

# PEKING REVIEW

43

October 24, 1969

Communique on Talks Between  
Premier Chou En-lai and  
President Nguyen Huu Tho

China's Road of Socialist  
Industrialization

Paeen to Self-Reliance

— On building China's first 125,000-kw. steam turbo-  
generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.

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The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories.

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We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations.

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Revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth.

## New High Tide in Mass Movement for Living Study And Application of Mao Tsetung Thought Throughout the Army

Guided by the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress and filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, warmly responding to Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's call, have launched a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. The central theme of study is Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This great theory of Chairman Mao's is a new development of Marxism-Leninism. Like a glowing beacon, it illuminates the course of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is the basic guiding thought in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, propelling all fields of work and promoting the revolutionization of the whole army. This is why all P.L.A. commanders and fighters consciously arm themselves with this great theory and do their best to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance."** In studying this great teaching, the commanders and fighters have come to a clearer understanding that in the excellent situation at present when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories, they all the more must not have a false sense of peace and lose their vigilance, but must recognize the protracted nature

of class struggle, the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the necessity of continuing the revolution. The "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road," the "Red Ninth Company, a model in the study of Chairman Mao's works," Yu Chun, a good cadre of a P.L.A. unit under the Foochow Command, and Liu Hsueh-pao, a good P.L.A. fighter in a unit under the Lanchow Command, are among the countless advanced units and exemplary figures who, arming themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have forged ahead in great strides along the road of continuing the revolution.

All the commanders and fighters deeply understand that, in raising their consciousness of continuing the revolution, the fundamental thing is to take Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as their brilliant example and be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao. They are determined to continually temper themselves to be infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, be vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and closely follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Marxism can develop only through struggle, and not only is this true of the past and the present, it is necessarily true of the future as well."** All P.L.A. commanders and fighters have studied this teaching of Chairman Mao's and have arrived at the profound realization that an important law of the socialist revolution is the carrying out of a protracted and unremitting class struggle in the political and ideological spheres. It is necessary to firmly grasp the sharp weapon of revolutionary mass criticism and thoroughly smash the unbridled attacks of the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere so that Mao Tsetung Thought will occupy all the

positions in the political and ideological spheres. Together with the revolutionary masses, the P.L.A. commanders and fighters working on the front of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training) have carried out revolutionary mass criticism in the light of new trends in the class struggle, thereby constantly raising their consciousness of continuing the revolution through actual struggle.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death.'" Through study, the commanders and fighters deeply realize that fearing neither hardship nor death is an important criterion of their consciousness of continuing the revolution. Once armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, they will fear neither hardship nor death, stand firm in the storm of class struggle, charge forward wherever Chairman Mao points to, fight courageously, advance valiantly and always be invincible in defending the motherland and smashing aggression and provocation by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.**

During their studies, airmen of Unit 7119 of the air force, a militant group which fears neither hardship nor death, have launched activities in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. Arming themselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have become stronger and stronger in the fight to defend the motherland and made contributions to the people. "We do not fear hardship," they say, "because we want the people to be free from suffering. And we do not fear death in order that mankind will win emancipation." In their studies, the commanders and fighters of all P.L.A. units have unanimously expressed the determination to do still better in the living study and

application of Mao Tsetung Thought, consciously foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, strengthen their preparedness against war and be ready at all times to resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all intruding enemies.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." Vice-Chairman Lin has instructed us: "The leading body is of great importance; it is state power." The experience of many P.L.A. units proves that leading bodies with a high consciousness of continuing the revolution are able to help imbue their respective units with such consciousness. Party committees of all P.L.A. units pay great attention to their own revolutionization and carry forward the revolutionary style of study which entails integrating theory with practice. They are courageous in eliminating self-interest and fostering devotion to the public interest so as to thoroughly remould their world outlook, and they do their utmost in enhancing their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

In the deepening mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, all P.L.A. commanders and fighters are resolved to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to a still higher level and strive for the all-round fulfilment of the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress.

### **Socialist Revolutionary Emulation in Full Swing On Coal Front**

The broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff on the coal front have launched a vigorous campaign of revolutionary emulation in the wake of the socialist revolutionary emulation which has swept

the iron and steel front. They have brought about a high tide in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war."

Revolutionary cadres and workers in the Fengfeng and Kailan Mining Bureaus in Hopei Province have pledged to live up to the expectations that the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader has placed on the working class. They are displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" to seize twin victories in revolution and production and win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland.

Revolutionary committees at all levels in the Fengfeng Mining Bureau have been running various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes to find out their shortcomings and work out measures to overcome them. A lively scene prevails, with everybody aiming high and emulating and trying to surpass each other.

All mines under the Kailan Mining Bureau have held mobilization meetings to initiate socialist revolutionary emulation. The revolutionary workers and staff are determined to vigorously grasp revolution and promote production so as to turn out larger quantities of high-quality coal. As a result, output has rapidly increased throughout the bureau.

Revolutionary workers in the Fushun Mining Bureau in Liaoning Province have conscientiously studied and discussed the revolutionary proposal put forward by the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking. They have earnestly summed up their own experience, and firmly adhered to the principle of using revolution to lead production forward. The tunnelling plan for the first nine months of this year was fulfilled ahead of time and then overfulfilled, thus ensuring the steady rise in coal production.

Taking the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company as their model, revolutionary workers in the Huaipai Colliery in Anhwei Province have conscientiously summed up their experience, found out their own shortcomings and advanced measures for improvement. They have pushed the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works to a new high tide, and this has spurred the colliery's revolution and production to advance even more vigorously. Coal output has shot up.

### **Negotiations on Sino-Soviet Boundary Question Begin In Peking**

In accordance with an agreement between the Governments of China and the Soviet Union, negotiations on the Sino-Soviet boundary question at the level of vice-minister of foreign affairs began on October 20 in Peking.

Taking part in the negotiations, on the Chinese side were: Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the Chinese Government Delegation; Chai Cheng-wen, deputy head of the delegation; and Yu Chan, Tsai Hung-chiang, An Huai, Chang Wen-chin, Wang Putsang and Wang Chin-ching, members of the delegation;

On the Soviet side were: V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet Government Delegation; V.A. Matrosov, deputy head of the delegation; and A.I. Yelizavetin, S.L. Tikhvinsky, A.D. Dubrovsky, M.T. Antashkevich, Y.N. Nasinovsky and S.I. Rebyatkin, members of the delegation.

On October 19 the Soviet Government Delegation led by V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the delegation, and V.A. Matrosov, deputy head of the delegation, arrived in Peking by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Chiao Kuan-hua, head of the Chinese Government Delegation, Chai Cheng-wen, deputy head of the delegation, and all members of the delegation.

Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department, Li Lien-ching, Deputy Director of the Department of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs, of the Foreign Ministry, and Wang Yueh-hsi, Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, were also present.

A.I. Yelizavetin, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Peking, was also present.

That evening, Chiao Kuan-hua and Chai Cheng-wen, head and deputy head of the Chinese Government Delegation, gave a dinner in honour of all the personnel of the Soviet Government Delegation.

### Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation Visits China

The Delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Tiao Souk Vongsak, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and leader of the delegation, and Nhia Vu, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, Chairman of the Xieng Khoang Provincial Committee of the Front and deputy leader of the delegation, arrived in Peking on October 17 to pay a friendly visit to China.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation on October 18.

That same day, Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet to welcome the Delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front. Ting Hsi-lin and Tiao Souk Vongsak spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Ting Hsi-lin warmly congratulated the Laotian people on their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for continuously stepping up its aggressive activities against Laos while carrying out aggression against Viet Nam.

Ting Hsi-lin stressed that the 700 million Chinese people who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will, as always, firmly support the Laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand and firmly support the Laotian people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

In his speech, Tiao Souk Vongsak said that the Laotian and Chinese peoples were close brothers sharing weal and woe and that their unity had been further strengthened in the struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism.

Tiao Souk Vongsak strongly condemned U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for having launched a large-scale military attack recently on the liberated areas controlled by the Laotian patriotic forces in Xieng Khoang Province and Central and Lower Laos. He pointed out that large numbers of Thai troops took part in the fighting with U.S. officers directly taking part in the command.

Tiao Souk Vongsak stressed that the rabid adventurist activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys could never save them from their defeat. The Laotian people were determined to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Tiao Souk Vongsak said: We express congratulations on China's achievements in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and pay special tribute to China's successful hydrogen bomb explosion and underground nuclear test. All these achievements reflect the victory

of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in China.

### China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens

China's 1969 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened with a grand ceremony on October 15 in Kwangchow. Thousands of people — friends in trade circles from dozens of countries and regions of the five continents, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao — attended the opening ceremony.

Chen Yu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Director of China's Export Commodities Fair, spoke at the ceremony. He said: In international affairs, the People's Republic of China, since its founding, has persistently stood for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. In accordance with our foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs, we have established trading relations with well over 100 countries and regions, thus promoting friendly contacts with them. The present fair will continue to develop trade with businessmen from the five continents for the promotion of friendly relations in line with our country's established foreign trade policy.

The various exhibition halls have photographs of the great leader Chairman Mao taken in different periods of the Chinese revolution and photographs and huge oil paintings showing Chairman Mao in the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers. In the hall of Chairman Mao's works, the centre of the ex-

(Continued on p. 19.)

# Communique on the Talks Between Premier Chou En-lai and President Nguyen Huu Tho

October 15, 1969

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, came to Peking to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and paid a friendly visit to China.

During the delegation's stay in China, Premier Chou En-lai held talks with President Nguyen Huu Tho. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of the utmost cordiality and fraternal sentiments.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wen Yu-cheng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Fang Yi, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam were: Ybih Aleo, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Autonomous Nationalities' Movement of Tay Nguyen and Member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Ho Xuan Son, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; Le Quang Chanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Le Van Thinh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; and Nguyen Van Quang, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China.

During the talks, the two sides were very glad to see that in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have always been fighting shoulder to shoulder and winning victories together, demonstrating a militant solidarity and fraternal friendship as between lips and teeth. Since U.S. imperialism launched its war of aggression against southern Viet Nam, the Chinese and south Vietnamese peoples have united still more closely to oppose their common enemy and they are determined to completely defeat the U.S. war of aggression.

The Chinese side warmly acclaimed and showed great admiration for the heroic people of southern Viet Nam, who, following the teachings of the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh, led by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and displaying the revolutionary spirit of waging arduous struggles and fearing no sacrifice, have persevered in people's war, resisted U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, wiped out large numbers of effectives of the U.S. and puppet troops and vassal troops and won most brilliant victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The victories of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have given immense support and encouragement to the Chinese people and are important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed nations and people throughout the world.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, representing the 14 million people of southern Viet Nam, expressed unlimited admiration for and warm congratulations to the Chinese people, who, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung and educated and inspired by Mao Tsetung Thought, have scored tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam expressed sincere thanks to respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people for the powerful support and the great,

# China's Road of Socialist Industrialization

by the Writing Group of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee

**T**WENTY years have passed since the birth of our great socialist motherland — the People's Republic of China.

These have been years in which, under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, China's socialist revolution and socialist construction have won great victories.

A number of illustrious works written by Chairman Mao, including *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, scientifically and systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, put forward the great programme for China's socialist revolution and socialist construction, pointed out China's road of

socialist industrialization and laid down the line, principles and policies for realizing socialist industrialization.

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking, the Chinese working class and the broad masses of the labouring people, holding high the great red banner of the General Line of **"Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,"** have consistently adhered to the great principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** and brought earth-shaking changes to our country. From a semi-feudal and semi-colonial agricultural country with an extremely backward econ-

sincere and effective assistance in all fields which they have consistently given to the people of southern Viet Nam in the latter's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, but it still remains most stubborn and cunning, paying lip-service to peace while actually continuing and intensifying its war of aggression against south Viet Nam. What it calls the "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam is merely a sinister, deceptive manoeuvre aimed at dragging out its war of aggression and stubbornly maintaining the south Viet Nam puppet regime in its futile attempt to realize neo-colonialization in southern Viet Nam and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam once again affirm the unshakable determination of the 14 million people of southern Viet Nam to advance on the crest of victory, overcome all hardships and difficulties and realize the sacred call of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the entire Vietnamese nation: **"So long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away."**

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam reiterate that the people of southern Viet Nam, like the entire Vietnamese people, ardently love peace, but it must be peace with genuine independence and freedom. The basis for the settlement of the southern Viet Nam question is the 10-point document for a total solution put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the

Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The people of southern Viet Nam will persist in greatly strengthening their struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts until total victory is won.

Both sides emphasized that the crux of the Viet Nam question lies in the dispatch of troops by U.S. imperialism to commit aggression against Viet Nam. Therefore, the correct road to a genuine settlement of the Viet Nam question is: The United States must stop its aggression against Viet Nam, all the U.S. aggressor troops and its vassal troops must unconditionally withdraw from southern Viet Nam and the south Vietnamese people should be left to deal with their own internal affairs free from foreign interference.

The Chinese side firmly believes that, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, holding aloft President Ho Chi Minh's banner of being firmly resolved to fight and win and persisting in protracted war, the people of southern Viet Nam will certainly win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Following the teaching of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung: **"The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area,"** the Chinese people will, as always, firmly give support and assistance in all fields to the Vietnamese people to carry through to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Victory certainly belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people!

omy, China has become a socialist country with neither internal nor external debts, which is daily becoming stronger. Starting from a very poor foundation in industry which had only a few branches, we have initially built an independent modern industrial system, developed modern science and technology at high speed, solved a series of difficult scientific problems and trained a contingent of revolutionized workers and scientific and technical personnel.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi has been shattered. Mao Tsetung Thought has been widely disseminated and practised. The mental outlook of the people has undergone profound changes and their enthusiasm for revolution and production has risen unprecedentedly. All this has been a powerful spur to the swift development of socialist construction in China. The whole industrial front is coming along vigorously. Good news keeps pouring in. The mass movement to grasp revolution and promote production has advanced wave upon wave. Technical innovations and great numbers of new products, new techniques and new materials have continuously appeared. The Yangtse River Bridge at Nanking and the 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor were entirely designed and made by China. China's petroleum industry reached the targets set by the Third Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The successful explosion of hydrogen bombs epitomizes the new leap in China's industrial production and science and technology.

The great victories in China's industry are eloquent proof of the infinite correctness of China's road of socialist industrialization which Chairman Mao charted. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the great Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, dare to blaze new trails, conquer unclimbed peaks and they have created miracles.

### **Maintaining Independence and Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands and Relying on Our Own Efforts, Following Our Own Road in Developing Industry**

**"Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** is a great principle consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. As early as in the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: **"On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts."** We should act in this way in construction as well as in revolution. In the course of socialist construction, Chairman Mao again taught us many times to do away with all fetishes and superstitions, emancipate our minds and **break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry.**

Undertaking socialist industrialization in accordance with the principle of maintaining independence

and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts means starting out from the concrete conditions in our country, relying on the diligent labour and wisdom of our people, making full use, in a planned way, of all resources in the country which can be used, giving free scope to all potentialities for socialist construction, bringing all positive factors into play and mobilizing all forces that can be utilized in order to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Only in this way can we build an independent, powerful socialist economy on a reliable basis, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure that we defeat all enemies and remain invincible for ever no matter what the circumstances. And only in this way can we increase our strength to help the cause of the international proletarian revolution and do a better job in supporting the world revolution.

The capitalist countries were industrialized by relying on colonial plunder, indemnities from countries they defeated and getting loans from other countries. Their industrialization was built on the corpses of millions upon millions of working people. Social-imperialism openly begs international capitalism to make investments and, on the other hand, waves the banners of "economic integration" and "aid" and greedily plunders the wealth created by the working people of other countries. Our country is a socialist country with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as its guiding thought. It cannot and never will allow itself to develop its industry through plundering others or by selling out the interests of its people. Only by relying on its own strength and the creativeness of the masses can our country build itself up through diligence, frugality and hard work.

In carrying out socialist construction successfully, a country should and can only rely mainly on the efforts of its own people. Of course, economic mutual-aid and co-operation between friendly countries, with each supplying what the other needs, is necessary on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence, complete equality and mutual benefit. But such co-operation certainly must not replace the efforts of the people of the countries involved. Chairman Mao teaches: **"External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and . . . external causes become operative through internal causes."** Foreign aid can become operative only through the efforts of the people of the country that receives the aid. If a country does not make efforts and maintain its independence and keep the initiative in its own hands in considering and solving its own construction problems and does not rely on the diligent labour and wisdom of its people but depends on foreign aid alone, it will be unable to do a good job in construction.

While we adhere to the principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own**



hands and relying on our own efforts," we do not reject learning from other countries. We study the bad experience of other countries so as to guard against making the same mistakes ourselves. We should conscientiously learn all good experience from abroad, but must on no account copy and transplant everything. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Now, there are two different attitudes towards learning from others. One is the dogmatic attitude of transplanting everything, whether or not it is suited to our conditions. This is no good. The other attitude is to use our heads and learn those things which suit our conditions, that is, to absorb whatever experience is useful to us. That is the attitude we should adopt."** If any state and nation is satisfied with imitating others, it will never be able to raise its head and allow its own radiance to shine forth. We study good foreign experience, not to imitate it, but to pioneer new things and to rely on our own efforts. Practice has fully proved that this principle is correct.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi wildly opposed Chairman Mao's great principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** and energetically pushed the doctrine of selling out the interests of the country, the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. When the great storm of the people's revolution smashed imperialist rule in China in 1949 and the wealth it plundered was returned to the hands of the Chinese people, Liu Shao-chi, to suit the needs of an imperialist come-back, baldly stated: **"In future, imperialism may open mines and factories in China and share the profits with us equally. This is permissible provided it is mutually profitable."** He tried in vain to sell out China's state sovereignty and lead the imperialists back so that they could continue to control China's economic life-lines and oppose socialist industrialization. His fallacy is the twin of the fraudulent comprador argument that **"the best policy is to utilize foreign capital"** advocated by the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, which shamelessly betrays China's interests. By 1963, when Chairman Mao's great thinking on **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** had been widely grasped by the masses and splendid successes had been achieved in industrial construction, Liu Shao-chi continued to assert: **"We must learn from capitalism's experience in running enterprises, especially the experience of monopoly enterprises,"** **"we should buy anything we are unable to learn"** and **"we must first imitate."** What he meant here by **"learning"** was that we should transplant everything from Western capitalism and cause our socialist industry to retrogress into a capitalist one; what he meant by **"imitating"** was not doing so in the ordinary sense, but that we should trail close behind foreign countries at a snail's pace and always let imperialism and modern revisionism lead us by the nose; what he meant by **"buying"** was to turn our country into a dependency of imperialism; a market

for dumping its commodities. In the final analysis, such nonsense from Liu Shao-chi aimed at changing the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and pulling China back into the old, semi-feudal and semi-colonial rut. This once again exposed Liu Shao-chi as a faithful running dog of imperialism and modern revisionism.

We must continue to criticize Liu Shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. We firmly believe in the masses' boundless creativeness. We should throw off all fetishes and superstitions, break down foreign conventions, analyse things of the past and from abroad with a scientific and critical attitude, constantly sum up our own experience, dare to explore new fields, weed out the old to let the new emerge, and, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, follow our own road in developing industry.

### **Persistently Putting Proletarian Politics in Command**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** The fundamental guarantee for China's socialist industrialization is persistence in putting proletarian politics in command in industrial construction.

A fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines exists throughout socialist society. China's socialist industrial construction has advanced precisely in the course of this struggle. If we do not put proletarian politics in command, bourgeois politics will inevitably take command. This is a question of primary importance concerning our country's destiny and whether the people will gain or lose everything. Only when we persist in putting proletarian politics in command and continuously carry on the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts can we guarantee that industrialization has a firm and correct political orientation, and guarantee that leadership over economic construction is firmly in the hands of the proletariat, so that the dictatorship of the proletariat is constantly consolidated and strengthened. If we forget class struggle, fail to make revolution and only unilaterally become engrossed in producing material, making machinery or going in for mechanization, socialist enterprises will degenerate into capitalist enterprises, political power will change colour and all the achievements in economic construction will fall into the hands of the bourgeoisie and be used to oppress and exploit the working masses. Therefore, it is of primary importance to carry out revolutionization well and let revolutionization lead mechanization.

In the political report he delivered to the Ninth Party Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out: **"Politics is the concentrated expression of economics. If we fail to make revolution in the superstructure, fail to arouse the broad masses of the workers and peasants, fail to criticize the revisionist line, fail to expose the handful of renegades, enemy agents, capitalist-roaders**

in power and counter-revolutionaries and fail to consolidate the leadership of the proletariat, how can we further consolidate the socialist economic base and further develop the socialist productive forces?" Only when we persist in putting proletarian politics in command and implement Chairman Mao's great principle of "grasp revolution, promote production" at all times can we bring all positive factors into full play and bring the revolutionary wisdom and drive of the broad masses to the fore, promote the growth of the productive forces and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Every great achievement in our socialist industrial construction in the past 20 years has been made under the leadership of Chairman Mao by carrying on the socialist revolution and ceaselessly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by Liu Shao-chi.

In the early period following the birth of New China, Chairman Mao sternly criticized Liu Shao-chi's dream of developing capitalism and led the people throughout the country in launching the *san fan* and *wu fan*\* movements, thereby dealing hard blows to the bourgeois elements who undermined socialist construction. China swiftly rehabilitated and developed its national economy and then embarked on its First Five-Year Plan in big strides.

In the course of socialist transformation, Chairman Mao again made a timely criticism of the revisionist line of one-man leadership which Liu Shao-chi and his gang attempted to put into practice in the factories. Chairman Mao also promptly criticized Liu Shao-chi's criminal acts in opposing socialist revolution and slashing a large number of agricultural producers' co-operatives. This speeded up the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. Hard on the heels of this, Chairman Mao led the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, which ushered in the magnificent great leap forward in China's national economy.

After this, Chairman Mao again criticized Liu Shao-chi and his gang, who, in co-ordination with the anti-China adverse trend brought on by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, raised a hue and cry in opposing the General Line, the Great Leap Forward and the People's Communes. Chairman Mao led the struggles against the Right opportunist anti-Party clique and against the modern revisionist renegade clique. The difficulties brought about by the modern revisionists in perfidiously tearing up agreements and by three successive years of serious natural disasters were overcome. This spurred the continued development of industrial construction.

\* *San fan*: the struggle against the "three evils" — corruption, waste and bureaucracy.

*Wu fan*: the struggle against the "five evils" — bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing the state's economic information.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao led the people of the whole country in destroying the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi, smashing his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. Great Mao Tsetung Thought has been popularized on an unprecedented scale. The Chinese working class and the other working masses have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines to an unprecedented height, and their socialist initiative and creativeness have erupted to become a powerful stimulus to the development of China's socialist productive forces and will have an ever deeper influence on China's economic construction.

Every victory in socialist revolution has promoted the development of socialist construction. Revolution is the locomotive for the advance of history. This is the conclusion drawn by history!

We have won great victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, but the defeated class will still struggle. The pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line must be further eradicated. We must never forget class struggle. We must unfold the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought still more deeply and on an even wider scale, and arm our minds with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, using the invincible weapon of Mao Tsetung Thought to ceaselessly criticize such sinister revisionist fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi as "putting profits in command" and "material incentives" and criticize the bourgeoisie and the old ideas of all exploiting classes, so as to guarantee that our cause advances triumphantly and continuously in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

### Follow the Mass Line and Launch Mass Movements in a Big Way

In leading China's revolution and construction, our great leader Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to concentrating, studying, generalizing and summing up the wisdom and experience of the masses and their creations. In theory and practice, Chairman Mao has pointed out with genius the broadest road by which the people can play their role as masters of the country and bring their boundless initiative and creativeness into full play.

Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us: "The masses are the real heroes," "the masses have boundless creative power," and "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party."

Trust the masses, rely on them, respect their initiative, and adhere to the mass line in all our work — this is the bountiful source of our strength for winning

victory in our cause. In adhering to the mass line on the industrial front, **we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class**, rely on its thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, its boundless wisdom and strength and its diligence and, at the same time, unite with all the forces that can be united for the construction of our great motherland.

The General Line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,"** as advanced by Chairman Mao, is a Marxist-Leninist line to arouse the masses' enthusiasm for socialism to the maximum. For the carrying out of the General Line, Chairman Mao laid down a whole series of principles of "walking on two legs," that is, develop industry and agriculture simultaneously and develop heavy industry and light industry simultaneously while giving priority to heavy industry; simultaneously develop national industries and local industries, develop large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, and use both modern and indigenous methods of production under centralized leadership and with overall planning and proper division of labour and co-ordination. This is how the mass line advocated by Chairman Mao is concretely applied to socialist construction. Through various ways and means, the General Line has opened up the broadest scope for the masses to fully display their talent in all fields and provided the solid, broadest mass foundation for the development of socialist industry.

Guided by the General Line for building socialism, a vigorous mass movement took place on China's industrial front in 1958.

The torrent of this movement swept away foreign dogmas, old conventions and orders unsuitable to the socialist economic base. Fearing that the mass movement would **smash the trap** he laid for a capitalist restoration, the scab Liu Shao-chi, who all along was hostile to the revolutionary masses, time and again threw cold water on the mass movement and framed up many charges against it. Liu Shao-chi and his gang erected countless taboos, attempting to use them as ropes to bind the worker masses hand and foot and thus strangle their revolutionary actions.

Chairman Mao sharply criticized those who opposed the mass movement in industry. He hit the nail on the head when he said: **"They describe the mass movement on the industrial front as 'irregular' and depreciate it as 'a rural style of work' and 'a guerrilla way of doing things.' This is obviously wrong."**

With regard to the revolutionary mass movement, we should guide it with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Tailism, which means giving up the guidance of the movement, is wrong. While giving such guidance, we should follow Chairman Mao's teachings, respect the masses' initiative, be their pupils, and consistently follow the principle of from the masses and to the masses, and of concentrating ideas from the masses, persevering in them and carrying them through.

We should thoroughly criticize Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line of repressing the masses.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese working class is now unfolding a mass socialist revolutionary emulation drive on the industrial front. The situation in **"grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war"** is growing better daily. Cadres at all levels on the industrial front should follow Chairman Mao's teachings, go among the masses, take part in productive labour, maintain close ties with the masses, closely rely on the working class, change irrational rules and regulations and establish and uphold rational and socialist rules and regulations. When the broad masses are engaged in vigorous, revolutionary practice, the cadres should, by way of "dissecting" one or more "sparrows," use Mao Tsetung Thought to discover new ideas, new creations and new experience in good time, sum them up, push the mass movement for socialist revolutionary emulation that has already been launched still further and carry socialist industrial construction to new heights.

### **Correctly Handling the Relationship Between Industry And Agriculture, Between Heavy Industry And Light Industry**

In his essay *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"In discussing our path to industrialization, I am here concerned principally with the relationship between the growth of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry."** He later went further in summing this up in these words: **"Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."**

The path to industrialization indicated by Chairman Mao means in essence that, under the leadership of the working class, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the Chinese peasants in building socialism should be brought into full play so as to vigorously support socialist industrialization.

To attain socialist industrialization, it is necessary to give priority to the development of heavy industry. Only when heavy industry is developed and priority given to increasing the means of production will it be possible to effect expanded social re-production, provide advanced technical equipment for the technical transformation of agriculture and for the development of light and heavy industries, and bring the leading role of industry in the national economy into full play. There are two ways to develop heavy industry. One is by devoting less efforts to the development of light industry and agriculture, with the result that the people grow dissatisfied and heavy industry will not really be built satisfactorily but will be retarded on ac-

count of the slow development of light industry and agriculture. The other way is the one pointed out by Chairman Mao, in which more efforts are devoted to developing light industry and agriculture. When agriculture and light industry are developed, it will be possible to turn out large quantities of farm produce and rural sideline products and light industrial goods to satisfy the people's daily needs and to accumulate more funds for building a powerful heavy industry. With the development of agriculture, it will be possible to supply industry with plenty of raw materials and to find an extensive market for industrial goods, particularly heavy industrial products, so that heavy industry will be developed on a still more solid basis.

The principle **"take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"** concerns the major issues, under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of correctly handling the relationship between the two labouring classes—workers and peasants—and of consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power."** Without the peasants as its ally or without a consolidated worker-peasant alliance, the working class will not be able to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build a powerful socialist country. Correctly handling the relationship between industry and agriculture and between heavy industry and light industry will enable heavy industry to develop still more rapidly, help strengthen the working class' leadership of the peasants, quicken the pace of the technical transformation of agriculture, and promote the consolidation and development of socialist ownership in agriculture. Only in this way will the support given by agriculture to industry be ensured and the worker-peasant alliance consolidated and strengthened continuously.

The road to industrialization indicated by Chairman Mao profoundly reflects the objective requirements of the development of the socialist economy and effectively sets in motion the enthusiasm of the broad masses for building socialism. By adhering to the principle **"take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,"** we have speeded up the socialist industrialization of our country and promoted an all-round growth in the whole national economy.

### **Be Prepared Against War, Be Prepared Against Natural Disasters, and Do Everything for the People**

**"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** is Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking, and the fundamental aim of our industrial construction.

Lenin pointed out: Imperialism means war. Violently pounded by the torrent of the revolution of the people of the world, U.S. imperialism and social-im-

perialism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, are now wildly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations. Collaborating and contending simultaneously, they point their spearhead at our great socialist motherland. We must not in the least relax our vigilance against the danger of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism launching a large-scale war of aggression. While carrying out industrial construction, we must be on the alert for the enemy's movement and keep preparedness against war in mind. We must have an adequate arrangement and a strategic disposition, correctly handle the relationship between coastal and inland industries and between economic construction and national defence so as to bring about a gradual balance in the disposition and a rational geographical distribution of the nation's industry. We must constantly strengthen our national defence while speeding up our economic construction.

With a view to preparedness against war, every area, province and city should pay attention to rational geographical distribution and appropriate multi-purpose development of industries in line with Chairman Mao's instruction: **"Various localities should endeavour to build up independent industrial systems. Where conditions permit, co-ordination zones, and then provinces, should establish relatively independent but varied industrial systems."** When circumstances permit, we must encourage co-operation between nearby units for industrial production and increase their capacity to turn out whole sets of industrial products. In addition, we must pay attention to producing industrial goods needed in both peace time and war time and for civilian and military use. Should U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism impose a war on the Chinese people, we shall have many big and small reliable industrial bases which provide us with more room for manoeuvre, so that all parts of the country can fight the war on their own, become impregnable, wipe out the enemy and win victory.

The development of inland industries makes it possible to give fuller play to the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities in the country for building socialism, change the industrially backward state of affairs in regions inhabited by national minorities, a phenomenon left over from the old society, and strengthen the great unity of all nationalities.

It is essential to develop inland industries, but attention should also be paid to building coastal industries. Full use of the available equipment and technical forces in coastal industries will provide more advanced technical equipment for the development of inland industries, train more technical forces, accumulate more funds and promote the rapid development of inland industries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"She [China] will have become a powerful socialist industrial country. And that is as it should be. China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a pop-**

ulation of 600 million people, and she ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity."

U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction today find the going tougher and tougher and are rotting with each passing day. Our great socialist motherland, like the rising sun, is thriving and growing ever more prosperous. Never has great Mao Tsetung Thought been so deeply rooted in the minds of the people and China's socialist construction so vigorous.

Boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese working class and the masses of the people rally closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. With proletarian revolutionary heroism, they are marching in big strides along the road of socialist industrialization charted by Chairman Mao and are fighting courageously to build China into a powerful socialist industrial country and give greater support to the world revolution.

## Paean to Self-Reliance

On building China's first 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set  
with inner water-cooled stator and rotor

**D**ESIGNED, manufactured and installed by Chinese personnel, the 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor has been successfully produced and put into operation. In addition to adopting a series of advanced techniques, this set incorporates the inner water-cooling method in its stator and rotor, a method initiated by China. It takes less than ten months to complete all the work from construction to operation. Tempered in the battles of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers of Shanghai with their outstanding practice carried out the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: **"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."** The completion of this steam turbo-generating set is a song of triumph to the implementing of Chairman Mao's principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."**

### Winning Honour for Chairman Mao

The Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant took on the job of making the steam turbine, one of the three major parts of this equipment. The key step in building a turbine is welding the hollow rotor, one of the world's new techniques. About the height of a two-storied building, it takes two or three persons with arms outstretched to encircle it. Its several sections must be very accurately welded together with a tolerance of no more than the breadth of two hairs. Maximum speed for welding such a rotor is generally two months, but this job had to be finished in 20 days.

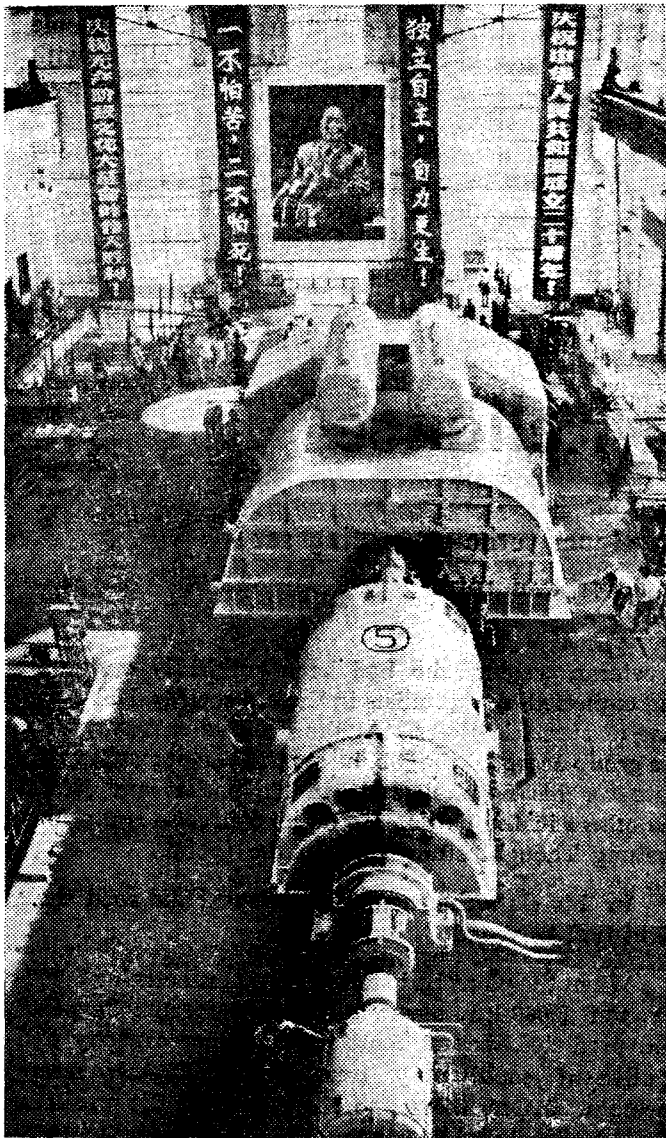
The rotor welding group had only a small number of workers whose equipment could not handle the job. How was it to be done? Group leader Sung Yin-hsiang,

a veteran welder who had been ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by capitalists in the old society, had a bad case of stomach ulcers. At the decisive moment when the group accepted the job, he stuffed the doctor's certificate for his hospitalization in his pocket and joined the others in the battle. He decided first to run a Mao Tsetung Thought study class in the group.

In this class the members reviewed the road their plant had travelled.

When the plant had started by manufacturing 5,000-kw. and 6,000-kw. steam turbines, a foreign "expert" had predicted that at most its designing capacity and equipment could only turn out 25,000-kw. steam turbines. Later, thanks to the efforts of the workers, the plant produced 50,000-kw. steam turbines. In 1965, the country urgently needed large power-generating equipment and workers of the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant and other plants proposed building a 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. But under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "slavish comprador philosophy," the handful of capitalist roaders did not support the workers' high enthusiasm and some reactionary "authorities" said that to make such a big generating set requires building a huge new workshop, scores of big high-grade equipment and an investment of several million yuan. By such excuses they hoped to throttle the workers' creativeness and initiative. The indignant workers retorted: "As our socialist construction needs more and more big generating sets, we Shanghai workers will shoulder heavy loads for the country. We ought to build large generating sets, and we have the ability to turn them out too!"

The power usurped by the capitalist roaders was seized back by the workers during the great cultural revolution. When Chairman Mao's proletarian revolu-



China's first 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor

tionary line is directly grasped by the broad masses, is there any difficulty which cannot be solved?

The study class further raised its members' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Workers in the welding group were fully confident of completing the task.

Led by Sung Yin-hsiang, whose stomach and duodenum ulcers became more and more serious, the welders worked day and night. When sharp pains hit him while he was in bed at night, he put some pillows and heavy things on his abdomen to ease the pain. Next day he worked as usual with other comrades for more than ten hours at a stretch. Shaking his head at his wife who advised him to see the doctor, he replied: "You don't know how crucial time is now. How can I leave the workshop? Since Chairman Mao gives us such support, we must live up to his expectations! As long as the '125,000-kw.' is produced, even laying down my life for it is worthwhile!"

Sung's revolutionary spirit served as a spur to all the other comrades in the welding group.

Welding the rotor was a tough battle.

Made of alloy steel, the rotor must be first heated to more than 500 degrees before welding. To guarantee good welding quality, the workers had to work continuously for two hours near this high temperature. Sweat streamed down from head to foot, and their thick canvas overalls were soaked as sweat formed small pools under their feet.

Conditions were changing. It was required that the welding job be cut by five days in order to coordinate with progress being made in building and installation at the construction site. In other words, two-thirds of the welding had to be finished in the following five days.

It was at such very critical times that the welding group again ran a Mao Tsetung Thought study class.

Some one proposed a new welding method which could double efficiency. However, this involved many great difficulties and certain risks.

To master the technique and guarantee quality, the welders, who did not bother about their meals, immediately worked on the new method after the study class was over. They finally mastered the new technique after working through the night intensively.

At the end, all the work of welding, annealing and assembling the rotor was completed in only 13 days.

### Following Our Own Road

The battle to manufacture the 125,000-kw. turbo-generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor took place at the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant.

The plant accepted the job in November 1968. The workers clearly knew that this large generator was something unknown in the world and there would be many problems in designing, equipment, processing technology and materials. But every worker there expressed the following strong determination:

"Chairman Mao has given us this important task. This shows that he has the greatest trust in us! We must win honour for Chairman Mao. We are determined to break through our own road according to the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. We will firmly march on to success even if there are mountains of swords and seas of flames in the way!"

Nobody can forget the fierce struggle between the two lines in the course of producing this generator.

In 1958, inspired by Chairman Mao's call: "Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind," a gigantic big leap forward movement emerged. Workers of the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant boldly proposed trial-manufacturing a generator

with inner water-cooled stator and rotor, a product that had never been made in the world.

Cooling is a key problem in developing generators. The general method used all over the world is air-cooling or hydrogen-cooling. The efficiency of inner water-cooling the stator and rotor is respectively 50 times and four times that of air- and hydrogen-cooling.

However, the reactionary "authorities" who had usurped technical power in the plant at the time immediately rushed forth and threatened: "We are still unable to do many things foreign countries have done. They are still studying the inner water-cooled stator and rotor generator; the most we can do is to collect data about it."

Veteran worker Chang Yi-kun, leader of the rotor section at that time, firmly supported the experiment on the new-type generator. He and other workers answered the reactionary "authorities": "We should never trail behind anyone at a snail's pace. We must run ahead of foreigners and take our own road in developing generators!"

With soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and after overcoming the difficulties caused by the complete absence of technical literature, Chang Yi-kun and his comrades-in-arms in that year succeeded in trial-producing China's first 12,000-kw. generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor after more than 100 days of hard work.

This success was a severe blow to the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi who was pushing the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." When he came to the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant at the end of January 1959 and heard that the new generator had been initiated in China and had not been produced in other countries, he asked with an ulterior motive: "Is this true or not?"

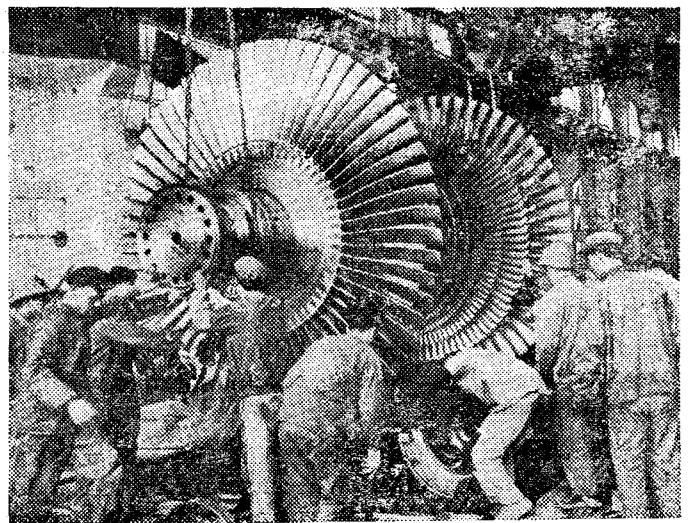
Stirred up by Liu Shao-chi's evil designs, one reactionary "authority" in a power plant went so far as to babble haughtily: "The inner water-cooled stator and rotor generator has fulfilled its historical mission and can go to the museum." To this, the workers angrily replied: "This type of generator is a revolutionary newborn thing and its future is enormously bright in the motherland's socialist construction. What should have gone to the museum long ago is your brain that worships foreign stereotypes!"

Chang Yi-kun and his comrades-in-arms raised their enthusiasm for hard work further by reviewing this sharp struggle between the two lines ten years ago. They understood deeply that successfully manufacturing the 125,000-kw. generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor would mark a new victory for Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and pronounce the death sentence on Liu Shao-chi's "slavish comprador philosophy"!

Despite numerous difficulties, they were determined to take China's own road in developing generators.

The high-temperature and high-pressure boiler (whose steam output is 400 tons per hour) with a reheater is a major component part of this generating set. Totalling more than 1,700 tons, it has over 700 tons of steel tubes of various specifications, many of them high-grade hard alloy. A large tube-bending machine and a small R (radius of curvature) tube-bending machine were needed for work on these tubes. In 1958, a bourgeois technical "authority" in the Shanghai Boiler Plant tried to design a large tube-bending machine. He worked behind closed doors for ten years and wasted quite a sum of state funds without any result. As to the small R tube-bending machine, not a single one existed in our country. Though there were no available technical literature and designing blueprints, and special equipment and materials for this purpose were lacking, veteran worker Liu Chin-tang of the Shanghai Boiler Plant, with the help of the plant's leadership and other workers, made an automatic hydraulic small R tube-bending machine up to the advanced world level in 20 days. At the same time, the group led by Wu Hsin-tsai succeeded in turning out the large tube-bending machine. All this not only solved the problem of making the huge boiler, but filled a gap in China's tube-bending technology.

The work to install the boiler, which called for a lot of welding and high quality in welding the joints, began in early January 1969. A high-grade alloy steel electrode was needed for the welding. Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, this kind of electrode had always been imported from a foreign country and was known as the "best international electrode." The capitalist country that made this product obstructively asked us to make purchases of its rolled steel in ratio to the quantity of electrodes we wanted to buy.



Workers installing the steam turbine of the 125,000-kw. turbo-generating set

Thus this electrode became a difficult problem in the installation work. In an urgent meeting at the headquarters directing the entire project, workers of the Shanghai Generating Equipment Repair Plant boldly shouldered this heavy load.

This plant does not specialize in producing electrodes, and it has only a simple electrode workshop. A "three-in-one" group, including revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians, was formed in the workshop. On the basis of using China's raw materials, they decided to open up a new path and work out their own formula for the electrode. They invited two veteran welders to the workshop, and whenever a new kind of electrode was trial-produced there, the veteran welders tried it out. After nearly 200 trial manufactures and tests, they finally produced the electrodes they wanted. The workers named these the new No. 1 and new No. 2 electrodes. Repeated experiments proved that both property and quality were excellent. Thus, Chinese-made electrodes have replaced the "best international electrode."

### Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death

The road of revolution is full of twists and turns and hardships. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and fearing neither hardship nor death, the Chinese working class has scaled one peak of victory after another with the utmost revolutionary enthusiasm.

In February 1969, the project entered the stage where work on construction and installation was intensified.

Some bended big-calibre steel tubes had to be sand blasted in the course of installing the boiler whose steam output is 400 tons per hour. The steel tubes were more than eight metres long and each had a 90 degree bend in the middle which had to be checked after being sand blasted by machine. The naked eye could not see inside the bend. Even if a particle as big as a bean was left inside, it would be driven into the steam turbine when the boiler went into operation. This would cause a very serious accident. The problem had to be solved. At this point, Communist Party member Lu Yu-ken said: "Let me crawl in."

Crawl in! The inside diameter was only 404 millimetres. A stout person just could not do it; a small person could manage it provided he removed his clothes. Because of the 90 degree bend, anyone who went in might not be able to get out unless everything was done right.

The headquarters decided that if anything went wrong, the steel tubes should be immediately cut to save the worker!

Thinly clothed and disregarding the cold, Lu Yu-ken crawled into a tube. When he reached the 90 degree bend he found himself cut off and could neither go forward nor go back. The icy wall of the tube left

him numb, and it was difficult to move his arms and legs or breathe. His childhood misery, the club of the capitalists, how he was fired by the capitalists . . . and how after liberation he became a Communist nurtured by the sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought . . . such scenes of the past came to his mind. He thought: my life is given to me by the Party and Chairman Mao. As long as I live, I should fight for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; if I have to die, I should also dedicate my life to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! In his ears, as if there sounded Chairman Mao's words: "When we die for the people it is a worthy death."

Lu Yu-ken immediately felt full of strength. He twisted to one side of his body and crawled along with great determination and perseverance. . . . Relying on his red heart loyal to Chairman Mao, he inched his way forward to clear away all the sand.

The big transformer is the throat of the generator. The voltage of the current generated by the generator must be raised through this transformer and then transmitted to far off factories and villages. To make preparations for putting the generating set into operation, it was necessary to install the oil-cooling pipes in a big operating transformer in the power plant. Formerly, the transformer had to be disconnected when the oil pipes were welded.

This time the worker comrades in the plant, after repeated discussions, proposed welding while the transformer was working.

This was truly a bold proposal! When it is operating, the transformer not only conducts powerful high-voltage current, but it also has large quantities of transformer oil. Is this not pouring oil on the fire?

Two women electricians in the high-voltage operation shift asked old electric welder Wang Jui-chin to consult with them.

"Our whole shift made a scientific analysis," they told him. "We're going to open the oil outlet during welding and let the oil flow through the welded pipe. As the pressure of the splashing oil will exceed that of the welding, the heat and gases cannot get into the transformer. Explosion and fire can both be avoided."

"Even if it catches fire, the fire can only take place outside the transformer. Of course, we'll take precautionary measures against this," one of the electricians added.

Convinced by their rational analysis, Wang Jui-chin stood up and said: "I support your revolutionary action. Let's start."

The battle began. Undaunted, Wang Jui-chin got his welding torch ready. The spraying oil from the pipe hit his face and body.

Like a fighter taking on the enemy at close range on the battlefield, Wang Jui-chin forgot all danger. Bravely enduring the pain from the minute drops of hot oil splashing his eyes, he listened to the instructions



of the two women workers. A continuous stream of blue flame and sound shot forth from his welding torch.

The first pipe was finally welded, and everything was found to be normal after examination. Then the second, the third, . . . continued to be welded. . . .

The miracle of welding pipes on a big transformer in operation was accomplished!

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China's first 125,000-kw. high-temperature and high-pressure steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor and equipped with a re-heater has been triumphantly produced.

The accomplishment of this demonstrates that the Chinese people have high aspirations and they have

ability. We can do whatever foreigners have done, and we can also do in a short time what foreigners still cannot do.

The successful construction of this generating set signifies that our power machinery industry has reached the world's advanced level and is advancing in big strides towards higher efficiency!

This successful construction vividly manifests the high aspirations, power, style and spirit of the Chinese working class armed with Mao Tsetung Thought! This is a great result of our Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!

## China's Great Success in Building Water Conservancy Projects for Farmland

**F**ULL of tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm generated during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, members of the rural people's communes throughout China, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Irrigation . . . is the life-blood of agriculture**" and displaying the heroic spirit of "the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," have battled the elements and launched mass campaigns centred on building small water conservancy projects while at the same time harnessing the main rivers. Large numbers of water conservancy projects for farmland have been built in different parts of the country over the last few years. These have had a tremendous effect in combating flood and drought and in speeding up the development of agricultural and industrial production.

The momentous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has spurred the vigorous development of the mass campaign for studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. Commune members have set up various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes at the work-sites, and relentlessly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in water conservancy work. Through studying the "three constantly read articles," they have further fostered the idea of working for the revolution, and this has in turn become a powerful stimulus to construction of water conservancy projects.

There has been extensive water conservancy capital construction for farmland each winter and spring throughout the countryside during the three years of the great cultural revolution. The tens of thousands of

water conservancy work-sites on the plains and in the hilly and mountainous areas were scenes of throbbing activity. During this period, Heilungkiang Province built over 1,000 reservoirs, ponds and dams, 900 pumping stations and 12,000 power-operated wells, totalling more than 500 million cubic metres of earth- and stonework, or 85 per cent of the total for the 17 post-liberation years before the great cultural revolution. With the development of water conservancy, the acreage under irrigation in the province has more than doubled that of three years ago.

Actively responding to Chairman Mao's great call "**The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!**" the revolutionary masses working on this project brought about a high tide in large-scale water conservancy construction in the Haiho River valley during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they roundly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist trash such as "material incentives" and "relying on experts in water conservancy work." This greatly increased their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Revolutionary mass criticism has promoted the popularization of Mao Tsetung Thought on an extensive scale. Various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes have been set up everywhere, and all work-sites on the Haiho River project have become a great school for studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. The heroic pledge "Harness the river for the revolution", resounded throughout every work-site. Imbued with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and the heroic spirit

of daring to struggle and to win victory, great contingents of people carrying out the work in the past few years enlarged or completed six reservoirs, and opened or dredged six river courses leading to the sea. At the same time they dug many canals and ditches to form complete drainage and irrigation networks and built projects on a large area for prevention of water-logging and improvement of alkaline land. Thus, with greater, faster, better and more economical results, they fulfilled the task of bringing the Haiho under permanent control set for 1966-70 two years ahead of schedule. This river in northern China, which caused great damage in the past, has been radically transformed.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being."** Following Chairman Mao's teaching, the people's communes in many parts of the country have had tremendous success in building various types of small and medium-sized water conservancy projects by relying on the collective wisdom and strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of "the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains." The revolutionary masses of Tsiyuan County in Honan Province, for example, fought for three winters and three springs during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to build an irrigation canal more than 140 *li* long to divert the waters of the Chin River to the Mang River. Described by the local peasants as a "man-made Milky Way," this canal meanders across more than 300 hills and 200 gullies. Fearing neither hardship nor death, the canal builders worked in mid-air with ropes tied to their waists, chiselling the cliff-sides and hewing and blowing open mountains. The canal crosses the Taihang and Wangwu Mountains, bringing the waters of the Chin River in the north to the Mang River in the south and connecting the more than 60 reservoirs along the Mang River, thereby irrigating more than 300,000 *mu* of farmland. In this way, this mountain area victimized by drought for ages has been completely transformed. When the irrigation canal was opened in 1968, the 400,000 heroic people of Tsiyuan County, filled with triumphal joy, shouted over and over again: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

In building water conservancy projects for farmland, people's communes all over the country have further carried out Chairman Mao's principle: **"Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."** They have overcome all kinds of difficulties and scored one victory after another. The completion of the Hungchi Canal by the people of Linhsien County in Honan Province is one example of this.

This county used to be seriously short of water resources and was hit by drought nine years out of ten.

The revolutionary people there were determined to end the poverty of their hilly area by bringing in water from the Changho River flowing through a neighbouring county. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and relying on the strength of the collective economy, they have since 1960 set up many carpentry workshops, plants producing explosives, lime and cement and tool repair shops by their own efforts, all aimed at providing the needed materials for building their long-cherished project. They have also, through practice, trained technicians in their own ranks and overcome technical difficulties. After five years of hard work, they completed the Hungchi trunk canal, which is more than 100 *li* long, and three smaller canals totalling more than 200 *li* in length, thus successfully leading water from the Changho River into their own county. Sparked by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they showed the spirit of continuing the revolution and added more than 1,800 *li* of sub-canals to the project. The whole county, from the hilly area to the plain, is now covered by an irrigation network which has extended the county's area under irrigation from some 12,000 *mu* in the early post-liberation years to nearly 600,000 *mu* today, and this has in turn greatly raised agricultural output.

China has rich water resources. Guided by great Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, tremendous achievements have been made in water conservancy work for farmland in the 20 years since liberation. Tens of thousands of big, medium-sized and small reservoirs have been built.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pays very great attention to water conservancy construction and has issued a series of very important instructions on it. In 1952, Chairman Mao made an inspection of the Yellow River and issued the instruction: **"Work on the Yellow River must be done well."** In 1951, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Huai River must be harnessed."** In 1963, he made the great call **"The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!"** These instructions and the fact that Chairman Mao himself took part in labour in the building of the Ming Tombs Reservoir in 1958 have greatly inspired the people of the whole country. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, one upsurge has followed another in building water conservancy projects in China's countryside, and victory after victory has been won.

In the past, the Huai River valley suffered from serious floods when rainfall was heavy, less serious floods when there was less rain, and drought when there was no rain. Acting on Chairman Mao's great teaching **"The Huai River must be harnessed,"** the people living on its banks, under the unified leadership of the People's Government, went to work after liberation. They built a number of reservoirs in the upper and middle reaches and water detention projects in the low-lying lake districts. Flood-diversion canals were dug in the lower reaches and dykes along the trunk and smaller canals were strengthened. All this has greatly increased flood and drought resistance. As a result, the

irrigated area along the Huai River is quadruple that of pre-liberation days, and farm production has more than doubled.

Before liberation, the Yellow River averaged a big flood every two years, which breached the dykes and brought disaster to the people. Mass campaigns were launched after liberation to control soil erosion in its middle and upper reaches and dykes on both banks were strengthened by building them thicker and higher. Not once in the last 20 years has the river breached the dykes. There were unusually big floodwaters in 1958 which had seldom been seen in history, but the strengthened dykes withstood the test, creating a miracle in the history of the fight against floods on the Yellow River.

There have always been sharp struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in China's water conservancy work over the past 20 years. The arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents in various places frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and promoted rubbish such as "material incentives" and "relying on experts in water conservancy work." They wanted to build only large projects, and blindly imitated foreign experience in their vain attempts to strangle the country's water conservancy construction. The broad masses firmly followed Chairman Mao's proletarian line in building water conservancy works and persisted in putting politics in command. They vigorously carried on mass movements and relied on their own efforts to build extensive water conservancy projects, with the small projects as the key link, while combining big,

small and medium-sized ones. With the lofty aspiration of building up the socialist motherland, the people along the Tangho River in Liaoning Province started work on the Tangho River reservoir in 1958. But, barely a year after work began, Liu Shao-chi's agents in the area banned the project. However, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. In the winter of 1968, more than 30,000 peasants, boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, went to the Tangho River to continue building the reservoir. Transforming the tremendous spiritual force generated during the great cultural revolution into an enormous material force, they completed the project, which was originally scheduled to take three years, in seven months.

In the course of building water conservancy projects, the people's communes in China's countryside have trained large numbers of technicians in this field who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. With the development of water conservancy works, they have continually raised their technical level. Many people's communes can now rely on their own technical force to build medium-sized water conservancy projects.

Following the resounding victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's important instructions on water conservancy are now being propagated on an even more extensive scale, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken deeper root in the hearts of the people. A high tide in building water conservancy works on a still greater scale is surging forward vigorously.

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(Continued from p. 5.)

hibition, are a dozen or so new stands and exhibition cases displaying Chairman Mao's works printed in different languages. In the three years from 1966, when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in our country, to June 1969, China has distributed more than 28 million copies of Chairman Mao's works in more than 150 countries and regions, or over seven times the total distributed in the 15 years before the great cultural revolution.

The wide range of industrial and farm products shown at the fair is a vivid demonstration of the brilliant achievements brought about in

China's socialist revolution and socialist construction by the Chinese people who, following Chairman Mao's great teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," have worked hard, determined to make the country prosperous. The number of petroleum products on display in the Taching Pavilion has increased from over 130 at the previous spring fair to more than 160 at the present fair. China has built an independent, comprehensive and modern oil industry in a short period and made the country entirely self-sufficient in the supply of oil products. The range of other industrial products and agricultural, forestry, animal

husbandry, fishery and sideline products has also considerably widened as compared with the previous fair. The metallurgical industry alone has put 80 new products on show. The model of the Nanking Yangtse River Bridge, which was designed and built entirely by China's own efforts, is on display for the first time at the fair. Descriptions of advanced deeds of exemplary units in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought which have emerged on all fronts are to be found in the various exhibition halls. These testify to the fact that all of China's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction are great victories for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

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

## Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party of Poland

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has received a letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland signed by its General Secretary Comrade Kazimierz Mijar on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: On the grand festive occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of Poland, the Polish working class and all the working people of Poland, extend our most sincere proletarian greetings and congratulations to you, dear Comrade Chairman, and to the glorious Communist Party of China and the heroic Chinese people.

The founding of the People's Republic of China has liberated the tremendous creative power of the 700 million people who, for the first time in their history, have become the real, independent creators of their own life. The heroic, industrious and talented Chinese people have in so short a period of time overcome numerous difficulties, scored great and sustained achievements, built a material basis of socialism and consolidated the most progressive and most democratic state system — the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The letter said: The Chinese people attribute all their achievements in the struggle for seizing political power and in socialist construction to the revolutionary role of the working class which, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, has formed an alliance with the poverty-stricken peasants. The historic victory of the heroic Chinese people is inseparably linked with the life and activities of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great son of the Chinese people and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the present era.

The letter said: The modern revisionists' betrayal of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the degeneration of the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union into a bourgeois party, the degeneration of the Soviet Union into an imperialist state and a den of betrayers and counter-revolutionaries, and the intensification of the revolutionary struggles and national-liberation struggles in various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, all this has led to the shifting of the centre of world revolution and socialism from Europe to Asia. As a result of the uneven development of capitalism and the corresponding growth and emergence of the revolutionary forces, China has been standing in the van of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front, undergoing the heaviest sacrifices and shouldering the main burden in the struggle against the reactionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces in the world. Today, the People's Republic of China is the true centre of world revolution and socialism.

Under the banner of the invincible thought of Marx-Lenin-Mao Tsetung, the forces of the international proletariat and oppressed nations, and all the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world have now rallied and united around the People's Republic of China in the fight against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and all reaction the world over.

The letter said: The wheel of history of the development of mankind and socialism and that of the national and social emancipation of the people of various countries in the world cannot be turned back by any forces of imperialism and its agents. The counter-revolutionary schemes of the "Asian collective security treaty" and the armed border provocations against China only serve to expose the true colours of the Moscow big-nation chauvinists as imperialists and enable all the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forces to rally around the impregnable bastion of socialism — the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which is a great victory of the Chinese revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces, is of worldwide significance. The removal of the virus of modern revisionism from the ranks of the Communist Party of China marked the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opened prospects for accelerating the socialist construction and for further strengthening the national defence

capabilities of the People's Republic of China. The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China was a congress of unity and revolutionary activities in China. At the same time, so far as the genuine revolutionaries of the world are concerned, it is a beacon-light showing them the need of waging an unremitting struggle against the bourgeoisie and its agents in their own countries.

The letter said: The Communist Party of Poland has been operating against the Gomulka revisionist clique under difficult conditions, exposing its betrayal of the revolution and socialism and mobilizing the masses into the struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeois dictatorship and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Poland. The victory of the revolution scored by the Communist Party of China, and particularly the recent victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, constitute an internationalist assistance to the Polish Communists and the heroic Polish proletariat, inspiring them to continue their struggle to win final victory for the revolution and socialism in Poland. The Polish Communists are with the Chinese Communists in the struggle against their common enemy — imperialism and its lackeys.

## Greetings From N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter from Comrade N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, who, on behalf of the Party's Central Committee, expressed greetings on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party we convey heartiest greetings to the heroic Chinese people, their great Communist Party and its incomparably great leader, Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

"We greet your successes in socialist construction. We greet the all-round success achieved in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and its political consolidation by the successful holding of the historic Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

"The extent of the successes achieved by People's China is demonstrated by the fact that revolutionary China has become the main target for attack by U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all other reactionaries who are colluding on a global scale to

contain mighty China by ringing her with military bases — with the eventual aim of destroying her.

"Should they dare to impose war on China, we know that they will not only be burnt in the fire of the heroic Chinese people's wrath, they will meet with the opposition of the revolutionary people all over the world, including the people of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R."

The letter said: "We are proud to be living in the era of Mao Tsetung, the era of world revolution. We accept Mao Tsetung Thought as the most advanced revolutionary theory for all oppressed people and pledge to be guided by it and to apply it to the concrete revolutionary practice of our country."

## Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil

**C**OMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, have received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "The progressive forces of Brazil congratulate with great joy the glorious Chinese people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution which liberated China from the yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism."

It said: On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded after many years of revolutionary armed struggle. This victory dealt a severe blow to the world system of imperialism, and supported and encouraged the struggle of the people of other countries for national independence, for people's democracy and for socialism.

The message said: "Since the first days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, she has had to confront the aggression of the U.S. imperialists who occupy Taiwan and constantly carry out armed provocations against her territory. Thousands upon thousands of Chinese Volunteers have shed their blood in defence of north Korea suffering from aggression by the U.S. monopolists. In the past two decades, the Chinese people have displayed their enormous creative power and have achieved remarkable successes in the building of socialism. They have carried out profound revolutionary transformations at an unheard-of speed and have attained a high level of economic, technological and social progress. Thanks to this endeavour, the old and backward China has been turned into a modern and advanced country.

"Of late, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have been carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a political revolution of immense significance aimed at ensuring the dictatorship of the proletariat and the road of socialism in China. After three years of gigantic revolutionary mass movement, which is unprecedented in history, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won all-round victory. It has smashed the conspiracy of the revisionists to restore capitalism, rallied the Chinese people still more closely around the Communist Party and the power of the proletariat, and made the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, which has today taken root in the hearts of hundreds of millions of working people, fly over the length and breadth of the country. With the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people have made a most precious contribution to the cause of socialism and to the international workers' movement."

The message pointed out: "People's China has become the principal base of support of the revolutionary forces and oppressed people of the whole world who are fighting against imperialism headed by the U.S. monopolists, against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet Khrushchovite renegades and against the reactionaries of all countries. The broad masses of the people of all the continents, Asia, Africa and Latin America in particular, regard People's China as their true friend and their staunch and powerful ally."

It said: "All these historic achievements should be attributed to the wise and tested leadership of the Communist Party of China and its distinguished leader, Comrade Mao Tsetung. In nearly half a century of its existence, the Communist Party of China has guided millions of working people in their revolutionary struggles, acquired the richest experience and won the confidence and support of the broad masses of the Chinese people. Standing at the forefront of the Party, Mao Tsetung has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in China and led the revolution to victory. His contribution to the invincible theory of the proletariat is tremendous. His thought illuminates the road of the peoples in an era in which imperialism is heading for destruction and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory."

The message said: "When the People's Republic of China is celebrating the 20th anniversary of her founding, she has faithful friends everywhere. She can count on the sympathy, support and solidarity of all the people of the world. At the same time, China is the principal target of attack by the worst enemies of mankind. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are conspiring against her. The Soviet social-imperialists are constantly carrying out armed provocations on her border. Both are making frenzied preparations to launch a nuclear war against this great socialist country in Asia, and feverishly trying to check the advance of world revolution. But no force on earth can destroy the People's Republic of China. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people are on the alert

and, with the support of the revolutionaries of all countries, will defeat any aggressor who dares to attack this powerful bulwark of socialism.

"The Communist Party of Brazil, which has always been in solidarity with the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people and firmly on the side of the Communist Party of China and its great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, ardently wish the Chinese fighters of the cause of the proletariat new and still more magnificent successes."

## Greetings From National Secretariat of Communist Party of Bolivia

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, have received a message from the National Secretariat of the Communist Party of Bolivia signed by Comrade Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: "On the occasion of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the solemn proclamation of the founding of the glorious People's Republic of China, the National Secretariat of the Communist Party of Bolivia extends to you, on behalf of the Party and the Bolivian working people, the warmest revolutionary greetings."

It said: "After 20 years, the fatherland of Mao Tsetung has definitely become the principal support base for world revolution. It has taken merely 20 years for old China, which was exploited and subjugated by colonialism, to become the indisputable vanguard in the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world. In these 20 years, People's China has shown to the world the new features of the future society."

The message said: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally led by Chairman Mao has consolidated socialist construction and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and made capitalist restoration impossible. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a victory as great as the 1949 victory of revolution. This important event, the full significance of which will be appreciated more adequately in time to come, has dashed the hope of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries to change the colour of China, destroy the Communist Party and restore capitalism in an all-round way. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution guided by Mao Tsetung Thought has demonstrated to the world that revolution can be continued under whatever unfavourable circumstances. The Great Proletarian Cultural

Revolution is a tremendous contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

"The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in April is part of the revolutionary process of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This grand congress unanimously approved a report made by Comrade Lin Piao which is a document of paramount importance for the revolutionaries all over the world. The Ninth Congress also elected new leading members who, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, constitute the guarantee for the advance of the revolution in China."

The message said: "We Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries all over the world highly appraise the principled struggle being waged by the Party and people of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. U.S. imperialism, the number one enemy of the revolutionary people of the world, has come to its last days. All the oppressed people and nations are vigorously pounding at the imperialist citadel. The U.S. aggression against the peoples of the world is going bankrupt. The aggressors are retreating in defeat from the five continents. The days of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are also numbered and its real features are being discerned by the people of the world who will bury it together with U.S. imperialism, its partner."

The message said: "The international situation is excellent. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are rising in arms under the guidance of the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. The universal truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is being recognized by the broad masses of people in the world and this magnificent torrent will sweep away all the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries without fail. Today, nobody can stop the revolutionary people, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, from destroying the capitalist system and building socialism throughout the world."

In conclusion, the message said: "We Bolivian Communists affirm that we will always take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide and that we will unfold a revolutionary people's war for seizing political power and also for building a socialist society in our country."

## Greetings From Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter from the Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we extend warm greetings to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people. The new anniversary is of special importance because it coincides with the all-round victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, established Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guiding thought of her society and strengthened the vanguard role of China in world revolution. The people of the world, in their struggle against Yankee imperialism, against the reactionaries and their flunkies, against the modern revisionists headed by the leadership of the C.P.S.U., take the thought and the revolutionary practice of Comrade Mao Tsetung as the guide and example illuminating their road to liberation."

The letter said: "On the occasion of the anniversary, we want to stress once again the role of historic significance played by the Communist Party of China and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, who, raising aloft the banner of resolute struggle against Yankee imperialism, have exposed the part of a traitor played by the Soviet revisionists and have opened the way of militant unity of the people of the world and their proletarian vanguards."

## Greetings From Central Committee of Peruvian Communist Party

THE Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has received a letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party signed by its General Secretary Comrade Saturnino Paredes Macedo on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China, I extend to your glorious Party and through you, to the Chinese Government and the heroic Chinese people, warm greetings and express to you the immense jubilation of the Peruvian Communist Party.

"The founding of the great People's Republic of China, an event of great international significance, was preceded by the protracted and heroic people's war against the three big mountains of exploitation and oppression lying like a dead weight on the Chinese people, a people's war which achieved victory thanks to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the people of the world. It has demonstrated, with the greatest of all revolutionary historical experiences, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought that polit-

ical power grows out of the barrel of a gun and that only through a people's war can the oppressed people and nations achieve liberation, build socialism and march towards communism."

The letter said: "The Communist Party and the revolutionary masses of Peru acclaim the great victories achieved by the heroic Chinese people in the 20 years of socialist construction, and they especially rejoice over the great and decisive victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao and which has buried the headquarters headed by the arch renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, thus ensuring the socialist road and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in the state apparatus and all spheres of the superstructure."

The letter said: "Our Party also acclaims with revolutionary fervour the victorious convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China which has summed up the valuable experiences of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and has established the predominance of Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of the present era."

The letter said: "Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the heroic Chinese people have scored great achievements in production and revolution, have smashed the blockade of imperialism headed by Yankee imperialism and of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction in the world, and have shattered their dream of restoring capitalism in China. At the same time, they have also smashed the nuclear blackmail of the imperialists and social-imperialists. In supporting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations of the world, the great People's Republic of China has become the powerful and impregnable base of the world revolution, and has shown the oppressed people and nations that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers."

The letter most strongly condemned the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the armed provocations of the Soviet social-imperialists against the sacred territory of the great socialist China.

It said: "We reiterate our support for the heroic Chinese people in all their revolutionary struggles which are the greatest inspiration to the development of the world revolution. In case of a counter-revolutionary war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists against the fraternal Chinese people, we Marxist-Leninists and the people of Peru will follow Chairman Mao's wise teaching of strategic significance:

**"With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war."**

The letter said: "We are convinced that the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, which is led by the Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader and which is armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, will keep on leading the heroic Chinese people correctly, continue to win new and still greater victories, and carry the revolution through to the end."

## **Greetings From M. Rosen, Chairman of National Committee of U.S. Progressive Labor Party**

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee, have received from Comrade Milton Rosen, Chairman of the National Committee of the Progressive Labor Party of the United States, a message of greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message said: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the National Committee of the Progressive Labor Party extends deep comradely greetings to the people of China and to their proletarian vanguard, the Communist Party of China. The great revolutionary victory over imperialism and the Kuomintang bourgeois reactionaries established the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. Together with the October Revolution, which has been betrayed by the new Russian tsars, the Chinese revolution is a milestone of the proletarian socialist revolution. The timely launching of the proletarian cultural revolution consolidated the socialist state and brought the great Marxist-Leninist thought of Mao Tsetung to the masses of China and revolutionaries throughout the world. Above all, the teachings of Comrade Mao instruct revolutionaries to wholeheartedly serve the people. This means that in order to win and secure socialism we must defeat revisionism, racism and nationalism, which are based on the reactionary bourgeois outlook of self-profit. The U.S. and Soviet imperialists conspire to encircle and destroy socialist China. The focal point of their counter-revolutionary strategy is to liquidate the people's war in Viet Nam by obtaining a political deal in Paris which will protect the U.S. imperialist economic and military interests in Southeast Asia. Temporary reversals caused by revisionist-nationalist betrayals will ultimately be swept away by the continuing revolutionary upsurge of the oppressed masses led by genuine Marxist-Leninists. This upsurge also gains momentum here in the United States. With militant Black workers in the lead, a broad worker-student alliance is being forged against



the U.S. ruling class. Increasing numbers of revolutionary youth study Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Mao to guide the class struggle for a new society. All revolutionaries are inspired by the great achievements of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

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

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Sweden signed by its Chairman Comrade G. Bylin on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The letter said: "Twenty years have elapsed since the Chinese people gloriously won victory in the War of Liberation which was crowned by the founding of the People's Republic of China. During these 20 years, the Chinese people have made tremendous progress under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Mao Tsetung.

"The old China was a poor, semi-colonial and semi-feudal China. The new China has developed into a free and independent country where the people have done away with all forms of oppression and exploitation, and are engaged in building a prosperous socialist country.

"Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, socialism has been consolidated and developed unprecedentedly."

The letter pointed out: The theory on cultural revolution developed by Mao Tsetung on the basis of summing up the experience in socialist construction is a further development of Marxism-Leninism. Through the cultural revolution, the Communist Party of China led by Mao Tsetung and the Chinese people have shown that the proletariat is capable of preventing the bourgeoisie from recovering its lost power as the bourgeoisie did in the Soviet Union, capable of defending and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing socialism.

The letter went on: "In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals have rallied themselves for the continued pursuance of the revolutionary policies which conform to Mao Tsetung Thought. The counter-revolutionary line advanced by Liu Shao-chi for establishing capitalism in China has been fully exposed and smashed.

"The cultural revolution is a revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to consolidate the power of the proletariat. The mass revolutionary struggle in the ideological and cultural spheres has adapted the superstructure to the economic base of socialism.

"The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China presided over by Comrade Mao Tsetung and successfully convened recently has summed up the struggles carried out so far and laid down the orientation of the future policies of the Party. Comrade Lin Piao's report to the congress is a guiding document not only for China but also for the world communist movement."

The letter said: "In the struggle to expose and oppose revisionism, the Communist Party of China has taken the lead of the Marxist-Leninists the world over. Your struggle is of decisive significance to the growth of the new, genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties throughout the world.

"Today, the People's Republic of China has become a glorious example for the peoples of various countries. This has made the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and other reactionaries hate socialist China all the more. The social-imperialists in the Kremlin have manifested more and more of their aggressiveness. They have resorted to the threat of a nuclear strike and even conducted armed aggression against part of the Chinese border areas."

The letter went on: "The Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) holds that it is of particular importance for all revolutionaries to expose and oppose the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists and the social-imperialists, to support and propagate the just stand of the Chinese people. Should these imperialists dare to launch an attack, hoping thereby to undermine the fruits of the Chinese revolution, they can only further hasten their ultimate destruction.

"Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists are trying to carve up the world. But their efforts will suffer miserable defeats. The people's revolutionary struggle against oppressors will develop into a strong wave to sweep away all imperialists. The Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung stand at the forefront of this struggle. Today, China is the strong bulwark of the world revolution.

"The situation is excellent for the revolutionary force of the world. Ours is an era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory."

The letter said: "The Communist League dedicates itself to the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party in Sweden. Therefore, it gives top priority to the study of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought, and must apply in struggle these universal principles to the reality of Sweden. This line has been proved entirely correct. We firmly believe that the League will fulfil the task of

**building** a revolutionary party which can lead the socialist revolution to victory in Sweden.

“Comrades, the magnificent achievements scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tsetung over the past 20 years will for ever be a source of encouragement for our League and the Swedish people, a rich source from which our revolutionary struggle will draw good lessons.

“The Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) upholds proletarian internationalism and is determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and all other revolutionary Parties and people for the victory of the world revolution.”

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

**T**HE Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Italy signed by its General Secretary Comrade Fosco Dinucci greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The congratulatory letter said: “In the name of all the members of the Party, the Italian working class, the peasant masses and all the working people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Italy sends greetings on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The founding of the People's Republic of China marks a great historical stage not only for the Chinese people but also for the peoples of the world who are struggling for their own liberation and for socialism.”

The letter said: “The 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China is being celebrated in the radiance of the magnificent achievements in socialist construction over the past 20 years. China, being a poor and backward country once, has become a great socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science, modern culture and modern national defence.

“The unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has won all-round victory, the red banners of the revolutionary committees are flying over the whole of China. This absolutely necessary great political revolution made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes has brought into full play the leading role of the working class, constantly raised

the political consciousness of the working class in the class struggle, prevented the restoration of capitalism, vigorously strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and pushed the socialist revolution to a new stage characterized by its greater profundity and extensiveness.

“Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the proletarian headquarters with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its head and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy head, the masses in their hundreds of millions have mobilized and plunged themselves into the class struggle and have shattered the bourgeois headquarters of the renegade and hidden traitor Liu Shao-chi which plotted to usurp the Party and state leadership and vainly attempted to restore capitalism in China.

“The storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution prepared ample conditions politically and organizationally for the convening of the Ninth National Congress of the Party. The congress was a congress of unity, a congress of victory. It marks an important stage in the history of the glorious Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, and is also an important stage for the cause of the world socialist revolution.

“All these great achievements have resulted from the fact that the broad masses of the Chinese people have grasped ever more deeply Mao Tsetung Thought — Marxism-Leninism of our era. Mao Tsetung Thought has turned into great material strength which enabled China to achieve more and more brilliant successes in various fields of socialist construction. China today is standing erect and proudly as an invincible bulwark of socialism and world revolution.”

The letter said: “Imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre and all reactionaries have been frenziedly attacking this bulwark. The holy alliance of imperialism and social-imperialism is aiming its spearhead at People's China, because People's China is an insurmountable obstacle to their scheme of attempting to divide the world into their spheres of influence. The new tsars who have usurped the Soviet state power even carried out armed provocations at the Chinese border after their attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat in China had failed. But they have run their heads against the great steel wall of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, and all their attacks on this great wall have been shattered.

“The situation of world revolution is excellent. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, **‘the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.’** The revolutionary movement of the proletariat and oppressed people of the world is surging vigorously. The flames of people's war are blazing more and more fiercely in south Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, India, Palestine

and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Using the strategy and tactics of people's war formulated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the revolutionary masses are dealing increasingly heavy blows to U.S. imperialism which has revealed more and more clearly its nature as a paper tiger."

The letter continued: Great revolutionary mass movements have also broken out in Western Europe. Workers, peasants and revolutionary students are carrying out struggle with increasing might against imperialist rule and capitalist exploitation, and have exposed ever more penetratingly modern revisionism, the accomplice of the bourgeoisie. In the fortress of imperialism, the United States, the oppressed masses including the Afro-Americans and the exploited white labouring people have also risen to rebel against the monopoly groups. In those countries where revisionist cliques have usurped political power, the rebellion of the masses of the people is developing, while the contradictions arising from the conflict of interests between these revisionist cliques as a result of their bourgeois nationalism are becoming sharper.

The letter said: "While imperialism and social-imperialism are heading for total collapse, the international communist movement rallying around China led by the glorious Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader, and Albania led by the glorious Albanian Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha as its head, is being consolidated and increasing in strength.

"Holding high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Marxist-Leninist Parties of various countries have grown universally in the raging

flames of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

"But the reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably put up a death-bed struggle. The people of the whole world must unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially a nuclear war of aggression. If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression.

"Preparations against all kinds of possible incidents should be made right now. This is the task of the people of all countries. Being aware of this, the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) is working and fighting in the acute class struggle, which finds expression in the daily advancing struggle of the workers, the poor peasants and the revolutionary students, so as to stand at the forefront of the masses and play more and more resolutely the role of the vanguard of the proletariat. Our Party is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and keeps closer and closer contacts with the masses. It has been tempered in the course of fighting against the intensified oppression by the bourgeois state machinery and against the attacks and intrigues by the capitalist class and the revisionists of all descriptions, and has pushed forward the struggle for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for socialism.

"Our Party is loyal to proletarian internationalism and is fighting and will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Communist Party of China led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our times."

## People's Armed Struggle Surges Ahead in Southeast Asia

**R**EVOLUTIONARY armed struggle by the people are developing vigorously in Southeast Asia. This great revolutionary storm, pounding fiercely at the reactionary rule of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in this region, inspires the oppressed people and nations the world over in their own revolutionary struggles.

### Excellent Situation in Armed Struggle

In Southeast Asia, the people of south Viet Nam, Laos, Burma, Malaya and other countries and areas have been persisting in armed struggle for a long time, while the people of Thailand, Indonesia and India resolutely embarked on the road of armed struggle in the last few years.

Persevering in people's war, the heroic Vietnamese people have been fighting U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy in the world, and have made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and nations throughout the world. Fighting valiantly, the Laotian people have dealt slashing blows at the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies.

Led by the Communist Party of Thailand, the courageous Thai people have launched an armed struggle, scorning the seemingly powerful U.S. imperialism as well as the Thai reactionaries. After more than four years of hard fighting, the people's armed forces of Thailand carried their armed struggle from the northeastern region into certain mountainous areas in the northern, central and southern regions,

thus creating an excellent situation despite the fact that the U.S. imperialists have massed a large number of aggressor forces and set up more than 60 military bases in the country, and that they have trained and equipped some 200,000 reactionary troops and police for the traitorous Thanom clique.

Undeterred by hardship and fighting courageously, the Burmese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Burma, have been persisting in revolutionary armed struggle for more than 20 years. In the past few years, they have won important victories, smashing the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns repeatedly launched by the Burmese reactionaries with the support of U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism. The Burmese people's armed forces can now wipe out enemy effectives by whole companies in a single battle.

The Malayan National Liberation Army has in the past few years repeatedly frustrated the "encirclement and suppression" operations conducted by the reactionary authorities, and has consolidated and expanded the guerrilla areas and revolutionary base areas.

In India, which has a population of 500 million, the thunder of armed struggle began rumbling in 1967. Over the past two years or so, the revolutionary peasants' armed struggle which started in Naxalbari has spread to Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other states. It is awakening more and more oppressed people in India to rise up and fight for their own emancipation.

### **Take the Revolutionary Road of Seizing Political Power by Armed Force**

The 60s of this century have been years in which Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought carries on a big debate with and wages a big struggle against modern revisionism and has won great victories. Genuine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary political parties and revolutionaries in Southeast Asian countries have, in their revolutionary practice, waged a resolute struggle against modern revisionism. By repudiating the sinister counter-revolutionary junk — "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road" — which the revisionists use to deaden the people's fighting will and put out the flames of armed struggle, they have made the great truth "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" go deeper into the hearts of the people.

In this great struggle, the genuine Marxist-Leninist political parties of many countries have been steeled and tempered while new Marxist-Leninist political parties have come into being. Under their courageous leadership, the people of many countries are marching firmly on the revolutionary road of armed struggle. It is precisely in such a situation that the revolutionary armed struggle in the Southeast Asian countries has developed vigorously.

The revolutionary line of the Communist Party of Burma of seizing political power by armed force was

formed and has developed in the course of many years of fierce struggle against the revisionist line in the Party. The handful of revisionists in the Communist Party of Burma time and again raised capitulationist slogans — so-called "replacing arms with democracy," "peaceful transition" and "armed struggle is unnecessary," etc. — in a vain attempt to sell out the revolutionary cause of the Burmese people. By leading the masses of Party members in repeated struggles, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma defeated these revisionists and completely smashed their counter-revolutionary plots. With the success of the fight against the revisionists, the Burmese people's armed struggle has made major developments since 1964.

The Communist Party of Indonesia has embarked on the road of armed struggle after wiping out the harmful effects to the revolutionary cause of Indonesia caused by the Right opportunist line. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia pointed out in a document that the lesson drawn from the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Indonesian people has proved once again that the "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" peddled by modern revisionism is a road leading the revolution to the grave, the Party to destruction and the people to death. The revolution in Indonesia must inevitably take the important form of armed struggle by the people against armed counter-revolution. In essence, it is the peasants' armed agrarian revolution under the leadership of the proletariat. Since then, the Communist Party of Indonesia has begun to bring about the important change of going from the cities to the rural areas and from peaceful struggle to armed struggle. The red banner of armed struggle has been raised on the main islands, such as Java, Sumatra, West Kalimantan and Sulawesi. Despite repeated counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations launched by the Suharto fascist military regime with the support of U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism, the revolutionary people of Indonesia are courageously marching forward in the face of difficulties and persisting in armed struggle.

### **Revolutionary War Is a War of the Masses**

"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." Genuine Marxist-Leninists in several countries in Southeast Asia have gone deep into the countryside. There they set to and mobilized and relied on the peasant masses. They built rural base areas and got people's war going. Enjoying the support of the masses, the people's armed forces are able to smash the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations again and again and grow stronger daily.

Since 1965, the Communist Party of Thailand has regarded arousing the peasant masses and developing

armed struggle in the rural areas as its central task. The Supreme Command of the People's Liberation Army of Thailand pointed out in a declaration published on January 1 this year that "it is our important political task that we must do propaganda work among the masses, organize them, arm them and help them to establish revolutionary political power." Large numbers of "armed work-teams" were sent by the Thai people's armed forces to the rural areas where they exposed in various ways the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and the Thai reactionaries before the peasants, led the peasants in struggles to eliminate spies and local despots, raised the peasants' class consciousness, and organized and armed them. The peasant masses willingly sent their sons or husbands to join the Liberation Army and, in co-ordination with the people's armed forces, conducted guerrilla warfare, laying mines and setting traps to annihilate the enemy. At the risk of their lives, they sent food to the people's armed forces, gave them information about the enemy and cared for the wounded, thus ensuring the victorious development of the people's war.

The people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma attach great importance to arousing and organizing the peasant masses. They give leadership to the peasants in fighting government taxation and purchases and, in areas where conditions permit, carrying out agrarian reform. These struggles are integrated with the setting up of Party organizations, people's political power and mass organizations. The success achieved in developing such mass work has provided vigorous support for the people's revolutionary armed struggle.

The Communist Party of Malaya has called on the people of various nationalities to go into action and

actively develop a people's war. The Malayan National Liberation Army is boldly arousing the masses. It has organized propaganda teams to work in rural areas and has won the ardent backing and support of the peasantry.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) relies on the masses to deal blows at the despotic landlords, develop armed forces and smash the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations. It calls on its Party members to go deep among the masses, identify themselves with the masses and bring the revolutionary initiative of the masses into full play. Many Party members and other revolutionaries have gone deep into the villages, enthusiastically publicized Chairman Mao's great truth "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**" among the poor peasants and mobilized the peasants to organize guerrilla units and peasant self-defence forces. The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) has also led the peasants to set up people's courts to punish corrupt officials and despotic landlords.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**Experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed.**" At present, the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of many countries in Southeast Asia is developing in breadth and depth. The people in these countries will certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties on the road of advance, overthrow the criminal rule of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in their own countries with their guns and create a new world for the people.

## Japanese Student Struggle Hits U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Hard

**F**IGHTING courageously in the people's struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, Japan's students have played a vanguard role and begun to make a point of integrating themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants. Their struggle has dealt the enemy heavy blows.

Beginning from last year, the students launched a nationwide struggle against the decadent bourgeois educational system and the criminal rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Originating in several

universities, this struggle spread to over 100 of the country's universities, including almost all government-run higher institutions and "well-known" universities. At the same time, the students bravely initiated a series of struggles against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the entry of U.S. nuclear submarines into Japanese ports and the U.S. military bases.

From boycotting classes, their struggle was upped a notch to erecting barricades and occupying school buildings. The valiant students resisted barbarous

suppression by the reactionary authorities and extended the struggle beyond the campuses. Battling with rocks and incendiary bottles last January, the progressive students of Tokyo University fought the ruthless suppression by nearly 10,000 fascist police. In February, the students of Kansai Gakuin University followed this with a heroic struggle against suppression. Students in Kyoto, Hiroshima and other places have also been carrying on the fight persistently. During the struggle on April 28, "Okinawa Day," they took over control of the railway lines converging on the Tokyo station, paralysing rail traffic and bringing the special Tokyo-Osaka express to a halt. They launched fierce anti-U.S. struggles in Okinawa, Kyushu, Kanto, Kansai, Hokkaido and every place where there are U.S. military bases.

As the movement spread and developed, the students' political consciousness has risen steadily and the ranks of the student movement have grown daily. In addition to university students, the number of senior middle school students now taking part in the struggle has increased remarkably. Not long ago, the apprehensive reactionary authorities noted that "unprecedentedly large numbers" of senior middle school students have joined in the struggle. The Japanese bourgeois propaganda machine recently said with alarm that these "reserves" in the student movement, very much in the public eye, have become a completely "front-line force."

In the course of their struggle, a number of progressive students have applied themselves to the study of the revolutionary truth — Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They have come to realize that only by integrating with the worker and peasant masses can young intellectuals and students form a powerful force and triumph in the fight against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In a number of places where the anti-U.S. struggle was acute, many progressive students, holding aloft huge red banners inscribed with "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought," began to take the road of integrating with the worker and peasant masses. Students fought side by side with young workers against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, encouraging and supporting each other and co-ordinating their actions. They also went deep into the countryside, bringing Chairman Mao's brilliant works to the peasants. Some students ate and lived with the peasants, working and fighting alongside them.

**"The student movement is part of the whole people's movement. The upsurge of the student movement will inevitably promote an upsurge of the whole people's movement."** The role of the Japanese student movement has proved once again the absolute correctness of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's.

The surging student movement in Japan has not only awakened more and more youth and students but also won the sympathy and support of the broad masses in the cities and countryside, thus helping to

push forward the Japanese people's struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In a number of large-scale struggles in different parts of Japan this year, young workers, peasants and students held joint meetings and fought shoulder to shoulder. Parents of students took their stand with the battling students and joined their protest actions against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' ruthless persecution and suppression. Some university professors, lecturers, employees and workers took the side of the militant students in opposing the reactionary rule of the Sato government. Whenever the demonstrations of the youth and students met with suppression by the armed police, the broad masses of the local inhabitants indignantly denounced the fascist atrocities of the police.

The Japanese student movement has gained momentum by breaking through the obstructions put up by the Miyamoto revisionist clique and thwarting its wrecking activities. In the struggle, the students have come to see through the Miyamoto renegade clique as having degenerated into hatchetmen of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in their suppression of the student movement. They are advancing courageously by continuing to sweep aside all kinds of barriers set up by the Miyamoto renegade clique.

The Japanese students' vigorous movement has hit the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto clique hard. The more ferocious the suppression of the student movement by the reactionary Sato government, the higher the militancy of the progressive Japanese students. One example is Nihon University. In the past year, armed police broke into the university dozens of times to brutally crack down on the students. Far from buckling under the police brutality, the student movement has flourished with more students joining its fighting ranks. The promulgation of the "University Control Bill" by the reactionary Sato government sparked a massive struggle by progressive students at Waseda University on September 3. It was launched in firm opposition to the criminal rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and threw the enemy into a turmoil. Fifteen thousand representatives from various universities throughout the country held a grand meeting on September 5 to express their determination to strengthen their solidarity and smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." This indicates that the reactionary Sato government is sure to fail in its scheme to stamp out the entire Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism by suppressing the student movement. At present, workers, peasants, students and people of other strata have gone into action to link up various other struggles with the one to smash the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and are girding themselves to carry on the patriotic movement against U.S. imperialism on a still larger scale. In the coming storm of struggle, the Japanese students will surely integrate more and more closely with the masses of workers and peasants, fight more courageously, and play a more important part in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

# Expose Nixon's Rapacious Nature

by Su Pao-yung, Sung Yung-pei and Wang Shih-chung

*Red Guards at Peking Teachers' University*



## RED GUARDS' FORUM

U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon delivered in September a bombastic "speech" at the U.N. Assembly. His opening shot in a pretentious harangue was "to forge the key to a lasting peace," followed by a rigmarole about "keeping the peace," "building the peace" and similar self-righteous promises never meant to be honoured. This fire-eating imperialist chieftain even dressed himself up as an "angel of peace" who thinks and works hard for the "happiness" of coming generations. Is there anything more ridiculous and revolting?

But, said Nixon himself, "good words are no substitute for hard deeds." This indeed is a fitting footnote to his string of lies about "peace." It is nobody but President Nixon himself who, in office for only some nine months, rapidly increased the 1969 U.S. military budget to 84,200 million dollars, who made a malevolent journey to Asia to energetically trumpet his "new Asian policy" of "regional co-operation" and engineer new counter-revolutionary war plots to make "Asians fight Asians," who, in a short space of eight months, has rigged two large-scale military manoeuvres in Asia, etc. All this is said to be in "the cause of peace," for which the U.S. president has been working so hard. At the time when the boastful Nixon chanted his "peace" hymns on the malodorous United Nations rostrum, the U.S. imperialists still had 1.5 million aggressor troops scattered through the world, butchering or keeping the people in subjection in many countries and suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and people; the U.S. imperialist bandits still occupied China's sacred territory Taiwan while energetically rigging up, together with their running dogs, a "crescent" encirclement the spearhead of which is directed against the great socialist China. As Nixon held forth at the United Nations, hundreds of thousands of U.S. aggressor troops hung on in south Viet Nam; U.S. imperialism not only ordered its puppets and lackeys to wantonly invade the liberated areas of Laos, but directly took part in this military action; and the U.S. imperialists aided and abetted Israel in

repeated acts of military aggression against the Arab countries. Nixon's sermonizing at the United Nations Assembly did not quiet the sound of the guns of his own aggressor troops, still less could it check the angry anti-U.S. tide of the revolutionary people in all countries. These are iron-clad facts. Nixon's lies about "peace" are nothing but a self-exposure!

Nixon's disgusting performance of standing on his head at the United Nations, ridiculous as it is, can cause no surprise. For it is entirely determined by imperialism's reactionary nature.

The great Lenin incisively pointed out: "Imperialism, on the other hand, i.e., monopoly capitalism, which finally matured only in the twentieth century, is, by virtue of its fundamental economic traits, distinguished by a minimum fondness for peace and freedom, and by a maximum and universal development of militarism." U.S. imperialism, which is the most feverish and most shameless imperialism, simply cannot carry on without counter-revolutionary violence and plunder. But whenever U.S. imperialist aggression comes up against strong resistance from the world's people and the people at home, or when it prepares for a new war adventure U.S. imperialism invariably spreads a "peace" smoke-screen to deceive the people and cover up its policies of aggression and war. This precisely is the counter-revolutionary dual tactics frequently used by U.S. imperialism. The more it finds itself in an impasse, torn by difficulties at home and abroad, the more U.S. imperialism falls back on counter-revolutionary political deception. Nixon's clumsy exhibition makes one see still more clearly the truth long predicated by the great Marxist-Leninist Stalin concerning the pacifism mouthed by the imperialists who "have only one aim in resorting to pacifism: to dupe the masses with high-sounding phrases about peace in order to prepare for a new war."

"Historical experience merits attention." The high-sounding word "peace" has long been trampled underfoot by imperialist brigands. Hasn't the horde of warmongers — from Hitler to Mussolini, from Truman and

Eisenhower to Kennedy and Johnson — all hoisted the signboard of “peace”? Still, it is nothing but a tattered fig-leaf with which they conceal their plans for launching large-scale wars of aggression. The Chinese people will never forget the “peace” fraud enacted by Truman, Acheson, Marshall and their like in China in bygone days. Didn't Marshall, the special envoy of the U.S. president, come to China in 1945 to act as “mediator in the conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party”? But while sanctimoniously professing “peace” and “friendship” at the negotiation table, these U.S. imperialists transported for the Kuomintang large numbers of the latter's reactionary troops to the civil-war battlefield and gave Chiang Kai-shek, public enemy of the Chinese people, abundant supplies of American military hardware. When preparations were completed to the last detail, they cast aside their “peace” fig-leaf and unloosed a massive civil war in which the United States of America supplied the money and guns and Chiang Kai-shek the men to fight for the United States and slaughter the Chinese people. However, these counter-revolutionary machinations were completely smashed by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people.

Today, Nixon is repeating his predecessors' vile performance. As penetratingly exposed by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao in the political report to the Ninth

National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, U.S. imperialism is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and finds itself in an impasse. “Unable to produce any solution to these problems, Nixon, like his predecessors, cannot but continue to play the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, ostensibly assuming a ‘peace-loving’ appearance while in fact engaging in arms expansion and war preparations on a still larger scale.”

However, the present era is an era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse, while socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. The revolutionary movement of the people which has risen like a storm in many countries is surging forward and gaining momentum as never before. In their struggles, the world's revolutionary people have learnt to smash Nixon's counter-revolutionary dual tactics with revolutionary dual tactics. Nixon can shout himself hoarse about “peace” and “justice.” But the people will expose him, repudiate him, tear off his mask and lay bare his rapacious nature. Nixon can unleash a war of aggression. But the world's people will unite and eliminate his war of aggression with revolutionary war and drown this pack of bandits, who are aggressors to their fingertips, in the great ocean of people's war. War threats and honeyed words about “peace” can never save U.S. imperialism from its inevitable doom.

## **Friendship Fostered in Hard Struggle**

— Account of China's surveying and designing team which helps build the Tanzania-Zambia Railway

**S**URVEYING and designing work on the railway connecting Tanzania in eastern Africa with Zambia in central Africa is proceeding smoothly according to plan. A profound friendship has sprung up between the Chinese engineering and technical personnel and the Tanzanian and Zambian workers in working together during the past year or more. They looked after and helped each other while climbing mountains, crossing rivers and hacking their way through jungles and bushes along the route.

Beginning from Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, the projected railway runs southwest to cross the green plains of the Kilombero Valley and the Makumbako ridges crisscrossed by ravines and climbs the southern highlands surrounded by mountains and the formidable Mbeya Pass before it enters Zambia where it will span the torrential Chambeshi River and run

along rolling land to the well-known “copper-belt” in Zambia. Its total length will be more than 1,900 kilometres. Construction of the railway has long been a strong desire of the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples who are waging struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard their national independence and develop their national economies.

Rich in copper, the northern part of Zambia holds an important place in world output of this strategic material. However, because it is landlocked, Zambia has over a long period been relying mainly on Southern Rhodesia's railways for its exports. After Zambia shook off British colonial rule to proclaim its independence, and especially after the white colonial regime of Southern Rhodesia unilaterally declared its “independence” in 1965, new difficulties for Zambia's economic development were brought on by colonialist control and obstruction of her import and export trade.



The southern part of Tanzania has vast deposits of coal and iron. But owing to the British colonialists' use of monoculture in developing economic crops — sisal hemp — in the past, these mineral resources were never exploited.

It was these circumstances that long impelled the independent Tanzanian and Zambian peoples to build a railway connecting the two friendly countries so as to further shake off the colonial fetters and co-operate in exploiting their abundant resources through their own efforts. But, to realize their criminal purpose of controlling and enslaving the African countries, the imperialists did their utmost to block and sabotage the efforts of the peoples of the two countries to realize their aspiration. The representatives of the Governments of China, Tanzania and Zambia concluded in Peking on September 5, 1967 an agreement on the building of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway, which struck a hard blow at the imperialists' disruptive schemes. The assistance of the Government and the people of China to the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples in building the railway has won their warm acclaim.

Bringing with them the sincere friendship of the 700 million Chinese people for the African people, the Chinese engineering and technical personnel in charge of the job of surveying and designing the railway arrived in Tanzania and Zambia group by group from far across the ocean from May 1968. Full of enthusiasm, they hurried to the construction sites along the route to start the preliminary survey immediately after pitching their tents.

The railway will pass through jungles full of wild animals, across rolling hills and over torrential rivers. To complete the surveying and designing, the Chinese engineers and technicians, keeping Chairman Mao's teachings in mind and giving full play to the spirit of internationalism, have been continuously battling courageously and doggedly.

The grass in many places in the vast jungle areas grows taller than a man, and thorny bushes are in profusion. The Chinese personnel and the Tanzanian and Zambian workers battled side by side, hacking their way through the jungle and bushes, quarrying rocks to build roads and cutting down trees to construct bridges. Day after day, they worked under the scorching equatorial sun and in tropical downpours. Their clothes were always soaked with sweat or rain. Indefatigably, they overcame all kinds of difficulties in their way and, step by step, completed the survey and designing of the railway.



Chinese and Zambian workers and technical personnel go into the grassland and jungle where they survey throughout the daylight hours despite hardship and fatigue.

To keep to their time-table, the Chinese engineering and technical personnel carried their food with them as they went to work every morning. At noon, they just washed down some bread with water before resuming work. In areas with complicated topographical and geological conditions, they often covered on foot scores or even hundreds of square kilometres of swamps, forests and grasslands so as to work out an ideal route over a vast area. The conscientious spirit of hard work demonstrated by the Chinese has won warm praise from the local workers and inhabitants.

The Tanzanian and Zambian Governments and peoples have shown heartfelt concern for and actively helped the Chinese surveying and designing personnel. Leaders of the two Governments personally inspected their work at the camps and visited the Chinese personnel. Peasants along the route enthusiastically told the Chinese personnel about local natural conditions and helped them select camping sites, build bridges and repair roads.

In their work and contacts, the Chinese have forged a close friendship with the Tanzanian and Zambian workers, who have shown great concern for the work and safety of the Chinese personnel. When setting out on a trip, they often went ahead to drive off wild beasts. Coming across traps set by hunters, they remained there to wait till the Chinese personnel had safely passed. Once, when a group of Chinese were doing field work near Mbeya, they were suddenly attacked by a swarm of poisonous wasps and one of them was stung on the face. Two African women who witnessed the incident

(Continued on p. 38.)

## THE UNITED STATES

### Over a Million Demonstrate Against Aggressive War In Viet Nam

More than a million students and people from other walks of life in large and small cities in the United States from Maine on the east coast to California on the west coast demonstrated on October 15 against the U.S. imperialist aggressive war in Viet Nam and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. aggressor troops from south Viet Nam. Their struggle took various forms — rallies, marches, distributing leaflets, burning draft cards, work stoppages, etc.

This nationwide action once again shows that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against Viet Nam is meeting ever stronger opposition from the American people and that U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon is in a worse plight than ever. In Washington, the capital, people from all walks of life expressed their firm opposition to the aggression against Viet Nam by various forms of protest during the whole day. Panic-stricken, Nixon threw a double police cordon and set up searchlights round the White House to stave off attacks by the demonstrators. However, in defiance of this, about 100 Black students tried to storm the White House and bravely fought the fascist police. One of them shouted that this was the time to "pick up the gun" to make revolution. Shouting slogans against the aggressive war in Viet Nam, more than 5,000 students demonstrated in front of the selective service headquarters, which gathers up cannon-fodder for the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Viet Nam. That evening, 30,000 people staged a big rally in front of the Washington Monument to oppose the aggression against Viet Nam. This was followed by a two-hour

demonstration before the White House.

About 100,000 people participated in the demonstration in Boston. In Philadelphia, over 10,000 students took part in the demonstrations and 36 youths publicly burnt their draft cards, expressing their determination never to serve as cannon-fodder for U.S. reactionary ruling circles. In New York, 40,000 people demonstrated. In Chicago, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Baltimore, New Haven and other cities, 10,000 participated in protest rallies and demonstration marches in each city.

In addition, activities in demonstrating against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. aggressor troops from south Viet Nam took place in almost all universities and colleges and in many middle schools. Classes had to be closed in many schools. In New Jersey, a group of Rutgers University students burnt the stars and stripes to show their firm determination to oppose the war.

Confronted with the resolute struggles of the students and the masses, the reactionary U.S. authorities in Washington and other places called out large numbers of troops and police to guard the White House and other government organizations and keep the demonstrators under strict surveillance. Nixon recently came out with the threatening statement that the staging of demonstrations "would destroy the democratic process." He indicated that he would persist in the criminal policy of aggression in Viet Nam. But neither Nixon's threats nor fascist troop and police suppression can hold back the raging waves of the American people's just struggle against the war of aggression in Viet Nam. On the contrary, they can only raise the American people's political consciousness and make them intensify their struggle.

### Great Victory in Monsoon Season

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people scored great victories during the current monsoon season from June, putting 5,000 enemy troops out of action, destroying 72 military vehicles, shooting down or destroying on the ground 35 U.S. aircraft, capturing more than 700 weapons and large quantities of military equipment.

Stepping up its intervention and aggression against Laos, U.S. imperialism instigated the Laotian Rightist army to launch new "nibbling" attacks on the liberated areas. Especially in the recent two months, supported by the U.S. air force and directly commanded by U.S. "advisers," the Laotian Rightist army mounted large-scale attacks against Xieng Khoang, Muongphin, Thateng and other liberated areas. The reactionary authorities of Thailand also sent 5,000 troops to take part in the invasion of Xieng Khoang Province. The U.S. "advisers" and the troops of their Laotian and Thai flunkies brutally butchered inhabitants of these areas and herded many into concentration camps.

During the monsoon campaign, the patriotic armed forces and people dealt telling blows at the invading enemy. In Xieng Khoang Province where the fighting was the fiercest, the patriotic armed forces annihilated 3,000 enemy troops, shot down 17 U.S. military planes, captured or destroyed some 40 military vehicles and captured large numbers of weapons.

In Upper Laos, the patriotic armed forces time and again repulsed the enemy's attacks. Hundreds of U.S.-fostered bandits surrendered. Hundreds of bandits were wiped out in Paku, Paksuong and Phathong areas.

In Lower Laos, the patriotic armed forces kept on besieging the enemy in Attopeu, Saravane and Paksong. They fiercely shelled the enemy troops and intercepted them around their bases, annihilating some 400

enemy troops. In September, the patriotic armed forces also hit hard at those engaged in "nibbling" attacks on Muongphin area and the northern part of Sedone.

In Central Laos, the patriotic armed forces of Vientiane Province thrust deep into enemy positions in Thalatt area, wiping out 150 enemy troops and destroying a large amount of war materials.

#### U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IN BRAZIL

### Turning the Amazon Area Into a Colony

U.S. imperialism is wantonly plundering Brazil's Amazon area and speeding up the turning of this rich expanse into its colony.

Accounting for about half of Brazil's total area, the Amazon area is covered with dense forests, which include hundreds of different plants of great economic value; it is rich in mineral resources, many of strategic importance, and it has enormous petroleum and natural gas deposits.

U.S. imperialism has long cast a covetous eye on the area. The United States has set up many so-called "institutes of Amazon studies" since the beginning of the century. During World War II, U.S. monopoly capital made serious inroads into the area. Later, U.S. imperialism plotted the "internationalization" of the area in an attempt to put it under U.S. control. After the pro-U.S. Brazilian militarymen seized power in 1964, U.S. imperialist plunder of the area by various means became even more rampant.

U.S. monopoly capital today is penetrating the area on a large-scale, plundering its natural resources and amassing fabulous profits. The Industry and Commerce Company of Minas Gerais, a mining enterprise owned by the U.S. Bethlehem Steel Co., is exploiting the rich manganese deposits in the Amapa territory and has seized most of the manganese produced in Brazil. The country accounts for 88 per cent of the manganese output in all Latin America. This company has been riding roughshod over this territory, decid-

ing on its governors and legislators and possessing its own special police force. It has been announced that in 1967 alone the company had reaped a huge profit of 8.1 million U.S. dollars. In effect the Brumasa Lumbering Company, which belongs to the Bethlehem-Minas Gerais Company, has a monopoly over the lumbering industry in the Amapa territory, Para State and Amazonas State. There are also a number of U.S. companies operating under the signboard of "Brazilian state-owned enterprises." It has been revealed that about 60 per cent of the new investment in the Amazon area is under the direct or indirect control of U.S. monopoly capital.

Using all kinds of underhanded means, U.S. monopolies and capitalists have also illegally seized and occupied large tracts of land in the Amazon area. The total area of land occupied by the U.S. United Fruit Company in the Aquiqui-Marajo area is larger than all of Sergipe State in northeast Brazil. Six other big U.S. companies have for several hundred million dollars also grabbed large tracts of land in the different states in the Amazon area.

In the name of "scientific surveys" and "religious propagation," U.S. imperialism has sent special agents to engage in sinister activities in the Amazon area. The U.S. "Hudson Institute" and "The Centre of Amazon Studies" give U.S. imperialism advice and recommendations for plundering and controlling the Amazon area under the pretext of "conducting studies" on the area. U.S. imperialism has now built a great number of secret airfields and military bases in this area, taken aerophotographs as well as geological photos of the entire Amazon area, and has made a general survey of the forest and mineral reserves there.

All these criminal activities of U.S. imperialism have been carried out with the close co-ordination and assistance of Brazil's military dictatorial regime. The reactionary Brazilian authorities have provided all kinds of facilities for U.S. imperialism to plunder the country, granting it various kinds of preferential treatment for investments and declaring

a number of ports in the Amazon area "free zones" which the U.S. imperialists may freely enter and leave.

The Communist Party of Brazil pointed out in a document: "The growing domination of U.S. imperialism will surely arouse an increasing number of patriots to take part in the revolutionary struggle." The criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in the Amazon area have met with the Brazilian people's strong condemnation and resistance. It can be said with certainty that by their heroic struggle, the Brazilian people will surely drive U.S. imperialism out of their country.

#### WEST GERMAN MONOPOLY CAPITAL

### Diverse Infiltration in Asia, Africa and Latin America

Simultaneous with its revival of militarism and intensification of arms expansion and war preparations at home, West German monopoly capital is stepping up expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Brandt, Luebke and Kiesinger (then Foreign Minister, President and Chancellor of West Germany respectively) kept themselves busy for some time after October last year in a number of places, first in Latin America and then in Africa and Asia. Kiesinger's recent statement to the U.S. press in Washington, following his secret talks with U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, bared West Germany's expansionist ambitions. "We look to Africa, Asia and Latin America with keen interest," said Kiesinger, "and we tried to get an idea of future developments in those vast regions."

West German monopoly capital has been intensifying its economic infiltration in these regions for some years now. By 1967, capital exports to Asian, African and Latin American countries had reached 34,900 million marks, two-thirds of the country's total capital export. Behind the cloak of "development aid," West Germany in 1968 exported capital amounting to 6,500 million marks, a 44 per cent increase compared with that of 1967.

(Continued on p. 39.)

# ACROSS THE LAND

## Vigorous Development of Electronics Industry In Shanghai

**I**NSPIRED by the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "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," Shanghai's working class has displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in energetically developing the electronics industry and has had important successes. Workers there have produced more than 1,000 new electronic products, mastered a great many new techniques and new technological processes and manufactured many new raw materials over the last three years. They have thus filled many gaps in China's electronics industry.

Shanghai has now set up a specialized force of some 100 factories to manufacture electronic products. It has also formed an auxiliary force to manufacture parts for these factories and supply them with materials. These factories are turning out large quantities of electronic elements, raw materials, different kinds of radio equipment, electronic controlling equipment and measuring and testing instruments. In doing this they are continuously making new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The rapid development of the electronics industry has brought about enormous changes in production and techniques in a large number of the city's industrial departments.

Shanghai's electronics industry has developed and expanded during the sharp struggle between the two lines. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and thanks to revolutionary workers' efforts,

factories manufacturing semi-conductors, electron tubes, instruments and meters and radios have been successfully established in Shanghai within a few years. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents wildly interfered with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and spared no efforts to shackle the masses by pushing such counter-revolutionary, revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They tried in vain to suppress the vigorous mass movement to develop the electronics industry.

Personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution thoroughly shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of this handful of class enemies. This cleared the way for developing the electronics industry by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands.

Several samples of transistors, basic elements in the electronics industry, were imported from abroad in 1957. And a small number of bourgeois technical "authorities" worked behind closed doors on ways of copying these transistors. After wasting huge sums of money, they turned out the transistors three years later. But these kinds of transistors had already become obsolete abroad. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution movement, the workers thoroughly criticized Liu Shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and trial-produced many kinds of high-quality transistors by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands without copying foreign products. They also manu-

factured crystal elements of greater efficiency, and put many more semi-conductor parts in the electronic equipment and cut down on its size. This meets the need to "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

In developing the electronics industry, Shanghai's workers persisted in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism. Through this they threw overboard completely the revisionist rules and regulations used by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents to shackle the workers, and fully mobilized their potentially inexhaustible wisdom and creativeness.

The revolutionary masses in the Shanghai No. 14 Radio Factory relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research and completely transformed the old state of affairs in which only a small number of technicians closeted themselves in making new products. United as one, the workers and the revolutionary technicians firmly took the road of "self-reliance" pointed out by Chairman Mao and soon made innovations on the factory's old products. In a short period, they successfully trial-produced advanced, up-to-date products of the electronics industry. Such products had taken the capitalist countries from several years to more than a decade to make.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, many industrial departments in Shanghai have plunged into the big "battle" to develop the electronics industry with high revolutionary militancy. These included industrial units of various sizes, ranging from small factories in the lanes to plants with 10,000 workers each. From veterans to new apprentices, they all took part in the "battle." Workers in some small factories started production with simple equipment and by indigenous methods, and manufactured while learning. But they made im-

portant contributions to the development of the electronics industry. The Shanghai Pipe Accessory Plant has 50-odd workers and only several old machine tools. It does not have a single technician. When it got the job of making electronic products, the workers were all in high spirits. They learnt the necessary electronic techniques from other plants and turned out the production equipment on their own. In a little over a month, they made a complete unit of equipment for manufacturing electronic elements and trial-produced a high-efficiency controllable silicon element which can be widely used.

Shanghai's revolutionary workers are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, unfold the socialist revolutionary emulation drive, energetically develop the electronics industry at a higher speed and win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland.

### **10,000-Ton Freighter Successfully Launched in Tientsin**

**T**HE 10,000-ton freighter *Tientsin*, designed and built by the revolutionary workers of the Tientsin Hsinkang Shipyard, was launched after the completion of its hull. This achievement was made in line with Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Formerly a ship-repair yard, the Tientsin Hsinkang Shipyard never built a large vessel before. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the shipyard revolutionary workers have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they sharply criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. They made up their minds to act in

accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" and built this 10,000-ton freighter by themselves. In selecting the proper type of vessel for the 10,000-ton freighter and designing, the shipbuilders went to the harbour, wharves and ships to carry out extensive investigations and study. Putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of the work, they completed the designing of the hull in just two months, the designing of the hull lines in only 18 days, and the calculations for all the materials needed to build the vessel in merely 24 hours. These achievements, rare in shipbuilding history, fully show that workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are most intelligent and capable.

The usual practice in building such a ship designates the use of a berth for 10,000-ton vessels. But this shipyard has a berth which can only accommodate 5,000-ton vessels. What should they do? The workers said militantly: "With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, we can overcome any difficulty." Older experienced workers vied to contribute their wisdom. The workers finally succeeded in building this freighter at the berth for 5,000-ton vessels.

### **5,000-H.P. Diesel-Hydraulic Locomotive**

**D**ESIGNED and made in our country, China's first 5,000-h.p. diesel locomotive with hydraulic drive was recently produced by Tsingtao's Szufang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant.

Constructed in typical Chinese style, the locomotive embodies many advanced techniques and shows that China's locomotive-building industry has reached advanced world levels.

Only a few countries in the world can manufacture this type of diesel locomotive having such enormous traction power.

Under the guidance of the three red banners (the General Line, the

Great Leap Forward and the People's Commune), the broad masses of revolutionary workers at the Szufang plant successfully trial-produced in 1959 China's first 2,000-h.p. diesel-hydraulic locomotive and put it into serial production. Determined to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland, and following our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "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 then resolved to make one of still greater horse power in order to meet the needs of the rapid development of our socialist construction.

However, a handful of capitalist roaders in the plant feverishly pushed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and slavish comprador philosophy. The bourgeois technical "authorities" also tried in every way to suppress the enthusiasm of the revolutionary workers and technical personnel for taking the road of self-reliance and scaling the peaks of science and technology.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary workers thoroughly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Firmly following Chairman Mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," they dauntlessly shouldered the task of designing and making a diesel-hydraulic locomotive with bigger horse power together with the revolutionary cadres and technical personnel. United as one and making a concerted effort, they innovated and adopted many new technical processes, materials and techniques, solved many technical problems and finally successfully trial-manufactured it.

## **China's First Completely Automatic Long-Distance Telephone Switching Equipment**

**C**HINA'S first unit of completely automatic long-distance telephone switching equipment has been successfully designed and made under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." This is a new achievement

in our electronics industry and another fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Installed in the Peking Long-Distance Telecommunications Administration, the equipment has been tried out in long-distance telephone service between Peking and Tientsin. The result was that calls were as good as calls within a city.

After this equipment was installed, one can directly call a phone number in another city from an ordinary telephone by following the dialling code. Just as a local call, the line will be immediately connected.

Highly efficient and easily used, the switching equipment saves a lot of manpower, material and time. It introduces relatively advanced techniques and incorporates fully electronic, automatic devices which are up to advanced world standards for recording and calculating the charges. When a call is connected, it can automatically determine and record the numbers at both ends, the date and the length of the call and accurately work out the charges for places of varying distances. This equipment provides better service for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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*(Continued from p. 33.)*

immediately took him to their home, removed the sting from his face and heated water for a hot application to kill the pain. When the Chinese thanked them upon leaving, the two women said cordially: "We should take care of you because you've come from China to help us African people build a railway."

Members of the Chinese surveying and designing team closely co-operated with the African workers, enthusiastically helped them to master surveying techniques, and in their spare time mended clothes and repaired shoes for them and gave them haircuts.

Wherever the Chinese personnel went, they built roads and bridges and dug wells for the local peasants. Once, after their car had been stuck in the mud, the local peasants told them to drive through the fields so as to avoid the muddy section of road. But they would rather inconvenience themselves than damage the peasants' crops. Deeply moved, the peasants built a stretch of road overnight so that the Chinese personnel could drive on without any hitch.

The medical personnel of the Chinese surveying and designing team actively and enthusiastically treated villagers near their camp. A Tanzanian child living near the camp at Chita had meningitis and was in critical condition when brought to the Chinese doctors. They gave him emergency treatment and drove him home after he was out of danger. Deeply touched, the villagers said: "The Chinese people are the best friends of us Tanzanian people." Some villagers went to the camp to thank the Chinese for their assistance. Whenever the Chinese personnel took down their tents and left for a new place, the villagers were always reluctant to see them leave and all turned out to say good-bye. A Tanzanian driver working with the Chinese surveying and designing team once had a sudden attack of acute enteritis and kept vomiting on his way back from

work. One of the Chinese personnel immediately took him to the Chinese doctors in the camp, and the driver recovered quickly after being treated. Shortly after this, he himself fell ill while at work and was in a state of shock. The Tanzanian driver, despite his fatigue after over 20 hours at the wheel, immediately rushed him back to camp for emergency treatment.

In July 1968, when the Chinese surveying and designing team was going to leave Ifakara in Tanzania, a middle-aged peasant brought two young banana plants to the camp of the team. He told the Chinese: "The Chinese experts help us build a railway which other countries don't want to build. The Chinese doctors have cured us of diseases which doctors from other countries failed to cure. We see in the Chinese experts the profound friendship between the Tanzanian and Chinese peoples. To mark this friendship, I will plant these two banana plants where the Chinese experts have lived, one representing the Tanzanian people and the other the Chinese people. Let them grow sturdily. After you leave, these two banana trees will remind us of the Chinese experts sent by Chairman Mao. They symbolize the everlasting friendship of the people of Tanzania and China."

As surveying of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway progresses, the people of China, Tanzania and Zambia are cultivating, with their industrious hands, the splendid flowers of friendship on the continent of Africa. At a reception given by the Chinese team on October 1, 1968, a Tanzanian worker, recalling his sufferings when he worked for the colonialists, said with emotion: "Today is the first time in my life that I have attended a reception with Chinese experts. This is something I never dreamt of in the past." His eyes glistening with tears of joy, he shouted: "Long live the friendship between China and Tanzania!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

(Continued from p. 35)

To the West German monopoly capitalists, Latin America is an important area for pursuing Bonn's policy of economic expansion. They have stealthily made their way back to Latin America by cashing in on U.S. imperialism's growing difficulties there and renewing German imperialism's pre-war relations with the ruling circles in Latin American countries. From October to the end of 1968, Willy Brandt and Secretaries of State for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Rolf and Duckwitz travelled to 15 Latin American countries, including Brazil, Mexico and Guatemala, where they plotted further expansion and plunder.

From 1960 to 1968, private capital exports to Latin America rose from 852 million marks to 2,159 million marks, which is nearly 60 per cent of West Germany's total private capital investment in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

West German monopoly capitalist ambitions are also being concentrated on Africa. Holding up the signboards

of "technical aid" and "export loans," Bonn has carried out economic penetration of Africa in a big way since 1961, pouring huge amounts of capital into the African continent. By 1968, West German private investments in Africa had increased to 523 million marks.

Asia has not escaped the attention of expansionist and predatory West Germany. By last year, private investments in Asia had shot up to more than 470 million marks. Kiesinger flew to Japan in May to work out further plans with that country for joint criminal expansion and plunder in Asia.

Bonn has also set up a "development service team" patterned on the notorious U.S. "Peace Corps." From 1963 to the end of last year, it sent some 2,000 such "service team" members to a number of places in Asia, Africa and Latin America to engage in aggression, and the number is going up. At the end of this June, more than 100 members were sent at one time to over 20 places in Asia, Africa and Latin America for such activities.

The West German monopoly capitalists also use the church as an instrument for plunder and expansion. Large numbers of missionaries, trained and fostered by them, are digging in in Asia, Africa and Latin America. About 12,000 West German missionaries, wrapped in religious garb, are now carrying out activities of aggression in Africa. Moreover, the church is used by West German monopoly capital for purposes of wanton cultural aggression in Africa, where it has set up many schools to impose on the people education of a colonial type and poison their minds. Through the church, it exercises control over 41,000 primary schools with 3 million students, and 120 middle schools with an enrolment of 280,000 in Africa.

These feverish activities of West German monopoly capital indicate the expansionist ambitions of West German militarism. The criminal acts of expansion and plunder by West German monopoly capital in Asia, Africa and Latin America are stirring up increasingly strong resistance on the part of the people in these regions.

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### IN THIS ISSUE

#### THE WEEK

#### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Communique on the Talks Between Premier Chou En-lai and President Nguyen Huu Tho (October 15, 1969)

China's Road of Socialist Industrialization

Paeon to Self-Reliance

China's Great Success in Building Water Conservancy Projects for Farmland

Warm Greetings for 20th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party of Poland

Greetings From N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of Ceylon Communist Party

Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil

Greetings From National Secretariat of Communist Party of Bolivia

3

6

7

13

17

20

Greetings From Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party

Greetings From Central Committee of Peruvian Communist Party

Greetings From M. Rosen, Chairman of National Committee of U.S. Progressive Labor Party

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

Greetings From Central Committee of Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Italy

People's Armed Struggle Surges Ahead in Southeast Asia

Japanese Student Struggle Hits U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Hard

Expose Nixon's Rapacious Nature

Friendship Fostered in Hard Struggle

#### ROUND THE WORLD

#### ACROSS THE LAND

27

29

31

32

34

36

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# RADIO PEKING'S

## Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	40,30
		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	
	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31,30,25
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)	
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)	
	21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31,30,25	
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)		
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45,39,33
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45,39,33
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	49,42,30,19,16
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	19,16
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	49,42,30
	20:00-21:00	7:00-8:00 (E.S.T.)	31,25,19
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	25,19,16
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31,25,19,16
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16
		20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16
		21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252,32 25
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	224,32 31,25,19
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	
		21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)	
	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41,40,19
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)	
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41,40,19
		20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)	
21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)			
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		