in the struggle between the two roads and expose and smash in time the attacks launched by the capitalist forces, so as to consolidate and develop the collective economy.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." "The basic task in political work is constantly to imbue the peasant masses with the socialist ideology and to criticize the tendency towards capitalism."

The best way to criticize capitalist tendencies is to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. We must go further in criticizing the whole series of fallacies contained in the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-chi, such as *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households), the "four freedoms," "work points in command" and "material incentives," and in criticizing every manifestation of the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism. We must hit firmly at speculation and other illegal activities, criticize the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes, criticize feudal superstitions and the remnant feudal ideas that substitute clan relations for class relations. These criticisms must be repeatedly carried out as part of the struggle between the two roads and the two lines. The bad style of indulging in extravagant eating and drinking and squandering and waste must be firmly opposed, and every commune member is required to apply the principle of running the commune diligently and frugally. The capitalist forces representing the old system will never be reconciled to their defeat. They will invariably use every opportunity to go along the capitalist road. We will act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, constantly engage in "the propagation of the superiority of the new system and the repudiation of the backwardness of the old," so that revolutionary public opinion overwhelms the counter-revolutionary public opinion and lofty socialist morality prevails over the vicious influence of capitalism.

We will make further efforts in unfolding the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and, through organizing study classes and forums on exchanging experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, arm the peasant masses with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly shatter the bourgeois idea of "self" and foster the proletarian concept of "devotion to the public interests" and the idea of farming for the revolution. In response to Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and through self-reliance and hard work, we will achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing our socialist agriculture. We will persevere in the firm and correct political orientation, resist the influence of the ideas of the exploiting classes and ensure that the socialist economy will never change its nature. By showing unremitting revolutionary drive and working conscientiously, we will overcome barren mountains and raging rivers, conquer natural disasters and work wonders in bringing about a rapid change in the state of "poverty and blankness."

To imbue the peasant masses with socialist ideas, we must first of all do a good job in revolutionizing the

(Continued on p. 20.)

Hardy Eagle of Snow Mountain

— Story about Comrade Chilin Wangtan, secretary of the Party branch of the Hsinlien Production Brigade in Chungtien County, Yunnan Province

THE story of a proletarian vanguard fighter, known as the "hardy eagle of snow mountain" among the emancipated Tibetan serfs, was passed from mouth to mouth at the First Conference of Representatives of Activists in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Yunnan Province. He is Comrade Chilin Wangtan, secretary of the Party branch of the Hsinlien Production Brigade and concurrently chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tungwang People's Commune in Chungtien County in the Tiching Tibetan Autonomous *Chou* of Yunnan Province.

During the intense struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line over the last 20 years, Comrade Chilin Wangtan has held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.**" Fearing neither hardship nor death, he has fought the handful of class enemies and battled the elements to bring a new look to the snow-covered mountains and valleys. Going forward on the revolutionary road, he has followed the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, continued to make revolution and forged ahead dauntlessly.

Following Chairman Mao in Making Revolution

The red sun illuminated the snow mountains and ravines in spring 1951 when the People's Liberation Army, kinsmen sent by Chairman Mao, liberated the Tiching Plateau and shattered the fetters which had held the serfs in thralldom.

Fleeing from the home of a serf-owner, Chilin Wangtan came to a P.L.A. unit. One of the comrades there showed him a portrait of Chairman Mao and said: "Chairman Mao is the saviour of millions of serfs. To win emancipation, we must follow Chairman Mao in making revolution." As Wangtan looked closely at the portrait, tears of gratitude welled up in his eyes, and scenes of his bitter life in the past flashed through his mind.

Born into an impoverished serf's family in the Hsinlien *hsiang*, Wangtan went begging with his mo-

ther when he was only five years old. Two years later, he was dragged off by a serf-owner and made a bond-slave. Deprived of all personal freedom, he led a life of misery worse than that of a beast of burden. Flogging by his master over the years left no part of his body unscathed. Burning for revenge, young Wangtan longed for the return of the Red Army, which he had heard about from the old people, to free the suffering serfs. . . .

The Red Army had come at last! He had so much to say to these kinsmen. Holding Chairman Mao's portrait over his head, he shouted for the first time in the words of the Han language he had just learnt: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Wangtan went with the P.L.A., acting as a guide and messenger. Responsible members in the unit explained to him many revolutionary truths which educated and inspired him with fervour and resolve to take up the gun and follow Chairman Mao in making revolution.

Shortly afterwards, with the help of the P.L.A. men, he returned home, rallied a number of emancipated serfs and organized a militia joint defence unit to defend his native village and the motherland's frontier together with the Liberation Army.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "**The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch.**" The handful of reactionary self-owners would not reconcile themselves to defeat.

In April 1952, our P.L.A. and militia units surrounded a gang of remnant bandits who had entrenched themselves in a mountain cave in Hsinlien *hsiang* (an administrative unit comprising several villages) in a futile last-ditch struggle. A political offensive was launched, and someone was needed to take a letter to the bandits' lair ordering them to surrender. Wangtan who was standing close by told himself: "Had it not been for Chairman Mao, I'd have died. If these bandits are not wiped out, we emancipated serfs can't possibly win complete liberation." Without further thought, he volunteered for the task. Defying the bandits' gunfire, he climbed over the cliffs to their hide-out and,

undaunted by the many guns pointed at him, handed the letter to the bandit chief who asked him: "How many P.L.A. men are there at the foot of the mountain?" To this Wangtan replied in a firm voice: "They're all over the place. There are so many of them that I've lost count!" Under heavy political and military pressure, the bandits had no choice but to surrender.

In the winter of 1957, some reactionary serf-owners instigated another armed rebellion. Bandits suddenly surrounded a local administrative office, cut the telephone wires and stopped the water supply. Holding fast to their positions, Wangtan and some 80 militiamen and work team members bravely fought the bandits and repulsed scores of their charges.

Battling against great odds, they found their situation growing increasingly tense. In order to completely wipe out these bandits, the leadership decided to make a sham breakthrough so that one of the men could run off and take a letter to a P.L.A. unit asking it for help. Making his pledge to the leadership, Wangtan said: "My mother gave birth to me, but it's Mao Tsetung Thought that has nurtured and brought me up. Whatever the difficulties, I'll take the letter to the P.L.A. unit so that we will wipe out every one of these bandits." Entrusted with the task, he concealed the letter in his cotton-padded trousers. As he was leaving, the owner of the house where the militiamen were staying suddenly appeared and requested again and again that he be allowed to go with Wangtan.

This cunning and treacherous fellow was one of the bandits who had lain low and bided his time. On the way, he managed to get Wangtan's rifle by wheedling and fired it at him, wounding him in the right arm. Despite the pain, Wangtan rushed the bandit but failed to grab the rifle. The bandit fired another shot which went right through Wangtan's abdomen. Springing to his feet, Wangtan seized the rifle-barrel and pressed it downward with all his might. The bandit triggered off several more shots, and when he found that all the bullets had been fired he drew a dagger to stab his opponent. But Wangtan was too quick for him. Pulling out a hand-grenade from around his waist, he banged it against the head of the scoundrel who was sent screaming over the precipice.

Wangtan immediately untied the laces of his Tibetan boots and bandaged the wound on his right arm. Just as he was going to resume his journey, he felt a sharp pain in his abdomen. What should he do? Should he press on or should he lie down? His thoughts immediately turned to the 80 class brothers who were waiting for help from the P.L.A. and he decided that he must under no circumstances collapse there, but should take the letter to its destination even if it cost him his life. Pressing hard against the wound in his abdomen with his injured right hand, he crawled forward with difficulty along the snow-covered ground on his left hand and knee. Whenever he came to a gully, he took the long way around, and when he came to a slope

he simply rolled down. To ease his hunger, he swallowed mouthfuls of snow. On his way, he had to get over a steep slope with a 70-degree gradient. He tried to climb it more than 40 times, only to slide down again each time. His clothes became torn from friction, his hands badly skinned, and he left a blood-stained trail along the snow-covered ground. From morning to dusk, he tried to get up the slope, losing consciousness several times.

The wind howled across the snow-bound hills. When he came to, Wangtan recalled the story told by a P.L.A. commander about the Red Army's Long March led by the great leader Chairman Mao. Scenes of the Red Army's heroic exploits in crossing the snow mountain and the grassland appeared in his mind's eye. He propped the upper part of his body up with his left hand and stared ahead. Yes, Chairman Mao had crossed that snow mountain just in front of him. When he thought of Chairman Mao, he was filled with infinite strength. Clenching his teeth, he finally succeeded in climbing up to a pass on the mountain where a woman was gathering firewood in the distance. But before he could call out he had fainted again.

Not long after this, Wangtan was taken by stretcher to where the P.L.A. unit was stationed. As soon as he opened his eyes he pointed to his trousers and murmured: "Letter! Letter!" After reading the blood-soaked letter, the commander of the unit immediately ordered his men to advance quickly to the administrative office along the path stained with Comrade Chilin Wangtan's blood. When the fighters reached their destination, they succeeded in wiping out the bandits with the help of the militiamen. The reactionary serf-owners' attempt at a come-back was smashed, and the five-star red flag flew high over the administrative office.

Chilin Wangtan happily saw our great leader Chairman Mao when he had the honour of attending a national conference of militia representatives in 1960. With tears of joy in his eyes, Wangtan enthusiastically clapped and shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" And as he gazed at Chairman Mao, he pledged to himself: "Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao! We emancipated serfs will always follow you. The mountains may crumble and the seas may dry up, but we will always be loyal to you!"

A Hardy Eagle Fears No Storm

After the conference, Wangtan returned to Hsinlien *hsiang* with copies of Chairman Mao's works presented to him by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He was elected secretary of the *hsiang's* Party branch. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism," he led the area's emancipated

serfs in taking the broad road of collectivization. A vigorous, revolutionary atmosphere prevailed throughout the area.

But the handful of capitalist roaders who had hidden themselves in the county and district Party committees deeply hate collectivization. They followed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in wildly advocating *san zi yi bao* (extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and the theory of "the dying out of class struggle." Howling that "conditions at the frontier are peculiar" and that "the minority nationalities are backward," they insisted on dissolving the co-operative. Wangtan told himself: "It's quite clear that Chairman Mao wants us to 'get organized' and take the road of co-operation, why do they want to dissolve our co-op? This certainly can't be Chairman Mao's policy. We must not let the co-op be crushed."

Seeing that Wangtan refused to carry out their "order" to dissolve the co-operative and resume individual farming, these bad elements sent their henchmen to redistribute the cattle, which the former serfs had pooled when they joined the co-op, among the various households and forcibly close down the co-operative.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The agricultural co-operative movement has been a severe ideological and political struggle from the very beginning. No co-operative can be established without going through such a struggle."** The class enemies could use the power they had usurped to break up the co-operative, but they could never diminish the emancipated serfs' loyalty to Chairman Mao. The emancipated serfs sent their representatives to visit Wangtan in the winter of 1964. "Wangtan," they said, "it's only a year since the co-op was dissolved, but some households have more *tsamba* than they can eat themselves while others have to go for several months with scarcely anything to eat. Does this mean we're going to suffer again as we did in the old society?" Wangtan organized them to study *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*. All of them were stirred when they read **"If this tendency goes unchecked, the polarization in the countryside will inevitably be aggravated day by day."**

"Wangtan," they said, "Chairman Mao backs us up and we're not afraid of anything. If they don't approve, we'll run the co-op ourselves."

"The Party branch supports you," Wangtan assured them. "Return immediately and organize the co-op again. I won't budge even if the snow mountain crumbles."

Alarmed at this Party branch decision, the capitalist roaders in the district Party committee let it be known to everyone that they would teach Wangtan a lesson for his impudence in disobeying their orders.

"Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless." Wangtan did not flinch. Closely united with the masses, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist roaders. When the rebuilt co-op was dissolved, he got it going again. "There are innumerable roads in the world," he declared, "but we emancipated serfs are resolved to take the socialist road indicated by Chairman Mao."

In the summer of 1966, Chairman Mao issued the great mobilization call to the people of the whole country for carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Quickly responding to this call, Wangtan and the other emancipated serfs launched a fierce attack on the handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road.

Sensing that their days were numbered, Liu Shao-chi's local agents pushed the bourgeois reactionary line with mounting frenzy, in a futile attempt to snuff out the vigorous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

One day a mass rally, ostensibly for struggling against the capitalist roaders, was held in the district. Wangtan decided to take the opportunity to tear off the disguise of the district Party committee's secretary, a bad fellow who had been a lama for 13 years in the old society and who had all along opposed Mao Tsetung Thought after liberation. Working hand in glove with other bad elements, the capitalist roaders in the district Party committee seized Wangtan as soon as he appeared at the place where the rally was being held, dragged him on to a platform and struggled against him. They slandered his revolutionary action of opposing the slashing of the co-op and resisting *san zi yi bao* as "opposing the Party" and labelled him an "anti-Party element."

Seething with anger, the revolutionary masses jumped to their feet and challenged the capitalist roaders: "Why do you direct your attack against a revolutionary cadre?" At this, the capitalist roaders set out to persecute the masses, thereby throwing off all false pretences and revealing their diabolical features.

But no matter how wild the class enemies were, their strength could not match that of fighters armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. Though the capitalist roaders whisked Wangtan away to the countryside to carry on their persecution, he was as unyielding as ever. Wherever he was, he studied Chairman Mao's writings and did farm work together with the masses, and aroused them to rise and struggle against the capitalist roaders.

Scared by Wangtan's close ties with the masses, the capitalist roaders locked him up and posted sentries to watch him.

During those days when white terror stalked the district, Wangtan thought of the great leader Chairman Mao more than ever. Whenever the golden sun

rose over the snow mountain, he turned to the east and sang aloud:

The snow mountain on the Tiching Plateau faces the east,

I'll go up there and pick a snow lotus as a gift to the golden sun.

We emancipated serfs are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao;

Oh, Chairman Mao, we wish you a long, long life!

The flames of the revolution can never be stamped out. While Wangtan was being persecuted, the other emancipated serfs and young Red Guards broke through all obstacles to relay Chairman Mao's instructions to him and do everything they could to ensure his safety. One emancipated serf, who was over 70, travelled nearly 100 li to see him.

Chairman Mao's instructions, the old people's concern and the young Red Guards' support gave Wangtan immense strength. He made up his mind that he would rather die in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line than save his own skin by giving in.

Chairman Mao sent the People's Liberation Army to support the broad masses of the Left in March 1967. Chilin Wangtan, who had been labelled an "anti-Party element" by the capitalist roaders, was rescued. Filled with gratitude, he clasped the hands of the P.L.A. men — his kinsmen — and shouted again and again: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

The pipe dream of the handful of capitalist roaders within the Party to restore capitalism was dashed.

New Look for Snow Mountain

Chilin Wangtan is a vanguard fighter who fears neither hardship nor death in the stormy class struggle. He is a dauntless revolutionary path-breaker in battling the elements and transforming nature.

Hemmed in by five snow-capped mountains, Hsinlien *hsiang* was extremely backward in production and the area still depended on the state for relief grain after liberation.

"Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted." Wangtan said to himself: "It was the People's Liberation Army and my comrades-in-arms the militiamen who had shed their blood in liberating Hsinlien. Now that Chairman Mao has entrusted us with the task of working here, we must build it up and safeguard it. With Chairman Mao's leadership and Mao Tsetung

Thought guiding us, plus the efforts of the emancipated serfs, we can surely transform the barren mountains and tame the unruly rivers." Bringing *tsamba* rations with him, he surveyed the mountains and ravines, looking for water sources and soliciting the opinions of the masses at the same time. After careful investigation, he made his proposal to the Party branch for transforming the area. It approved his plan in winter 1964, and decided to first dig a big ditch on a snow-covered mountain.

The class enemies seized the opportunity to stir up trouble by a bluff based on superstition. "In building the ditch," they intimidated, "you'll have to dig the sacred mountain and fell the sacred trees. If you do this, you'll be punished by the god in heaven and struck down by a thunderclap." Parroting such nonsense, some muddle-headed people said: "Rocks are not as soft as mud. If they succeed in digging a ditch across the mountain, they can put a ring in my nose and lead me along like cattle."

To smash the class enemies' schemes and rouse the masses to transform nature, the Party branch called a meeting at the "sacred mountain" to express determination to dig the ditch. Holding the brilliant "three constantly read articles" aloft in his hands, Wangtan led the militiamen in reciting them. The more they studied, the deeper was their understanding and the more enthusiastic they became. They said: "With the brilliant 'three constantly read articles' guiding us forward, we will make the age-old glaciers and snow mountains bend to our will."

The battle to dig the ditch started in severe winter when the land all around was ice-bound. Since they did not have a surveying instrument, they improvised one by filling a wine bottle with water. When they had no dynamite, they scorched the rocks with hot faggots and then poured cold water to crack them. In this way, the rocks were slowly but steadily moved out of the way.

Chilin Wangtan could always be found where the work was the hardest.

Monkey Cliff towered to the sky. Leading a shock brigade of more than 30 men to work there, Wangtan was the first to get to the top. Just then, his old wounds began to trouble him again. A severely painful attack left him in a cold sweat. All the comrades told him to take a rest. But Wangtan took out the "three constantly read articles" and told the militiamen stories about Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man. Reciting Chairman Mao's teaching "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," he continued his work.

The cliff was finally conquered. A 12-kilometre-long ditch, originally estimated to take more than 50 days to build, was completed in 22 days. Clear water gushed from a spring in the snow mountain and flowed across the "sacred mountain" down to the fields.

This accomplishment gave the lie to the pack of falsehoods spread by the class enemies.

And the completion of the ditch was an eye-opener for the muddle-headed ones.

Chingko barley depends on rain and sunshine for growth. Making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought. The "three constantly read articles" illuminated the hearts of the emancipated serfs. Everyone concluded: The "sacred mountain" is by no means inviolable. For all its "sacredness," it can be vanquished just the same.

The masses were fully mobilized and an upsurge emerged in Hsinlien in building water conservancy works, in terracing the land and in undertaking capital construction on the farmland. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the Hsinlien Brigade has over the past ten years dug 30 ditches, extended the area under irrigation by 2,900 *mu*, and terraced more than 700 *mu* on the slopes. Total grain output has more than trebled. Instead of receiving relief grain from the state, the brigade has since 1963 sent more than 600,000 *jin* of grain to the state, either as agricultural tax or as surplus grain for sale. All the production teams now have reserve grain. Hsinlien has taken on a new look.

Though tremendous changes had taken place, Wangtan was not complacent. He had in his mind a magnificent plan for building up a new socialist countryside.

Living in the remotest part of the commune were the 63 households of three production teams in Piensan Village, which was tucked away in a deep valley between two big snow-capped mountains. Steep cliffs lay between the village and the Hsinlien Brigade, and seven or eight days were needed to travel to and from the two points. Since liberation, the emancipated serfs there had 12 times proposed to the former county and district Party committees that the rocks be blown up and a road cut through the mountains, but each time their proposal was turned down by the handful of capitalist roaders as "wishful thinking."

After the commune's revolutionary committee was set up, Wangtan made a silent pledge to open this road so that Chairman Mao's latest instructions could be relayed in good time and Chairman Mao's voice could be heard by the emancipated serfs as quickly as possible. This road, he thought, could also help strengthen preparedness against war and support the motherland's socialist construction.

He was determined to follow the example of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains and build a road across the natural barriers. Early last March, more than 60 emancipated serfs started to work. After five months of arduous struggle, they succeeded in opening a trail on August 8 for horse caravans. Winding through cliffs and precipices and across turbulent waters and deep ravines, the path leads

directly to Piensan Village. Overjoyed at its completion, the emancipated serfs called it "Sunny Road." They vowed that they would always closely follow Chairman Mao and advance courageously on the "Sunny Road" of socialist revolution and construction.

Following Chairman Mao and Always Advancing

Comrade Chilin Wangtan is chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee and a member of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Though his position has changed, his style of hard struggle and determination to continue the revolution has not. He has kept firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: **"We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses. So long as we do not divorce ourselves from the masses, we are certain to be victorious."**

Last April, Chilin Wangtan had the honour to attend the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. When he returned from Peking, he still wore his same old army uniform and old pair of rubber shoes. The only difference was that he had a basket strapped to his back, containing the treasured red books by Chairman Mao and glittering Chairman Mao badges. The masses were extremely pleased to see that he was as plain and industrious as ever.

Upon his return, he went the rounds of the production teams to tell the members about the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and propagate Chairman Mao's great instruction **"Unite to win still greater victories"** far and wide. He covered all the 36 production teams of the commune's five brigades. Wherever he went, he joined the masses in field work as an ordinary commune member. Once when he was working in a production team, he was bitten on the foot by a poisonous snake. He did not utter a word but continued his work as if nothing had happened. The next day he returned to the commune, his foot red and swollen. Even when his foot was treated, he did not rest, but helped a production team sun its harvested grain. He said: "The more I sweat, the more resistant to revisionism I become. I'll do manual labour all my life so that I'll build an ideological great wall to guard against and combat revisionism."

Wangtan never marks time on the road of continuing the revolution. He has grown up and matured among the masses, and he always goes among them. The emancipated serfs speak of him with pride: "Wangtan is really one of Chairman Mao's good cadres. His footprints can always be found where the masses are, and he is sure to be found where the conditions are the hardest. He is a propagandist of Mao Tsetung Thought, and his heart is always with us emancipated serfs."

Indian Peasant Armed Struggle Intensifies

THE year 1969 saw a vigorous development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Indian peasants and a steady expansion and growth of their armed strength.

A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire

Under the leadership of the revolutionaries of the Indian Communist Party, the peasants in Naxalbari in Darjeeling District, West Bengal State, fired the first shot of armed struggle in March 1967. This shook the vast land of India like a clap of spring thunder. The broad masses of Indian peasants are awakening and the flames of their armed struggle are spreading fast and raging more fiercely.

Great progress was made last year by the peasants in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, in their armed struggles led and supported by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). The peasant guerrillas turned 300 villages into red areas for launching struggle, and more than 100 guerrilla squads were active in an area of about 500 square miles in the Srikakulam Mountains. One hundred square miles of mountainous area deep in the interior of Parvatipuram Agency came under the control of the peasant armed forces. The current peasant armed struggle in Andhra Pradesh has spread from the remote mountainous area of Srikakulam District to more than 19 rural areas in 10 districts on the state's spacious plains and the jungle areas of neighbouring Orissa State. At the same time, the peasant masses rekindled the armed struggle in Khammam and other places in Telangana in the northern part of Andhra Pradesh.

In West Bengal, the peasant revolutionary armed struggle has spread from the Terai (region at the foot of the Himalayas) in the northern part of the state to Midnapur and other coastal regions in the south.

Led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the peasant masses in Mushahari, Muzaffarpur District, Bihar State, took up arms and organized small guerrilla squads to conduct repeated operations against the reactionary police, landlords and local despots. This has brought the peasant struggle in Bihar State to a new stage, that of guerrilla struggle.

The peasant revolutionary armed struggle is also developing unabatedly in the jungle areas of Gunupur

in Koraput District, Orissa State, in areas close to Lakhipur in Uttar Pradesh, in Bhatinda and some other districts of Punjab State, and in Kerala State. All India is seething with revolutionary vigour.

Resolutely Take the Road of Seizing Political Power by Armed Force

Since its founding on April 22, 1969, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has unswervingly taken the correct road of seizing political power by armed force. The Party has gone deep into the rural areas, boldly mobilized the masses, done propaganda work among them, organized and armed them. It has led the broad masses of revolutionary peasants to actively wage armed struggle in which agrarian revolution is its main content and brought about a completely new situation of vigorous development of the peasant armed struggle in India.

Since the beginning of last year, the peasant armed forces in various parts of India have made frequent attacks on reactionary police stations and landlord estates, seized guns, grain and land from the landlords, severely punished the crime-laden despotic landlords and corrupt officials, and ambushed reactionary police and landlord armed bands sent to conduct "encirclement and suppression" operations. The Indian paper *Hindustan Times* reported that in the first ten months of last year the revolutionary peasants of Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, fought more than 60 battles with reactionary police forces and local armed police and launched 38 attacks against the enemy. The acts of violence in the peasant revolution have dealt increasingly heavy blows to the reactionary Indian ruling classes.

Learning from past experience, the Indian Communists have begun to advance armed struggle to a completely new stage, the stage of seizing political power and establishing guerrilla bases. In the vast area of Srikakulam where the peasant armed struggle is developing vigorously, the peasants completely abolished the privileges enjoyed by the feudal landlord class for thousands of years and swept every bit of their prestige into the dust. The peasants established people's political power and set up people's courts to try the enemies of the people. Base areas for armed struggle have been set up in 300 villages controlled by peasant

armed forces. Officials appointed by the reactionary government cannot enter these areas and the reactionary state apparatus has ceased to function.

The great teacher Chairman Mao has said: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** Wherever they went, the peasant revolutionary armed forces did propaganda work among the masses and organized and armed them. While fighting the enemy, the peasant guerrilla units publicized the great truth **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun"** among the masses and mobilized them to take part in struggle. They established the closest relations with the broad revolutionary masses and won their support. In the Pallia area of Lakhimpur District, Uttar Pradesh, where the peasant armed forces are active, the peasant masses kept the guerrilla units fully informed of police activities. The reactionary government has sent armed police to raid various villages in the area on many occasions, but the reactionary police failed to find the guerrillas who are shielded by the masses. Once, over 1,000 peasants together with the guerrilla units attacked a landlord's house in Pathapatnam sub-division, Srikakulam District. The police stationed near by were so fear-stricken by the might of the masses that they dared not come out. Many peasants in the district voluntarily sent grain, vegetables and fruit to the guerrillas. Because the guerrillas and peasant masses are as closely related as flesh and blood, the Indian reactionaries are at a complete loss. Even the reactionary Indian press lamented that the peasant masses' support for the revolutionary armed forces is **"the biggest obstacle the police met."**

March Forward Victoriously in Shattering the Reactionaries' "Encirclement and Suppression"

The swift and vigorous development of the Indian peasant armed struggle has struck terror into the hearts of the reactionary Indian authorities. To prop up its tottering rule, the reactionary Indian Government headed by Indira Gandhi is intensifying its suppression of the peasant revolutionary armed forces and the revolutionary Indian people. The reactionary Indian authorities in Andhra Pradesh dispatched a big police force to "mop up" and round up the peasant armed forces in Srikakulam, and attempted to set up so-called "village self-defence guards" and "village volunteers" for putting down the peasant armed forces. Apart from setting up more police camps in various districts to suppress the peasant armed forces, the reactionary authorities in West Bengal State have enforced

a fascist rule over the people, and they even empowered the district authorities to compel every person to make a "guarantee of good behaviour" and pledge not to have any contact with the peasant armed forces. Anyone who violates his "guarantee" will be sentenced to imprisonment. To realize their criminal aim of suppressing the Mizo people's armed struggle, the reactionary Indian authorities set up "protective villages" like concentration camps in the Mizo area in a vain effort to cut off the revolutionary masses from the people's armed forces.

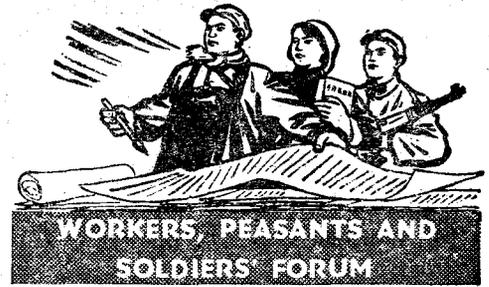
The great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: **"All reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. But contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. This is an inexorable law."** The reactionary Indian Government is vainly trying to stamp out the peasant armed forces by mass murder, but, contrary to its reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to wanton suppression, the stronger is the resistance of the people. The Indian peasant armed forces cannot be vanquished nor wiped out, but on the contrary will become ever stauncher and more powerful because they are steeled in their counter-attacks against the "encirclement and suppression" and "mopping-up operations" of the reactionary police.

In its external policy, the reactionary Indian Government headed by Indira Gandhi is hiring itself out to U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism and living on their alms, and getting itself buried in foreign debts. At home, it is stepping up its oppression and exploitation of the people and sucking their blood. Riddled by serious financial and economic crises, it has made large numbers of workers jobless and plunged the broad masses of Indian peasants and city poor into ever worsening impoverishment. The class contradictions in India are becoming unprecedentedly acute and the cut-throat struggle for power inside the reactionary Indian ruling clique is also becoming fiercer and fiercer. Bugged down by difficulties at home and abroad, saddled with countless contradictions and crises and finding itself in an impasse, the reactionary Indian Government is sitting on thorns. Every place in India is inflammable and the raging flames of the peasant armed struggle will certainly blaze fiercer and fiercer. So long as the Indian revolutionary people unswervingly take the road of seizing political power by armed force, they will certainly win nationwide victory in revolution through protracted struggle.

A People's Army Is Invincible Before Any Enemy

by Hung Yi-ping

of the 1st Company of the Chinese People's Liberation
Army unit in which martyr Chang Szu-teh saw service



LED by the Communist Party of Thailand, the heroic Thai People's Liberation Army has been sweeping across the length and breadth of Thailand. Like a torrent with irresistible force, it is violently battering at the rule of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries. By its performance the Thai People's Liberation Army has greatly increased the revolutionary militancy of the people of Thailand and pushed the people's armed struggle to a new stage. We revolutionary fighters hail the great victories won by the Thai People's Liberation Army and are overjoyed by the fact that the people of Thailand now have their own army.

Consistently growing strong in the heat of battle, the Thai People's Liberation Army is marching from victory to victory because it answers the call of its Supreme Command to "study and master Mao Tsetung Thought" and "serve the people wholly and entirely."

Twenty-six years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao made a brilliant speech *Serve the People* at a meeting in tribute to the memory of Comrade Chang Szu-teh, a P.L.A. guard, who had died for the people. In that speech, Chairman Mao paid high tribute to our army, a people's army: **"Our Communist Party and the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests. Comrade Chang Szu-teh was in the ranks of these battalions."** This high praise from Chairman Mao, which for us revolutionary fighters embodied the greatest concern, greatest inspiration and greatest education, made the direction of struggle clearer to us and gave us immeasurable strength for fighting and wiping out the enemy.

At that time, the Japanese imperialists frantically attacked our anti-Japanese base areas, carrying out a fascist "kill all, burn all, rob all" policy, while the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang tightened its encirclement and blockade of northern Shensi. Crude weapons, food shortages and insufficient clothing—these were the odds against us. As things were, we followed the instructions of the Party Central Committee and bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to serve the people "wholly" and "entirely" and went to the villages and mountain areas where we visited the poor and helped the downtrodden, spread revolutionary truths among the masses, stimulated their class consciousness and hatred for the national foe and fortified

their confidence in victory. There we aroused the masses, organized the peasants on a wide scale, introduced democratic reforms, set up anti-Japanese democratic regimes, vigorously conducted a campaign to weed out spies and eliminate local despots and unfolded a struggle to reduce rent and interest. In so doing, the broad masses of the people won their liberation, political and economic. The fact that we consistently adhered to building up the Party, to setting up political power of the people, to organizing people's armed forces, to establishing mass organizations, to helping in industrial and agricultural production, indeed to doing everything necessary to enable a locality to stand on its own feet, had enabled us to expand the revolutionary ranks and make the anti-Japanese bases stronger and more consolidated. The people's army thus won the hearts of the masses and their warm support.

When not on combat duty, we would go to the villagers living near by to carry water and tidy up their courtyards for them and help them gather crops at harvest time. When the lunar new year and other festival days came we joined the masses and had a good time with them. Everywhere we went and in everything we did, we strictly observed our Army's Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention.*

To break the enemy's economic blockade and lighten the people's burdens, we engaged in production while fighting the enemy. We obtained ample food and clothing through our own efforts, and by economizing on consumption and saving a bit here and there we managed to send the villagers grain from what we had saved. When we fought, we recalled Chairman Mao's teaching **"We have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death."** In accordance with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, we protected the people with our lives and

* The Three Main Rules of Discipline are as follows:

- (1) Obey orders in all your actions.
- (2) Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses.
- (3) Turn in everything captured.

The Eight Points for Attention are as follows:

- (1) Speak politely.
- (2) Pay fairly for what you buy.
- (3) Return everything you borrow.
- (4) Pay for anything you damage.
- (5) Do not hit or swear at people.
- (6) Do not damage crops.
- (7) Do not take liberties with women.
- (8) Do not ill-treat captives.

shielded the masses. The bonds of affection between us were so strong and relations so close that we looked upon the people as our parents, who in turn treated us as their own sons. Many of them enthusiastically served as our guides and scouts and took on the job of forwarding military intelligence, and did a good job of guarding military secrets.

In 1947, the bandit troops under Hu Tsung-nan (one of Chiang Kai-shek's trusted generals) invaded northern Shensi. With the support and assistance of the people, we were kept well posted and enjoyed freedom of action. We annihilated the invading bandit troops and smashed Chiang Kai-shek's plot to mount an all-out attack on our liberated area. Since then we've consistently followed Chairman Mao's teaching of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely," overcoming enormous difficulties and defeating the enemy to expand our forces and win the people's liberation. The experience drawn from putting people's war into practice shows that a people's army built in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on army building to serve the people wholly and entirely is as strong as steel and invincible.

Today, we are very glad to see how the Thai People's Liberation Army, led by the Communist Party of Thailand, is making great strides along the road of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" and fighting heroically for the liberation of the Thai people.

In its proclamation, the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army pointed out that the Thai People's Liberation Army "which comes from the masses and enjoys their support is an army of fighters with a high level of revolutionary consciousness, a true army of the sons of the people and an army which serves the people wholeheartedly, is closely linked with them, has a high sense of discipline and maintains unity between officers and men." It declared that "therefore it can be said with certainty that this army will grow from small to big, from weak to strong, and march from victory to victory." The Thai People's Liberation Army is exactly a people's army of this description, an army which has flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. When not on combat duty, it goes deep among the masses, arouses and organizes the masses and propagates Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought among them. With their welfare at heart, the men of the Thai People's Liberation Army often put in hours of work for the masses, ploughing the fields for them, giving them medical treatment if needed and repairing their houses. Whether on a march or in actual combat, the men observe the army's Ten Main Rules of Discipline with a conscious responsibility. When confronted with serious threats from the enemy, they have staunchly protected the lives and property of the people even if this meant sacrificing their own lives. The Thai People's Liberation Army loves the people and is loyal to them. On their part, the people love the Liberation Army and look upon it as their kith and kin. Men and women, young and old, they all often volunteer

for sentry-go duty and send the armymen clothing and grain. They brave the elements, defy the enemy's threats and spurn his blandishments in order to shield their fighters, always ready to lay down their lives in the process. They are enthusiastic in sending their dear ones to join the army, too. By joining forces with the broad masses of the people and by helping one another, the Thai People's Liberation Army has been able to wipe out large numbers of enemy effectives, deal the enemy stunning blows and cut him down to size — a paper tiger. The actual struggle of the Thai people makes it completely clear: "The army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible."

Growing from strength to strength, the Thai People's Liberation Army has struck crushing blows at the U.S.-Thanom clique and shaken its reactionary rule to its foundations. But the closer the enemy draws to his grave the more desperate he becomes in his counter-revolutionary last kicks. U.S. imperialism is now trying with might and main to shore up the traitorous Thanom clique and is strenuously expanding and beefing up the Thai reactionary army for a brutal crack-down on Thailand's revolutionary people. Meanwhile, the U.S.-Thanom clique is launching one counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign after another against the Thai People's Liberation Army and carrying out a sanguinary policy of "kill all, burn all, rob all" against the people. Using counter-revolutionary dual tactics in the political sphere, the U.S.-Thanom reactionaries have come up with a bogus constitution in a vain effort to deceive the Thai people. But no matter what counter-revolutionary tricks they may have up their sleeves these will get them nowhere, and in the end they will only lift a rock to drop it on their own feet. Whatever the form of their persecution of the people, this can only accelerate the revolution of the Thai people on a broader and more intense scale, stir the Thai People's Liberation Army's inveterate hatred for the enemy and inspire it to greater heights of heroism in fighting the enemy to the finish. Growing stronger and more courageous in battle, the Thai People's Liberation Army is kindling the flames of armed struggle everywhere in Thailand, which is dotted with U.S. military bases. It abides by the instruction of the Communist Party of Thailand to "regard the study and mastery of Mao Tsetung Thought as its primary task" in actual struggle and "bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor death and serving the people wholly and entirely, and of utter devotion to others without any thought of self." It is marching from victory to victory. We are convinced that, led by the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai People's Liberation Army will surmount all difficulties and smash the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, drown the U.S.-Thanom clique in the ocean of people's war and establish a revolutionary regime of the people. Final victory is sure to go to the heroic people of Thailand!

Excellent Situation in Thai People's Armed Struggle

THE Thai people's armed struggle won splendid victories in 1969. These were marked by the following events:

The establishment of the Supreme Command of the Thai People's Liberation Army was proclaimed.

The flames of armed struggle spread to 34 of the 71 provinces in the country, raging over the vast mountain areas and countryside in the northeastern, northern, central and southern parts of Thailand.

Applying Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics on people's war, the Thai People's Liberation Army has constantly raised its fighting skill. During the year, it fought more battles and wiped out more enemy troops than previously. Preliminary statistics show that it fought more than 800 battles with the U.S.-Thanom clique, killed or wounded more than 1,000 enemy troops and police and other reactionary armed bands, shot down or damaged 46 enemy planes and captured large quantities of arms and munitions and military materiel from the enemy.

The People's Liberation Army not only smashed many counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and suppression" operations launched by the U.S.-Thanom clique, but took the initiative in attacking the enemy in a planned way. Quite a number of villages were liberated and people's state power was established in many areas.

These glowing victories of the Thai people's armed struggle have given a great impetus to the development of the revolutionary situation in Thailand. The tidal wave of revolution swept the whole country in 1969. The peasant, workers' and student movements surged forward vigorously. As a result, the U.S.-Thanom clique was heavily besieged by the Thai people.

The excellent revolutionary situation in Thailand vividly demonstrates Chairman Mao's great truth that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** Thailand is an important strategic base which U.S. imperialism has been building up in Asia for more than 20 years. U.S. imperialism has built more than 60 military bases and stationed some 100,000 aggressor troops in the country. It has not only armed 200,000 reactionary troops and police for the Thanom clique but has sent thousands of "military advisers" and "special forces" to take a direct part in the criminal repressive activities against the Thai people. To quell the raging flames of the people's armed struggle, the U.S.-Thanom clique in 1969 carried out frequent counter-revolutionary mili-

tary "encirclement and suppression" operations against the People's Liberation Army on an ever larger scale and for a longer duration. Sometimes more than a dozen battalions of troops were used in these operations. However, instead of being intimidated by the enemy armed to the teeth, the Thai people have firmly taken the road of people's war, using revolutionary armed forces to defeat counter-revolutionary armed forces. In 1969, the U.S.-Thanom clique also tried to use "parliamentary elections" as a bait to induce the people to lay down their arms. But the enemy's scheme failed. From their own experience the Thai people realize that only by taking up guns and persevering in armed struggle can they win victories in their revolution. Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Military suppression and political deception have been the two main instruments by which Chiang Kai-shek maintains his reactionary rule. People are now witnessing the rapid collapse of both these instruments."** This is precisely the situation confronting the U.S.-Thai reactionaries today.

Leadership by the Communist Party of Thailand is the fundamental guarantee of victory for the Thai people's armed struggle. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Any revolutionary war will definitely end in defeat if it lacks, or runs counter to, the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party."** The Thai people are coming to realize ever more clearly that the Communist Party of Thailand is the core of leadership for the revolution in Thailand. In the past year, the Party has made tremendous efforts in building a new-type people's army, especially in the field of army building on a political basis. On December 1, the Party's Central Committee issued a statement, once again calling on the entire Party membership, and the People's Liberation Army fighters to conscientiously study Mao Tsetung Thought and apply it to remould their world outlook and guide their work. The fact that the Thai People's Liberation Army fighters performed many moving heroic deeds in the course of fighting in the past year shows fully that armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, a people's army is invincible.

Forty years ago, Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: **"The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Especially at present, the Red Army should certainly not confine itself to fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, it should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses,**

organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organizations." This is exactly what the Thai People's Liberation Army has been doing under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand.

Last year the Thai People's Liberation Army sent many "armed propaganda teams" into the vast countryside to rouse the masses. By speaking to the local population, putting up slogans, distributing handbills and giving theatrical performances, they exposed the criminal rule of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries and publicized the current 10-point policy of the Communist Party of Thailand (see P.R. No. 3, 1969) and helped the poverty-stricken peasants unfold a struggle against spies, traitors and local bullies. As a result the people were quickly awakened and enthusiastically plunged into the armed struggle. Mass support has not only made it possible for the Thai People's Liberation Army to smash the enemy's "encirclement and suppression"

operations and persevere in protracted armed struggle but has enabled it to grow steadily stronger.

In their struggle against the U.S.-Thanom clique, the Thai people brought the heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death into full play in 1969. Facts have proved that this spiritual force which is possessed by the revolutionary people alone, can be transformed into a powerful material force to defeat the enemy. To the heroic Thai people, U.S. imperialism, the Thanom clique, and their planes, artillery and tanks are nothing but paper tigers. No matter what frenzied suppression the U.S.-Thai reactionaries may resort to, and no matter what tricks they use, the Thai people's armed struggle absolutely cannot be prevented from forging ahead victoriously. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people, bringing the infinite power of people's war into full play, will eventually overthrow the vicious U.S.-Thanom clique and win their complete liberation.

(Continued from p. 9.)

thinking of the leading groups at various levels. The leading body means the political power. Whether the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside can be consolidated and the collective economy of the people's communes can be developed depend on whether there is a good leading group. The most fundamental criterion for judging whether a leading group is good or bad lies in whether it can firmly implement and courageously defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and resolutely follow the socialist road, and in whether it dares to lead the broad masses in the fight against the class enemy and the capitalist forces. In the course of Party consolidation and Party building now under way in the countryside, we must give first and foremost place to the consolidation and building of the leading groups at all levels.

The conscientious implementation of the proletarian policies formulated by the Party for the rural areas constitutes an important part of political work in the rural areas. The policies of the Party are the concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They represent the vital interests of the broad masses of peasants and reflect the objective laws governing the class struggle and economic development at the present stage. Only when the Party's policies are carried out conscientiously, can the peasant masses' revolutionary initiative be brought into full play, Right and "Left" deviations be prevented, and the collective economy of the people's communes be ensured to advance rapidly in the direction of socialism. In purifying the class ranks, in the work of consolidating the Party, and in criticizing capitalist tendencies, we should, without exception, strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions which are different in nature, that is, the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves. In the field

of economy, the socialist principles of "to each according to his work" and "exchange at equal value" must be adhered to. We must make a clear distinction between the correct implementation of these principles on the one hand and the practice of "work points in command" and "material incentives" on the other. In the field of production, the principle of taking grain as the key link, developing a diversified economy and ensuring all-round development must be adhered to; compliance with the unified state economic plan must be emphasized, but flexibility to a certain extent is allowed under the precondition that the unified state plan, and state policies and laws are observed. In regard to the distribution of income, the interests of the state, of the collective and of the individual must all be taken into consideration.

A new high tide of socialist revolution and socialist construction is now rising in the rural areas. The broad masses of the peasants are in high spirits and are full of militancy, and their socialist initiative is greater than ever before. This is a very inspiring situation.

We must stand at the head of the mass movement, go all out and enthusiastically lead the masses forward. Following Chairman Mao's important instruction that there must be "**comprehensive planning and more effective leadership,**" we must, according to local conditions, map out an all-round plan for the work in our own regions or our own units and carefully and conscientiously do a good job in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in every single unit. We must pay close attention to the methods of work, follow the mass line and ensure efficiency in our work. We must concern ourselves with the well-being of the masses, give heed to proper arrangement of work and rest and protect the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and march forward confidently along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao to win new and even greater victories on the agricultural front.

The Angolan People Forge Ahead Along Road of Armed Struggle

Studying Mao Tsetung Thought in the course of fighting, they have won tremendous victory, and guerrilla operations have spread to nine of Angola's 15 provinces.

SUFFERING under ruthless imperialist and colonialist oppression, the Angolan people rose in arms with bitter hatred on February 4, 1961, and launched a vigorous offensive against Portuguese colonial rule to open the prelude to their armed struggle. With the support of the people, the Angolan patriotic armed forces have persevered in struggle and grown in strength in the past nine years. The Angolan people's armed struggle is now developing in depth in the vast countryside.

Where There Is Oppression There Is Resistance

The five-century-old bloody rule of the Portuguese colonialists in Angola has long kindled the flames of hatred in the hearts of the Angolan people. Slaughtering the Angolan people with hideous barbarity, the Portuguese colonialists put Angolan patriots in wooden boxes and threw them into the sea or herded them into aircraft and pushed them out while in flight. They tied Angolans to their jeeps and dragged them to death or poured gasoline on them and burnt them to death. The savage Portuguese colonialists even murdered their "prisoners" by poisoning the food in prisons; they also chopped off the feet of Angolans and gouged out their eyes.

The Portuguese colonial authorities have bled the Angolan people white through numerous exorbitant taxes. The Angolan people are forced to pay a so-called "sovereignty tax" in acknowledgement of Portuguese colonial rule; they have to pay taxes when they go hunting or change their residence and even if they want to grow a beard or moustache.

But the heavier the oppression, the stronger the resistance. Pushed to the end of their forbearance, the Angolan people launched a fierce attack on the police headquarters and prisons of the Portuguese colonialists in northern Angola on February 4, 1961. They seized

the enemy's weapons, stormed the prisons and set a large number of patriots free. The attack dealt a heavy blow to the enemy's arrogance and started the revolutionary flames of the armed struggle for national independence against the Portuguese colonial rule in Angola.

Persevering in Struggle and Forging Ahead

Supported by the people, the Angolan guerrillas have achieved tremendous victory after nine years of arduous struggle. Guerrilla operations by Angolan freedom fighters have spread to nine of the 15 provinces in the country. The vast rural areas in eastern, northern and central Angola are now under guerrilla control, while the Portuguese colonial authorities can only dominate the cities and towns, communication lines and a number of so-called "strategic hamlets." About half the inhabitants in these areas refuse to pay any tax whatsoever to the colonial authorities.

Persevering in struggle and dauntless in the face of difficulties, the Angolan people are forging ahead along the road of armed struggle. One instance is UNITA (the National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola). When it began guerrilla operations in 1966, it only had 11 fighters with one machine-gun, two rifles and bows and arrows. Now, its military organization, FALA (the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola), has more than 3,000 well-trained guerrilla fighters who are highly disciplined and are capable of not only destroying bridges and highways but also in conducting battalion-size campaigns on a relatively large scale.

Why were the Angolan guerrillas able to grow? As summed up in a recent interview with a Hsinhua News Agency correspondent by Tony Dacosta, UNITA representative in Cairo, there are two main factors contributing to the rapid development of the Angolan revolution: first, the barbarous rule of the Portuguese colonial authorities which drove the people to rebellion, and second, the study of the great truth of

Mao Tsetung Thought by the revolutionary Angolan people, especially Chairman Mao's teachings on people's war and self-reliance.

Arouse and Rely on the People

In the course of protracted struggle, the Angolan people have come to understand that they cannot achieve emancipation without waging a people's war. J. Savimbi, President of the Central Committee of UNITA, said that the liberation war must be a people's war waged by the people and for the people. UNITA has been working hard for a long time to arouse the people by its own example and by means of political education. The general line of UNITA, reaffirmed at its Second Congress held inside Angola at the end of August last year, is to carry out a protracted people's war for national liberation and steadily develop guerrilla warfare in Angola by relying on its own efforts.

The Angolan guerrillas have forged close ties with the people. Local administrations have been established in the guerrilla zones to lead the people in production and in fighting. Producers' co-operatives, primary schools and make-shift clinics have also been set up. The guerrillas pay attention to doing political work among the people and helping the militia in military training. At the same time, the people also actively support the guerrillas, providing them with food, clothes and information about the enemy. The Angolan guerrillas have studied and applied the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention formulated for the Chinese Red Army by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung. In ordinary times, they engage in productive labour together with the local people. When the enemy comes, they fight side by side with the militia. The guerrillas not only have thick underbrush to take cover in but even more important, they are protected by the people who wholeheartedly support the revolution. Samuel Chiwale, a young commander of the guerrillas under UNITA, said: "We could not operate without the support of the people. With their support, we cannot be beaten."

Portuguese Colonial Authorities in Dire Straits

The triumphant development of the Angolan people's armed struggle has thrown the Portuguese colonial authorities in a very difficult position. Besides the mounting casualties inflicted on the Portuguese troops, the African freedom fighters have forced the Portuguese colonialists to spend almost 50 per cent of their military budget on their colonial wars in Angola, Mozambique,

Guinea (Bissau) and other colonies. A small nation with a population of 9 million, Portugal had to maintain more than 180,000 men on a military budget of 302 million U.S. dollars in fiscal year 1968-69. There are now more than 60,000 Portuguese colonial troops in Angola, a 31 per cent increase compared with 1968.

What warrants attention is that U.S. imperialism has supplied the Portuguese colonial authorities with huge financial and military assistance to back their dirty colonial wars in Angola and other colonies and has established a military base in Azodes, central Angola. The permanent U.S. military mission based in Portugal plots and plans for the Portuguese colonial troops. From the very beginning of their armed struggle, the Angolan people have realized that U.S.-led imperialism is their enemy.

Although there will be many difficulties in their way forward, the Angolan people are determined to carry on their armed struggle till they win independence. In a recent statement, the General Command of FALA said: "Political power will not come to us on a silver platter, nor can it be won by demagogic phrases as some of us imagine. Political power will come only through blood and iron." The statement declared: Despite all the hardships and difficulties that will emerge in our struggle, we are firmly determined not to rest until the Portuguese colonialists are eliminated.



Angolan guerrillas ready for combat.

New Storm of Philippine People's Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

THE Philippine people have launched patriotic anti-U.S. struggles in rapid succession all over the country, and the revolutionary mass movement has been surging forward since the very start of the great 1970s.

One thousand students of the state-operated University of the Philippines demonstrated in front of the "Presidential Palace" on January 7 to protest the calling out of armed police by the reactionary authorities to quell the December 29 angry student demonstration against Agnew's visit to the Philippines.

The following day, 2,000 slum dwellers in the city of San Pedro, Laguna Province, held a meeting in an angry protest over the seizure of their land by the authorities.

Just over a week later, on January 16, 2,500 workers and students held a rally before the "Presidential Palace" to protest against the American capitalists who recently have instigated the Philippine authorities to send troops and police in suppressing and brutally persecuting the striking workers of "Northern Motors." The company's workers have been fighting courageously against the American capitalists since walking out on last October 21.

On January 26, the day the current Philippine Congress session opened, more than 100,000 workers, peasants, students and other patriots staged mammoth anti-U.S. demonstrations simultaneously in more than 20 cities throughout the country in a heroic fight against U.S. imperialism and its agents in the Philippines. In Manila, the capital, 60,000 workers, students and youth gathered in front of the Congress Building and held a mass rally and demonstration. Many workers and students shouted at the top of their voices: "Revolution! Revolution!" and other patriotic anti-U.S. slogans.

Another big demonstration against U.S. imperialism and violent repression took place on January 30, with 50,000 workers, peasants, students, youth, patriotic intellectuals and other patriots participating. Demonstrators held aloft placards, many of them inscribed with revolutionary slogans. Column after column of demonstrators marched towards the "Presidential Palace" in front of which they held a big rally, vehemently denouncing the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and

its agents in the Philippines and indignantly protesting against the bloody putting down of the patriotic students by the Philippine authorities on orders of U.S. imperialism since the beginning of the year, particularly the sanguinary suppression of the January 26 student demonstration.

This furious wave of demonstrations struck terror into the hearts of the reactionary Philippine authorities. They not only used large numbers of police, but also thousands of officers and men of the army, navy and air force along with helicopters and fire engines. Chieftains of the reactionary Philippine armed forces were right there to direct the frantic suppression of the demonstrators. At dusk, the reactionary authorities opened fire on the bare-handed demonstrators, in addition to attacking them with hoses, tear-gas bombs and police clubs. Five students were killed on the spot and more than 100 wounded. Defying brute force, the patriotic students and demonstrators fought back heroically. They used sticks, stones and iron railings pulled up from the roadside to fight the enemy. Some demonstrators also used home-made bombs, dealing severe blows at the reactionary troops and police.

These gigantic and fierce mass demonstrations are an indication of the new awakening of the Philippine people and an inevitable result of brutal U.S. imperialist oppression and exploitation and the sharpening class contradictions in the Philippines.

As a result of ruthless exploitation and wanton plunder by U.S. imperialism, industrial and agricultural production in the Philippines is steadily declining, bringing with it inflation and the utter impoverishment of the labouring people. At present, out of a population of over 30 million in the Philippines, over 8 million are unemployed or semi-employed. Seventy per cent of the peasants throughout the country are landless, battling against the perpetual threat of starvation.

In a militant mood and refusing to bow before brute force and displaying the spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win, the Philippine people have carried on persistent struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the reactionary ruling circles, since the new year. Speaking at the January 26 rally, many demonstrators strongly protested against U.S. imperialist aggression and denounced the "constitution" now in force which had been cooked up by the U.S. colonialists single-handedly, and demanded the dismantling of

U.S. military bases in the country. In the Philippines today, they pointed out, a handful of U.S. imperialists, feudal landlords, compradors and bureaucrat-capitalists are exercising tyrannical rule over the broad masses of the people and mercilessly exploiting them. The economic policy adopted by the reactionary Philippine authorities to the detriment of the people's interests has cast the people into utter misery. Many students strongly protested against the reactionary Philippine authorities, who, under the direction of U.S. imperialism, are stepping up political persecution of the people and patriotic organizations.

Some patriotic bodies and student organizations have issued statements and declarations, calling on the students to unite with the workers and peasants, form a powerful united front, overthrow the imperialist and feudal system and carry the Philippine revolution through to the end.

The great leader Chairman Mao has said: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this

kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." Since the beginning of this year, the reactionary Philippine authorities have repeatedly sent troops and police to suppress the demonstrators. They are trying to stamp out by the use of armed force the furious flames of the people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Philippine authorities. But contrary to the wishes of the reactionaries, the harsher the suppression, the fiercer the people's resistance. The outrages by the reactionary authorities have served to arouse broad sections of the Philippine people to a wider and more intense struggle. Thousands of students staged successive demonstrations in the streets of Manila from January 27 to 29. Many office workers donated funds and volunteered blood transfusions. Fishermen also demonstrated to express their active support for and co-ordination with the students in their struggle. The torrential tide of the Philippine people's revolution is rolling on. They will smash all the trammels that bind them and advance rapidly towards liberation.

Latin American Revolutionary People Enthusiastically Publish Chairman Mao's Brilliant Works

— "Spreading Mao Tsetung Thought means pushing the revolution ahead,"
say Latin American revolutionaries

MORE and more Latin American revolutionaries are making vigorous efforts to reproduce or translate and publish Chairman Mao's brilliant works to meet the needs of the revolutionary struggles on their continent, where the people's revolutionary movement is developing in depth.

Available figures show that since China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, more than 100 editions of Chairman Mao's works have been reprinted or translated and published in Spanish, Portuguese and English by revolutionaries in Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Haiti and other Latin American countries in the past few years. Enthusiastic in disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought, Latin American revolutionaries write in prefaces to Chairman Mao's works: "The most important task of the proletarian revolutionaries is to disseminate, study and master

Chairman Mao's thought," and that "spreading Mao Tsetung Thought means pushing the revolution ahead."

Esteemed as "the most precious book," *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* has been warmly acclaimed by the Latin American revolutionary people. In the past two years they have put out eight editions in Spanish or Portuguese. One revolutionary said excitedly when he got a copy: "This book contains the truth of revolution. The people of Latin America and the whole world must read *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* in order to learn how to make revolution."

In the light of what is needed in different periods of their revolutionary struggles Latin American revolutionaries also often publish quotations from Chairman Mao in their newspapers and magazines and bring out in various editions selected works and quotations of Chairman Mao. There have appeared more than ten editions of selected quotations from Chairman Mao,

as many editions of selected writings of Chairman Mao, more than 60 editions of individual works by Chairman Mao, as well as selections from Chairman Mao's works published in series, in both book and magazine form. Revolutionaries in six Latin American countries have published seven different editions of the "Three Constantly Read Articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune and The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains.*) Five editions of these three articles also have been issued separately in pamphlet form.

In tackling the problem of Party building, Latin American revolutionaries have printed more than ten individual works by Chairman Mao, such as *Introducing "The Communist"*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* and *Rectify the Party's Style of Work*.

To get a good understanding of the character, targets, tasks and motive forces of the revolution in their own countries, revolutionaries in some Latin American countries have, in the course of investigating and studying the conditions in their countries, published a number of articles by Chairman Mao in pamphlet form, such as *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society*, *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*, and *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*.

Chairman Mao's brilliant works on people's war are spreading far and wide among revolu-

tionaries in Latin America. *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung* and quotations from Chairman Mao on people's war have been published in six different editions by revolutionaries of eight Latin American countries. They have also issued more than ten pamphlets or book series containing Chairman Mao's writings, such as *Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan*, *The Struggle in the Chingiang Mountains*, *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* and *On Protracted War*, in addition to a special volume *Comrade Mao Tsetung On "Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers."*

Two editions of quotations from Chairman Mao on the youth movement and the individual work *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* have also been published by Latin American revolutionaries in the course of their struggle.

It was by defeating the persecution by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and surmounting many difficulties that Latin American revolutionaries have succeeded in bringing out all these works of Chairman Mao. Under white terror, some revolutionaries have secretly mimeographed Chairman Mao's works. Many of them have translated these works into Spanish and put them out in book form by mimeographing themselves. Many revolutionaries have taken special care to print well Chairman Mao's great likeness in the books they published.

Sharp Decline of U.S. Imperialism's Economic Position in Capitalist World

by Shih Ching-tung

PEOPLE may well recall that every U.S. president since World War II has bragged about the role of "world leadership" played by the United States and talked down to its allies. But today with Richard Nixon sitting in the White House this U.S. President babbles about the "spirit of consultation." Why? Nixon has given the answer: "The situation . . . has changed" and "the United States could make perhaps no greater mistake now than to treat the situation that we find there [Western Europe] as it was then [in the early days of the post-war period]." This situation reflects the profound changes that have been taking place in the balance of forces among the imperialist countries and the rapid decline of the economic hegemony established by the United States in the capitalist world after the war. This has once again testified to our great leader Chairman

Mao's brilliant thesis that "the enemy rots with every passing day."

U.S. imperialism has amassed its fortunes by wars. At the end of World War II, it accounted for half the industrial production, one-third of the export trade and three-quarters of the gold reserves in the capitalist world.

After World War II, the United States, relying on the economic strength built up in the war, did its best to gain control over the whole capitalist world by taking advantage of the fact that the other capitalist countries were yet to recover from the war economically. Cashing in on the serious shortage of supplies and U.S. dollars, the United States forced the British pound to devalue and made the dollar the only currency in the

capitalist world directly pegged to gold, thus establishing the dollar's dominant position in the capitalist monetary system. By means of its "Marshall Plan" and a host of other "aid" projects, the United States exported commodities and capital in large quantities to the whole capitalist world, making itself the biggest exploiter internationally. Moreover, by mustering the reactionaries of all countries to form counter-revolutionary military alliances of all descriptions, U.S. imperialism became the chief citadel of world reaction. Not only did it try to put Asia, Africa and Latin America under its thumb, U.S. imperialism did its utmost to control all the heartlands of the capitalist world. Not only did it try to take over vanquished Germany, Japan and Italy and their spheres of influence, it made inroads into Britain, France and other war-time allies and sought to grab their preserves. In this way, U.S. imperialism lorded it over the capitalist world economically, politically and militarily. It was in these circumstances that the U.S. monopoly capitalist class went wild with glee and arrogantly called the 20th century the "American century."

Lenin pointed out long ago: "Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism." This inexorable law has continued to operate in the capitalist world since the end of World War II. In terms of economic growth, Japan, West Germany, Italy, France and some other capitalist countries have outpaced the United States since the end of the war, and their economic strength has increased relatively. A great change has taken place in the balance of economic power between the United States and these countries. Some major economic indicators in the following table show that the weight of the American economy in the capitalist world has sharply decreased in the post-war years.

Weight of U.S. economy in capitalist world (percentage)

Indicators	1948	1958	1968
Industrial production	53.4	44.9	43.1
Steel	61.4	40.1	32.3
Auto	81.6	46.6	40.0
Exports	32.4*	18.5	16.2
Gold reserves	73.4**	54.1	28.0

*1947 figure

** 1949 figure

U.S. industrial growth after World War II has been much slower than that of other imperialist countries. In the 20 years ending 1968, it was only about one-fourth that of Japan and half that of West Germany. The proportion of U.S. industrial production, including many of its major products, has dropped widely in the capitalist world.

U.S. exports accounted for nearly one-third of the total exports in the capitalist world in 1947. However, owing to the cut-throat competition from other imperialist countries, its proportion has steadily declined.

In 1968, it fell to 16.2 per cent while the exports of Western Europe and Japan made up 54 per cent of the total exports.

For quite a long time following World War II, the U.S. dollar was regarded as the "hardest" currency in the capitalist world, and the United States used it as an important means to expand abroad and shift its crises on to others. But the U.S. dollar has fallen off very considerably in value owing to huge international payments deficits from year to year and a chronic vicious inflation at home. According to the U.S. press, the real purchasing power of the dollar has been curtailed by about one-third since 1948. The international "prestige" of the dollar has slumped, causing a constant outflow of American gold and drastic dwindling of U.S. gold reserves. In 1949, the United States held 73.4 per cent of the total gold reserves in the capitalist world, or 24,600 million U.S. dollars in value. By the end of 1968, U.S. gold reserves had shrunk to 10,892 million dollars, accounting for only 28 per cent of the sum total of the gold reserves in the capitalist world. On the other hand, the gold reserves of some other capitalist countries have been increasing. At the end of 1968, the gold reserves of the West European "Common Market" countries exceeded those of the United States by more than one-third. Their currencies have therefore become relatively "harder" and the United States has more than once asked these countries for help to cope with the dollar crisis.

Imperialist countries have always carved out spheres of influence in proportion to their "strength." With the steady curtailment of U.S. economic strength, the struggle to control and the struggle to resist control between the United States and other capitalist countries has been growing in intensity. In the 1960s, France, which resented U.S. control, in particular spared no pains to get out of the clutches of the United States, repeatedly put the United States in a fix and pulled the rug out from under its feet. In July 1966, France openly announced its withdrawal from the U.S.-manipulated NATO and sent the NATO headquarters in Paris packing and U.S. troops out of the country. Even more, France has time and again urged West European countries to set up a "Europe of the Europeans" in an attempt to elbow out the United States. Under the aegis of the United States, militarism has revived in West Germany and Japan which, defeated in World War II, are now striving to stage a come-back in their pre-war colonies and regain their spheres of influence. At present, Japan is intensifying its expansion into South-east Asia and other regions, staking out claims right and left. Drunk with ambition, the ruling clique in Bonn is joining in the scramble for the position of bossing Europe. Every bit of U.S. imperialism's past "arrogance" has been swept into the dust and its baton is getting less and less effective. No wonder Nixon wailed that "the future of the countries of the West can no longer be an exclusively American design" and that "the time when it served our interest to have the

(Continued on p. 31.)

ROUND THE WORLD

ARAB PEOPLE

Resist and Denounce New U.S.-Israeli Aggression

Israeli aggressor troops have recently launched one frenzied attack after another on the territory of the United Arab Republic and the Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan. On January 20, supported by aircraft and 40 tanks and military vehicles, some 800 Israeli aggressor troops invaded Ghor Al Safi area in Jordan and attacked the Palestinian guerrilla bases there. On January 22, Israeli planes wantonly bombed U.A.R.'s Shadwan Island, an island of military importance, and air-dropped 600 paratroopers to occupy the island for 36 hours. Israeli planes repeatedly penetrated the hinterland of the U.A.R., carrying out many air raids, with the Cairo suburbs and the areas near the Cairo international airfield as their targets. Israeli planes intruded into Damascus, the Syrian capital, and some other cities on January 29. With U.S. imperialism's open backing, the reactionary arrogance of the Israeli aggressors knew no bounds. Israeli "Defence Minister" Moshe Dayan flagrantly clamoured that in bombing U.A.R. "we have no other restrictions and we shall go as deep as we like."

At a time when Israel was stepping up its armed aggression against the Arab people, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon in a message to the "Zionist Congress of Jewish Organizations" on January 25 blatantly howled that the United States would supply more weapons to Israeli aggressors. It was reported that two U.S. government sub-committees had worked out a report approving Israel's military and economic requests.

Scorning brute force, the Arab people have resolutely repulsed the

attacks of the Israeli aggressors. After a 24-hour fierce battle, the Palestinian "Al Assifa" commandos garrisoned in the Ghor Al Safi area, together with the Jordanian armed forces, drove off the aggressor troops who invaded this part of Jordan on January 20. In defending the Shadwan Island, the U.A.R. soldiers fought heroically and successfully repelled the Israeli invasion, killing or wounding more than 50 aggressors, and inflicted due punishment on the invaders.

The Arab people have these days voiced their indignant denunciation of the new U.S.-Israeli crimes, and they expressed their firm determination to carry on their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

On January 25, some 500,000 workers, students, soldiers and other citizens in Alexandria, U.A.R., held a memorial service for the U.A.R. officers and men who had courageously laid down their lives in the Shadwan battle. During the funeral, they shouted: "Give us weapons!" "We vow to defend our motherland till death!" "War against Israel! Down with 'political solution'!" The solemn burial rites fully demonstrated the strong will of the U.A.R. people to resist aggression and defend their motherland.

UNITED STATES

Indians Rise in Struggle

Representing 20 Indian tribes in the United States, more than 150 Indians landed on Alcatraz, a rocky island in San Francisco Bay, and occupied it on last November 20. For more than 70 days they have persisted in their struggle. This vividly

demonstrates that a new awakening is taking place among the American Indians. The occupants of Alcatraz issued a proclamation, indignantly accusing U.S. imperialism of savage persecution.

Behind monstrous hypocritical rhetoric, U.S. imperialism has committed genocide against the American Indians. Decimated by massacres, the Indian population was reduced from several million in the past to about 600,000 today. These surviving Indians are scattered on 300 or so "Indian reservations" throughout the country, or are forced to languish in big city slums, leading an utterly miserable existence.

Enclosed mostly on barren land or in desert areas, these "Indian reservations" lack minerals, forests, farm land and even water. Destitution is their lot and disease is rampant. On the Idaho State "reservation," 4,000 Indian children are sick because of hunger and malnutrition.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists have long regarded the Indians on many "reservations" simply as "showpieces" for tourists. Those who have drifted to the big cities, where they are strangers, cannot find jobs and wander in the streets of the slums. According to disclosures by the bourgeois press, the American Indian unemployment rate at present is ten times the national average, while their income is only one-fourth the average level. Life expectancy of the Indians is only 42 years and the infantile mortality rate is three times the national average.

The American Indians are traditionally militant. The new hatred and old enmity, both results of brutal persecution of the Indians by U.S. imperialism, are arousing strong anger among the Indians who have time and again risen in struggle. Following the occupation of Alcatraz Island last November 20, more than 100 Indian tribes throughout the

United States sent people there to express their support. This is only one striking instance of the Indian struggle. A U.S. bourgeois news agency recently admitted that a bumper-sticker used by Indians has been seen more and more frequently on streets and roads. The words on this bumper-sticker — "Custer died for your sins!" — have been used as a just warning to the U.S. imperialist elements ever since the Indians killed the U.S. general and Indian murderer George Custer in their war of self-defence in 1876.

The American Indian struggle is a just one. It is winning active support from a growing number of the American people. Merging with the American workers' movement and the struggle of other oppressed people, including the Afro-American struggle, the American Indian people's struggle for liberation will eventually put an end to the criminal rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class.

WILSON-NIXON TALKS

U.S.-U.K. "Special Relationship" Bankrupt

During his three-day visit to the United States from January 26 to 28, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson held talks with U.S. imperialist chief-tain Richard Nixon. The talks show once again that with the capitalist system in the grip of a new and most acute general crisis, U.S. and British imperialism, which are both beset with difficulties at home and abroad and finding themselves in an impasse, are riddled with insoluble contradictions. Their so-called "special relationship" is now completely bankrupt.

It is the opinion of many Western bourgeois newspapers that the main objective of Wilson's visit to Washington was to prepare the ground for the general election, due within the year or so. Since the Labour Party came to power more than five years

ago, Britain's political and economic crisis has been aggravating and the Labour government's position has become especially rickety. Worried about getting enough votes in the coming general election in order to remain in power, Wilson sought U.S. support to help the Labour government get over its overwhelming difficulties.

It should be pointed out that as junior partner the British Labour government has for years been actively tailing after U.S. imperialism on major international questions. However, the contradictions and open and concealed clashes between them have been developing further as a result of the rapid decline of U.S. and British imperialism and the deepening of their political and economic crises. It is no secret that Britain has felt dissatisfaction over the fact that the United States is making deals with the Soviet Union while leaving Britain out in the cold. Britain fears that direct U.S.-Soviet collusion and contention might ruin its interests. For years, the United States has been supporting Britain's application for membership in the West European "Common Market," hoping that Britain's admission would help it control Western Europe. However, because of the changes in the U.S.-British "special relationship" in recent years, Britain is now attempting to find another way out in Europe and thus the United States is not sure whether Britain's entry into the "Common Market" will be in its interest. The United States is fearful that if negotiations between Britain and the Common Market are successful and Britain gets into that body, the economic and political "challenge" of Western Europe to the United States might be intensified. On the Middle East issue, although Britain and the United States have common interests in suppressing the armed struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people, sharp contradictions continue to exist between them over the scramble for oil re-

sources and the expansion of their own influence in this region. In these circumstances, it is only to be expected that nothing significant would come out of Wilson's talks with Nixon.

It has been disclosed that the damaging effect on Britain's economy which would result from the looming U.S. economic crisis occupied an important place in the Nixon-Wilson talks. U.S. and British papers revealed that Wilson feared that a U.S. "recession" might deal heavy blows to the economy of the entire capitalist world, that of Britain included, and that this would put the Labour Party in an unfavourable position in the coming general election. In a speech to the House of Commons on his talks with Nixon on his return to London, Wilson admitted that he had no idea how far the deterioration of the U.S. economy will go and that "it is extremely difficult to form a clear assessment of what is likely to happen" and "it is very hard . . . to be absolutely categorical about what is happening" to the U.S. economy. British ruling circles are particularly disturbed by the prospect that measures might be taken by U.S. imperialism to shift the burden of its crisis on to Britain when it comes to grips with the serious situation of a concurrence of a financial and economic crisis. This is why at the banquet Nixon gave for him Wilson repeatedly reminded the United States that it should provide "help" in solving their common problems.

Commenting on the first Anglo-American talks in the 70s, the Western bourgeois press had to admit that the talks had produced "neither excitement nor dramatic announcements." This hits the nail on its head. Contrary to past practice, Wilson and Nixon did not even bother to issue a communique. This reflects that the two big bosses of imperialism, the United States and Britain, are at their wit's end and are steadily declining.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

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

— MAO TSETUNG

New Products, Techniques and Technological Processes

THE tremendous victories won by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have greatly enhanced the revolutionary drive of China's revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians. Following our great leader Chairman Mao's great teachings "self-reliance," "hard struggle" and "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," and displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, they have made great efforts to introduce technical innovations and been bold in inventing and creating. As a result, different kinds of new products, new techniques and new technological processes have emerged one after another.

Control Computer for Oil Refining Industry

Using all Chinese materials, the first Chinese designed and made control computer for the oil refining industry was successfully produced in Shanghai recently. It has been trial used with success in oil refining.

By performing its functions of quick inspection and testing, automatic warning and self-adjusting to the

best control, this new type of electronic equipment is able to solve complex calculating problems beyond the capability of ordinary instruments and meters.

Automatic Tube-Cutting Machine

The Fanhsiu (anti-revisionist) No. 1 automatic tube-cutting machine, which is up to advanced world standards, was designed and victoriously produced not long ago by the revolutionary workers of the Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tool Plant.

This machine can complete in one action the same amount of work requiring nine pieces of equipment of three different types designed by a revisionist country. Its weight is only one-tenth that of the same kind of machine made by that country.

The tube-cutting machine is an important piece of equipment needed by the petroleum industry and geological prospecting departments.

Workshop Makes Polynosic From Sugar-Cane Residue

China's first workshop producing polynosic from sugar-cane residue

was recently built and commissioned to carry out trial production at a sugar refinery in Panyu, Kwangtung Province.

Made from bagasse, polynosic is a high-grade viscose fibre. Its fine-quality fabric is resistant to alkalis, shrinkage, abrasion and wear, and is good-looking and cool to wear. One *mu* of sugar-cane can give 660 kilogrammes of bagasse, which in turn can produce 42 kilogrammes of polynosic. Every ton of polynosic can be woven into 8,000 metres of fabric. Since China is abundant in sugar-cane, making fibre from bagasse opens a bright road for the development of our artificial fibre industry.

Cylinder Oil for Ocean-Going Ships Successfully Trial-Produced

China has succeeded in producing another high-grade lubricating oil—cylinder oil for ocean-going ships. Tests by China's ocean-going ships have proved that with regard to the quality of oil, the chief standards are up to advanced levels.

Making cylinder oil for ocean-going ships had long been monopolized by several imperialist and modern revisionist countries. China's successful production of this oil breaks their monopoly. This is of great significance to the further development of our marine navigation and support to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

China's petroleum workers completed the trial production of this oil in only ten months, ensuring both high speed and high quality.

Large Methanol-Free Formaldehyde Workshop

The revolutionary workers at the Anyang Plastics Plant in Honan Province recently designed, built and installed by their own efforts China's

first big methanol-free formaldehyde workshop.

The completion of this workshop is of great significance to the development of China's industrial and agricultural production. Methanol-free formaldehyde is used extensively in the plastics, textile, pharmaceutical and tanning industries and in farm production. Moreover, it can be used to produce a type of fine-quality engineering plastic — poly-formaldehyde.

Large Urea Synthetic Tower Being Produced in Quantities

China's largest urea synthetic tower has been successfully trial-produced and is being produced in quantities.

Produced entirely from Chinese-made high-tensile low alloy steel, its successful completion and production in quantities will be a powerful impetus to the growth of China's chemical fertilizer industry.

Urea is an excellent, highly-efficient chemical fertilizer that does not harm the soil. Rapid development of urea is urgently required by China's agriculture. The synthetic tower is a key piece of equipment in urea production.

It took only five months to complete the whole job, from designing to successful trial production. Technical tests have proved that quality is up to advanced levels.

High-Precision Piano Steel Wire in Many Specifications

The revolutionary workers of the Hsiangtan Iron and Steel Plant, Hunan Province, recently successfully trial-produced piano steel wire and began making it in quantities.

A high-precision product which comes in many specifications, the

wire is used in pianos, string musical instruments, and instruments and meters, and is also needed by national defence industries.

High-Pressure, Air-Cooled Movable Compressor

The first Chinese-designed and manufactured high-pressure, air-cooled movable compressor was successfully produced not long ago.

Many advanced special Chinese technological processes and techniques were adopted in trial-producing this compressor. Pressure and efficiency are double that of the same type of product, and volume and weight are only one half. Easy to operate and convenient to be moved, it is compactly built and has a huge exhausting capacity.

The compressor is a mechanical equipment urgently needed by our petroleum industry. To keep up with the rapid development of China's socialist construction, the revolutionary workers formed a "three-in-one" group with revolutionary cadres and technicians to trial-produce it. The

group finally succeeded in fulfilling this task after more than 50 large- and small-scale experiments.

Large Hot Spring Winder

The revolutionary workers and engineering and technical personnel of the Tientsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Machinery Plant recently successfully trial-produced a semi-automatic large hot spring winder and put it into production. This provides suitable conditions for producing large springs in our country.

The plant had long used old imported machines to make locomotive springs. Winding springs with an old machine called for from 17 to 21 workers who had to work in a high temperature, and labour intensity was high and production efficiency low. In addition to lowering labour intensity and increasing labour efficiency, the new spring winder only needs from six to nine workers to take care of its operation. With quality much improved, it completes the spring winding process in one movement.



Revolutionary workers of the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant produced the hydraulic thread-generating machine which increases work efficiency 21-fold.

(Continued From p. 26.)

United States as the dominant partner in alliance [in West Europe] — that time is gone."

Naturally U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its come-down in the capitalist world. Nor has it ever stopped pushing its allies around. Using the "spirit of consultation" as a pretext, Nixon has been quite busy over the past year cooking up one scheme or other. Apart from taking the field himself, he has sent both high-ranking and less important officials, his Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce and others on frequent missions to Western Europe, Japan and other countries. The U.S. ruling clique has been trying to coerce its allies to restrict their exports to the United States, buy more U.S. goods, take their share in footing the bill for maintaining U.S. troops and bases in their coun-

tries, etc. But all these measures by Nixon to profit at the expense of others only serve to sharpen the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and its allies and accelerate the disintegration of the imperialist bloc.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." With the deepening of the U.S. economic, financial and monetary crises and the steady decline of U.S. imperialism, the struggle to control and the struggle to resist control between the United States and other imperialist countries will become more acute. In-fighting among the imperialist countries is certain to hasten the collapse of the capitalist system. The revolutionary torrent of the people throughout the world is rolling on. The days of imperialism are numbered.

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EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30	7350,9860
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30	7350,9860
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31,30,25	9440,9965,11695
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)		
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NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19,16	15060,17673
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42,30,19,16	7120,9780,15060,17715,17855
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	19,16	15060,17715,17855
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	42,30	7120,9780
	12:00-13:00	7:00-8:00	(E.S.T.)	31,25	9480,11685
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	19,16	11945,15095,15385,17673
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	19,16	11945,15095,15385,17673
	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16	11600,11720,15060,15435,17835
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
SOUTHEAST ASIA	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16	11600,11720,15060,15435,17835
		21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
		19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252,32	1190,9290,9340
	20:00-21:00	19:30-20:30	(Singapore)	25	11600,11675
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
		21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	224,32
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	20:30-21:30	(Singapore)	31,25,19	9480,11600,11675,15095
		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
		19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)		
	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210
		19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41,40,19	7315,7470,15095
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
23:00-24:00	19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)			
	20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41,19	7315,15095	
	20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)			
	21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)			
	20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)			