

PEKING REVIEW

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September 30, 1970

**Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin
Meet Vice-Premier Nguyen Con
And Vietnamese Government
Economic Delegation Led by Him**

**Chairman Mao Meets Pakistan
Navy Commander-in-Chief
Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan**

**The Wishes of Workers, Peasants and
Soldiers in Their Hundreds of
Millions Have Come True!**

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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

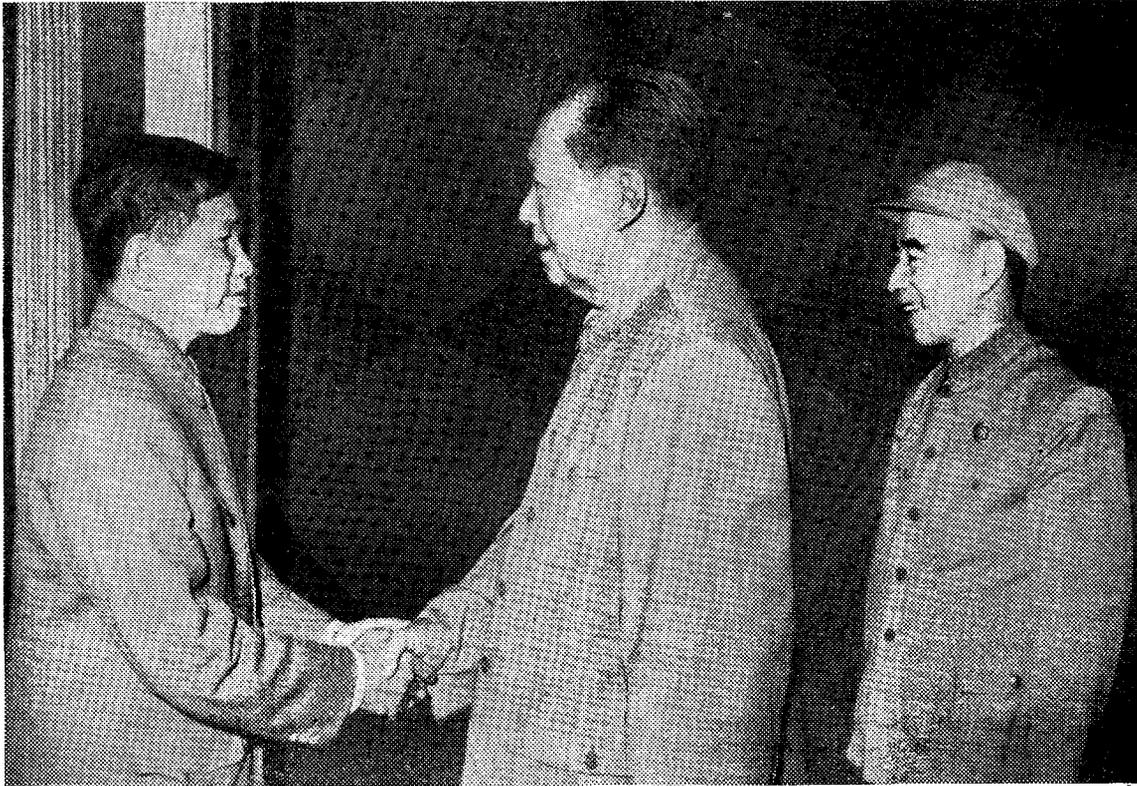
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It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study.

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

Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Meet Vice-Premier Nguyen Con and Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Led by Him



Chairman Mao shakes hands warmly with Vice-Premier Nguyen Con.

CHAIRMAN MAO, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in China, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin on September 23 very cordially met Comrade Nguyen Con, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and all the comrades on the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation led by him.

When Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin came to the hall, the elated Vietnamese comrades-in-arms warmly applauded. Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin cordially

waved to the Vietnamese comrades from the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and had photographs taken with all the comrades on the Vietnamese delegation.

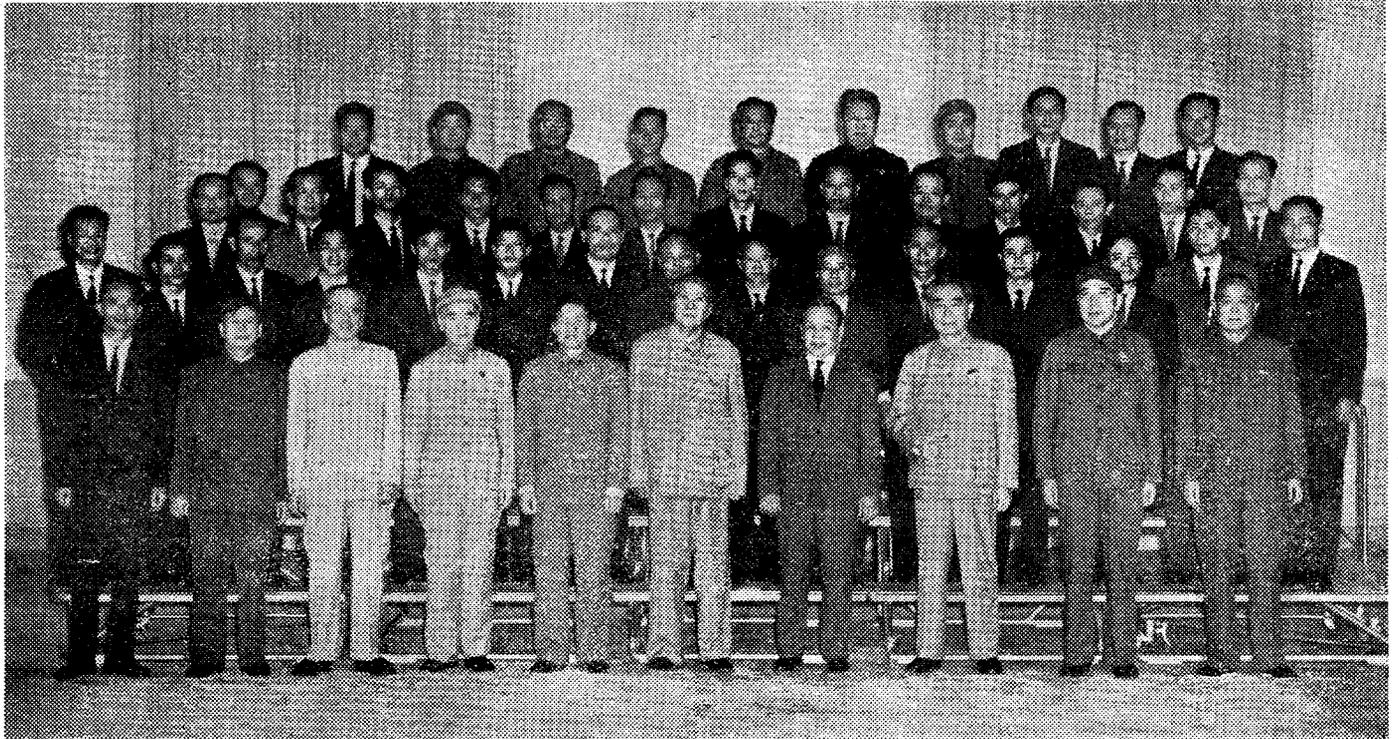
Then, Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin had a long and very friendly talk with Vice-Premier Nguyen Con and the deputy leaders of the delegation Comrades Ly Ban, Ngo Thuyen and Tran Sam.

Taking part in the meeting and talk were: Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party

Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political

Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned Comrades Li Chiang, Fang Yi, Yen Chung-chuan, Han Nien-lung, Shen Chien and Yuan Hua-ping.



Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin with Vice-Premier Nguyen Con and all the comrades of the Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation led by him.

Chairman Mao Meets Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan

OUR great leader Chairman Mao met Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy, and his party on September 25.

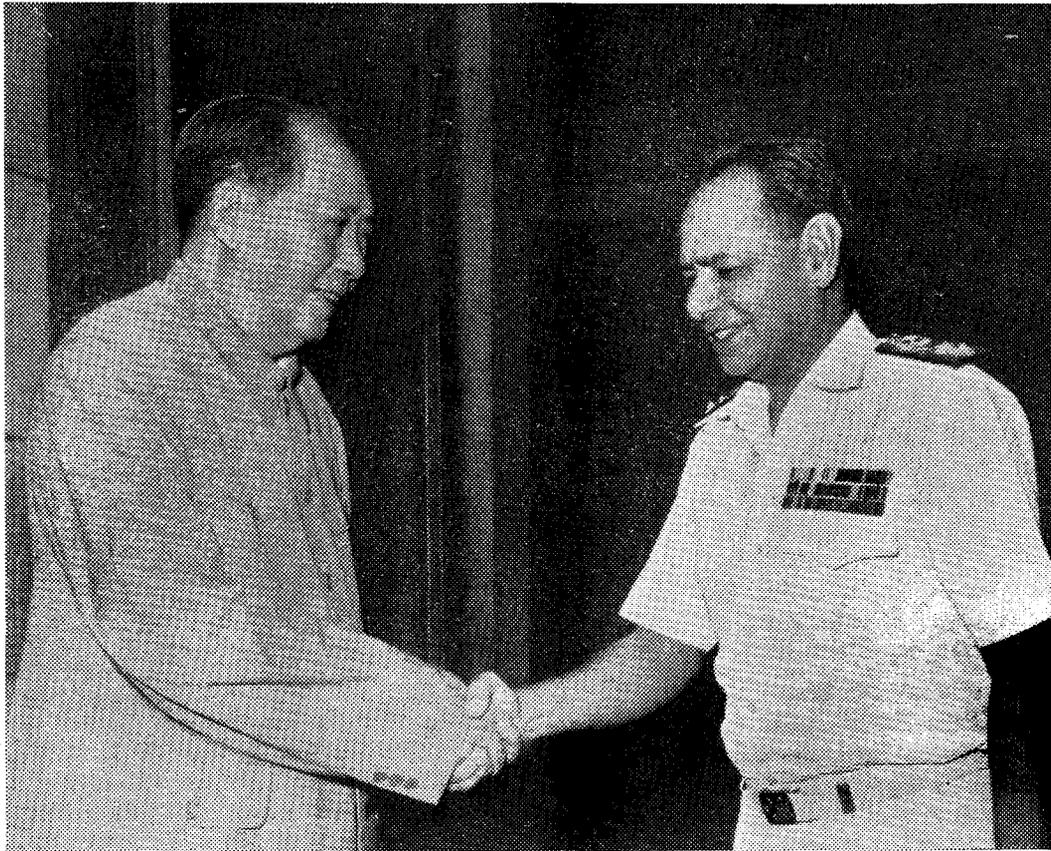
Chairman Mao shook hands with Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan and the other distinguished Pakistan guests in welcome and posed for photographs together with them.

Chairman Mao then had a cordial and friendly conversation with Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan; M.A. Alvie, Additional Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China; M.A. Jafri, Minister, and Colonel Iftikhar Ahmed Khan, Mili-

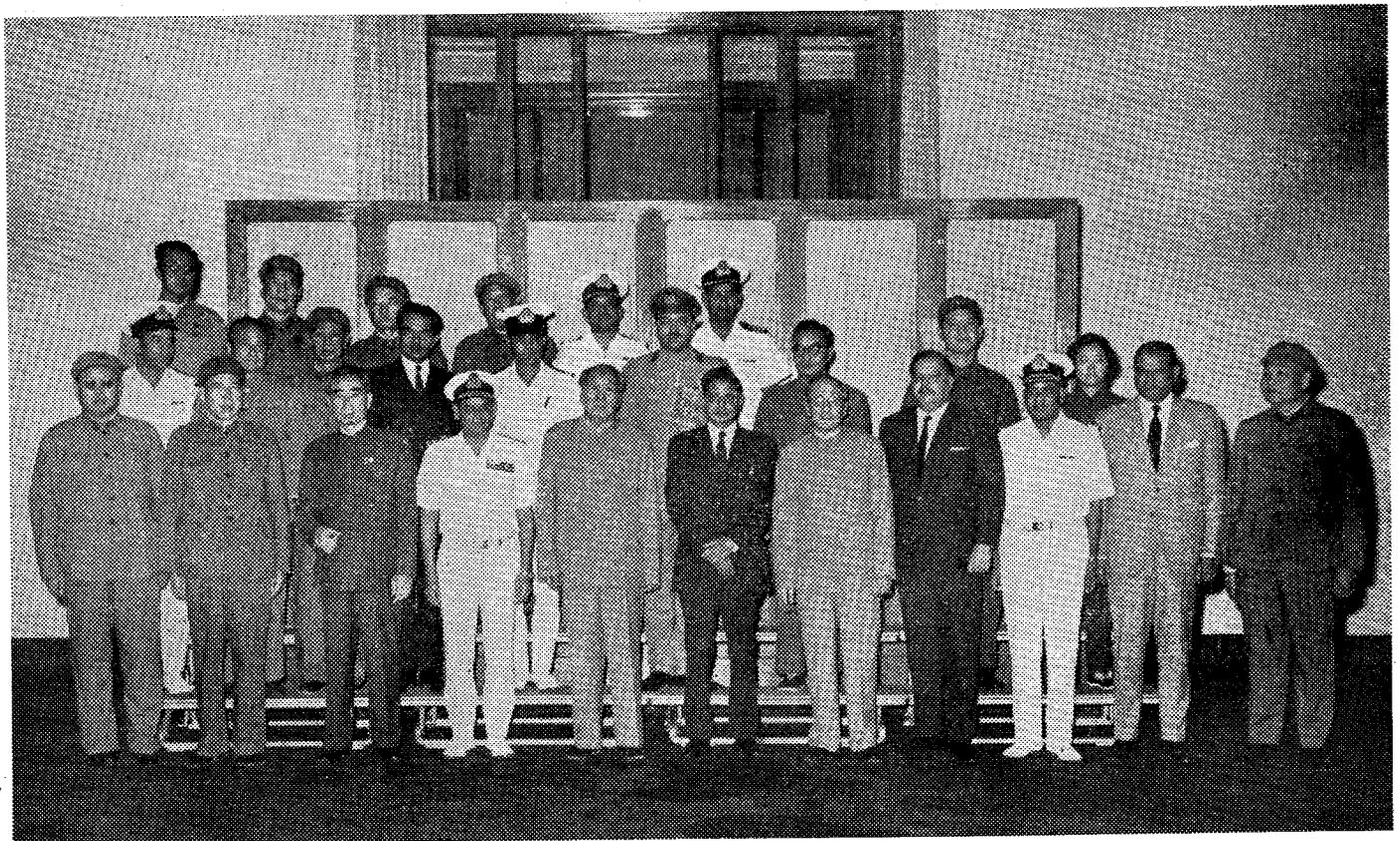
tary and Naval Attache, of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

Taking part in the meeting and conversation were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Tso-peng, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; and Hsiao Ching-kuang, Commander of the P.L.A. Navy.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned including Wang Hung-kun, Han Nien-lung, Chou Jen-chieh, Pan Yen, Chang Ching-yi, Yang Kung-su and Wang Yueh-hsi.



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan.



Our great leader Chairman Mao with Vice-Admiral Muzaffar Hasan and his party.

September 30, 1970

The Wishes of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers in Their Hundreds of Millions Have Come True!

— Hailing the workers, peasants and soldiers entering
the new-type socialist universities

WITH the solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao, worker, peasant and soldier university students chosen by China's hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers themselves, have marched confidently and in high spirits into two new-type socialist universities — Tsinghua and Peking Universities — during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution's struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

China's first workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team entered the Tsinghua University in Peking on July 27, 1968. Since then, the working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience," Tsinghua and Peking Universities have selected students group by group from among the workers, peasants and soldiers and set up various specialized classes on a trial basis, while carrying on a deep-going revolution in education. Furthermore, both universities have chosen over 4,000 worker, peasant and soldier university students from different parts of the country since the beginning of this year. These students were recommended by the workers, peasants and soldiers and examined and approved by the leadership of the revolutionary committees at various levels. The method adopted by the universities in choosing students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers having practical experience is a great creation in putting Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution into practice.

"The reversal of history has been reversed and our wishes have come true at last!" Filled with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, the workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds of millions warmly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great victory of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

Winning Honour for Chairman Mao

On the morning of August 27, 1970, a "long march contingent" made up of worker, peasant and soldier

university students arrived at Tien An Men Square in the capital, full of vigour and vitality. They had marched more than 300 li for four days from Tientsin.

Carrying red banners and with packs on their backs, these students held high their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* as they greeted the morning sun rising from the east. Looking up at the brilliant portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao, they made a solemn pledge in the square:

"Chairman Mao, dear Chairman Mao! We, 221 workers, peasants and soldiers, have come to Peking where you live to study in the universities. We owe this greatest happiness to you. We are determined to win honour for you and for our great socialist motherland. We pledge that though our work posts have changed, our consciousness of continuing the revolution will not change; though our environment has changed, our quality as working people will not change; though our tasks have changed, our style of hard struggle will not change. Whatever changes may take place, our loyalty to you will never change!"

Like their comrades-in-arms in the "long march contingent" from Tientsin, the worker, peasant and soldier university students who have come to Peking from other parts of the country are determined to win honour for Chairman Mao and for our socialist motherland.

Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Tradition

These workers, peasants and soldiers have brought with them to the universities the glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle shown by the working people. Some have brought their shovels, hoes and sickles, others had hair-cutting instruments and needle and thread boxes in their knapsacks. Since their arrival at the universities, they often take part in reclaiming and cultivating land, fertilizing the fields, going to factories and the countryside to do a stint of labour or working in university-run factories. They repair broken windows at the universities, mend their own clothes or shoes and help cut each other's hair.

Sons and daughters from the Ching kang Mountains, a sacred place of the revolution, wore the kind of straw-sandals veteran Red Army men used to wear and had bamboo rain-hats on their backs when they came to Peking to study in the universities.

The fact that they wore straw-sandals when they came shows that they are determined to always follow the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao. And the fact that they had brought their bamboo rain-hats shows that they have made up their minds to always follow Chairman Mao in facing the world and braving the storms.

It was late at night on the eve of her departure for Peking that Tsou Cheng-hsiang, a poor-peasant commune member of the Taching Production Brigade of the Ching kangshan Commune, sat with members of her family before a portrait of Chairman Mao. Her father once again told her about their miserable family history and how their family had been liberated. He gave her four precious gifts: a volume of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, a copy of the family history, two pairs of straw-sandals tied with red ribbons and a bag of red rice such as the Red Army men used to eat. When Cheng-hsiang was about to leave, the village's poor and lower-middle peasants all came to see her off. Her grandfather Tsou Wen-kai, leader of the insurrection corps of the Red Army, once again led her to pay respects to Chairman Mao's former residence so that she would firmly keep in mind the glorious history of how Chairman Mao had led the Ching kang Mountain people in making revolution. Holding Cheng-hsiang's hands, many elderly poor peasants, with tears in their eyes, urged her: You're the first poor-peasant university student we poor and lower-middle peasants in the Ching kang Mountains have selected in following out Chairman Mao's instruction and you must never fall short of the expectations of Chairman Mao who is so concerned for the people in the Ching kang Mountains. When you get to Peking and see Chairman Mao, you must never fail to shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" over and over again for us.

Entering the new-type socialist university with her was P.L.A. fighter Liu Chi-ying, the younger brother of the heroine and revolutionary martyr Liu Hu-lan. He was a "five-good" fighter and an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought when he served in a P.L.A. unit, the great school of Mao Tsetung Thought. With profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, Liu Chi-ying pledged: "I'll never forget class struggle and will do my part to make the new-type socialist university a success."

Exercise Power Over Education for the Proletariat

A veteran coal-miner and a Communist Party member from Inner Mongolia Sun Teh-yu also came to attend university in Peking where Chairman Mao

lives and works. None of the Suns, who had been coal-miners for generations, could read or write. Sun Teh-yu's mother died of illness when he was nine. His younger sister became a child-bride and he himself was forced to work for a capitalist in order to pay the family debts. There were tears in his eyes when he arrived at Tsinghua University and he said with feeling: "We workers were crushed by the three big mountains—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism—in the old society. How could we have the right to study at a university! Before the Great Cultural Revolution, we workers were still barred from the university doors by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. I'll never forget that it is our great leader Chairman Mao who has given me the right to go to a university today!"

When the news about Tsinghua University selecting students reached it, the entire Tachai Production Brigade was astir. Shouts of "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" resounded through the mountains and fields. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Chairman Mao has let representatives of us poor and lower-middle peasants attend universities in Peking where our beloved leader Chairman Mao lives. This is the greatest encouragement and concern shown by Chairman Mao for the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country!"

Led by the brigade's Party branch, all the poor and lower-middle peasants reviewed the village history and the history of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. After repeated discussions, they unanimously recommended poor-peasant Chao Su-heng to study in the Water Conservancy Department of Tsinghua University. Chao was one of the "ten heroes" and a member of the brigade's Party branch who had rich practical experience. On the day he left, the village held a farewell meeting amid the clash of cymbals and the beating of drums. Entrusted with a big job by all of Tachai's Communist Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants, Chao Su-heng was determined, together with other worker, peasant and soldier students from various parts of the country, to study and run the university well and to use Mao Tsetung Thought to transform it.

After arriving at Peking University, Liu Hsueh, a fighter in the P.L.A. unit in which the great communist fighter Lei Feng served during his lifetime, took Lei Feng as his example in everything he did. He said: "I must learn for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and temper my loyalty to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Ma Yun-hsiang, a newly-enrolled student at Tsinghua University, was an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in a naval unit. As soon as she got to the university, she began studying Chairman Mao's works with the comrades in her

dormitory and going ahead with the practice of heart-to-heart talks. She enthusiastically submitted her application to the university Party organization, requesting that she be allowed to take part in the arduous job of scientific research. On holidays she used her time to walk dozens of *li* to visit an exhibition on class education in the city.

Many of the new students were fighters from fighting posts where they were defending the motherland. They continued to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, give prominence to proletarian politics and fight in defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on their new battle ground.

Criticizing the Revisionist Line in Education

From their personal experience, Hsiang Yueh-nan and other newly enrolled university students profoundly realize that to thoroughly transform the old universities and run the new-type socialist universities well, it is essential to carry out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism so as to completely eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education.

Ten years ago, Hsiang Yueh-nan and five of his comrades-in-arms were selected and sent to university by the leadership of a P.L.A. unit. As soon as they arrived in Peking, they went to Tien An Men Square. With deep feeling, they took an oath before the portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao: "We are determined to study hard for the revolution and to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and to live up to the expectations of the workers, peasants and soldiers!" But, when the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education prevailed, the capitalist roaders and the reactionary bourgeois "authorities" in the old universities discriminated against the worker, peasant and soldier students. So they were compelled to leave the university.

This time, Hsiang Yueh-nan and his five comrades-in-arms were again chosen and sent to the university by the masses. At a farewell party, he said: "Ten years ago, we were kicked out of the university. Today, we are sent to the new-type socialist university. This change fully reflects the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. We will always be loyal to Chairman Mao; we pledge to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat all our lives!"

Upon arriving, the worker, peasant and soldier university students from different parts of the country went in for revolutionary mass criticism on the campus and in the classrooms and their dormitories. They were determined to thoroughly eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and carry the revolution on the educational front through to the end.

Always Taking the Road of Integrating With the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Coming to Peking with the workers, peasants and soldiers from many parts of our country to attend the universities also were many educated youth who had settled in the countryside to work as commune members. They had been tempered at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and had been praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants who recommended them to go to universities.

Li Chiung-mei, a 21-year-old new Party member, was the first girl of Han nationality to settle in a small mountain village inhabited by the Li people on Hainan Island. For three years, Li Chiung-mei had eaten and lived with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Li nationality. Studying Chairman Mao's writings and working together, she had forged a profound friendship with them. When Tsinghua University began selecting students, the poor and lower-middle peasants unanimously nominated her to go to Peking and attend the university. She expressed her loyalty to Chairman Mao again and again: "Chairman Mao! I am determined to study your works diligently, resolutely follow your teachings and consciously remould my world outlook. I'll study hard in order to master the skill of serving the people. I will be a pupil of the workers, peasants and soldiers all my life and always be a good daughter of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

These educated young people coming from all over the motherland to attend universities in Peking have brought many precious gifts from the poor and lower-middle peasants. These include the red treasured books by Chairman Mao and a quilt used by three generations, a kerosene lamp the poor and lower-middle peasants had used when they studied Chairman Mao's works with them, and a sewing kit knitted by an elderly aunt who was a poor peasant. . . . The fervent hopes the poor and lower-middle peasants place on them always inspire them to use Mao Tsetung Thought to remould their world outlook and to master skills for the revolution, encourage them to always take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers and train themselves into new-type proletarian intellectuals.

Inspired by the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team and the universities' Party committees, students of worker, peasant and soldier origin in Tsinghua and Peking Universities are filled with the lofty aspiration to play their part as taught in the quotation from Chairman Mao "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." They are intensifying their efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and working hard to help make the new-type socialist universities a success.

A New Socialist Village Grows Amidst Struggles

ADVANCING courageously along the socialist course charted by Chairman Mao amidst the fierce struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the Hsiatingchia Production Brigade in Huanghsien County, Shantung Province, have succeeded in building a poor ravine into a thriving new socialist village.

The Hsiatingchia Brigade is situated in a mountain area. Most of its cultivated land is on the mountain slopes, and it is hit by drought in nine years out of ten. Before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants here lived in dire misery, cruelly oppressed and exploited by the landlords. After liberation, they took the road of collectivization. Responding to our great leader Chairman Mao's call to **"transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains,"** the peasants have battled the elements and succeeded in transforming their village.

Working with their own hands over the past decade and more, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants have completed in the ravine a "three-storeyed" irrigation network consisting of 19 reservoirs and ponds, 8 pumping stations, a river dam and 10 ditches extending some 15 kilometres round the mountain. In the first storey, water is drawn from the river and wells to irrigate the fields at the foot of the mountain. Several reservoirs and ponds built half-way up the mountain make up the second storey and are used to irrigate the terraced fields on the slopes. The third storey is high up on the mountain, with reservoirs, ponds and pumping stations providing water for the terraced fields. In case of a dry spell, all these facilities are turned to account, and the brigade's nearly 2,000 *mu* of irrigated land can be watered in seven days. The peasants have also transformed the poor soil on the mountain and the sandy land on the river banks by building embankments, levelling and deep ploughing. As a result, 75 per cent of the brigade's cultivated land can now give stable and high yields in spite of drought or waterlogging.

Grain output in the Hsiatingchia Brigade has been rising year after year. Per-*mu* yield in a good year in the early post-liberation period was only a little over 200 *jin*. The yield averaged some 660 *jin* in 1956 after the co-operatives were organized. Per-*mu* yield continued to rise and topped 800 *jin* on the average in

1959 after the people's commune was set up. In the past 11 years the brigade was hit by four droughts, two floods, a windstorm, a hailstorm and an invasion of insect pests. But the per-*mu* yield of grain remained stable at around 900 *jin*, and the brigade has delivered and sold 3.79 million *jin* of grain to the state, thereby giving powerful support to the country's socialist construction. In addition, it has 340,000 *jin* of grain in reserve and its collective accumulation has steadily increased.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will."** The brigade has experienced five big battles between the two classes, and the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have won great victory on each occasion by relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. Every victory in class struggle has resulted in a new upsurge to transform nature and in further increases in production. The history of the Hsiatingchia Brigade since liberation is one of victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and one of constant victories won by the proletariat in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

The first fierce class struggle centred round the co-operative movement. When Hsiatingchia was preparing to advance from mutual-aid teams to elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives in 1953, some advocated taking the road of individual farming "to get rich and bring prosperity to the family." Class enemies seized the opportunity to carry out disruptive activities. The Party organization led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant article *Get Organized!* This inspired them to firmly take the road of collectivization and set up agricultural co-operatives. In 1955, guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant article *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, the seven elementary co-operatives in Hsiatingchia pooled their resources and set up an advanced co-operative. At that time, the old county Party committee pushed the renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of slashing the co-operatives, and it turned down three applications by the peasants for approval. Upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants went ahead with their advanced co-operative in spite of the opposition.

With the formation of the advanced co-operative, the collective economy was strengthened and favourable conditions were created for transforming nature. The Party organization led the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's teaching "**Irrigation . . . is the lifeblood of agriculture.**" They resolved to follow the example of the people on the plains to dig wells for irrigation. But in a mountain gully this meant drilling through rocks scores of feet deep. Sometimes they worked a whole day only to find that they had drilled no more than a foot deep. Wang Yung-hsing, secretary of the general Party branch, led the people in the arduous battle and finally succeeded in sinking 20 big wells and 64 small ones in two winters and springs. Since land in the village was very uneven, they started to level it to facilitate irrigation. In addition, they terraced the land on some slopes. The upshot was a **100 per cent** increase in wheat output the following year.

The second fierce class struggle took place in 1957 when the bourgeois Rightists attacked the Party. That year, Hsiatingchia was hit by the worst drought in its history. Many crops died for lack of water. The landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements seized the opportunity and, in co-ordination with the bourgeois Rightists in their frenzied assault, viciously attacked and undermined the co-operative in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. But the general Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants remained firm in taking the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao. In a full airing of views and great debate, they poured out their grievances and recalled their misery in the old society and how individual farming had made them suffer. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching "**Only socialism can save China**" and praised the superiority of co-operation. This greatly heightened their class consciousness. They struggled against the class enemies, deflated their reactionary arrogance and, as a result, consolidated the collective economy.

The high tide of revolution spurred growth in production. Victory in the struggle against the class enemies stimulated the commune members' enthusiasm to combat drought. Under the leadership of the general Party branch, more than 500 members of the brigade undertook to build 12 water conservancy projects, including reservoirs and ponds. They worked in winter waist-deep in the icy cold water to build a dam across the river. Their efforts paid: all the 12 projects were completed during the winter and spring of 1957-58. Under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the commune members built more reservoirs in 1958 and extended the area under irrigation to more than 60 per cent of the total cultivated land.

The third intense class struggle was waged against Liu Shao-chi's *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). From 1960 to 1962, Liu Shao-chi whipped up the evil wind of *san zi yi bao* in the rural areas in an attempt to restore capitalism. The bad elements in Hsiatingchia came out viciously attacking the people's commune. They stealthily divided up the collective grain and incited people to take up individual farming. The Party organization and the masses timely saw through their plots and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them. A great debate was conducted by the brigade's members. The bad elements who stuck to the capitalist road were repudiated and struggled against, and the evil wind of *san zi yi bao* was repulsed. The great debate helped the commune members further heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, increased their revolutionary enthusiasm and brought about a new upsurge in reclaiming and leveling the land. Thus, the three years of temporary economic difficulties saw a continuous big leap forward in Hsiatingchia, and per-mu yield of grain averaged more than 850 jin.

The fourth fierce class struggle took place during the socialist education movement in 1964. Liu Shao-chi and his agents sent a work team to Hsiatingchia and fabricated many groundless accusations so as to break up Hsiatingchia — a red banner in agriculture. They frenziedly attacked the brigade's revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants who adhered to the socialist road, and supported the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in rising to reverse the previous correct decisions taken against them. The secretary of the general Party branch Wang Yung-hsing led the masses in studying Chairman Mao's teaching "**Without the poor peasants there would be no revolution. To deny their role is to deny the revolution. To attack them is to attack the revolution.**" They saw through the vile schemes of Liu Shao-chi and his agents and struggled resolutely against them. When the brilliant document *Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas* formulated under the personal guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao reached Hsiatingchia in 1965, the poor and lower-middle peasants were greatly inspired and encouraged. Using the document as their weapon, they safeguarded the socialist orientation and won another victory.

The call "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai**" issued by the great leader Chairman Mao in 1964 pointed out the way for the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants to build a new socialist countryside. Having basically completed the water conservancy works half-way up the mountain and at its foot, they resolved to build reservoirs on the top of the mountain. There was no earth up on the mountain, so they used large rocks and grouted them with cement to build the dams. As this required large quantities of rocks, sand and cement, the commune members quarried 25,000 cubic metres of rocks on the slopes and carried them to the

construction site. The sand and cement that were needed were carried basket by basket from the foot of the mountain to the work site. After two years of hard work, they built four reservoirs and three pumping stations high up on the mountain. They also transformed some 390 *mu* of sandy and rocky land and terraced over 200 *mu* of top-quality fields. All this enabled the brigade to reap a rich harvest in 1966, the per-*mu* yield being more than 1,000 *jin*.

The fifth fierce class struggle occurred in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. As soon as the Great Cultural Revolution started, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade held high the great banner "**It is right to rebel against reactionaries**" and rose in vigorous rebellion against Liu Shao-chi and his agents. The revolutionary action of the masses was enthusiastically supported by the cadres of the brigade's general Party branch. Acting in accordance with Vice-Chairman Lin's instruction to regard oneself both as a motive force and as a target of revolution, the cadres took the initiative to go among the masses to listen to the criticism and opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. At that juncture, a renegade who had hidden himself in the brigade colluded with the class enemies and tried to seize power. When Wang Yung-hsing, secretary of the general Party branch saw this, he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in relentlessly exposing and criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and resolutely struggling against the handful of class enemies. The peasants subsequently won a great victory in both revolution and production.

Closely following Chairman Mao's strategic plan, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade forged a great revolutionary alliance and established a "three-in-one" revolutionary committee in March 1967.

Wang Yung-hsing, who has proved himself to be a revolutionary cadre closely following our great leader Chairman Mao over the years and wholeheartedly adhering to the socialist road, was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee.

"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." The commune members of Hsiatingchia were fired with still greater revolutionary enthusiasm in the Great Cultural Revolution. Working hard for three years, they quarried over 6,000 cubic metres of stone, transported more than 30,000 cubic metres of earth and built stone embankments totalling 1,200 metres in length. They opened up more than 100 *mu* of land on the rock-strewn river banks and on the rocky mountain for cultivation. They also raised the embankments of eight reservoirs and ponds and enlarged five pumping stations. Although there were two windstorms in 1969, per-*mu* yield of grain still topped 980 *jin*.

Reviewing the fighting course they had traversed, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiatingchia summed up the basic experience they had gained as follows: Closely following Chairman Mao means victory, and studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way enables the people to defeat all enemies, surmount every difficulty and keep advancing. Since entering the great 1970s, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres in the brigade are more vigorous than ever before. Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, they have brought about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production, determined to make still greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Revolution in the Mines Guided by Materialist Dialectics

by the Revolutionary Committee of the Mining Team of
the Maoming Shale Oil Company of Kwangtung Province

OUR mining team is a basic unit of the Maoming Shale Oil Company whose job is to extract oil shale. Extraction of oil shale must take the lead as our oil refinery is developing. Can output of shale increase without additional equipment? "Even without

additional equipment we will expand. We must make revolution in a big way in the mines and blaze a new path in mining." This was the opinion of the masses of workers. But there were some people who held that according to the methods of extraction used everywhere

in the world for over a hundred years, it was impossible to raise output without additional equipment when the capacity of the equipment was utilized to the full.

We, therefore, organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."** The truth began to dawn on every one of us that to boldly break fresh ground conforms to the law of the development of all things. Everything is in constant motion and development. The same holds true for our mine. It would not remain for ever at the same level. Two years ago, the amount of shale we excavated, if piled within an area of a hundred square metres, reached more than 10,000 metres high. But, by displaying the spirit of working hard and ingeniously, we extracted more than double the amount last year without any increase in manpower or equipment and met the needs of production of the oil refinery. Facts taught us that to make progress we must boldly break new paths, make revolution continuously and advance constantly.

Study and practice made clear to us the orientation of revolution in the mines. Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, the broad masses of workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres keenly discussed how to make revolution in the mines. They actively proposed experimenting with hydraulic stripping and to institute a method of hydraulic stripping with ordinary transportation to blaze a new path.

Real Knowledge Comes From Practice

We decided on hydraulic stripping. But foreign bourgeois "experts" had pronounced the verdict that the geological conditions in Maoming made that impossible. Some of our comrades, too, had their qualms about the whole thing.

Such being the case, we first studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because people can talk as much nonsense as they like without basing it on objective reality or having it tested against reality. Materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, need effort. They must be based on and tested by objective reality. Unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics."** Illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, we analysed and tore to pieces the "verdict" pronounced by the foreign bourgeois "experts." The workers pointed out that the foreign bourgeois "experts" knew nothing about the hydraulic and geological conditions in Maoming, nor had they ever made a thorough investigation and study in Maoming. They had no such knowledge which came from practice. Their method was anti-Marxist and anti-scientific, and their verdict subjective and metaphysical.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, everyone came to realize that technical revolution in the mines was primarily a revolution in the minds, that it is

necessary to **do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind** and to make revolution in one's own ideology. Only by eradicating the remaining pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy can we blaze a new path in mining.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience."** We made an intense study of Chairman Mao's brilliant work *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* and gained a deeper understanding of the relationship between knowledge and practice. In the past, when planning the site for the spoil bank, foreign bourgeois "experts" tried to impress us with their foreign dogmas and stressed that "level areas facilitate construction." They put the spoil bank in an area which had the most cultivated land and the densest population. The result was that 13,000 *mu* of fertile farmland was occupied and 26 villages with more than 6,000 people had to be resettled elsewhere. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers criticized the fallacies of the "experts," took over the survey and planning themselves, and shifted the spoil bank to the barren hills. This greatly benefited both industrial and agricultural production. Make a comparison between what was advocated by the bourgeois "experts" and the way we workers went about the job. One "takes things for granted." The other attaches importance to practice. The two results are in sharp contrast. From this example showing both the positive and negative side we came to understand that knowledge comes from practice and that a correct or incorrect conclusion does not depend on subjective conjecture but on objective practice.

The workers said: "Practice yields genuine knowledge and endeavour brings us science. We must pay attention to practice. Divorce oneself from reality and one would speak a lot of nonsense." Everyone was convinced that although at present hydraulic stripping was not employed in any big mine and there were no data to refer to, we would get to know what we did not know by constant revolutionary practice. By our endeavours we would produce examples, and by breaking fresh ground we would produce data. Since we workers are the masters of the mine and know it best, we are bound to make a success of hydraulic stripping.

Grasping the Principal Contradiction

In making an experiment on hydraulic stripping, we encountered many contradictions. For example, could the ardillite and ferruginous interlayer be sluiced loose? Were the water sources near the mine sufficient to satisfy the needs of hydraulic stripping? Could we find a spoil bank big enough to dump millions of cubic metres of earth annually? Regarding all these as key problems, some comrades wanted to tackle them all at once. Other comrades, believing that the solution lay with the question of the ferruginous interlayer, wanted to concentrate all our forces on winning this battle.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction."** After analysing and studying all the problems involved in hydraulic stripping and the bearing they have on each other, we all agreed that whether or not we were able to wash loose the ardillite and ferruginous interlayer was the key to the success or failure of hydraulic stripping, and that this was the principal contradiction. The questions of water sources and spoil bank could only affect the scale of hydraulic stripping whereas if the ardillite and ferruginous interlayer could not be sluiced away we would not know the size of water sources and the spoil bank that was needed. It stands to reason that if the principal contradiction was not solved, we would have no basis to go by for solving the questions of water sources and the spoil bank.

Grasping this principal contradiction, our three-in-one combination experimental group with workers as the mainstay and with the participation of technicians and revolutionary cadres went deep into the mining area and made on-the-spot surveys. The group analysed the geological strata, collected data on the mine's soil layer and found it contained a ferruginous interlayer which could be washed loose. To verify this conclusion, we chose a clay area which was the toughest to carry out the experiment on. When powerful jets of water from the hydraulic giants poured against the clay layer, earth and rock flew everywhere but there was no change on the ferruginous interlayer. Why was this? The group immediately organized a study class on the spot and studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom."** The workers said: Only by mastering the laws governing things can we attain freedom. We failed to wash loose the ferruginous interlayer because we knew next to nothing about the characteristics of the layer. The reason why it was so stubborn was because it was glued to the clay, protected by it on top and below. To sluice it away we must find a way to remove the clay protecting it. Following this, we changed our operation and directed the jets of water against the clay lying under the ferruginous interlayer. The pressure of heavy weight from above and the loss of support from below did the trick. In this way the layer, unsupported by clay below, was washed loose by the water. We had won a decisive victory in our experiment on hydraulic stripping.

Man Is the Decisive Factor

We had succeeded in the experiment on hydraulic stripping. Now it was necessary to carry out some capital construction if the method was to be used in large-scale production. But we lacked some 2,000 tons of cast-iron pipes. This was a matter that could not be solved in a short space of time. Confronted with this contradiction, most of the comrades held that man's subjective initiative should be developed. We felt that

we must rely on our own efforts and produce the pipes ourselves. No iron? Well, we will smelt it ourselves. No pipes? Well, we will make these with our own hands, too.

In order to unify our thinking, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."** Everyone realized that in the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, man is the most active and most revolutionary factor. So long as we put Mao Tsetung Thought in command, we are sure we can set up a blast furnace, smelt iron and get over this difficulty.

We organized a team headed by the deputy secretary of the general Party branch and with the participation of power-shovel operators, railroad workers, repairmen, pump operators and blacksmiths. They went to fraternal units to study and learn this job. The work of making cast-iron pipes began the moment they came back. We overcame a shortage of material and equipment by mobilizing the masses to collect and make use of old and discarded material and equipment. For a site to build the furnace we used an experimental lot which was not in use for the moment. Since we had no standard fire-bricks, we made do with ordinary old bricks. The place selected for building the furnace had quite a number of discarded reinforced concrete pillars lying scattered all over the place. Some of them weighed ten tons or so which even a bulldozer could not remove. What were we to do? Everyone took up sledge hammers and started smashing them up. After more than ten days of hard work these concrete pillars were all pulverized and the steel in them were taken out. In this way we not only removed obstacles in our way but also salvaged material, thus killing two birds with one stone. It was with such a spirit of self-reliance and hard work that we actively created the necessary conditions, turned unfavourable conditions into favourable, and overcame numerous difficulties to win victory. With the concern of the higher organization's revolutionary committee and great support from fraternal units, we succeeded in building a small blast furnace with a capacity of five cubic metres in a little over two months of hard work and thus solved the problem of making cast-iron pipes for hydraulic stripping.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong."** Our practice in actual struggle eloquently proves that there is no end to revolution in the mines. Everything is in a state of development. There is no terminal along the long road of continuing the revolution. We are determined to redouble our efforts in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking and to push forward the three great revolutionary movements, to make revolution continuously and make progress constantly and for ever forge ahead!

Rapid Expansion of Local Motor Vehicle Industry in China

GUIDED by our great leader Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians in China have brought about a new situation of vigorous development in the motor vehicle industry. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and relying on their own wisdom and strength, they have devoted great efforts to developing this industry.

Most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in our country have turned out lorries of various loading capacities. A number of administrative regions and cities in Kiangsi, Shantung, Hupeh, Fukien, Yunnan and other provinces have successfully trial-produced motor vehicles that suit local needs. China's local plants now can produce heavy-duty lorries, cross-country lorries, high-grade sedans and self-dumping lorries for mines and other motor vehicles for specific purposes.

Our local motor vehicle industry has been growing amid acute struggle between the two lines. The country had no motor vehicle industry before liberation. Big motor vehicle plants have been set up since liberation in Changchun, Nanking and other places. Rapid development of the country's socialist construction requires an ever greater number of motor vehicles. Illuminated by the general line for building socialism personally formulated by Chairman Mao, more than ten provinces and municipalities trial-produced or produced dozens of types of motor vehicles in 1958. But Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was frantically opposed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents. They did their maximum to advocate the slavish comprador philosophy that "making motor vehicles is not as good as buying them" and "buying motor vehicles from abroad while using spare parts of our own make." They tried by every means to stamp out the mass movement for building motor vehicle industry and slash down the

number of newly emerging small and medium-sized motor vehicle plants. This seriously suppressed the local enthusiasm to build motor vehicle industry and hampered the growth of this industry in China.

The tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm is higher than ever. They firmly followed Chairman Mao's instructions "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" to develop China's motor vehicle industry. They have adhered to the policy of simultaneous development of national and local industries, big and small and medium-sized enterprises, and simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods, thus giving great impetus to the development of local motor vehicle industry. Localities can now make the main parts of motor vehicle including engines, gear-boxes, front and rear axles, chassis and bodies, and 80 to 90 per cent of the motor vehicle accessories.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The mass movement is necessary in all work" and "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses, revolutionary committees in various places vigorously launched mass movements and produced motor vehicles in a short period of time with small investments. Some provinces, cities or places lacked equipment, so local revolutionary committees organized scores or even 100 small and medium-sized factories from local trades and industrial branches for extensive socialist co-ordination. A motor vehicle consists of thousands of accessories and parts. They distributed the making of these accessories and parts to small and medium-sized plants, thereby making full use of their existing equipment and bringing into play the initiative of the masses to build motor vehicle industry. This considerably accelerated the speed of motor vehicle manufacture.

The southwest China province of Yunnan has a relatively poor industrial foundation. Based on a mo-

tor vehicle parts factory, the province launched a mass movement to manufacture motor vehicles, with more than 70 big and small plants and co-operatives working in co-ordination. This made it possible for them to start serial-production of the *Kunming* lorries in 50 days or so.

In their vigorous efforts to build the motor vehicle industry, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all rely on their own strength, start with indigenous methods, combine these with modern methods and make technical innovations on a big scale. An outstanding example is the Ching kangshan Motor Vehicle Plant in Kiangsi Province which was previously a small motor vehicle repair plant. The workers and revolutionary cadres in 1968 studied the general line for building socialism formulated by Chairman Mao, as well as his great teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They took the manufacture of motor vehicles through self-reliance as their contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. Then they set to work in the spirit of daring to think and to act, did away with fetishes and superstitions and introduced technical innovations widely. Everyone made proposals for the design of the vehicle. Finally they decided to adopt a new type of design.

They lacked the necessary equipment, but they made it themselves by using indigenous methods at the start. In the past two years, the plant made over 100 special-purpose machine tools, outnumbering all the machines it had before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Streamlined production lines for the manufacture of cylinders and the chassis and for general assembly have been initially set up. The plant produced more than 500 motor vehicles in 1969. Its lorries can be seen all over the province, climbing mountains and going cross-country. Some vehicles have already covered a distance of 40,000 kilometres or more, with excellent performance records.

In developing the motor vehicle industry, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have paid special attention to designing and manufacturing motor vehicles suited to local conditions and using local raw materials. For example, before liberation, the whole Chinghai Province had only 14 worn-out

foreign motor vehicles assembled from parts of various brands. People relied mainly on yaks to transport materials. It used to take over two months to make a round trip between southwest Chinghai Province where there is a concentrated population of Tibetan nationality and its capital, Sining. The province rapidly developed lorry transport after liberation and motor vehicles have become the main means of transport. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the local workers designed and produced the *Chinghai Lake* lorry to suit the natural conditions in the province. Its structure and functioning are adapted to the Chinghai Highland — cold weather and thin air.

The automobile workers of the Lunghsi Administrative Region of Fukien Province produced a multi-purpose farm lorry after taking into account the opinions of the local poor and lower-middle peasants. The body design and loading capacity are suitable for use in fields and, at the same time, it can be used for such purposes as pumping water, husking rice and generating electricity. It uses diesel oil instead of gasoline, reducing its cost and is warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The revolutionary workers of the motor vehicle industry in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with high aspirations to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland, are now working hard to build their integrated local motor vehicle industry quickly. They are determined to make new contributions to the revolution by turning out more high-quality motor vehicles of various types.



Workers at the Chinghai Province Motor Vehicle Accessory Plant assemble the *Chinghai Lake* lorries which they designed and produced themselves.

Closely Following Our Great Leader Chairman Mao



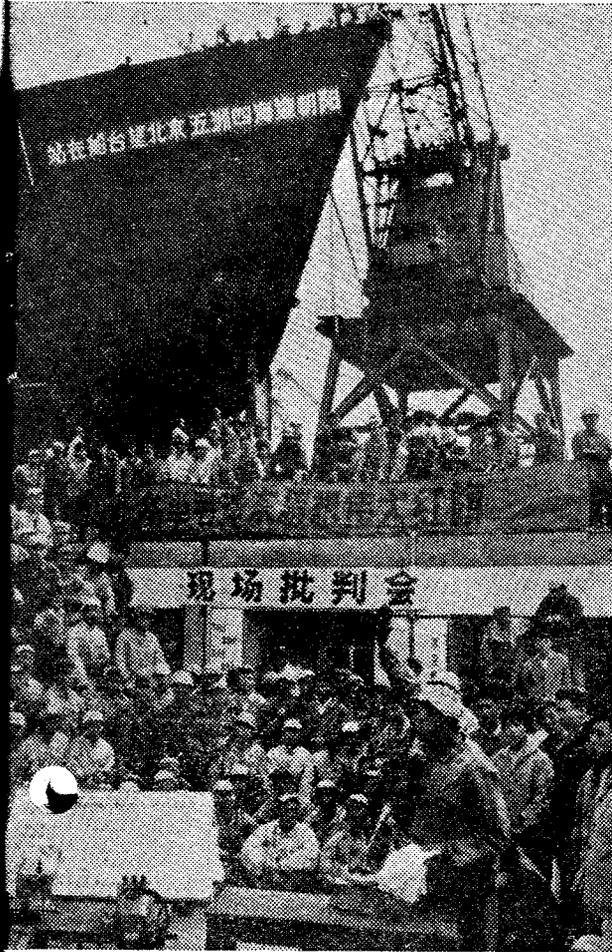
▲ Veteran Uighur poor peasant Maolakeyusuyin (second from left, first row) talks about what he has gained from the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.



The people of all nationalities in China cherish boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao. By deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, they are speeding up their ideological revolutionization. By their outstanding achievements in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, they are winning honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland.

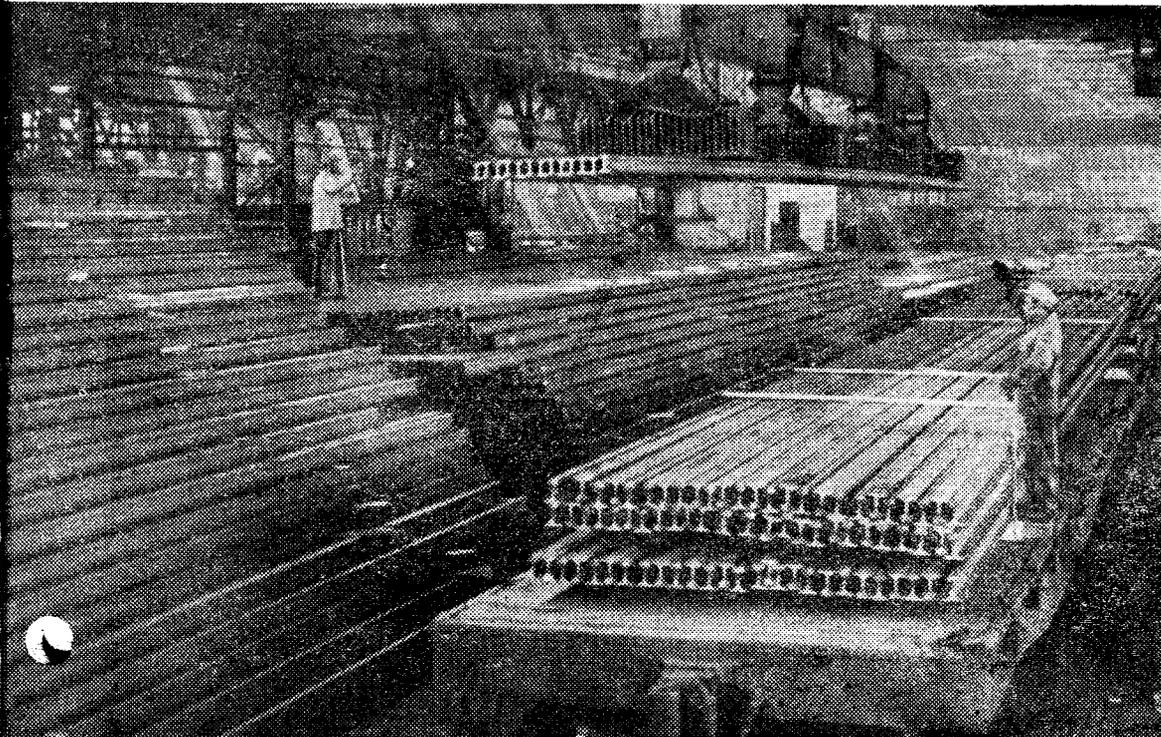
▲ Cadres and fighters in the Party branch of the third torpedo-boat squadron of a naval unit exchange experience in their living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

an Mao in Marching Forward Courageously!

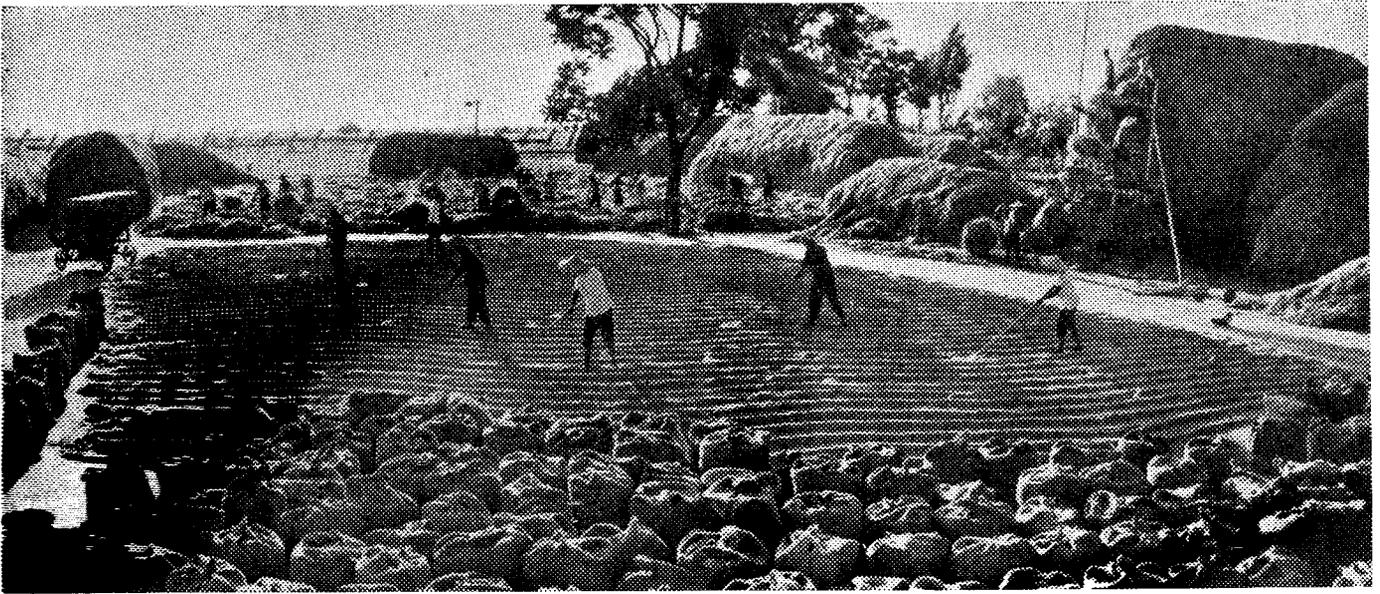


▲ Fighting together, armymen and civilians are ready to wipe out any aggressor who dares to invade.

◀ Revolutionary workers at Shanghai's Kiangnan Shipyard are deepening revolutionary mass criticism by relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.



◀ An excellent situation prevails on China's industrial and transport front. Rolled steel at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is being readied for shipment.



▲ After eight years' successive good harvests, another good year is expected for China's agricultural production. Photo shows a threshing ground of the Hsiachia-sun Production Brigade in Tungfeng Commune, Chufu County, Shantung Province.



◀ Flourishing markets are to be found in China's urban and rural areas. The Huafeng Fruit Store on Shanghai's Nanking Road

The wishes of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers have come true! Waving their red copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, these worker, peasant and soldier students with practical experience enter Tsinghua University — a new socialist college of science and engineering.



China's Farm Machinery Industry Grows by Leaps and Bounds

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and propelled by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's farm machinery industry is developing vigorously and advancing by leaps and bounds.

This year witnesses the fastest development in history in the production of China's farm machinery industry. Total output value in farm machinery from January to June this year is 22 per cent above that of the same period in 1966. Production of major farm machines increased by big margins. In the first seven months this year, almost twice as many walking tractors were turned out as in the whole of 1966 and the production of pumps for deep wells for agricultural use was 3.4 times the target set for the whole of 1970. China is now making more than 1,000 kinds of major farm machinery, nearly 300 more than in 1966.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and adhering to the principle of using both indigenous and modern methods of production, the revolutionary workers of the Loyang Tungfang-hung Tractor Plant in Honan Province, one of China's large plants of its kind, introduced more than 750 major technical innovations in the first half of this year. This boosted its production level tremendously. The plant fulfilled its production targets for the whole year of 1970 in mid-August, 135 days ahead of schedule.

Many kinds of farm machines produced in China such as tractors, combine grain harvesters, power-operated rice transplanters and big axial flow pumps are all designed and adapted to local natural conditions and agricultural production. They are light and small, with a simple structure and easy to handle. Their production costs are low and efficiency is high. The quality of some of the farm machinery is up to or surpasses the world's advanced level. The rapid growth of the farm machinery industry has accelerated farm mechanization and enormously promoted the growth of agricultural production.

China's farm mechanization has developed in the course of acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines. On the eve of the upsurge of agricultural co-operation, in 1955, our great leader Chairman Mao wisely pointed out that "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)", thus putting forth the fundamental line of achieving farm mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization. After the people's communes were set up, Chairman Mao pointed out that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," and laid down a series of principles and policies to achieve farm mechanization in China. Guided by his proletarian revolutionary line, the country's farm mechanization developed rapidly.

But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. On the one hand, they preached the fallacy that "China has a big population but little land, so it needs no mechanization." They opposed farm mechanization and spared no effort to close down farm machinery enterprises built up rapidly during the big leap forward. On the other hand, they feverishly pushed ahead such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "everything is done by the state," the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They opposed the mass movement and as a result, the enthusiasm of the masses and local authorities for building farm machinery plants was seriously suppressed. This slowed down farm mechanization in China.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao's wise instructions on farm mechanization took deeper root in people's mind and China's farm mechanization is advancing at an unprecedented speed.

In developing the production of farm machinery, we have adhered to the policy of simultaneously developing national and local industries with the stress on self-reliance on the part of the localities, and have brought local enthusiasm into full play. This is one of the important reasons for the rapid progress of China's farm mechanization.

The revolutionary committees at all levels in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are energetically developing the local farm machinery industry in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." They have

achieved tremendous successes. Now, over 80 per cent of the counties in China have their own farm machinery manufacture and repair plants. A network of such plants run by counties, people's communes or production brigades was formed in many places. Farm machinery plants in over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are producing various types of tractors to suit local farming conditions.

Chekiang, a major rice-producing province, could not make tractors before. It soon set up its own tractor industry during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. At the beginning of this year, the province selected for production four types of tractors which could be used in plains and mountain or hilly areas. By organizing the related plants for mass socialist co-ordination, the province has rapidly expanded its tractor production.

Kansu Province's farm machinery industry had a rather weak foundation. The number of farm machinery plants is now double that before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, thanks to the mass efforts in self-reliantly developing the industry. Nearly every county has its own farm machinery manufacture and repair plant. Many people's communes or production brigades have built their own farm machinery manufacture and repair workshops.

Following the thriving development of local industry, small iron and steel mills, coal pits, machinery plants and power stations have now gone up in many places. This provides favourable conditions for expanding the farm machinery industry. Many places have made farm machines from local products including iron and steel, machine tools and other equipment, fuel and power. This made it possible for making maximum use of local resources and developing farm mechanization with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement."** The workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants are fighters who have the richest practical experience. Experience has proved that the correct way to develop farm mechanization quickly is to mobilize the masses fully to proceed step by step from improving farm implements to semi-mechanization and mechanization of farming in accordance with the local farming conditions and practical needs.

In Heilungkiang Province where ridge farming is generally practised, the masses were aroused in 1969 to improve farm implements and over 21,000 new-type improved farm implements were made and widely used. The province has also designed or improved more than 100 kinds of farm machinery and tools including tractors, ploughs, harrows, seeders and threshers which suit local farming conditions. The newly trial-produced Hsinshukuang-60 model tractor may be used either as a crawler or a wheel tractor. It is suitable for ridge

fields and can handle such jobs as ploughing, sowing, cultivating and transport.

Hopei Province relied on the masses in improving machines for sinking wells, launching a large-scale movement to sink wells and developing the production of irrigation and drainage machines. Since 1966, the whole province has sunk as many pump wells as 3.5 times the total sunk before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The irrigated area was expanded, averaging one *mu* per capita in the rural areas of the province. As a result, tremendous changes have taken place in farm production. In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and other rice-producing areas, good results have been achieved in energetically improving and promoting the use of rice transplanters widely. Wuming County of Kwangsi alone has more than 8,100 rice transplanters. Rice transplanting on 70 per cent of the county's total paddy fields is now done by this machine which is more than twice as efficient in transplanting rice as manual labour and helps increase grain yield by 20 to 30 per cent.

With the consolidation and growth of the collective economy of the people's communes, the proportion of collective purchases of various kinds of farm machinery has been steadily rising in China's rural areas. In mechanizing their farming, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Liuchi People's Commune in Hsinchou County, Hupeh Province, first bought, as their financial resources could allow, irrigation and drainage machinery which could save a good deal of manpower and bring quick results in increasing output. They used the engines of such machinery to process farm and sideline products during slack seasons. Later they gradually accumulated the funds to add some bigger machines and implements including tractors and lorries. The commune's investment in farm machinery totalling 1.2 million yuan was all accumulated by itself. It has completely mechanized irrigation and drainage, threshing and processing of farm and sideline products, and basically mechanized cultivating, transport and plant protection.

In Kiangsu, a major rice-producing province in east China, irrigation and drainage on most of its farmland is worked by power-driven machinery. A greater part of such machinery was purchased by the people's communes with their own funds. The province has also made marked progress in developing small tractors and machinery for processing farm products.

China's experience in rapidly developing farm mechanization, in short, is essentially the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and using people's ideological revolutionization to promote farm mechanization. The revolutionary masses on the farm machinery front are bringing about a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and working for accelerating China's farm mechanization in the revolutionary spirit of **"seize the day, seize the hour!"**

Palestinian and Other Arab Peoples Are Not to Be Intimidated

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

AFTER its setbacks in instigating the reactionary military government in Jordan to launch frenzied attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its military deployment in preparation for an armed intervention so as to directly suppress the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces. This cannot but arouse the serious attention of the Arab people and the people the world over.

While making its troop deployment, the Nixon government is taking pains to fabricate pretexts for an armed intervention. U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers made a statement on September 20, alleging that forces "have invaded Jordan from Syria," and clamouring that there is "the danger of a broadened conflict" in Jordan. The Associated Press conceded that Rogers' statement "did appear to be a step in diplomatic preparation for a later American intervention." It is a shameless act of intimidation on the part of U.S. imperialism against the Palestinian people, the Syrian people and people of other Arab countries, which completely unmask its ferocious features as a gangster.

The counter-attack made by the Palestinian guerrillas in self-defence against the rabid attacks of the reactionary Jordanian military government is an entirely just action. The Palestinian revolutionary armed forces stationed in Syria and other Arab countries are fully entitled to join in the battle to defend the Palestinian revolutionary cause. The Palestinian Liberation Army, which is an armed force of the Palestinian people themselves, naturally cannot stand by with folded arms and watch their own brothers being massacred at will by the reactionary Jordanian military government under the instigation of U.S. imperialism. It is indeed the height of arrogance that U.S. imperialism should now go so far as to make threats against Syria on the pretext that the Syria-based Palestinian Liberation Army is conducting operations jointly with the Palestinian guerrillas.

The Palestinian people's struggle in valiant resistance to the armed repression by the reactionary Jordanian military government is in essence a struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. They are defending not only their own right to existence but also the common interests of the Arab nation's cause of liberation. The powerful support given to the Palestinian guerrillas by the Syrian Government and people and by other Arab countries and peoples embodies the fraternal unity between the Syrian people, the people

of other Arab countries and the Palestinian people; it embodies the common will of the Arab people to get united and resolutely oppose the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. Therefore it has won the praise of the people of the world. Is it conceivable that U.S. imperialism is allowed to support the Israeli aggressors and the reactionary Jordanian forces in their onslaught on the Palestinian people while Syria and other Arab countries are forbidden to support the Palestinian people in their counter-attack in self-defence?

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."**

On September 20, Syrian Head of State Nureddin Atassi solemnly refuted the allegation of U.S. imperialism that Syrian forces had entered Jordan, and he pointed out that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys "will never succeed in hiding their crimes by lavishing accusations on Syria." On September 22, a statement by the spokesman of the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that "the American intervention shall be met with the stubborn resistance of our people." The heroic Palestinian people are not to be intimidated; nor are the Syrian and other Arab peoples who have a glorious tradition of struggle. The U.S. imperialists' threats of war and armed intervention will never be able to put out the flames of the Palestinian people's revolutionary struggle; nor will they be able to prevent the Syrian people and other Arab peoples from giving militant support to the Palestinian people. A new revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism is now rising in the Middle East. If U.S. imperialism dares to risk a new military adventure against the Arab countries and people, it will meet with the same staggering blows and disastrous defeat as it did in Indo-China.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Palestinian people in their valiant struggle of self-defence, resolutely support the solemn stand of the Syrian Government and people in assisting the Palestinian people, and resolutely support the people of all Arab countries in their just struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and running dogs will be defeated! The Palestinian and other Arab peoples will win!

(September 24, 1970)

National Independence Can Only Be Won Through the Barrel of a Gun

IT was raining one afternoon when we were on our way to visit a camping ground of a unit in the western military zone of embattled Dhofar. The fighters conducting the tour led us to take shelter in a nearby small hilly village. The villagers were very glad to know that we were correspondents from China. Despite the rain, many people, militiamen with rifles on their shoulders, women with babies in their arms, grey-haired people and children holding toy guns, rushed to the hut where we were resting. While we greeted and shook hands with the welcomers, they clapped their hands warmly and shouted "Ashia (long live), Comrade Mao Tsetung!"

A young woman with a two-year old baby came up to us. Pointing to the Chairman Mao badge on the baby's chest, she said to her child: "Tell the Chinese comrades who is he?" Looking at the Chairman Mao badge on his dress and then the ones on us, the baby, his adoring eyes fixed on the badges, waved his little hand, saying: "Mao Tsetung! Mao Tsetung! Ashia! Ashia!" The young mother told us that his father is a People's Liberation Army fighter now fighting at the Hamulin front. Whenever he returned home, she said, he taught the child who was just learning to speak: "Ashia, Ashia, Mao Tsetung! Ashia, Ashia, Mao Tsetung!"

An old herdsman brought us a big bowl of fresh camel's milk. He asked us with deep emotion: "Be sure to convey our hearty regards to Chairman Mao. We Dhofar people had suffered colonial oppression for generations. All of us, old and young, man and woman, ardently love and adore Chairman Mao. We sincerely wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Despite the downpour that evening, Abdel Hafiz, political instructor in the western military zone, came to see us together with a dozen or so fighters after walking for two days and nights. Hafiz and his fighters warmly embraced us and asked with sincere feelings "How is Comrade Mao Tsetung?" and eagerly waited for a reply. When we told them that Chairman Mao is in excellent health, loud applause and cheers burst out in the hut and outside. Excited, Hafiz said, "The fact that Comrade Mao Tsetung is in good health is our greatest happiness. Nothing is dearer to us than China's prosperity and powerfulness."

Night fell. We chatted in the hut under the light of an oil lamp. Hafiz told us excitedly, "The fighters are very eager to see Chinese comrades, because you have come from China led by the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung — from the sacred land of world revolution."

Hafiz showed us a photo which he took out from his copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. It was a photo of a young man with glittering eyes. Hafiz said that he was his comrade-in-arms Saif Hobees, who, in order to cover the withdrawal of his comrades during a battle, drew all the enemy fire to his side and gloriously laid down his life. All his comrades withdrew safely. Hafiz said in a firm tone, "Chairman Mao has taught us: **'Countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them — can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not discard?'** Whenever I think of this teaching of Chairman Mao's and recall my fallen comrades, I feel bubbling with energy."

After climbing over one mountain after another and going through dense forests, we came to the place where a unit of the People's Liberation Army in the western military zone was stationed. Holding the red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*, commanders and fighters gave us a warm welcome. Cheers of "Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung!" and "A long, long life to Comrade Mao Tsetung!" broke out from all directions. Taher, responsible member of this unit, warmly shook hands with us and embraced us. Excited, he kept saying, "Fine, fine, fine, we are very glad to see Chinese comrades where we are fighting."

At night, we slept with the fighters in open air in the dense forest on the mountain. It was so cold that we woke up at mid-night. Taher and several fighters built a fire for us, and we started chatting by the fire. Taher told us that he had been to Shaoshan, Ching Kang Mountains and Yen-an during his visit to China. He turned to the fly-leaf of his copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and showed us the impressions he wrote down during his visit to Chairman Mao's

former residence in Yen-an: "Follow Comrade Mao Tsetung and take the road of Ching kang Mountains!"

The west mountain area is always frosty at night in winter. Wearing thin uniforms, the fighters passing the night in open air found it too cold to fall asleep. They had to get up and warm themselves by sitting round a camp fire. Though the cold wind sent a chill down their spines, their chests were warmed by the glowing fire. Rifles in hand, the revolutionary fighters stared at the glowing fire which lit up the dark and cold night sky and thought of the bright future. On a cold night like this, Taher excitedly told them how Chairman Mao led the Chinese Worker-Peasants' Red Army across marshy grasslands and the snow-clad mountains during the Long March. He also told them the stories of Liu Hu-lan and Huang Chi-kuang, a heroine and a hero nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. Hearing the stories, many fighters were moved to tears. The fighters said right there: "Take the road pointed out by Comrade Mao Tsetung and the revolution in the Arabian Gulf is bound to be victorious!"

One winter night, Taher with a group of fighters stayed 5 hours in a bush by the roadside to ambush the enemy. Their hands and feet were numbed by cold. To heighten their fighting will and overcome the severe cold, Taher and his comrades-in-arms recited in a low voice: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." They remained where they were and ambushed an enemy truck at dawn, triumphantly fulfilling their mission.

The military leader of this unit told us an episode:

At the beginning of 1968, more than 700 mercenary troops under the command of British officers on board several gunboats landed at Dalkout in an attempt to "suppress" the People's Liberation Army in the western zone. But before the enemy could gain a foothold, the People's Liberation Army in the zone, with the close co-operation of the people's militiamen and the masses and bringing into full play the power of people's war, launched a heroic battle of interception on the mountains near Dalkout. The fierce battle lasted for a whole day. Over 120 enemy troops were killed and over 20 wounded. Under the heavy blows of the army and people, the enemy troops fled helter-skelter by sea. At the victorious conclusion of the battle, the fighters found two fighters missing, one called Amor Barek, the other Salam Aisa. When the fighters discovered them on the battlefield, they had already laid down their lives heroically. The former was holding his gun tightly behind a rock, which showed that he was firing at the enemy to the last. The latter was clutching his rifle firmly, fighting to the last drop of his blood. The fighters found on the fallen

heroes' bodies two copies of the red-covered book: *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*.

At noon one day, when we came to the famous Hamulin area after scaling several peaks, we heard the sound of gun-fire not far away. The fighters accompanying us said that a heated battle was going on there. The battle ended at dusk. Mohamed Sayed, political instructor of the frontline forces, and the fighters came back from the front bringing with them the news of victory. Upon seeing us they said elatedly, "Following Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings and giving full play to the following style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting — we ambushed the enemy in the nearby mountain. According to preliminary figures, we killed and wounded 117 enemy troops and destroyed four enemy military vehicles."

One day, at the headquarters of the central military zone we met Mohammad Ahmed Ghassani, one of the leaders of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf. After a cordial talk, Ghassani took us to the top of a hill where we saw the green landscape around the hill slopes, the city of Salalah at the foot of the hill, and the wide blue Arabian Sea in the far south. Ghassani said, "For more than 100 years, we people along the Arabian Gulf have suffered brutal oppression at the hands of the colonialists and neo-colonialists. In the resistance to colonial rule, our ancestors had fought courageously and advanced wave upon wave, writing a brilliant chapter in the history of our Arab motherland with their blood and lives. Today we have kindled the flames of the June 9 Revolution." He went on, "Colonialism can no longer stamp out the flames of our revolution, because today the great truth 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' has taken root in the hearts of our people. We people of the Arabian Gulf do not believe in such utter nonsense as 'parliamentary road' and 'peaceful transition.' Our unshakable belief is: Colonialist counter-revolutionary violence can only be eliminated by the people's revolutionary violence, our motherland's independence can only be won through the barrel of a gun, and the people's liberation can only be achieved by fighting and the shedding of blood!"

Ghassani's words conveyed the strong will and firm determination of the people of the Arabian Gulf to resist colonial rule and win national liberation. The people of the Arabian Gulf are sure to overthrow the dark rule of colonialism and usher in the bright sunshine of national independence and liberation!

— Hsinhua correspondents

Communique of Political Bureau of N.U.F.K. Central Committee And Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

- Appoints seven persons now fighting in Cambodia as vice-ministers.
- Announces that the competence of several ministries will be transferred into the country in the near future.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued a communique on September 17. Full text of the communique reads:

THE Cambodian people, firmly united under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea led by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the National Liberation Armed Forces have scored brilliant victories in their sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon and Bangkok puppets as well as their sub-stooges, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique. More than two-thirds of the country embracing nearly three million inhabitants is already completely liberated. The rest is guerrilla zones where the Liberation Armed Forces hold the initiative of combat and are incessantly launching victorious attacks on the puppet troops. The city of Phnom Penh is actually isolated and encircled by the people's forces. The most urgent tasks of defending and consolidating the liberated areas and of completely liberating the country should be carried on until final victory.

It was for these reasons that the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K., at its session of August 20 and 21, 1970, decided to enlarge, as required, the responsibilities of the leading members fighting on the interior front of the country. Therefore, Mr. Khieu Samphan has been appointed Deputy Prime Minister, concurrently with his functions as Minister of National Defence.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, after analysing the situation at home and the new tasks, consulting the responsible members fighting on the interior front of the country and studying the proposal of Mr. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, have nominated seven persons fighting in Cambodia to the posts of vice-ministers. The nomination has received the highest approval of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The list of the new vice-ministers, who are resistance fighters for long years and first-rate intellectuals, follows:

— Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Poc Doeus Komar,

— Vice-Minister of Popular Education and Youth: Madame Leng Thirith,

— Vice-Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs: Mr. Chou Chet,

— Vice-Minister of Economy and Finance: Mr. Koy Toum,

— Vice-Minister of National Defence: Mr. Kong Sodip,

— Vice-Minister of Interior and Security: Mr. Sor Thouk,

— Vice-Minister of Information and Propaganda: Mr. Tiv Ol.

These vice-ministers will assist the ministers in all their functions and will take initiatives and decisions in conformity with the interests of the people.

In addition to the appointment of the above-mentioned vice-ministers, the competence of several ministries will be transferred into the country in the near future. In this way, the Political Bureau, in application of the directives of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K., will install, step by step, the whole government there.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Royal Government of National Union renew their full confidence in the ministers and vice-ministers who perform inside the country their sacred mission under the direct leadership of Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Khieu Samphan. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Royal Government of National Union are convinced that they will work efficiently and boldly to hasten the final victory.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia call on all the people and the National Liberation Armed Forces to support the actions of the new responsible members in fulfilling their respective tasks. The new vice-ministers are the best sons and daughter of the Cambodian people, who have been tested in a long struggle, showing patriotism and loyalty to the people and enjoying high confidence of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the N.U.F.K., and of Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and Prime Minister. Together with our heroic people, they are determined to surmount all difficulties and put into action the political programme of the N.U.F.K. so as to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys of every description and to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, sovereign, democratic and prosperous new Cambodia whose territorial integrity will be ensured.

The Indonesian Fascist Military Regime Is an Imperialist Tool

THE recent issue of the *Afro-Asian Journalist* published an article by Gunawan of Indonesia exposing the Indonesian fascist military regime as an instrument of imperialism. The article points out that the Indonesian people will carry their struggle for independence and liberation through to the end.

The article says: 40 years ago, after comprehensively analysing the various complicated contradictions then existing in China, Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: "Once we understand all these contradictions, we shall see in what a desperate situation, in what a chaotic state, China finds herself. We shall also see that the high tide of revolution against the imperialists, the warlords and the landlords is inevitable, and will come very soon. All China is littered with dry faggots which will soon be aflame. The saying, 'A single spark can start a prairie fire', is an apt description of how the current situation will develop."

Chairman Mao's summing up of the situation in China at that time is basically applicable to today's Indonesia, which is now completely in the grip of U.S.-led imperialism. The Indonesian fascist military regime is nothing but an instrument of imperialism, and the country has become a full-fledged new-type colony.

The article says: Through their bitter experiences in the past, the Indonesian people have become conscious of the delusiveness of the "peaceful road"; they have been convinced of the fundamental importance of state power and have started rising up in struggle to pull down and destroy the fascist military regime as a prerequisite for the setting up of a people's democratic dictatorship. This is the only road for the Indonesian people to achieve genuine national independence and social emancipation which they have been aspiring to for decades.

The article says: The Suharto fascist military regime is stepping up its ruthless extortion of the people. It has decided to squeeze from the people 317,930 million rupiahs in the form of direct and indirect exorbitant taxes. This constitutes about 70 per cent of the total expenditures. It expects to get from the U.S.-led consortium an "aid" totalling 124,316 million rupiahs or about 29 per cent of the expenditures. Neither its intensified fleecing of the people at home nor its begging for foreign "aid" from the imperialists can extricate itself from the mounting difficulties it is con-

fronted with. On the contrary, the whole situation is getting worse than ever.

The already impoverished Indonesian people are groaning under more than 40 kinds of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies. The regime's foreign debts (which totalled 2,200 million U.S. dollars in 1966) have shot up to more than 4,500 million dollars, including the 600 million dollars of "aid" the imperialist consortium has promised this fiscal year to boost the shaky fascist military regime.

The article says: Suharto and the bourgeois "experts" assisting him have recently indulged in bragging about their "success" in the "checking of inflation." But facts have completely laid it bare as a lie. Inflation keeps on swelling. It is evidenced by the regular enormous increases of the amount of paper money in circulation and the consistent decrease of its real value.

The article says: Reliance on foreign aid, the import policy that serves the interests of foreign monopoly capital and the heavy taxations the regime has levied have caused the bankruptcy of at least half of the national enterprises and the paralysis of another 30 per cent, leaving the rest gasping for breath. This has caused a huge increase in the army of the unemployed.

In the countryside, large numbers of peasants are forced to sell everything they possess. Millions have been driven out of their villages and are roaming in towns as paupers.

According to Djakarta press reports, 4 million people are unemployed, including 30,000 university graduates and hundreds of thousands of middle school graduates and drop-outs. Thirteen million others are only finding casual jobs as coolies.

Famine has broken out in many regions including West Java, southern Jogja, Central Java and West Sumatra recently, causing death to many people.

The article says: The C.I.A.-engineered genocide of hundreds of thousands of people regarded as "dangerous" for U.S. objectives to colonize the country is well known. At present, hundreds of thousands of political prisoners are still languishing in jails and concentration camps. Some 5,000 political prisoners are dumped and kept in seclusion on the malaria-infested island of Buru in the eastern part of the country. In addition to its

(Continued on p. 31.)

Decennary of Republic of Mali Celebrated

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 21 to Moussa Traore, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali, warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali which falls on September 22. The text of the message reads:

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Mali, I extend, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, my warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Malian Government and people.

"The Chinese and Malian peoples are linked by a profound friendship. I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

"I wish the Malian people new successes in the cause of opposing imperialism and safeguarding national independence."

A Chinese Government Delegation, led by Vice-Minister of Light Industry Hsieh Hsin-ho, arrived in Bamako by plane September 20 evening to attend the National Day celebrations at the invitation of the Malian Government.

Malian Ambassador to China Asane Guindo gave a National Day reception on September 22. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and other leading members of Chinese departments concerned including Wang Shu-sheng and Chi Peng-fei attended the reception. Ambassador Guindo and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Ambassador Guindo spoke of the achievements made by the Malian people in fighting impe-

rialism, neo-colonialism and any kind of hegemony, and in safeguarding national independence since they won independence 10 years ago.

The African continent, the Ambassador said, is not thoroughly rid of all the sequels of colonial rule. Mali is resolutely pledged to support the just struggle of her African brothers and all peoples the world over to win national liberation and safeguard independence. We have denounced and continue to denounce U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Viet Nam, we extend our support to the people of Indo-China in their just struggle, we condemn aggression in the Middle East, and we demand the vacating of African and Arab territories occupied by Israel and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. We support the Chinese people in their struggle to recover Taiwan, integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China and the restoration of their legitimate rights within the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique therefrom. We support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in her just demand for the unification by peaceful and democratic means on the basis of independence after the withdrawal of aggressor troops from her national territory.

Ambassador Guindo said: Mali bases her foreign policy on non-alignment, which, as far as she is concerned, does not signify non-commitment, for she is committed to stand on the side of the peoples in the general struggle for liberty, independence, democracy and world peace.

The Malian Ambassador spoke highly of China's achievements in many fields since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution launched

and led personally by Chairman Mao-Tsetung. He wished still greater successes in the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Governments of China and Mali.

In his speech, Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei praised the achievements of the Malian people in their struggle to oppose imperialism and safeguard national independence.

In strong terms, Chi Peng-fei condemned U.S. imperialism for instigating the reactionary forces in Jordan to launch a large-scale attack on the revolutionary armed forces of the Palestinian people. He voiced firm support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the people of other Arab countries against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and for the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people's armed forces in repulsing the military attacks of the pro-U.S. reactionary Jordanian forces. We believe, he said, that by strengthening their unity and persevering in battle, the Palestinian and other Arab people will smash all the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Palestinian and other Arab people are sure to win! U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and lackeys are bound to be defeated!

Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei added: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mali in 1960, friendly relations between our two countries have developed under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Government of Mali has all along stood for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and for the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations. The Chinese Government expresses thanks for this just stand of the Malian Government. We hope that the friendly relations between China and Mali will undergo new development with the joint efforts of our two sides.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China attended the reception.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Visits China

A Government Economic Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Ghyong Ryon, Chairman of the Commission for Economic Affairs With Foreign Countries of the D.P.R.K., arrived in Peking on September 20 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The Korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism were warmly welcomed at the railway station by Fang Yi and other leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, as well as more than two thousand revolutionary people of the capital.

On the evening of September 20, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to warmly welcome the Korean Government Economic Delegation.

Hyun Joon Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyun Joon Keuk and other comrades from the Korean Embassy in Peking were invited to the banquet.

The banquet was filled with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. The comrades-in-arms of the two countries drank toast after toast to the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Korea, to the health of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the health of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

Fang Yi, Minister of the Chinese Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Chairman Kim Ghyong Ryon spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Comrade Fang Yi extended a warm welcome to the Korean comrades-in-arms and brothers from the outpost of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Fang Yi praised the heroic Korean people

who, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and launching in a big way the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement, scored tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and national defence and smashed repeated armed provocations by U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Today, he said, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a staunch bulwark of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Fang Yi said: A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now taking shape in the world. The situation in the revolution is excellent. U.S. imperialism is running itself against walls everywhere in the world and is utterly isolated. However, U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, does not take its defeat lying down. Just as the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out: **"Though U.S. imperialism is going downhill, it has not abandoned its aggressive ambitions and is revealing its gangster nature even more flagrantly."**

Fang Yi said: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao teaches: **"We are for peace. But so long as U.S. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the Chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the Korean people."** Our fraternal Korean people may rest assured that in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, will as always follow their great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, firmly support the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of the fatherland, and

unite and fight together with the Korean people to win new and still greater victories!

In his speech, Comrade Kim Ghyong Ryon congratulated the Chinese people on their tremendous achievements in socialist construction and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung. Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he said, the plot to restore capitalism in China has been smashed, the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated and a new upsurge in production and construction brought about.

Comrade Kim Ghyong Ryon said: Today, our people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, are more thoroughly carrying out in all fields our Party's revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence that embodies his great *Juche* thought, thereby giving powerful impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. At the same time, on the basis of the social and economic changes obtained so far, our people are advancing at a new *Chollima* speed, that is, a *"Kangsun speed,"* on the eve of our Party's historic 5th Congress to occupy all the heights of the 7-year plan, so that we will be able to further consolidate the base of revolution and democracy in the northern part of the Republic and accomplish the great historic cause of reunifying our fatherland.

Comrade Kim Ghyong Ryon said: Today the situation in Asia demands that the people of Korea, China and other revolutionary people throughout Asia unite closely in the fight against the enemy. He expressed the belief that in the common struggle against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the struggle for victory in the great socialist cause, the friendship, unity and relations of co-operation between the people of Korea and China would certainly be further strengthened and developed.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.A.

Deepening Economic Crisis

As the U.S. financial crisis worsens, its economic crisis has been deepening too. Since August last year, U.S. industrial production has constantly been on the decline. Its real gross national production dropped during the fourth quarter last year and in the first quarter of 1970. Unemployment has increased sharply and commodity prices have soared. Huge deficits have emerged in financial revenue and expenditure. Particularly following the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China, the economy of the United States has been in chaos. The extent of decline in industrial production grew bigger last May and June. It registered a decline of 3.2 per cent last June as compared with the highest level in July last year.

In face of the resolute opposition by the American people, Nixon was compelled to eliminate the income tax surcharge during the new fiscal year beginning July 1. Industrial production rose by 0.2 per cent in July. The U.S. monopoly capitalist groups immediately set all their propaganda machines in motion, clamouring that "the recession has turned out," that "production upturns" and that "good times are coming," etc. It seemed as if the Nixon government has found a panacea to make the U.S. economy "look hopeful." U.S. imperialism's deputy chieftain Spiro Agnew even came out himself with an article in the *Washington Post*, smugly declaring that it was nothing but a "myth" to speak of a "recession" in the U.S. economy.

But the happy days for the rise were soon over! Materials released by U.S. official circles since September admitted that the rate of unemployment in the United States was 5.1 per cent in August, reaching the highest level in some six years. The month's industrial production index

also dropped by 0.2 points as compared with the previous month. These bare facts give Nixon, Agnew and their like a big slap on the face.

Like a thunderbolt came the news that 370,000 workers of the General Motors Corporation, the biggest U.S. monopoly enterprise, went on strike early on the morning of September 15 in protest against soaring prices and ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital. The strike has dealt heavy blows to the monopoly capitalists. It was reported that U.S. auto output dropped by 21 per cent during September 14-19 as compared with the previous week, or by 48 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. What warrants attention is that not only auto output dropped considerably. Steel, rubber, glass and other industrial sectors supplying raw materials for auto production were also gravely affected. All this has worried the U.S. monopoly capitalist class very much. UPI said apprehensively on September 17 that the strike "is expected to knock another point off the (industrial production) index for September, and at least another two if the workers are still out through October." No one, it added, can see a sustained U.S. economic advance developing until the strike is over.

NAKASONE'S U.S. VISIT

U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Military Collusion

Yasuhiro Nakasone, Director-General of the "Defence Agency" of the Japanese Sato government, recently went to the United States to carry out sinister activities. He held a series of closed-door talks with U.S. military and political chieftains, including Defence Secretary Laird, Secretary of State Rogers, Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs Kissinger and Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Stennis.

During the talks, Laird expressed the hope that Nakasone would find a way to "improve" Japan's conventional armed forces under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." Stennis hoped that Japan would "play its military role" in the Asian and Pacific region. Nakasone made clear Japan's intention to continue to abide by the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" for a long time and do its utmost to strengthen its military strength in the fourth arms expansion plan beginning 1972. He pledged that Japan would render "assistance" to the south Vietnamese, south Korean and Thai puppet cliques and suggested the amalgamation of the Asian Development Bank with the Asian and Pacific Council and the formation of a new counter-revolutionary alliance in the Asian and Pacific region.

During his U.S. visit, Nakasone further laid bare Japanese militarism's ambitions for south Korean territory. Four days before his departure for the United States, he told U.S. Army Chief-of-Staff Westmoreland that Japan regarded south Korea as its "advance stronghold." Arriving in Washington, the main emphasis of his discussions with U.S. military and political chieftains was on the question of aggression against south Korea. On September 17, he made a great hue and cry in Honolulu that Japan would "closely watch" the "aggression" on south Korea by "external forces."

Nakasone also suggested the reorganization of the U.S. military bases in Japan. According to his proposal, the important bases in Okinawa, Iwakuni, Misawa, Yokota, Sasebo and Yokosuka are to be maintained by the United States, some bases are to be placed under Japan-U.S. joint administration and some are to "be taken over" by Japan. His proposal immediately won the warm praise of his U.S. masters because the so-called "reorganization of bases" in no way prevents their utilization by U.S. imperialism. Such "reorganization" would help the United States to cut down overseas expenditure while enabling Japanese militarism to play its full role. This would promote the merger of opera-

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SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



Popularizing the Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works

A HIGH tide of popularizing the model revolutionary theatrical works is rising throughout China. The new stage versions of the Peking operas *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern* and *Shachiapang* and the dance-drama *The Red Detachment of Women* have been published one after another in China's newspapers since last November. These works and other model works of the proletarian art and literary revolution, such as the Peking opera *On the Docks*, the dance-drama *The White-Haired Girl*, the symphonic music *Shachiapang*, the piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing and the newly created piano concerto *The Yellow River*, have not only been performed in the theatres but have also been brought within the reach of a wide audience through broadcasts and television. These model revolutionary theatrical works are often performed by various local theatrical troupes and amateur art propaganda teams in factories, rural people's communes, schools and army units. The success of the televised documentaries *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* and *The Red Lantern*, which were produced not long ago, have made it possible for the masses living in remote mountain villages and on islands to see the images of proletarian heroes in these works. Popular editions of the model revolutionary theatrical works—containing the scripts, the main arias (or melodies) and stage photos—have been published recently in large num-

bers. This makes it more convenient for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to learn them and facilitates their popularization.

The heroic images in these model theatrical works have inspired the workers, peasants and soldiers, students, Red Guards and other labouring people and tremendously stimulated their enthusiasm to grasp revolution and promote production. Many dialogues and arias in these works have become so popular that they are on the lips of men and

women, old and young, in the cities and countryside. In learning from the heroes in these works, the people never forget for a moment that "a proletarian fights all his life for the people's liberation"; when confronted with difficulties, they say: "Well I know that there's danger ahead, but I'm all the more set on driving forward" and "Never leaving the field until all the wolves are killed"; and when faced with death they pledge: "I'd sooner have my bones broken than recant." In an article published in the newspapers, a P.L.A. fighter wrote praising the popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works:

"The power of outstanding examples is tremendous. A hero on the stage inspires thousands upon thousands of others to follow his example. Encouraged by the model revolutionary theatrical works, the revolutionary fighters nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly advance swiftly on the road of ideological revolutionization and grow up sturdily."

Piano Concerto "The Yellow River" — A New Variety of Proletarian Revolutionary Art

WELCOMED as a new form of proletarian revolutionary art, the piano concerto *The Yellow River* was created under the thoughtful guidance of Comrade Chiang Ching. It is based on *The Yellow River Cantata* composed by the Chinese revolutionary musician Hsien Hsing-hai during the War of Resistance Against Japan. By using the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, it eulogizes the lofty and undaunted militant spirit of the Chinese nation and the great victory of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war with full revolutionary enthusiasm, matchless artistry, vivid

musical imagery and superb playing skill.

The creation of the piano concerto *The Yellow River* is a victory achieved by the revolutionary literary and art fighters who follow the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is also their success in revolutionizing instrumental music by following Chairman Mao's great principles "Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China."

Breaking firmly with Western bourgeois principles of writing music and formalistic structure, the revolutionary literary and art workers divided the concerto into four parts, conforming to the needs of the theme: "Song of the Yellow River Boatmen," "Ode to the Yellow River," "The Yellow River Roars" and "Defend the Yellow River." The main thread running through the whole concerto is people's war, and the vivid image presented is the Chinese people guided by the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

In contrast to the bad style of just showing the pianist's virtuosity as embodied in many old bourgeois musical works, in this concerto the pianist uses various technical skills to display the piano's special characteristics and present the theme with consummate skill. Furthermore, the characteristic sounds of the *pipa* and *kucheng* and other Chinese traditional musical instruments are reproduced to enrich the piano's scope of expression. In addition, China's national instruments, such as the bamboo flute and the *pipa*, are incorporated in the orchestra, giving the concerto a strong Chinese flavour. The appearance of this musical work has provided new experience for the proletariat to further revolutionize instrumental music.

Upon its concert hall performance in Peking, television programmes and radio broadcasts to the whole country, the piano concerto *The Yellow River* has been warmly received and acclaimed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Great Development of Medical Service in a Border Province

MEDICAL service for the poor and lower-middle peasants and other working people in Yunnan Province has been improved tremendously. All the villages and hamlets inhabited by 21 national minority peoples in this province on China's southwestern border now have their own "barefoot doctors," and the great

majority of the production brigades in the province's rural people's communes have set up co-operative health centres. These splendid achievements stem from the implementation, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, of Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

In the old society, Yunnan was known as an "epidemic-ridden area" where malaria, bubonic plague, measles, snail fever and other diseases ran rampant. Thanks to the solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao since the founding of New China, hospitals and clinics providing free medical treatment for the minority peoples have been set up in all the counties. Many epidemics were wiped out, and the people's health steadily improved. But Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the province pushed the revisionist line which favoured the cities and neglected the rural areas. Over 80 per cent of the medical personnel were in the cities which enjoyed the lion's share of funds for health work. As a result, people in the rural areas who make up 90 per cent of the population in Yunnan, particularly the minority peoples living in the frontier areas, suffered from a serious shortage of both doctors and medicine.

Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work has won tremendous victory in the Great Cultural Revolution. Large numbers of medical workers from the cities have gone to the countryside and the remote villages and hamlets where the minority peoples live. A mass movement for running co-operative medical service and collecting Chinese medicinal herbs has swept the province. P.L.A. and local medical personnel have helped train from among the people of various nationalities more than 30,000 "barefoot doctors" and more than 60,000 health workers who take part regularly in collective productive labour.

Medical and health work in this border province now has a complete-

ly new look. One example is the steady rise in the population of the Kutsung people, from 2,200 in 1957, when they began to move out of the virgin forests, to 3,500 today.

Fruitful Results of Peking's Mass Scientific Experiments

DURING the first nine months of this year, Peking's workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, students and housewives worked out some 10,000 technical innovations, of which several hundred were major ones. Many important items have caught up with or surpassed advanced levels at home and abroad. The rural areas on the outskirts of the city also have shown outstanding success in their vigorous efforts to practise scientific farming, improve the cultivating systems and breed and popularize good strains. All these are the fruitful results of the mass movement for scientific experiment under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

According to incomplete statistics, the number of new radio elements and semi-conductor articles and parts successfully trial-produced in the first half of the year in Peking exceeded the total produced in the previous decade. A simple and economical automatic jet technique has been applied in the city's more than 100 factories and silicon controlled rectifiers are being widely popularized. The widespread adoption of the technique for making enzyme (a microbe for industrial use) preparation has blazed new trails for the light, chemical, textile, food and insecticide industries. Successfully trial-produced in a short span of time was a group of low-cost important new drugs which are highly efficacious and are made from readily available raw materials.

The more widespread use of the two-wire system to replace the three-wire system in transmitting high-voltage power will enable Peking's rural areas to realize their electrification plan ahead of schedule. In the

rural people's communes on the outskirts of the city, 80 per cent of the collective-run pig farms are using saccharified feed and thus save large amounts of grain. By starting with indigenous methods, more than 1,000 production teams and brigades produced the highly effective farm chemical "920" that can be used for several purposes.

All those who created such splendid successes are common working people. Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "**The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future,**" they fear neither hardship nor death and learn and create while doing.

For instance, an important rare metal material was successfully trial-produced in about a fortnight by a small simply-equipped plant with 200 workers. A 30,000-volt condenser

was successfully trial-produced by seven women workers. They used to be housewives who had become workers only four years ago and did not have much schooling. However, the high-voltage condenser they made has a capacity twice that of the same variety made abroad and the volume is only two-thirds of the latter. Guided by workers and revolutionary teachers, a group of middle school students manufactured a machine for cutting silicon material of a fairly large size. This filled another gap in the electronics industry.

The source of strength that guarantees people steadily meeting with success lies in criticizing the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador ideology of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionism, criticizing idealism and metaphysics, studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way and applying materialist dialectics to guide

scientific experiments. The complete set of equipment in the Peking Vinylon Plant was imported and said to be "first rate anywhere in the world." Most of the plant's operations have now been replaced by more advanced and higher level new technological processes and techniques created by the workers themselves. As a result, the plant's output has doubled that of the designed productive capacity and the quality of products has reached an all-time high in its history.

All the equipment of the Peking Organic Chemical Plant, which supplies raw materials to the vinylon plant, was formerly imported and regarded the "best in the world." Nevertheless, the workers went ahead to drastically shorten the production process and raise the level of automation by introducing 74 innovations to the equipment. As a result, productive capacity has been doubled.

(Continued from p. 25.)

slaughtering of the revolutionaries and Communists, the Suharto fascist military regime has, of late, arrested and imprisoned more than 100 high and middle ranking officers of the armed forces and police.

Out of the original 299 parliament members, 57 were purged. One hundred and seventy-two new members were appointed by Suharto, all personally handpicked by him from among his supporters, including army generals charged with exercising control over the "parliament." It is with this "parliament" as rubber stamp that the fascist military regime has managed to produce the traitorous "foreign capital investment bill" early in 1967 and many other reactionary legislative products.

The article says: At the behest of its American, Japanese and other masters, the regime has colluded with the most reactionary regimes in Asia in order to serve its U.S. master's strategy of further expansion of its imperialist domination and wars of aggression. A case in point is the so-called "conference of Asian and Pacific nations" on the situation in Cambodia, convened in Djakarta last May. It was single-handedly engineered by U.S. imperialism and openly organized by Adam Malik, foreign minister of the Indonesian fascist military regime. By preparing and playing the host

for this conference, the Indonesian fascist military regime did its utmost to serve U.S. imperialism in its expansion of war in Indo-China. This, once again, fully shows that the regime is a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism and will inevitably be buried along with it.

The article says that the treacherous policy of the Suharto-Nasution counter-revolutionary regime and its ruthless oppression and exploitation of the people have been rousing stronger resistance from the Indonesian people with every passing day.

It goes on to say that a revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is emerging vigorously in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. The Indonesian people feel that they are not fighting alone and that they are greatly encouraged by the valiant struggle of the people of Indo-China, of the Middle East, of Africa, of Latin America and other countries and regions against their common enemies, U.S.-led imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and reactionaries. No matter what difficulties they may meet on their road of advance, the Indonesian people, filled with fighting spirit and full of confidence, will definitely carry to the end their struggle for independence and liberation. The days of imperialism and the fascist regime riding roughshod over Indonesia are numbered. The Indonesian people will certainly win final victory.

(Continued from p. 28.)

tional functions of the U.S. and Japanese armed forces.

During his talks with Laird and others, Nakasone begged the United States to give Japan the technological know-how on the production of enriched uranium under the pretext of peaceful use of nuclear energy. He suggested that a U.S.-Japan joint enterprise or a U.S.-Japan-Australia

joint enterprise be set up for this purpose. But the signboard of "peaceful use" cannot hide the eagerness of Japanese militarism to arm itself with nuclear weapons at an accelerated pace. Just as a Western journal in commenting on Nakasone's proposal said, "The same process which enables you to make fuel-grade enriched uranium also enables you to make weapon-grade uranium for thermo-nuclear weapons."

Nakasone's U.S. trip signifies that Japanese militarism is getting more and more support from its master, U.S. imperialism, in return for undertaking more military commitments for U.S. imperialism so as to realize its ambitions for overseas expansion. This cannot but heighten the sharp vigilance of the Asian people who had suffered serious calamities at the hands of Japanese militarism in the past.

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