

PEKING REVIEW

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**Closely Follow Chairman Mao to
Win Still Greater Victories!**

Victorious Years and Bright Prospects

*Chairman Mao's Military Thinking Is
The Magic Weapon in Defeating
The Enemy*

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features different in form from those of the past.

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People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

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It is imperative to grasp typical cases well.

As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it.

Closely Follow Chairman Mao to Win Still Greater Victories!

—The nation's army men and civilians set off an upsurge in studying and carrying out Chairman Mao's important instructions and tasks mentioned in New Year's Day editorial of "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

THE New Year's Day editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* transmitted our great leader Chairman Mao's important instructions and the fighting calls of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. This is a great inspiration to the revolutionary people of all nationalities in our country and the commanders and fighters in the People's Liberation Army who are marching proudly into the great 1970s with militant strides. The New Year's Day editorial, they said, is an appeal which urges us to make still greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. It is a clarion call encouraging us to wage, along with the revolutionary people of the world, heroic struggles to bury imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries. It is a declaration solemnly expressing the Chinese people's firm resolve: "Should any imperialism or social-imperialism dare to impose a war on the Chinese people, we will drown them in the ocean of people's war!" With boundless enthusiasm and strong determination, hundreds of millions of army men and civilians all over the country have unanimously pledged: We will rally still more closely in the new year around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, make further efforts to arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, fulfil the various fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress in a still better and faster way and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

A high tide in studying and carrying out Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the tasks mentioned in the New Year's Day editorial has taken shape during the past few days in every part of the nation—the revolutionary committees at all levels, factories, villages, government organs, schools and P.L.A. units.

They have set up study classes and held forums. In the course of their study, they have examined their previous work and drawn up plans and measures for their work in the new year.

While studying the editorial, army men and civilians throughout the country reviewed the fighting course they had traversed in the 1960s. They heartily hailed the great victories won by the proletariat and the people of the world in their revolutionary cause under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Greatly elated, they said: In the past decade, just as our great leader Chairman Mao points out, "The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." Like the setting sun, U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reactionaries are in a hopeless state, whereas the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is developing vigorously. Our great socialist motherland has become even more consolidated, prosperous, powerful and vigorous. The history of revolution in the 1960s testifies to the great truth that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the fundamental guarantee for the victories of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. In the great 1970s, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly be disseminated on a still wider scale, the people will be further awakened and the days of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are numbered. The army men and civilians of the nation expressed their determination to advance triumphantly in the great 1970s along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao.

Keeping the entire globe in view and looking ahead to the future, the people of all nationalities in the country and P.L.A. commanders and fighters are full of confidence and determined to win ever more splendid victories in the new decade. They pledged

that in 1970 they would hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, achieve still better results in their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, use Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** to push forward and examine the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. They also pledged to energetically grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, deepen revolutionary mass criticism, carry the socialist revolution in the ideological and cultural, political and economic fields through to the end, fulfil the militant tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress even better and even faster and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the six plants and two universities in Peking which have created extremely rich and valuable advanced experience during the various stages of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution's struggle-criticism-transformation, the members of the People's Liberation Army unit supporting the Left and the revolutionary masses, following Chairman Mao's teachings to be modest and prudent and to guard against arrogance and rashness, checked on their work in the light of the New Year's Day editorial and worked out plans and measures for their work in the new year.

After conscientiously studying the editorial, the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee decided to immediately set off a city-wide upsurge in studying and implementing Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial. Revolutionary committees at all levels in the city organized large numbers of Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams which went deep into the factories, suburban rural areas, government organizations, schools and residential areas to publicize these instructions and the editorial. Responsible members of the revolutionary committees at all levels vied with each other to go to the basic units where they joined the masses in studying and working out measures for implementing the spirit of the editorial. This has tremendously encouraged the masses. In reviewing the great victories of the 1960s, the members of these revolutionary committees and the revolutionary masses, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching **"The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work"** and in the light of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial, summed up their experiences, found where they lagged behind others, worked out appropriate measures and made up their minds to guard against arrogance and rashness and advance from victory to victory.

Members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Shanghai No. 17 State Cotton Mill

studied the editorial and, in the light of its spirit, checked their work in carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation; while they affirmed their achievements they found out where they were lagging. They said: "The tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in 1970 will be even heavier. We should all the more be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and be on the alert against corruption by bourgeois ideas. We must do an even better job in bringing about the ideological revolutionization of the leading cadres at all levels and win still greater victories."

Working at the forefront of grasping revolution and promoting production, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, after conscientiously studying the editorial, were determined to exert further efforts to implement in an all-round way the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** formulated by Chairman Mao and his great strategic principle **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."** They were resolved to give fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of **"self-reliance"** and **"hard struggle"** and make still greater achievements so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland. Members of the working class in many places have made up their minds to unfold in the new year a sustained and deep-going socialist revolutionary emulation campaign, put revolution in command of production and turn out more and better products in order to make new contributions to our motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Iron and steel workers in Peking, Anshan, Wuhan and other places in China, as well as the miners in Tatung, Kailan, Pingdingshan, Chiao-tso, Penki and other places, had outstanding successes in their first shift on January 1. In their first shift on New Year's Day, the steel workers of the Peking Steel Works produced high-quality steel which created a new level for their shift. The workers in the cold extrusion workshop also set an all-time high for their shift. The new steel which the works successfully trial-produced before the new year was in mass production at the very beginning of this year.

The revolutionary workers of the Shanghai Boiler Plant, which had an overall fulfilment of last year's state plan one month ahead of schedule, broke with all conventions and went in for technical innovations in a big way. On New Year's Day, after round-the-clock hard work, they completed the job of making an important equipment needed to develop the electronics industry which would have taken at least a week in the past.

At the Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, the broad masses of poor and

lower-middle peasants said with great feeling: "Every past success we Tachai people have had is the result of our closely following our great leader Chairman Mao and our living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. To support our motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must, in the new year, broaden and deepen the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, do a still better job in bringing about the revolutionization of our thinking, firmly grasp revolution and energetically promote production and produce more food grain."

In studying the New Year's Day editorial, the Communist Party members and revolutionary masses in different parts of the country unanimously pointed out that using Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to build our Party is the fundamental guarantee for developing the tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the measure of fundamental importance in further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The new Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Bushing Alloy Plant are determined to do a good job in Party building under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant theory on Party building. They are resolved to conscientiously study the new Party Constitution and earnestly educate the Party members and activists asking to join the Party in the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the Party and on the relationship between the leader, the political Party, political power, the class and the masses, criticizing Right or ultra-Left bourgeois reactionary trends of thought and increasing their understanding of the Party.

In many Peking units where the work of Party consolidation and Party building is being carried out, the Party members voiced their determination to further take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought well, examine themselves in the light of Chairman Mao's instructions and the stipulations laid down in the new Party Constitution, thoroughly remould their world outlook and strive to give play to the vanguard role in the three great revolutionary struggles and build the Party organization into "a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it." The revolutionary committee members at various levels received a profound education through their repeated study of these great teachings by Chairman Mao. They unanimously said that they were determined to grasp the Marxist-Leninist methods of work which Chairman Mao has consistently advocated, go deep into the grass-roots units, do a good job in the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups, and

conscientiously do all struggle-criticism-transformation tasks well.

With a view to making an overall plan and grasping typical cases well in groups and by stages, thereby promoting struggle-criticism-transformation in a deep-going way, the members of the revolutionary committee of the Tientsin Municipal Bureau of Construction Engineering, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, summed up their experience last year in grasping typical cases, analysed the situation of the units under it and found the gap between themselves and the advanced departments. Starting from New Year's Day, the revolutionary committee of the Hungchiao District organized Mao Tsetung Thought study classes attended by the mainstay in the administrative organ of the revolutionary committee and those grass-roots units under it. Led by these mainstay, the masses in the district is expected to fulfil all struggle-criticism-transformation tasks better and quicker.

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" Army-men and civilians received a profound education after repeatedly studying this latest instruction from Chairman Mao. They said: Chairman Mao's instruction is a great mobilization order and is of far-reaching historic and practical significance. While the revolutionary people are encouraged by it, imperialism, revisionism and all reaction fear it. The poor and lower-middle peasants of different nationalities and the frontier guards in the border area of Yunnan said: Chairman Mao's great instruction says what is on our minds. It makes us even more clear-sighted and firmer in our revolutionary will. With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, we are not afraid of war threats by any imperialism or social-imperialism. We will grasp the rifles in our hands more firmly, heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and be ready to wipe out any enemy intruders at all times. After repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's latest instruction, combat hero Hua Yu-chieh, who performed meritorious service on Chenpao Island in the self-defence fight to repulse the Soviet revisionist armed provocation, made this vow: Though I'm stationed at the frontier, Chairman Mao is in my heart. Looking in anger at the new tsars, I will wipe out any enemy who dares to invade! Guided by Chairman Mao's great instruction, the army-men and civilians battling at the anti-revisionist forefront in the Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang areas are determined, together with the people of the whole country, to make full ideological and material preparations against any war of aggression. If U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade our great socialist motherland, we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

China's Industrial and Communication Fronts

Report Outstanding Achievements on

First Day of 1970s

GREATLY inspired by the latest instructions of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee's militant call which had been made public in the New Year's Day editorial of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, revolutionary workers on industrial and communication fronts marched on victoriously with big strides. Many units have reported outstanding victories in grasping revolution and promoting production on the first day of the great 70s. They have made a good start for the seizure of new and still greater victories.

Anshan Iron and Steel Company: With profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company enthusiastically hailed the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the editorial. As the very good news came over the radio on New Year's eve, the steel makers were filled with joy and happiness. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," revolutionary workers of the iron mill achieved remarkable success on the first work shift of the 70s. Every furnace overfulfilled its per-shift production quota.

Penki Iron and Steel Company: Revolutionary workers of the Penki Iron and Steel Company were elated and inspired by the publication of the New Year Day's editorial. They are determined to firmly grasp revolution and energetically promote production, produce more and better iron and steel to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the new year.

After listening to the editorial read over the radio, many revolutionary committee members in this company went to the front line of production. They studied and discussed the editorial together with the workers. Having studied the editorial, the steel plant's workers further pushed forward their socialist revolutionary emulation movement. The average time for a heat of steel turned out by every electric furnace was reduced by 30 minutes on New Year's Day.

Kailan Coal Mine: Inspired by Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the editorial, workers of the Kailan Coal Mine, having fulfilled their 1969 production target 11 days ahead of schedule, reviewed their work in 1969

and resolved to guard against arrogance and rashness in starting a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production. Every coal pit, work team and work shift throughout the coal field mapped out new plans to grasp revolution and promote production. Revolutionary emulation has taken place between mines, teams and shifts. On New Year's Day, the first work shift of 1970 in the Kailan Coal Mine reported nearly three times as much coal extracted as in the last work shift of the 1960s.

Pingtingshan and Chiaotso Coal Mines: At the Pingtingshan and Chiaotso Coal Mines, the revolutionary drive of the workers and cadres soared after they studied the editorial. The workers resolved to usher in the great 70s by producing more and better coal. The first work shift of the new year at Pingtingshan fulfilled 80 per cent of the entire day's quota. Chiaotso's coal miners exceeded the 1970 first work shift's production target by 103.1 per cent on New Year's Day.

The Taching Oilfield: At the Taching Oilfield, the workers earnestly studied and discussed the editorial over and over again at their work places, beside drilling machines, in workshops, and beside oil wells. Looking back at the militant path the Taching Oilfield traversed in the past decade and looking to the great prospect in the 1970s, they said with great excitement: In the past, we built the Taching Oilfield in accordance with Chairman Mao's great instructions on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we will be able to win still greater victories. Inspired by Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the New Year's Day editorial, revolutionary workers of the Fourth Oil Extracting Headquarters, braving biting cold, worked hard the whole night. After overcoming many difficulties in testing the function of the oil wells, they put into production ahead of schedule a number of new wells with guaranteed quality and quantity.

The Hengyang Railway Sub-Bureau: On hearing the New Year's Day editorial over the radio, revolutionary workers of the rolling stock and locomotive section of the Hengyang Railway Sub-Bureau immediately organized a grand meeting to express their determina-

tion. They said: "The 70s will be a great revolutionary decade. We pledge to fulfil all the militant tasks the great leader Chairman Mao entrusts to us."

Locomotive No. 1514 of the section hauled 1,600 tons of freight per run before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In 1969 they set a record by hauling 2,200 tons. After hearing the editorial, the revolutionary workers unanimously demanded that the locomotive's load and speed should be increased so as to win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland with still greater achievements. Helped by other workers, they succeeded in hauling 2,954 tons of freight in a run with the same locomotive and set a new record.

Hsinkang Harbour, Tangku: After studying Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the editorial, the dockers of Tangku's Hsinkang Harbour, Tientsin, declared: We dockers shoulder glorious tasks. Working in the harbour and bearing in mind the whole country and the whole globe, we'll firmly grasp revolution and energetically promote production and deal hard blows to imperialism, revisionism



Revolutionary workers of the First Steel Works at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, having fulfilled the production quota of the last year ahead of schedule, conscientiously sum up their experience and are resolved to win even greater victories in the new year.

and all reaction by our deeds. Members of the harbour's revolutionary committee worked with the dockers on 1970's first shift from mid-night to 8 a.m. on January 1. With soaring enthusiasm, they set a new record by finishing loading a ship eight hours ahead of time.

Continuing the Struggle to Consolidate The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by the Chinese Communist Party Committee of the Peking
Hsinhua Printing House

THE great year of 1970 has arrived. At the beginning of this new year, with the most profound proletarian feelings and from the bottom of our hearts, we wish our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

1969 was a year in which the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution continued to win great victories. With the solicitude of the great leader Chairman Mao and the enthusiastic help of the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of P.L.A. Unit 8341 stationed in the plant—the kinsmen sent by Chairman Mao—our plant, like others throughout the country, saw a profound change.

On the basis of unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and purifying the class ranks, we took Chairman Mao's programme for Party building as our guide and carried out the work to consolidate and build the Party organization with the masses participating. Proceeding from ideological consolidation, we re-educated the Party members in general in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We regarded the process of consolidating and building the Party as one for raising Party members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and for strengthening their consciousness of continuing the revolution as well as a process for strengthening the proletarian Party

spirit and further overcoming bourgeois factionalism. While "eliminating waste matter," we strengthened our education of those Party members who had committed errors, and made a comprehensive, historical and dialectical analysis of each case with the stress on educating them in the struggle between the two lines. In line with the principle of doing our work actively and carefully, we admitted new blood into the Party in good time and, at the same time, elected a number of outstanding Communists to the leading bodies of Party organizations at various levels. The leading bodies of the Party branches in all the workshops were elected by the Party members after full discussion by both Party members and the non-Party masses. After that, the new Party committee was finally elected following repeated discussion and consultation. According to the provisions of the new Party Constitution, the relationship between the Party committee and the revolutionary committee is one in which the former leads the latter. The Party organizations at all levels in our plant have become militant headquarters that give prominence to proletarian politics, grasp revolution and promote production; unified Party leadership has thus been initially realized.

Fighting consciously against the class enemies and bourgeois "self" in their minds and working hard to overcome technical difficulties, the revolutionary workers are continually tempering their loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. This has greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and political enthusiasm is soaring as never before.

Revolution promotes production; consciousness changes into matter. The revolutionary workers of the whole plant regard printing Chairman Mao's works and Chairman Mao's brilliant portraits as a most glorious task, and they work day and night alongside the machines. Full of pride, they say: "Bats fear the sun most; imperialism, revisionism and all reaction fear most the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. We'll print Chairman Mao's works in great numbers, at a fast speed and of good quality, thereby producing more spiritual atom bombs and dealing blows at imperialism, revisionism and reaction with our deeds." Last year we produced 4.3 million sets of Chairman Mao's works, more than three times as many as the total for the three years 1963-65. We also printed 1,612 million brilliant portraits of Chairman Mao in various sizes, 54 times as many as the total for the same three years.

We owed these successes entirely to the great leader Chairman Mao, to the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in depth, what attitude should we take towards our successes under the new conditions? Should we be satisfied and mark time or should we make these successes the starting point from which to continue to advance? This was an important question of whether or not we could lead the Party members and workers to continue the revolution.

Having completed several phases of the struggle-criticism-transformation, some people in our plant felt that they could pause and take a rest. As they saw it, those cadres who had made mistakes, like those of the capitalist roaders, were liberated after they had been criticized and helped by the masses and after they had come to an awakening; regarding the exposed renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries, decisions were passed on them and they were dealt with accordingly; the administrative structure was simplified, the Party organization was consolidated, and a new Party committee was set up. Thus the outstanding questions were mainly those of changing the regulations and increasing production. Though this was what some people thought, it was a reflection under the new conditions of the pernicious influence left over by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle," and was a stumbling block on the road of continuing the revolution.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "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." If we only see the excellent situation and the successes already won but not the new trends in class struggle, the splendid victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will be impaired, and this would be detrimental to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the revolution to continue to advance, we organized the Party members and the masses to study again and again Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." Everyone came to understand that, under the new conditions, the form of class struggle might change, but the class enemy's nature of attacking the proletariat had not changed. Therefore, the main content of continuing the revolution was still the question of the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The actual situation in the class struggle in our plant shows that today, when the Great Cultural Revolution has won great victories, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capital-

ist road. Under the new conditions, the handful of class enemies concealed themselves still more artfully; they became more cunning, and their methods more vicious than ever. Some took advantage of the implementation of the Party's policies, dressed themselves up as victims and openly tried to reverse the correct verdicts passed on them. Some fanned the flames of anarchism and utilized it to undermine revolutionary concentration and unity. Some made use of the readjustment and filling in of the administrative structure and the admission of new members into the Party to incite bourgeois factionalism and sabotage the newborn proletarian political power. Some seized the opportunity of changes in irrational rules and regulations to advocate counter-revolutionary economism in a vain attempt to lead some people astray in pursuit of material benefits. These vivid facts told us that we must never be complacent and relax, for the handful of class enemies had not slackened their attack on the proletariat simply because we had won victories.

In Chairman Mao's programme for Party consolidation and building, special emphasis is laid on the Party organization being capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy. This is extremely important. To continue the revolution, it is necessary to vigorously grasp class struggle and persist in the sustained fight against the class enemy. When the work of purifying the class ranks in our plant had in the main come to an end, we still persisted in the four "don't stops" in order to ferret out the handful of deeply entrenched class enemies — don't stop revolutionary mass criticism; don't stop using the Party's policies to soften up the class enemies; don't stop arousing the masses to give information about and expose the class enemies; don't stop making investigations and studying.

Persisting in the sustained fight against the class enemy, resolutely implementing the whole series of Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, and basing ourselves on the victories already achieved in purifying the class ranks, we again dug out a handful of renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries and further isolated the most die-hard class enemies and hit them where it hurt.

An objective reality, class struggle is inevitably reflected in our minds. While fighting the class enemy, we also firmly grasped class struggle in the ideological field and persisted in the protracted struggle of fighting self and criticizing revisionism. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the realm of politics and ideology, a very long period of time is needed to decide 'who will win' in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Several decades won't do it; success requires anywhere from one to several centuries."

As the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution developed in depth, one of the chief methods the class enemy used in attacking the proletariat was to take advantage of the ideological weaknesses of some of our comrades, especially some young comrades, and try to corrode and poison their minds. While everything might seem to be quiet on the surface and nothing wrong could be detected, actually a fierce and complex class struggle was going on underneath. If we failed to grasp class struggle in the ideological field and use Mao Tsetung Thought to overcome the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, then our political power was liable to be wrested from us again by the bourgeoisie.

We firmly carried out revolutionary mass criticism in the light of outstanding questions in the class struggle in the ideological field at different times, concentrating our forces and devoting a period of time to launch an offensive and a "war of annihilation." There was a time when anarchist trends showed up in our plant and wrong ideas and conduct were reflected in many ways. In view of this, we mobilized all the workers and their families to carry out a deep-going criticism of anarchist trends. Helped and educated by the masses, those who had been influenced by these reactionary ideas quickly raised their level of consciousness and strengthened their sense of organization and discipline.

Class struggle in the ideological field manifests itself, to a large extent, in contradictions among the people. This is expressed in people's world outlook, their political understanding and ideology, their work and life. Our chief method for solving this question was perseverance in giving positive education and doing meticulous ideological and political work, stressing the conscious remoulding of one's world outlook. Once when a worker was assigned a new task, he used this opportunity to show off because of his egotism. A deviation in his thinking resulted in a bungle and the plate he made was splotted. Leading members of the workshop helped him recognize his mistake by studying Chairman Mao's works with him, and they mobilized other workers on the same night shift to help wipe out the spots and make the plate smooth. This moved him greatly. Making a conscious self-criticism, he said: "The comrades have not only got rid of the spots, but more important, they have helped me eliminate the revisionist poison in my mind."

In handling contradictions among the people, we saw to it that mistaken ideas were criticized and wrong trends and conduct struggled against, the aim being to help people learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient; our criticism was severe, but we were lenient when it came to taking disciplinary measures. In this way more people were helped through education, and we united

with the great majority, educated all who could be educated and brought into play whatever positive forces could be turned to advantage.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism."** Revolutionary mass criticism is a sharp weapon in the fight against both the class enemy and all kinds of erroneous tendencies and ideas within the revolutionary ranks. It is also a powerful motive force in propelling all kinds of work. Without carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, we cannot continue the revolution.

In accomplishing the various tasks, we have consistently and perseveringly carried out sustained revolutionary mass criticism to thoroughly eliminate the counter-revolutionary revisionist poison spread by Liu Shao-chi, such as the sinister "six theories,"* "material incentives," "relying on experts to run the factories," and the "slavish comprador philosophy." Regarding revolutionary mass criticism, we paid attention to the three "firmly grasps":

Firmly grasping the new trends in class struggle to repeatedly launch mass criticism. At one time, a section of the cadres and masses relaxed their revolutionary vigilance and there was a false sense of peace and tranquillity among them. We caught a bad egg who had purposely caused a machine breakdown in order to sabotage production. Using this living example, we carried out criticism and struggle with reference to Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle." The more we criticized, the more we hated the class enemy and the higher we raised our revolutionary vigilance.

Firmly grasping the new characteristics of class struggle in the ideological field to carry out a deep-going mass criticism. There are quite a number of young workers in our plant, roughly one-fourth of the total. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought and helped by the veteran workers, they have made rapid progress politically since coming to the plant. But having had no experience of suffering in the old society, they are **"unable to see the contrast between the old China and the new"** and they have not remoulded their world outlook well even though they have joined the workers' ranks and wear workers' clothes. Very often they are the persons over whom the bourgeoisie and the proletariat wage a fierce struggle in order to win them over. The mind of one young worker who, for ten years and more, had read a great many feudal, bourgeois and revisionist novels, was deeply poisoned and he went astray because he sought the bourgeois way of life. From this

*The sinister "six theories" are the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory that "the masses are backward," the theory of "joining the Party in order to climb up," the theory of "inner-Party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests."

example, everyone felt that though the young worker was a victim, the cause lay in the renegade Liu Shao-chi. So we relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle." This helped the few victims to receive a profound education and resolutely repudiate bourgeois ideas, and also enabled the masses to raise their political consciousness and strengthen their immunity from reactionary ideas.

Firmly grasping problems which crop up in production in order to carry out timely mass criticism. Our letterpress workshop at one time continually turned out rejects and below standard products. What was the cause? We made an investigation. Using the "three constantly read articles" as their maxims, the worker comrades in charge of many of the printing machines made strict demands on themselves and maintained a consistent record of high quality for the printed matter they produced. There was one machine, however, which once had nearly 5,000 rejects out of 200,000 printed sheets. Why was the result different when the machines were the same? We mobilized the masses to analyse the situation. Everyone felt that the cause resulted from the pernicious influence of "putting bonuses in command" and "material incentives" pushed by Liu Shao-chi which had not been done away with. This influence was reflected in such talk as: "Whether we do our job well or not, we get the same pay every month." We held an on-the-spot criticism meeting to repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist poison, enabling everyone to see that production problems also were a reflection of class struggle. Production snags and errors were thus quickly eliminated, and the result was a rise in the quality of the products.

As we look ahead, we can see 1970 will be a year in which China's socialist revolution and socialist construction will be crowned with still greater successes, a year in which the revolutionary people of the whole world will win still greater victories in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Our fighting spirit is high and we are full of confidence. In the new year, the Party committee and all the revolutionary workers of our plant are determined to rally still more closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, further implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** carry out the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in a still more extensive and deep-going way, strengthen Party building and do a good job in revolutionizing the ideology of the leading group. We are determined to forge ahead along the broad road of continuing the revolution and, with the greatest political zeal and revolutionary enthusiasm, do a good job of printing Chairman Mao's brilliant works and portraits, and contribute our best to spreading the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought.

Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour.

— MAO TSETUNG

Tempering Revolutionary Loyalty Through Manual Labour

Cadre participation in manual labour is a fine tradition of our Party, a tradition fostered by our great leader Chairman Mao. It is a measure of fundamental importance which Chairman Mao has put forward, after summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to prevent capitalist restoration. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, thousands upon thousands of cadres on all fronts and from leading bodies at all levels throughout the country have gone down to the countryside to take an active part in collective productive labour and to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. While doing manual labour, they study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and earnestly remould their world outlook, which greatly promotes the process of their ideological revolutionization. They have written new chapters in continuing the revolution. Following are articles written by cadres about what they have learnt through collective productive labour.—Ed.

Fostering Revolutionary Loyalty by Taking the Road Of "May 7" Directive

by Yen Teh-kuan

IN accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to vast numbers of cadres "going down to do manual labour," I entered the "May 7" Cadre School of Hsinchin County in Liaoning Province two autumns ago so as to set out on a new road of continuing the revolution.

I had suffered harshly from exploitation and oppression by the landlord class since childhood. I went begging with my grandfather when I was a child. At 12 I worked as a hired farm labourer for a landlord and two years later toiled for the Japanese imperialists in Chinchow. Until liberation my life was a miserable one. Chairman Mao saved me when I was at the brink of death and the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought brought me up to be a cadre for the state—from ordinary clerk to section head and then vice-director of the county's bureau of agriculture and forestry. Influenced by Liu Shao-chi's poison of "joining the Party in order to climb up," I gradually changed as my position went up. I divorced myself from manual labour and from the masses. I started running after a higher official post and a high pay and carried out Liu Shao-

chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Since going to the "May 7" cadre school, I have taken up the whip and been a cart driver, just like an ordinary labourer. I took a new step in continuing the revolution.

One day in the winter of 1968, I drove to a town to transport back some goods, where I had once worked. When the cart was approaching the town, I remembered what had happened there when I was a vice-director. At that time, I had gone in a jeep, neatly dressed and with a brief case. But now, with a whip in my hand and an apron around my waist, I was driving a cart myself. What a change this was! When I thought of this, I pulled back on the reins and slowed down the cart. And when I looked at my apron, I felt as if cold water had been splashed over me and I wanted to take it off and restore, for the moment, my "official" appearance.

At this critical moment of a fierce struggle between public and self interests, Chairman Mao's great and endearing words rang in my ears: "**We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution.**" Chairman Mao's teaching reminded me of my miserable life in the old society. More than 20 years ago, the same cold weather had prevailed. Dressed in rags, I shivered as the north-west wind and falling snow hit me. I had no choice then but to drive a cart for a landlord in order to earn a living. How I wanted to have an apron to protect me from the cold wind! But now I felt that the apron

was unseemly. From my different attitudes towards the apron, I could see how I had changed. Of all the changes, the most fundamental was that my ideology and sentiments had changed since I became an official. I was beginning to be captured by revisionist ideas. Thinking of this, I tightened the apron around my waist and drove into town faster.

I had waged an ideological battle of fighting self and criticizing revisionism while driving a cart to town. The result was that public interest shining with red radiance had triumphed over stinking self-interest and the proletarian idea of remaining one of the common people had won over the bourgeois idea of going after official posts.

From that time on I realized that in order to thoroughly remould my world outlook, I must be willingly re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. I took all my luggage with me and lived together in a room with veteran cattle breeder Ma Chen-fu and veteran cart driver Wang Ching-fu. The three of us studied Chairman Mao's works together and worked together. The revolutionary spirit of these two old poor peasants greatly inspired me. Over 50, Ma's health was poor as a result of an operation. Still he persisted in taking part in collective productive labour — doing a good job of breeding cattle for the brigade. In the daytime, he fetched water to soak fodder grain, and during the night he got up to feed the cattle. He did this all year long. Compared with this elder poor peasant, I felt that I lacked a boundless sense of responsibility towards the revolution. I made up my mind to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, to drive a cart for the revolution and to temper within myself a revolutionary loyalty to serve the people wholly and entirely while driving.

Because of the needs of revolutionary work, I became chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Huashan People's Commune last July. **"Historical experience merits attention."** I had been an "official" in a government organ dominated by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and later became an ordinary student in the "May 7" cadre school. This represented a revolutionary turning point in my life. Now I was transferred from an ordinary cadre school student to an "official" post on a revolutionary committee. How could I stand up to this test? I came to know through experience that only by retaining the quality of the labouring people, keeping the style of maintaining close ties with the masses, and always being loyal to Chairman Mao, could I continue to make revolution for ever.

The day I took up the post in Huashan Commune, I came before the poor and lower-middle peasants with a Chairman Mao badge on my chest and the four volumes of the red treasured book *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* in my bag and a fork and basket for collecting manure in my hands, all gifts to me from the "May 7" cadre school. When they saw me they said enthusiastically: The cadres from the "May 7" school are just like any of the common people. We poor and lower-

middle peasants believe in them! Their praise immediately encouraged me and urged me on. In the last few months, I have travelled over the whole commune, never forgetting to take the manure basket and fork with me. The commune cadres and primary school teachers all spontaneously followed suit.

Not long after I became the chairman of the revolutionary committee, I went to a brigade to attend to some business one afternoon. On the way back to the commune in the evening, I went through the village where I had worked for a landlord as a cowherd and as a hired farmhand more than 20 years ago. In spite of myself, I shouted "Teh-kuan is back!" when I entered the village. Some poor and lower-middle peasants who had heard me came over and milled around me. Some of them said: "He still has the vitality he had as a young cowherd." Someone else remarked: "I can still smell the mud that covered the body of that young cart driver!" Old poor peasant Su Chang-teh, my partner when we were hired farm labourers for the landlord, seized my hands and said excitedly: "Teh-kuan, we were bitter melons growing on the same vine, beasts of burden under the same whip. We suffered a lot in the old days when we were the landlord's farm labourers. Today, you should lead us poor and lower-middle peasants in making revolution and taking the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao!" I replied: "After I became a cadre I lost that kind of vitality and the smell of mud I had more than 20 years ago. I went to the 'May 7' cadre school in 1968 and was educated and tempered there. I renewed my revolutionary vitality and my clothing smelled of mud again. All this was a result of Chairman Mao's teachings!" The poor and lower-middle peasants cheered "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Past experience has made me deeply understand that the road of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive is the only correct road for cadres in getting rid of official airs in order to guard against any degeneration, in eliminating self interest so as to guard against revisionism and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It will enable cadres never to be divorced from manual labour and the masses, and instil in them ideas of being one of the common people or an official according to the needs of the revolution. This is a question of fundamental importance in guaranteeing that our Party and state never change colour for a hundred, a thousand, and even ten thousand years.

I've Taken the Road of Continuing the Revolution

by Li Kuo-chen

I AM a recruit in the Kiangsu Provincial "May 7" Cadre School. I like to call myself a recruit because, like a newly enlisted soldier, I once again am

following Chairman Mao in making revolution. Once again I'm taking the road of continuing the revolution.

During the period of the democratic revolution, I followed Chairman Mao in fighting the reactionaries and did some work for the Party and people. But since I was from an exploiting class family and my bourgeois world outlook had not been remoulded in the main, my head was stuffed with old ideas and concepts. So when our country entered the stage of socialist revolution, I found myself more and more out of step with the progress of the revolution. What with a high post and high pay after entering the cities, I was increasingly influenced by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's sinister book *Self-Cultivation*, which seriously poisoned my mind. I made serious mistakes over the past ten years or more, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Why was it that, in the stage of socialism, I couldn't follow our great leader Chairman Mao in continuously making revolution and had committed serious mistakes? After criticism and education by the revolutionary masses during the Great Cultural Revolution and after a period of practical experience in the "May 7" cadre school, I deeply realize that the reason is that I did not follow Chairman Mao's teachings, separated myself from the masses and manual labour and slackened my efforts in remoulding my world outlook.

In spring last year, I made up my mind to go to the "May 7" cadre school to temper and remould myself. But, out of consideration for my age and debility, the Party branch and revolutionary leading group of our organization decided otherwise and announced that I was not to go for the time being. In spite of my repeated requests, the leadership as well as my comrades talked things over with me many times and tried to persuade me to stay behind and be cheerful about it. But I wasn't convinced. I asked myself: Does this mean the end of the revolution for me? Can I stay away from the fiery struggles and shut myself up at home in comfort? Can I stop making progress and wait for the victory of the revolution? I certainly cannot! In the brilliant "three constantly read articles" he wrote, Chairman Mao taught us: Though advanced in age, the Foolish Old Man was determined to remove the mountains; Comrade Norman Bethune was a foreigner, but he displayed the spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" in helping the Chinese people in their revolution; if we, like Comrade Chang Szu-teh, "die for the people it is a worthy death." The more I thought of all this, the more anxious I became, and a tremendous force seemed to impel me forward to continue to make revolution.

I also had other thoughts at that time. Remaining behind, I told myself, I could always call on the family members of those who had left and inquire after their needs, and this was surely a need of the revolution and a glorious task. Nevertheless, I was aware that I had long separated myself from manual

labour, from the masses and from reality, and had acted as a bureaucrat and overlord and made serious mistakes. A man like me all the more needed to go to the grass roots to do manual labour and to study once again. So while reconciling myself to staying behind, I made active efforts to get permission to go to the "May 7" cadre school. I waited and waited, and the day finally came. In mid-April, the leadership told me to go to the school, and my task was "to keep watch." Beside myself with joy, I went without delay.

Though my work was to watch the house while others went out to work, I later seized every opportunity to take part in collective productive labour, which I found highly beneficial. I thus became an ordinary worker, doing manual labour and able to talk to the masses without any restraint. I experienced an ease of mind I never before had and forged close ties with all the comrades. They addressed me as one of their own, and this gave me a feeling of endearment. What a sharp contrast all this was to the old days when I acted as a bureaucrat and overlord and a gap existed between me and the masses.

But it was not easy to completely discard the airs of a bureaucrat and overlord. Old ideas and habits often unconsciously but stubbornly showed up in practice. One day I went with the comrades to prune the mulberry trees, and my job was to keep a record of the work-points. Afraid that I might not be able to stand in the field all the time, the comrades told me to bring along a stool. I did as I was told. But once I got there I felt something was wrong. With us in the mulberry field were workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of the production teams. When they saw me sitting on the stool, they kept away from me and their attitude was lukewarm. I thought to myself: It's not so much a matter of sitting on a stool as a reflection of my official airs. The next time I did not bring a stool and joined the other comrades in picking fallen twigs. This time their attitude clearly changed. During the breaks, they showed their concern and asked me if I was too tired to carry on. This was a great lesson for me. I realized that the masses would oppose me if I went among them as a bureaucrat and overlord, and that they would welcome me if I went among them as an ordinary worker. Completely getting rid of official airs is not easy; we must always be on guard against them. Chairman Mao has taught us: "By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." Now I really understand this absolutely correct, great truth.

Working together with the masses instilled in me more vigour and energy than ever. It was Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which destroyed my revolutionary spirit. Now that I have returned to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I feel

much younger at heart. When the good news of the successful conclusion of the Ninth Party Congress came through, the comrades were enthusiastically and actively preparing theatrical performances in celebration, and they wanted me to play the part of an old man. Inspired by the good news of the congress, I was so moved and joyful that I immediately consented. I appeared in two performances, and the comrades said that I hadn't done badly. Everyone was of the opinion that mentally I was a different man. This was indeed a great encouragement. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, I never went to such mass activities, let alone taking part in performances. This was no ordinary change in my thoughts and feelings. All this is due entirely to Mao Tsetung Thought which has given me strength and helped me regain my revolutionary youthfulness. I believe that so long as I hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, I'll be young again, and the longer I work the more energetic I will be.

Chairman Mao has consistently taught us that we must maintain the integrity of a member of the proletariat to our last day. This teaching shows the greatest solicitude and care for the old cadres. After more than six months of conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and tempering through manual labour, I realize that, in order to really maintain the revolutionary integrity of the proletariat all our lives and advance on the road of continuing the revolution, we must earnestly study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly remould our world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, raise our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and maintain close ties with the masses. I will make the lofty images of Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man my examples and always advance along the broad road of the "May 7" Directive as pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Me in My Advance on the Bright Road

by Chi Hsiang-hung

I AM a member of the pig-raising squad of the first company in the Yulin Special Administrative Region "May 7" Cadre School, a cadre who had 16 years of schooling and went through the "three doors"—from home to school and then to a government office. Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again," I came to

this cadre school in October 1968. Reviewing this short militant period of studying and doing manual labour in the cadre school, I profoundly realize that "going down to do manual labour for more than a year has given me more than studying for 16 years in an ordinary school."

Poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education for a long time, I had seriously divorced myself from manual labour, reality and the masses because of the rigid way I had studied behind closed doors in the past. As a result, I couldn't carry very much on my shoulders or with my hands. I couldn't tell the difference between the cereals and had been seriously hit by the bourgeois idea of seeking personal fame and gain.

Tempered by manual labour in the "May 7" cadre school and after repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles"—*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, his *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, *Combat Liberalism*, *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*, *Reform Our Study* and other brilliant works in the course of doing manual labour, I have gradually come to recognize my weak points and profoundly understand the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's instruction "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again."

Beginning from April 1969, the comrades in the squad and myself took on the assignment of raising pigs. The stench of pig dung and urine struck my nostrils as I neared the pigsty. In the past, if I, a university student, were asked to go and have a look at it, I would have at least put something over my nose to keep out the horrible smell and would have stood far away, to say nothing about taking charge of raising pigs. But after a period of tempering in manual labour and conscientiously studying Mao Tsetung Thought and as a result of unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and learning from the heroic deeds of Comrades Li Wen-chung, Men Ho and others and studying the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines, I have gradually increased my understanding of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Though the work of raising pigs involves stench and filth, I am glad to do it and determined to do it well. I make the pigsty a place for fighting self and criticizing revisionism and a revolutionary crucible to transform my world outlook. Defying filth and stench and hardship and fatigue, I keep busy day and night next to the machine preparing pig feed and beside the stove cooking the feed. Working hard in the pigsty, I never complain even when my shoulders are swollen and my feet are blistered. I have only one thought: I should, through actual deeds, undergo a process of

steeling myself through hardship and eliminate Liu Shao-chi's poisonous influence and let Mao Tsetung Thought take deep root in my mind.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people." As a result of being tempered in manual labour in the "May 7" cadre school for more than a year, my skin was tanned, my ideology became revolutionized and my body grew robust and strong. I have rid myself of the "four bad airs" — bureaucratic, apathetic, arrogant and finicky airs. I used to stagger when I carried a load of 20 to 30 jin with a shoulder pole, but now I can walk steadily with a one hundred jin load. In the past after a day's labour, my back ached and my bones hurt and I had to stay in bed a

couple of days; now I feel uneasy if I'm idle even a single day. Previously, I knew nothing about farm work or the techniques of raising pigs and making spirits (spent grain is good pig feed); now I have learnt to do many kinds of farm work and preliminarily mastered the required techniques in raising pigs and making spirits. Formerly, when I felt unwell, I was afraid of dying from some diseases and so I often went to the hospital; now I seldom become ill. But of all my achievements, the greatest one is that I have revolutionized my ideology.

Through tempering in manual labour for over one year, I have come to deeply realize the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive. Unswervingly, I will advance courageously along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in the "May 7" Directive.

People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!

— MAO TSETUNG .

Chairman Mao's Military Thinking Is the Magic Weapon in Defeating the Enemy

Fight No Battle Unprepared

by Hu Hui-pao

company commander of a P.L.A. unit

OUR great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning; make every effort to be well prepared for each battle, make every effort to ensure victory in the given set of conditions as between the enemy and ourselves."

As I study this great teaching of Chairman Mao's while reviewing a battle fought at the end of 1944 during which our company defeated a reinforced battalion of the Japanese aggressors, I deeply realize that, whatever battle we fight, full attention should be paid to all kinds

of preparations. Victory can be ensured only when we are fully prepared.

The said battle was fought on the Laoshan Mountain, northeast of Funing County, Hopei Province. The enemy's reinforced battalion and our company were at a deadlock. Depending on their superior force, several times our strength, and good weapons, the ferocious enemy hoped to attack us at a favourable time and wipe out our company. In accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking in guiding military operations, that is, fight no battle unprepared, our company Party branch plunged into planning and making preparations before the battle began. Members of the Party branch committee and company cadres went deep among every platoon and squad to find out what was on the mind of each fighter and paid full attention to preparing them mentally for battle. Taking into account the ideas which then prevailed in the company, the Party branch organized the entire company to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Without preparedness superiority is not real

superiority and there can be no initiative either. Having grasped this point, a force which is inferior but prepared can often defeat a superior enemy by surprise attack." This made all of us understand that neither should we underestimate the enemy and thus slacken our preparation, nor should we lack confidence in winning when confronted by a blustering enemy. Efforts should be made to grasp every chance to do well all kinds of preparations in order to transform inferiority into superiority, and a passive position into one in which we held the initiative. At the same time, the Party branch mobilized the masses to analyse our own fighting conditions and those of the enemy, and worked out several ways of coping with the enemy, having taken into consideration the enemy's situation and the terrain. We utilized every minute to build the defence works and diligently practise our skills in defeating the enemy, so that materially we were fully prepared. The whole company brimmed with the determination of daring to fight and confidence in victory.

After the battle began, despite the enemy's savage charges, all the comrades in our company displayed the dauntless revolutionary spirit and the style of fighting to the last drop of our blood and defending our positions at all costs. We displayed to the maximum our power of fighting close-range battles and night battles, beating back the enemy's many successive attacks. During the battle which lasted for three days and nights, the courage of every one of us increased as we fought. We used bayonets when we ran short of bullets and hand-grenades, and when the bayonets went crooked, we used rifle butts which were later replaced by stones. When we ran out of stones, we resorted to our fists and feet. In this way, we killed more than 200 enemy soldiers, and struck terror in the remainder. After the battle, the higher army level awarded us the honorary title "Heroic Company of Fierce Combat and No Retreat."

At present, in view of the fact that U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are planning to launch aggressive wars against China, so long as we are fully prepared ideologically and materially, we can deal them head-on blows and win victory, whether they launch a big war, a war at an early date, a conventional war, a large-scale nuclear war or a surprise attack.

Achieving Real Superiority Through Full Preparation

by Wang Ta-kuo

battalion commander of a P.L.A. unit

CHAIRMAN MAO teaches us: "Without preparedness superiority is not real superiority and there can be no initiative either." Generally speaking, the superior side has the initiative in a battle while the inferior side

is placed in a passive position. But superiority and inferiority are interchangeable so long as there are certain given conditions. One condition important to the change is whether there is preparation. Without preparation, the superior side may turn out to be the inferior side and be defeated, but the inferior side may enjoy superiority and win victory if full preparation is made.

In 1950, together with fraternal units, our unit fought from China's northeast down to the coast of the South China Sea, ready to liberate Hainan Island. At that time, taking advantage of the natural barrier of the Hainan Strait, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang used nearly 100,000 of its remnant forces to form a three-dimensional defence—ground, sea and air—in an attempt to obstruct our crossing the strait to liberate the island. As for our side, we had no big junks, not to mention aircraft and warships. Our fighters were not good at swimming and sailing, and lacked experience in sea battles. Under these circumstances, it seemed that the enemy had the superiority in many aspects. Nonetheless, we considered that so long as we did things as Chairman Mao has consistently taught us and made full preparation before the battle, we were sure to win victory. We earnestly studied Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and analysed the situation of both ourselves and the enemy, thus strengthening our faith in triumph. Braving the bombardment of the enemy aircraft and the harassment of the enemy warships, every day we diligently practised our skill in crossing the sea in wooden boats and of fighting sea battles, engaging in tactical exercises under difficult and severe conditions and basing our practice on the actual need of the battle. In addition, we visited the neighbouring poor peasants and asked about their past suffering. Together with them, we poured out our grievances and denounced the wrongs done to us by the class enemies and foreign invaders, thus mobilizing the masses to fight the enemy with us and creating the condition for winning victory. Our battalion was entrusted with the task of charging forward first. In 22 small junks, our battalion took advantage of the darkness one night and broke through the blockade of the enemy warships and the defence line of the Chiang bandit troops. We succeeded in crossing the strait and landing on Hainan Island.

After we had landed, the enemy attacked us ferociously. Being far inferior in number and fighting with the sea at our back, we were placed in a very difficult position. But because we had made preparations beforehand to cope with all kinds of complicated situations, we fought courageously and tenaciously, and with resourcefulness and flexible tactics repulsed the enemy's attacks. Firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them," we mobilized the masses wherever we fought. Closely united with and relying on the people on Hainan Island, we secured our foothold and attacked the enemy from firm ground. Helped by

the masses, we changed an unfavourable condition into a favourable one and always had the initiative while fighting. We smashed the interception by an enemy regiment, wiped out a battalion and many times broke through the enemy's line as we fought from one place to another. In co-ordination with other shock units, we succeeded in linking up with our main forces which landed on the island. Our battalion won the title of honour "Vanguard Battalion in Crossing the Sea." Reviewing the history of this battle, we keenly realize that full preparation before battle is of vital importance to our victory.

Combine Mental With Material Preparations

by Peng Chuan-hsin

a hero who won merit, second class, and battalion commander of a P.L.A. unit

CHAIRMAN MAO has always taught us: "Just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs" and "In short, we must be prepared. Being prepared, we shall be able to deal properly with all kinds of complicated situations."

After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching and recalling the practice in the revolutionary wars, I have come to realize deeply that in making preparations against a war of aggression, if we want to be able to deal properly with all kinds of complicated situations, we must be prepared both mentally and materially. These are the two aspects neither of which can be dispensed with. Mental preparation is first and foremost. This means that we should arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, foster a Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought concept of war, have a profound recognition of the aggressive and paper-tiger nature of imperialism and social-imperialism. We must also maintain a high level of proletarian political consciousness, an excellent morale and a deep hatred for imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction. This is a powerful spiritual force for defeating all enemies and the most important preparation against war. Under the precondition that we have been well prepared mentally, we must also make necessary material preparations. Only by combining mental preparation with material preparation, can we truly get ourselves prepared to avert any peril and put ourselves in an invincible position, no matter what happens.

In the world-shaking battles fought in Korea's Sangkumryung, it was because our units had made full preparations both mentally and materially that we

defeated the U.S. aggressor troops which were superior in number and equipment, and won splendid victories. At that time, the U.S. aggressor troops daily moved in forces of a battalion or regiment strength which, supported by large numbers of aircraft and cannon, launched frenzied attacks on the position defended by two of our companies. But we had long been mentally prepared for such a manoeuvre of the enemy. Keeping firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "All reactionaries are paper tigers," we firmly believed that the outcome of a war was decided by people, not by weapons. Therefore we fostered a firm determination to fight and deep confidence in winning victories. In the course of fighting, we all preserved a high state of militancy and displayed the heroism of being "determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." Meanwhile, we made every material preparation for long-term defence. We built many solid tunnel fortifications, carefully studied tactics and techniques, prepared an adequate supply of necessary weapons, munitions, food and drinking water, thereby creating favourable conditions for victory in battle. This was the very reason why we could deal effectively with all kinds of complicated situations. Our position changed from passivity to freedom of action as we took the initiative in operations into our own hands. We gave full play to the superiority of the people's bravery and therefore rendered ineffective the enemy's "superiority" in aircraft and cannon. Throughout the 40-odd days of fierce battle, we kept our positions firmly in our own hands until such time as the main force of our army launched a victorious counter-attack which wiped out large numbers of enemy troops.

In brief, mental preparation is decisive and material preparation is indispensable. Mental preparation should be in command of material preparation. Good mental preparation can promote material preparation and give rise to a tremendous material force. When we are mentally and materially well prepared, we can be sure of victory.



The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period.

— MAO TSETUNG

Victorious Years and Bright Prospects

REVOLUTIONARY people the world over rejoiced at their victories as they sent off the 1960s. Brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm and confidence, they have proudly stepped into the 1970s to seize still greater victories.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in the 1960s: "At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era." "A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun."

Struggle Against Imperialism and Revisionism Crowned With Great Victory

As the world's basic contradictions and international class struggles deepened and sharpened during the past decade, the different political forces in the world went through a process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. Modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre openly betrayed the people of the Soviet Union and the rest of the world to gang up with U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries in rabid opposition to communism, China, the people and revolution. On the other hand, the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world, united as one, waged a stirring gigantic struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all reaction. In the course of this gigantic struggle, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought spread ever more widely throughout the world and the revolutionary struggles of the world's proletariat and people surged to an unprecedented high, while imperialism headed by the United States declined rapidly and modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre headed towards complete bankruptcy at an accelerated pace.

Events of the 1960s have shown that in the world today the main current of developments is the confluent

tide of revolution of the proletariat and the broad masses of the revolutionary people in all parts of the world, whereas the counter-revolutionary force mustered up by a handful of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries represents only an adverse current. However fierce it may be and however menacing the waves it may stir up, this counter-revolutionary adverse current can never prevent the revolutionary main current from surging forward.

In the 1960s, when Khrushchov was restoring capitalism with maximum effort in the Soviet Union and openly ganging up with U.S. imperialism abroad to sabotage the revolutionary struggles of the world's people and rabidly oppose communism, China, the people and revolution, John Kennedy, the then chieftain of U.S. imperialism, was beside himself with glee, smugly calculating that he had found a straw for the dying imperialist system to clutch at. For his part, Khrushchov swaggered about and forgot himself because U.S. imperialism responded to his advances. One raved frantically that the revolutionary movement of the people in the world had lost its momentum and the other asserted arrogantly that if the Soviet Union and the U.S. "unite" then they "would but have to shake our fingers" to "warn" the world off and to "decide the destiny of mankind." Tweedledum and tweedledee performed a disgusting duet of log-rolling, and for a time were blowing gusts of foul wind.

In these circumstances, the struggle between all genuine Marxist-Leninists of the world and the modern revisionists was focussed on this question: to adhere to Marxist-Leninist principles and carry through to the end the world proletarian revolution and the cause of liberation of the oppressed people and nations, or to knuckle under imperialist pressure and strangle the revolutionary struggle of the world's people. This struggle had a vital bearing on the future of the world revolution and the destiny of mankind.

When Khrushchov revisionism began to rear its head, Chairman Mao already perceived what serious harm modern revisionism would do to the cause of world revolution, and he led the Chinese Communist Party to wage, together with the Albanian Party of Labour and all the genuine Marxist-Leninists of the world, a tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism. The great polemics and the great struggle unfolded by the Marxist-Leninists against the modern revisionists were throughout a continuous process of the exposure and bankruptcy of Khrushchov revisionism and of the development and triumph of Marxism-Leninism. Under the tremendous impact of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, Khrushchov the clown who had tried in vain to reverse the wheel of history was finally cast into the garbage-bin of history. His successors, going farther down the revisionist road and committing frantic aggression and expansion abroad and enforcing fascist dictatorship at home, fully revealed before the people of the world their heinous features as social-imperialists and social-fascists.

After comprehensively summing up the historical experience, both positive and negative, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao put forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat with a view to preventing the restoration of capitalism, and personally initiated and led China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which is a great creation in the international communist movement and a great earth-shaking event of the 1960s. This great revolution is ardently acclaimed by the revolutionary people the world over and has made the counter-revolutionary forces tremble with fear.

The proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the world have drawn immense encouragement and enlightenment from the great polemics and gigantic struggle of the 60s against revisionism and from the great victory of China's Cultural Revolution.

More and more revolutionary people have come to realize that to combat imperialism it is imperative to combat revisionism as well. The great truth "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" has been grasped by ever broader masses of the oppressed people and nations. Genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations have been steadily growing in strength in the course of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in their own countries.

People's Armed Struggle Rages in Asia, Africa and Latin America

Asia, Africa and Latin America are the storm-centres of the world revolution in the present era. The raging flames of the national-democratic revolutionary struggles of the people in these continents have turned what U.S. imperialism called "strategic rear areas" into fronts where the people are directly hitting out at U.S. imperialism.

Back in the late 1950s when armed struggles for national liberation were on the upsurge in Asia, Africa and Latin America, John Foster Dulles, the favourite and faithful "mastermind" of U.S. imperialism, said woefully before his death that as a result of the convergence of the two great torrents of our times — the communist movement and the movement for national liberation, the United States "will be but a beleaguered island in a red sea." After coming to power in the early 1960s, Kennedy cried out in alarm that the revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America "directly threatened" U.S. imperialism, and that to meet this "challenge" the United States must adopt "a whole new kind of strategy." To keep step with U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism intimidated the Asian, African and Latin American people by spreading the nonsense that "a tiny spark can cause a world conflagration." It was trying futilely to sabotage and liquidate

by hook or by crook their revolutionary armed struggles. But the Asian, African and Latin American peoples have not been subdued by those "new strategies" of the U.S. imperialists, or intimidated by the threats of the Soviet revisionists. On the contrary, their revolutionary struggles, their raging armed struggles in particular, have developed even more vigorously, meting out stern punishment to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. In the 1960s the revolutionary people of more than 30 countries or regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in defiance of the frantic suppression and sabotage by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, rose up and waged or persisted in revolutionary armed struggles. Rolling on with irresistible force, the torrent of revolution crushed all obstacles in its way and was cleaning up the dirt left behind by im-



Mozambique guerrilla fighters intensify their military training, ready to hit out at the U.S. imperialists and Portuguese colonialists.

perialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

With unparalleled heroism, the Vietnamese people have been engaged in a protracted and strenuous struggle against U.S. imperialism, resisting the biggest and most savage war of aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism in the world in the 1960s, inflicting crushing defeats on U.S. imperialism and further exposing its true colours as a paper tiger. The great victory of the Vietnamese people is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people and nations in the world. The Laotian people who fought heroically have been dealing heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Burmese and Malayan people under the leadership of the Communist Parties who persistently and courageously carried on a protracted revolutionary armed struggle have brought about an excellent situation through fighting. The people's armed struggle led by the Communist Party of Thailand has rapidly spread to more than 30 of Thailand's 71 provinces with the force of a surging tide despite the intervention by a massive force of U.S. imperialist troops. In India and Indonesia, the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people, overcoming numerous difficulties, have actively launched out into armed struggles. In the Middle East, the newborn Palestinian people's armed forces have been fighting heroically and tenaciously against U.S. imperialism and its running-dog, Zionism, to win national liberation. In Africa, the people's armed struggles which rose like a tempest have been pounding heavily at the rule of colonialism and neo-colonialism. The anti-U.S. mass struggle of the Latin American people has surged to an unprecedented high. Overcoming the sabotage by the modern revisionists of every description, the people's armed struggle is developing steadily. Today, a revolutionary storm of greater intensity and scale is brewing in the whole of Asia, Africa and Latin America. No matter how ferocious imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries may be in carrying out suppression and sabotage, the revolutionary people are sure to destroy root and branch the rule of imperialism, revisionism and reaction in these regions.

Vigorous Development of People's Struggle in Capitalist Countries

The "heartlands" of capitalism, North America, Western Europe, Japan and Oceania, have witnessed an



People from different walks of life in Tokyo, Japan, holding aloft the anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist banner, stage a stirring protest rally to demonstrate their resolve to crush the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

unprecedented storm of great struggles of the proletariat and revolutionary masses in the 1960s, which marked a new awakening of the revolutionary people in these regions. The proletariat and the revolutionary people there have more frequently pitted revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence in counter-attacking the monopoly capitalist class. They are learning to wage struggles by taking part in struggle, directing the spearhead of revolution against the decaying and moribund capitalist system and the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. The magnitude and fierceness of their struggles are such that the reactionary ruling circles are panic-stricken, feeling like sitting on the top of a volcano unable to find a spot of tranquil land. Especially in the United States, the Black masses, who are the most oppressed, have fired during this period the first shot of armed resistance against violent repression and kindled the flames of revolutionary rebellion. Like a furious hurricane, the unprecedented Afro-American struggle is shaking the very foundation of the power structure of U.S. imperialism. It is of great international significance as it renders vigorous support to the struggle of the revolutionary people the world over. The U.S. imperialist ruling circles cried out in alarm that this is "the most serious domestic crisis" in the United States in the past 100 years and more.

Going Gets Tougher for U.S. Imperialism And Soviet Revisionism

Confronted by the vigorous upsurge of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon lamented again and again after taking office that U.S. imperialism is in its "difficult years." *U.S. News and World Report*, mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, also sighed that "no matter where the new U.S. President looks across the face of

the earth, he will find troubles" and that "few bright spots are to be seen on the global horizon."

As Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought spreads far and wide and as the storm of revolution of the people of the world blows harder, U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism are falling on harder and harder times. Out of their need to oppose China, communism, the people and revolution, these two arch reactionary forces have been ganging up with each other in flagrant attempts to dominate and divide the world between themselves. But they are only daydreaming. Ever since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism, after the first few years of being at its "zenith," has been steadily going downhill, while social-imperialism which desperately tries to save imperialism from doom at a time when capitalism is already on its death-bed can only meet its own destruction together with imperialism.

Collaborating as it does with U.S. imperialism more and more, Soviet revisionism is contending with U.S. imperialism more fiercely in the military, political and economic fields throughout the world. They scheme and fight against each other in the scramble for raw materials, markets, dependencies, important strategic points and spheres of influence in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world, each trying to force his way into the other's sphere of influence and to undermine the other. The intensified contention between the two will enable the people the world over to see still more clearly their reactionary nature and launch revolutions on a still larger scale.

By enforcing fascist dictatorship at home and carrying out frenzied aggression and expansion abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism have made themselves enemies of more than 90 per cent of the world's population, putting more nooses round their own necks. In order to delay their inevitable doom, they are con-

stantly falling back on their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. While they shout for "peace" and preach "disarmament" of one sort or another, they are actually engaged in arms expansion and war preparations on an unprecedented scale, carrying out nuclear blackmail against the world's people and plotting to unleash a new war of aggression in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "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." He has also made the call: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis and great call have pointed the direction of struggle to the Chinese people and revolutionary people the world over. It can be said with certainty that if U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism should impose a world war on the people of the world, they would only arouse the people of the world to rise in revolution and to send the whole lot of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries to their graves sooner.

Roaring Revolutionary Torrent Is Irresistible

The powerful current of the times is rolling onward. The torrent of revolution of the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world against imperialism and revisionism will further rise and develop irresistibly in the great 1970s. The dykes set up by a

Demonstrating in Washington, the American people voice their opposition to the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam.



handful of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries to save themselves from destruction will be breached and broken down one by one.

*Past the sunken boat, a thousand vessels wing;
Beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings spring.*

So runs a Chinese poem. U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction are nothing but sunken boats and withered trees, ruined and lifeless. But the revolutionary struggle of the world's people, nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, is full of vigour and thriving like young saplings with the coming of spring. The ideological and social system of capitalism resembles a dying person at his last gasp, whereas **"the communist ideological and social system alone is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world**

with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt."

The 1970s will be years in which the storm of people's revolution will rise still more vigorously throughout the world. They will be important years in which the revolutionary forces of the world will wage fierce battles against the desperately struggling counter-revolutionary forces, years in which the revolutionary people of the world win still more glorious victories. The people of all countries will write a magnificent epic of the 1970s with still more heroic struggles. The doom of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction is not far off. Let us hold aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, unite still more closely and strive for still bigger victories to usher in a greater revolutionary storm in the 1970s.

"Long Live Chairman Mao!"

— Revolutionary foreign friends who visited Shaoshan, the Ching kang Mountains and Yen an warmly praise the great leader Chairman Mao

GROWING numbers of revolutionary foreign friends in recent years have journeyed thousands of miles to come to China to visit Shaoshan, the Ching kang Mountains and Yen an and learn from the experience of the Chinese revolution which was led by Chairman Mao.

Hearts of World's Revolutionary People Turn to Sacred Places of Revolution

Wanting to visit China very much, a friend in Latin America boarded a plane in his first attempt to come, but he was immediately dragged off by the reactionaries. In his second attempt, he first tried going to another country by car but was seized by the reactionaries midway and was jailed for more than a month. All this, however, only added to his desire to visit China.

Fearing neither imprisonment nor death, he got across the border and into a neighbouring country after travelling 25 days on foot and thereby broke through the reactionaries' tight blockade. He then began his long trip and finally arrived in China. Upon being able to go to the Ching kang Mountains after getting to China, he told his Chinese comrades in a voice filled with emotion: "I've risked my life to come here to learn how to take the road of the Ching kang Mountains. I will turn the revolutionary spirit of the Ching kang Mountains that has been fostered by Chairman Mao himself into my revolutionary actions."

A group of Indian friends arrived in China after getting over innumerable difficulties. As soon as they met some Chinese comrades, they shouted in great elation: "Mao Tsetung!" "Mao Tsetung!" On their visit to the Ching kang Mountains, they ignored the wind and rain and walked to the five main mountain passes where there had been sentry posts along the path Chairman Mao had used in the past to learn from the experience of the Chinese revolution. They said: "We have been resolute, feared no sacrifice and surmounted every difficulty to find this revolutionary road which Chairman Mao has opened up for us."

Some Laotian friends were most excited after visiting the Ching kang Mountains. At Taching Village, they carved on an evergreen tree the following words: "The Laotian people cherish profound love for Chairman Mao, their hearts turn to the Ching kang Mountains."

Ending their visit to Yen an, a group of friends from Thailand wanted to leave a remembrance to express their boundless love for Chairman Mao. After talking it over, they all agreed that the best way to show their feelings was to write the slogan: "Long live Chairman Mao!" They wrote the big shining red words in the Thai language "Long live Chairman Mao!" on the cliff in front of the meeting place at Yangchailing where the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China had been held.

One Pakistan friend was deeply moved when he saw the oil lamp used by the great leader Chairman Mao in his former residence in Tzeping in the Ching-kang Mountains and listened to the guide tell how, by the light of this same lamp, Chairman Mao wrote the brilliant work *The Struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains*. As he read this article by the side of this lamp, this friend from Pakistan looked at the lamp again and again. After going back to the guest house, he wrote a poem praising the revolutionary road of the Ching-kang Mountains.

"Create a New World With Guns"

Many revolutionary foreign friends have a more profound understanding of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis that "**political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**" after going to Shaoshan, the Ching-kang Mountains and Yen-an.

After visiting the Ching-kang Mountains, a South American friend said: "Chairman Mao teaches us that **'the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.'** Our visit has helped us understand this truth better. The people of Latin America must follow this path."

A friend from Central America said: "Chairman Mao's thinking on army building, which took form during the struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains, is most instructive to us. It enables us to realize that to achieve victory in our revolution, we must have guns. First of all, we must build a revolutionary political party armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, a party which will lead the armed struggle and command the guns."

At a sentry post in Huangyangchieh in the Ching-kang Mountains, a friend from Thailand, after hearing the guide tell how the Red Army-men by applying Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war had fully mobilized the masses, relied on them and, supported by the broad masses and with a force of less than one battalion had repulsed the repeated attacks of four enemy regiments to win great victory in the battle to defend Huangyangchieh, said elatedly: "They fought well, very well!" Pulling up a few small pine saplings from the slope alongside the sentry post and putting them carefully into his bag, he said excitedly: "They are pine saplings from the place where the Chinese Red Army, together with the people of the Ching-kang Mountains, defeated the enemy. I will take them to my country so that the green pines of the Ching-kang Mountains will take root in the soil of my motherland."

After arriving in the Ching-kang Mountains, a group of Latin American friends stayed in a peasant home at Taching Village. At their request, veteran Red Army-men and former insurrectionary detachment members told them about the many successful battles by surprise which the Red Army, the insurrectionary detachments and red guards fought under the leader-

ship of Chairman Mao. When they left, the villagers presented each guest with a pair of straw sandals like those the Red Army-men had worn, a bamboo spike which had been used in the battle defending Huangyangchieh and the brilliant booklet *The Struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains* by Chairman Mao. The Latin American friends were highly excited when they received these souvenirs. One of them said: "When we look at these presents while we are fighting, we will think of Chairman Mao and the Ching-kang Mountains and will be more resourceful and courageous and be able to defeat the enemy."

Another group of Latin American friends went to the Museum On the Founding of the Revolutionary Base by Chairman Mao in the Ching-kang Mountains. With deep feeling, they gently ran their hands over the spears and big swords used in the peasant movement led by Chairman Mao in the Ching-kang Mountains. They asked for many details concerning the armed struggle in the Ching-kang Mountains. Listening attentively, one of them said: "It's true that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. To make revolution, we must follow the teachings of Chairman Mao and create new political power with guns." At dawn the next day, these Latin American friends set out to visit Maoping in Ning-kang along the path Chairman Mao had travelled over. Though there was a heavy rain that afternoon, they went on foot in straw sandals to Puyun Mountain where Chairman Mao had given Red Army-men political and military training. One friend said: "Chairman Mao was here training the Red Army-men to wipe out the reactionaries and seize political power. We will also take up guns to make revolution and create a new world with guns."

Integrate Mao Tsetung Thought With Concrete Revolutionary Practice in Their Own Countries

Visits to Shaoshan and other places have fired many revolutionary foreign friends with a strong desire to study and disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought and integrate it with the concrete practice of the revolution in their countries in order to push the revolution forward. Back in his own country after the first of his two visits to the Ching-kang Mountains, one Latin American friend quit his job and took on the work of distributing Chairman Mao's works. He said: "Essentially, what our country lacks is Mao Tsetung Thought. I have given up my job because I consider it very important to spread Mao Tsetung Thought." He smiled as he said: "For our country, the Ching-kang Mountains are specially important. Although the last time I was here I spent five days studying, it was not long enough and I wanted to come back and make another study tour." Every place he visited, he studied, and after just a few days his thick notebook was full with notes with only two blank pages when he left. Pointing to it, he thanked his Chinese comrades for

"giving me Mao Tsetung Thought—the weapon for fighting."

"It is most sacred and glorious to work at distributing Chairman Mao's works, which contain the truths of revolution," said one young Japanese. His work in Japan was the distribution of Chairman Mao's works and he said this while visiting Shaoshan. Besides going to Chairman Mao's former residence and the exhibition hall in Shaoshan, he made a special trip to the Hsinhua Book Store in Shaoshan and had a cordial talk with the workers there. He told the comrades there how he had been persecuted and attacked by the reactionaries many times for distributing Chairman Mao's works. But this had not shaken his conviction in the least. Before leaving Shaoshan, he took two small hard pebbles as souvenirs, saying: "They are the hardest because they are from Shaoshan!"

Bearing in mind that the peasants of India, who make up their country's vast majority, live in misery, a group of Indian friends went to Shaoshan and studied the revolutionary history of the peasant movement that was started and led by Chairman Mao. The guide told them that as a student Chairman Mao had carried out investigations in the rural areas during his summer vacations in order to expand the peasant movement. Chairman Mao lived and worked with the peasants and shared their coarse food; he had heart-to-heart talks with them, propagated revolutionary truths among them and enthusiastically supported their revolutionary struggles. These Indian friends were greatly impressed by Chairman Mao's revolutionary struggle in his student days. They saw the spears, big swords and home-made guns used by the heroic peasants of Shaoshan in their struggle, initiated and led by Chairman Mao, against the landlords, local despots and tyrants and reactionary warlords. Greatly moved, one friend said: "A tremendous revolutionary force is latent in the peasants." Another said: "We will firmly follow the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. We will mobilize the millions of oppressed Indian peasants, organize them and arm them, encircle the cities from the villages and finally seize political power throughout the whole country."

After his arrival in the Ching kang Mountains, a Burmese friend wanted very much to study, in connection with the historical facts he would learn during his visit, the four brilliant works written by Chairman Mao in the Ching kang Mountains. But when he got there he found that there were no Burmese editions available in the Ching kang Mountains; only Chinese editions. Eager to learn the revolutionary truth, he defied all hardships and fatigue and asked his interpreter to help him even if it meant staying up late every night to translate the works word by word for him. He was very pleased when the interpreter agreed. Every day he went sightseeing in daytime and studied *The Struggle in the Ching kang Mountains, Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?* and other brilliant works by Chairman Mao with his interpreter at night. While taking careful notes, he copied and studied the sketch map of the route of the march into the Ching kang Mountains under Chairman Mao's leadership and maps describing battles fought under the command of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin. He said: "I will fix all the details of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in the Ching kang Mountains in my mind."

Before leaving the Ching kang Mountains, a Thailand friend recited an enthusiastic poem he had written to the local people. Entitled *On the Bright Road of the Ching kang Mountains*, it reads:

*The revolutionary flames are raging,
The road of the Ching kang Mountains is
broadening and widening;
The ship of revolution is sailing speedily ahead,
From the Ching kang Mountains to the whole
world and
From victory to still greater victories.
The people of Thailand sing your praises:
Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!
The Asian, African and Latin American people
sing your praises:
Long live the road of the Ching kang Mountains!
The people throughout the world sing your
praises:
Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!*

Rising Peasant Movement in Latin America

THROUGHOUT the vast continent of Latin America, the revolutionary peasant movement is on the upswing. Suffering bitterly, the broad masses of peasants and farm labourers, from Mexico to Argentina and from the Andes Mountains to the Amazon valley, are waging struggles against savage U.S. imperialist and big latifundist plunder and fleecing. This constitutes a vigorous, powerful force in the national-democratic revolution movement in Latin America.

The main form of the present Latin American peasant struggle is seizing land from the big estate owners. Shouting the slogans "Land and freedom" and "Land to the tillers," landless and land-poor peasants have grouped together and overrun estates occupied by the U.S. imperialists and the latifundists and pitched their tents there. More than 100 large estates were seized by Ecuadorian peasants in the ten months beginning last January. Pauperized peasants in many countries

have begun to organize themselves and take concerted actions in their struggle to seize land. Not long ago, more than 1,300 peasants in the Melipilla District near Santiago, the capital of Chile, banded together and occupied 32 landlord estates. Machetes, spades and shot-guns in their hands, they drove the estate owners off. One after another, peasants in a number of provinces in Peru have recently risen up, fought and seized the latifundists' land. Steeped in crime, the estate owners were held as hostages by the peasants in some countries and were punished when the latter took possession of the estates after bitter fighting with landlord armed bands. They also built stockades to beat back the estate owners' retaliatory attacks. More and more Latin American poor peasants have come to realize that the only way for them to survive and be emancipated is to unite and fight against U.S. imperialism and the big estate owners in their countries.

While the poor peasant masses fought to seize land, tens of thousands of farm labourers who groaned under slavery on big estates and plantations rose in struggle. Strike struggles by farm workers broke out in many areas in Chile during the last ten months or so in protest against the atrocities committed by estate owners and the reactionary authorities. In mid August, 3,500 farmhands on 200 estates in the Curico District held a joint strike, and the estate owners who threatened strikers with pistols were given a sound beating. Farm workers in the cacao growing area in Bahia State in Brazil staged powerful demonstrations many times in 1969, with participants numbering 50,000. The slogan of using violence to overthrow the dictatorial regime was raised in the struggle.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class forced them into numerous uprisings against its rule."** It is the oppression of the big landlord class and its behind-the-scenes boss U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries in Latin America that has forced the Latin American peasants and farm workers to rebel.

A rich continent with a population of over 200 million, Latin America is more than twice the size of the United States. However, on this vast land with rich natural resources and fewer inhabitants, the labouring people have scarcely a parcel of land they can call their own and live in the depth of misery.

Land monopoly and ruthless exploitation by the big estate owners are the root cause of the impoverishment of the Latin American peasants. Most of the land in Latin America is in the hands of big foreign and native estate owners. The biggest estate owner on the continent is U.S. imperialism, which occupies large areas in various countries. Seventy per cent of Latin America's peasants are landless. Take Brazil for example. Eighty per cent of its cultivated land is held by some

100,000 big estate owners. A Yankee by the name Stanley Sellig alone has grabbed 1.3 million hectares in the northern part of Brazil. On the other hand, 12 million Brazilian peasants and farm labourers have no land at all. In Colombia, the peasants who comprise 90 per cent of the rural population own no land or very little barren land, while large tracts owned by the big latifundists lie idle. Cultivated land in Colombia today makes up only two per cent of the country's total territory. A common scene in all countries in Latin America is—land lying waste with no people permitted to till it while people remain idle and have no land to till—an abnormal phenomenon holding back the development of the productive forces in agriculture.

Peasants who have to rent land from estate owners not only must pay exorbitant rents and various kinds of taxes and levies, but they also have to do corvee for the owners. For example, there is the "Huasipungo" of Ecuador, a type of small farmhold, who rents a strip of land from the estate owner and has to work in his fields for him 4 to 6 days a week without pay. Though they toil all year long, these farmers scarcely have enough food to keep body and soul together. In addition, when accounts are settled at the end of the year, they find themselves deeply in debt to the owner. This debt piles up generation after generation until the peasants finally become "debt slaves" who can be rented or sold freely by the estate owner like commodities. In some countries such as Brazil, the landless and land-poor peasants who could no longer endure the estate owners exploitation left their native villages in great numbers and went to reclaim wasteland in barren areas. However, once they turned the wasteland into cultivated fields through diligent labour, the estate owners worked together with the reactionary troops and police and drove them out by force. Last spring, the dictatorial authorities of Parana State in Brazil called out 2,000 troops, together with the landlord armed bands, to engage in a bloody suppression of the 3,000 peasant households in the state's western and southeastern areas and grabbed the land they had opened up. This is the barbarous method the U.S.-supported landlords and reactionary ruling class oligarchy use to keep the peasants from having any land and to enslave and exploit them and hold on to their reactionary rule.

The peasants' and farm workers' revolt has upset the big estate owners' sweet dreams. Fearful of losing their "paradise," they have increased their collusion with the reactionary authorities and vainly tried to put out the flames of struggle in the countryside by the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of suppression and deception. On the one hand, they sent reactionary police to pillage the villages and hired thugs to murder peasant leaders. On the other hand, the reactionary authorities in many countries for years have used the gimmick of so-called "land reform" to calm down the peasants' resistance struggle. Failing to touch a

single hair of the big estate owners and U.S. imperialism, this kind of phoney "land reform" was merely designed to safeguard and consolidate their interests. As the Latin American peasants have penetratingly pointed out: The so-called "land reform" is just a hoax to protect the estate owners' interests.

No matter what method the reactionary authorities of various Latin American countries resort to, be it armed suppression or deception, the increasingly awakening peasants there will never let up in their struggle. They have come to realize more and more clearly that to keep themselves alive and not be slaves they must break their shackles and rise up in struggle. From their own experience, the peasants in some countries have become more and more aware of the truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Aware that the reactionaries have weapons in their hands, they must also take up arms and wage tit-for-tat struggles. Growing numbers of the worst exploited peasants and farm workers have joined the peo-

ple's guerrillas. Some of Latin America's genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations are going to the countryside to arouse and organize the peasant masses and actively prepare for developing revolutionary armed struggle.

The tremendous latent revolutionary force in the poor peasant masses of Latin America is beginning to gradually merge with the worker and student struggles, pounding hard at the reactionary rule of the feudal landlords, the monopoly capitalist class and U.S. imperialism. Forty years ago, when he highly praised the then rising peasant movement in China, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out with great foresight: "They [several hundred million peasants] will smash all the trammels that bind them and rush forward along the road to liberation. They will sweep all the imperialists, warlords, corrupt officials, local tyrants and evil gentry into their graves." We are convinced that the Latin American peasants and farm workers will march forward heroically along the same splendid road!

British Imperialism in the Grip of Grave Political and Economic Crises

THE 1960s was a decade of rapid decline of British imperialism's international status, a decade of desperate struggle of the British monopoly groups in the throes of financial and economic crises, and a decade of sharpening class contradictions and increasing instability of monopoly capitalist rule in the country. As the revolutionary people of the world are marching confidently into the glorious 1970s, the British ruling classes are racking their brains in dismay for a way to slow down British imperialism's journey towards its grave in the 1970s. But no one can find an elixir of life for it.

Complete Bankruptcy of "Three-Link Diplomacy," Sharp Decline of International Status

To shore up its tottering position as a "big power" and preserve its fast dwindling "imperial interests," Britain, an old-line imperialist, has for many years pursued a so-called "three-link" foreign policy. One of the links is its "inter-dependent" "special relationship" with U.S. imperialism, in which it actually serves as a junior partner dependent on the United States. Another link is its "close relationship" with the British Commonwealth, that is, it practises neo-colonialism in the other commonwealth countries. The third link is its effort to gatecrash the West European continent and strive for hegemony there. But this set of "life-buoys" of British imperialism cannot save it from its doom.

At present, all the main "props" of the U.S.-British "special relationship" have actually collapsed. For instance, after taking power in 1964, the British Labour government hoped to get political and economic support from U.S. imperialism by using what was left of the British imperialist position in the areas "east of Suez." But before long, it had to announce the withdrawal of all British troops from "east of Suez" before the end of 1971. The bankruptcy of British imperialist "east of Suez" policy and the failure of U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia and Africa have deprived the U.S.-British "special relationship" of an important "cornerstone." The two other "props" of this "special relationship" — "mutual support" between the pound and the dollar and "co-operation" between the two countries in nuclear development — are also hardly dependable. The storms of financial and monetary crises which have successively swept the Western world since 1967 hit the pound and dollar hard on almost every occasion. The pound had to be devalued, and, in actual fact, so did the dollar. Since it is difficult to save the pound or the dollar itself, "mutual support" between the two is out of the question. As for the question of nuclear development, because British imperialism is powerless to develop nuclear weapons and has to rely on U.S. imperialism for this, so-called "co-operation" in this respect really means a stranglehold on British imperialism.

In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism is more and more inclined to regard British imperialism as carrying less and less weight. Although British imperialism wants to have a hand in the deal between U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to redivide the world, U.S. imperialism has always bypassed British imperialism and colluded and contended with social-imperialism directly. The British bourgeois press cannot restrain moans over this situation, saying that the U.S.-British "special relationship" no longer exists and that British imperialism as a "poor relative" of U.S. imperialism is having a really difficult time.

Simultaneously with the vanishing of U.S.-British "special relationship," the British Commonwealth — the main "prop" of the colonial system of the British empire — is rapidly disintegrating. During the 1960s, as a result of the vigorous development of the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, another dozen-odd ex-British colonies have declared independence; a number of the already independent members of the British Commonwealth have also further shaken off Britain's political and economic control; and the people of some Asian and African countries and regions have kindled new flames of armed struggle against British imperialism. On the other hand, taking advantage of the decline of British imperialism, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, which are stepping up their collusion and contention on a worldwide scale, have vigorously penetrated the commonwealth politically and economically. Statistics show that British exports to the commonwealth countries accounted for 36 per cent of Britain's total exports in 1960 and that they fell to 23 per cent in 1968. This is an important sign that the influence of British imperialism in the commonwealth is waning.

Having reached an impasse, Britain could not but obsequiously apply for membership in the West European "Common Market" in order to find a way out politically and economically. However, Britain's applications in 1963 and 1967 were vetoed by France. This greatly worsened the relations between Britain and France. Beset with internal and external difficulties, France reluctantly agreed at the summit conference of the "Common Market" bloc held not long ago that the "Common Market" bloc will complete in the first half of 1970 its "preparations" for negotiations with Britain, but it insisted on certain preconditions for the start of negotiations. The British press pointed out that French President Pompidou is still using "delaying tactics." No wonder the U.S. *International Herald Tribune* said mockingly that Britain has been "deprived of virtually all its empire, excluded from Europe," and that "Britain is bursting at the seams."

Financial Crisis Worsened, Danger Signals For Industrial Production

The colonial empire is quickly sinking and Britain's finance and economy, which is built on the blood and

sweat of the people in the colonies, is plunging into ever deeper crisis.

British imperialism is highly parasitic by nature. One of its important means of plundering the people of its colonies and other countries is to export industrial products at high prices in exchange for low-priced raw materials and agricultural products. Nevertheless, as a result of the development of the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the fierce contention among the imperialist countries for commodity and raw material markets, the overseas market of decrepit British imperialism has greatly shrunk. Britain's export of manufactured goods now accounts for about 12 per cent of the total export of manufactured goods of the capitalist world as compared with about 25 per cent in the early 50s.

With the serious deterioration in its foreign trade, huge deficits have repeatedly occurred in Britain's international payments. Pound sterling could no longer maintain its international position. It had to be devalued again in November 1967. After this devaluation, it still could not stand any further pressure. To bolster the pound, British ruling circles have no scruples about incurring huge foreign debts. At present, British imperialism has to muddle along by contracting new debts to pay off old ones. In order to raise more loans, it has even allowed the U.S.-controlled "International Monetary Fund" to intervene in British economic policy. According to figures released recently, Britain's foreign debt now totals about 6,000 million pounds, or over five times its current gold and foreign exchange reserves. This shows how vulnerable British imperialist financial position is. British imperialism, which used to be regarded as the "world bank" in days gone by, is now broke.

It is specially noteworthy that at a time when British imperialism is struggling desperately in a financial-monetary crisis, its industrial production is also threatened with danger signals. Throughout the 60s, the pace of Britain's industrial development was extremely slow, the slowest among the major capitalist countries. Since the beginning of 1969, production has stagnated in many industrial branches and even dropped in some important ones, the automobile and building industries, for instance. The situation is even more miserable in some long-established industries on which British imperialism thrived. Coal mines closed one after another. Large numbers of miners are jobless and homeless. At present, the number of miners has decreased 50 per cent compared with a decade ago. The output of the shipbuilding industry, which accounted for 50 per cent of the total output in the capitalist world in the years immediately after World War II, took up only 6.2 per cent in 1968. As for the newly established industrial branches, they have been extensively infiltrated by U.S. monopoly capital. American capital controls more than 1,600 British

corporations. Three of the four largest car monopoly enterprises in Britain are controlled by U.S. capital. To compete with U.S. monopoly capital which has infiltrated British industry, British monopoly capitalist groups have stepped up the merging of enterprises and concentration of capital, resulting in the closing down of many medium-sized and small enterprises and chaos and decline in British industry.

In the past few decades, British imperialism has always been hard pressed by its financial and "over-production" crises. Since the beginning of the 60s, these crises have left it with less and less room for manoeuvre. It is being threatened ever more seriously with the danger of the development of a vicious circle of financial and "over-production" crises to their simultaneous outbreak.

Rapid Sharpening of Class Contradictions, Upsurge In Mass Struggle

Gripped by serious financial and economic crises, the British Labour government has launched rabid onslaughts against the broad masses of the labouring people on orders from the monopoly capitalist class. As a result, domestic class contradictions have sharpened rapidly and the rule of monopoly capital has become more and more unstable.

Since taking power in 1964, the Labour government has adopted such measures as wage-freeze, tax increases, higher prices and dismissal of workers to shift its financial and economic difficulties on to the people. According to Britain's official statistics, the number of unemployed throughout the country reached 500,000-600,000 in the past few years. Since 1964, the Labour government has squeezed over 2,000 million pounds from the people by way of increased taxation alone. Prices have gone up by more than 20 per cent. At present, the purchasing power of the pound has diminished by one-third as compared with that in the early 50s.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The British people's struggle surged forward vigorously in the 60s. The nationwide seamen's strike in 1966, the dockers' big strike in 1967 as well as the go-slow struggle of railway workers and the auto workers' strike in 1968 dealt heavy blows to monopoly capital. Last year, strikes on a fairly large scale took place in the automobile and steel industries, on the docks and in postal and other departments. The strike struggle rose continuously wave upon wave. The British paper *Guardian* cried out in alarm that Britain's strike record last year was the highest in more than a decade. Middle and primary school teachers, nurses and workers and employees in other departments who seldom or never went out on strikes plunged into the struggle. The British working class displayed its ever firmer militant

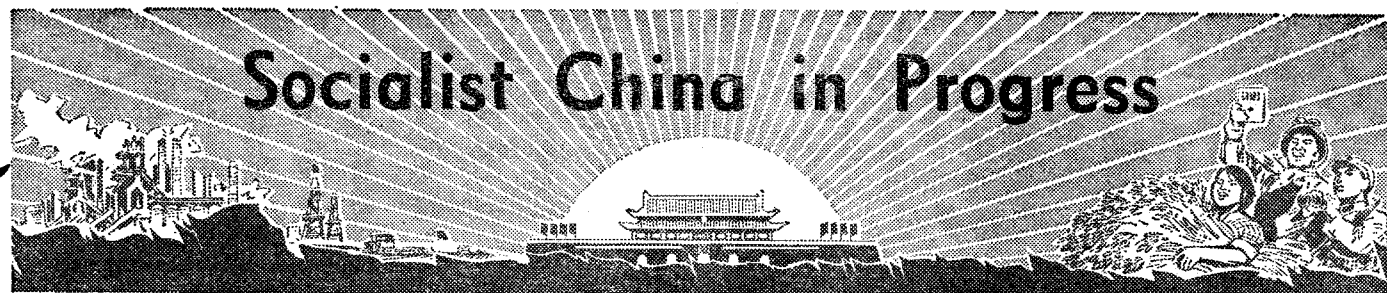
spirit in the struggle. The workers often brushed aside the reactionary trade union bosses used by the monopoly capitalists and the Labour government to control the workers' struggle, and called their own strikes. This kind of strike now accounts for more than 95 per cent of the total strikes in the country. The workers also smashed the scabs' sabotage and persisted in struggle for a long period of time. For instance, some strikes lasted 11 weeks. All this proves that the British working class is speedily awakening.

Simultaneously with the mounting struggle of the workers, other sections of the people have conducted vigorous struggles against the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the Labour government. The student struggle against the decadent educational system has broken the lifeless atmosphere prevailing in the campuses of British universities and colleges. The struggle of the people of Northern Ireland against cruel oppression by the British imperialists and for democratic rights was unprecedented in scale and intensity in the past 50 years. This has greatly shaken the foundation of the British imperialist rule there.

The steadily worsening political and economic crises have thrown the British monopoly capitalist class into utter confusion. Its two "darlings"—the ruling Labour Party and the opposition Conservative Party—are desperately attacking each other so as to evade their own responsibility for the worsening of these crises. The various factions within the Labour Party quarrelled over almost all major policy matters. This led Prime Minister Wilson to reshuffle his government and change his ministers repeatedly. Last October, he reshuffled the cabinet for the eighth time since the Labour Party came to power. However, this cannot improve the shaky and unstable situation. It indicates the deepening of the crisis of the Labour Party's rule.

* * *

As long ago as in 1940, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The world today is in a new era of wars and revolutions, an era in which capitalism is unquestionably dying and socialism is unquestionably prospering." The process of British imperialism's fast decline and decay in the 1960s testifies to the correctness of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis. The decline of British imperialism is a striking illustration of the fact that the U.S.-led imperialist bloc and the whole capitalist system are heading for total collapse under the heavy blows of the world people's revolutionary storms. It can be said with certainty that the inextricable contradictions and crises of British imperialism and the imperialist bloc as a whole are bound to develop rapidly and comprehensively in the 1970s. The days of imperialism are numbered. The U.S., British and other imperialists will be drowned by the revolutionary torrent of our era. This is an irresistible law of the development of history.



Taching Oilfield Wins Tremendous Successes in Revolution and Production

HELPED by the People's Liberation Army unit supporting the broad masses of the Left in the oilfield, the revolutionary committees at all levels of the Taching Oilfield and workers there have won tremendous victories in both revolution and production. This has been due to the fact that they have raised aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, persisted in self-reliance and launched vigorous mass movements.

In 1969 Taching was given the assignment of fulfilling many new tasks in addition to the originally planned targets. The rainy weather last summer caused some difficulties in production and construction work. But, by displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of **"fearing neither hardship nor death"** and working hard, Taching's workers met all state production targets with flying colours. Comparing the achievements from January to October in 1969 with those during all of 1968, oilfield construction work rose 10 per cent, actual production capacity of crude oil shot up 40.7 per cent and total industrial output value increased 21 per cent. There were also great achievements in mass technical innovations, including many new products and new techniques equaling or surpassing advanced world levels. The farms run by dependents of the Taching workers and staff had good harvests.

The fundamental reason for such great victories in revolution and production by the Taching Oilfield lies in the widespread and sustained unfolding of the mass movement for

the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and the carrying out of a deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism with Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon. This raised the masses' ideological consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking. In grasping revolution and promoting production, the workers persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics and using revolution to lead production forward. As a result, the high production capacity of every well in the oilfield has been constantly maintained. Crude oil output has risen by wide margins and has been maintained at a high and stable level.

Compared with 1966, crude oil output of the No. 2 oil extraction headquarters soared 66 per cent last year. Though the No. 3 oilfield construction brigade had fewer people last year, it was given a task which doubled that of any of the previous years in building oil storage tanks. Brigade workers said: "It's true that there are many difficulties in our work, but we can find the solutions in Chairman Mao's works. Even though we have a smaller working group, we have strength as we are united." The workers organized a Mao Tsetung Thought study class on the construction site and studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. The different shifts, teams and kinds of workers supported and co-operated with each other and worked in close co-ordination. The brigade completed the whole year's production and construction tasks in less than four months, creating the wonder of designing, building and putting into operation large oil storage tanks in the same year.

The heroic revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolution-

ary technicians in Taching have unanimously made up their minds that in 1970 they will further arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, do a still better job in fulfilling the militant tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our socialist motherland.

Big Ice-Breaker Successfully Launched

ILLUMINATED by Mao Tsetung Thought, the Shanghai Chiuhsin Shipyard on December 26, 1969 successfully launched the 3,200-ton *Haibing 101*, the first ice-breaker designed and built in China. It took only three months to complete all the work, from designing to launching. This is a new accomplishment by Shanghai's working class in firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's great principles **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** and **"Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."**

Last September, the shipyard undertook the glorious task of designing and building China's first ice-breaker. The broad revolutionary workers were elated. To cope with the ice-breaker's salient features — large hull and new structure, they studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant **"three constantly read articles"** and his brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way, and persevered in using materialist dialectics to analyse and resolve contradictions. They organized a three-in-one designing group consisting of workers, as the



The big 3,200-ton *Haibing 101*, the first Chinese designed and built ice-breaker, successfully launched in Shanghai.

main force, and revolutionary cadres and technicians. Designing and building took place simultaneously, with the former being accomplished in a little over a month.

The building way of the Chiuhsin Shipyard was not big enough for the construction of this large-size ice-breaker, nor were the cranes capable of lifting the loads involved. But after repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's *On Contradiction* and a thorough study and analysis of the problems they faced, the elder workers proposed a new technique. The job to reconstruct the way to accommodate the projected ice-breaker was completed in only 11 days.

The tail shaft of the ice-breaker is 15 metres long, but the lathes on hand could machine only eight-metre workpieces. So the workers placed two lathes together and successfully met the difficulty.

The vessel's piping is extensive and complicated, like a person's blood vessels. By conventional

methods, its installation required five months. However, workers of the installation workshop, bringing their subjective dynamic role into full play, evolved a new technique whereby the pipes were installed directly without later adjustments. This not only increased the efficiency six fold but ensured a precision greater than that obtainable under the old method.

Fighting against time in the tense battle of building and fitting out the ice-breaker, many old workers lived

at the workshops. Working day and night and sacrificing sleep and meals, they laid the guarantee for the launching of the ice-breaker on time.

Livestock Continues Uprise

CONSCIENTIOUSLY carrying out our great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the poor herdsmen, poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in China's pastoral and agricultural areas have achieved marked rises in the number of livestock in 1969, based on a succession of notable increases in the previous years. In scoring this victory, they have held aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress and persevered in putting revolution in command of production.

The numbers of horses, mules, cattle, donkeys and sheep throughout the nation all topped their previous peaks in 1969. Every one of the

country's major livestock breeding areas — Chinghai, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Ningsia — registered fairly big rises in its animals over that of 1968, a successful livestock-breeding year. From Kwangtung to Heilungkiang, the nation's major farming areas in the north and the south reported general increases in their draught animals as compared with 1968. Shantung, Hopei and Honan had been slow in boosting their numbers of draught animals. But last year, persevering in self-reliantly multiplying and breeding their draught animals, they scored remarkable progress in this work. They not only raised the number and quality of such animals but increased more rapidly the quantity of the better breeds. Pig breeding was also successful in 1969 and the number in the nation's pigsties surpassed that of 1968.

The expanding animal husbandry is supplying large amounts of animal power and manure for the growth of agriculture, more raw materials for industrial production, and plenty of meat and animal products for urban and rural markets. This is effective support for the nation's socialist construction.

Having achieved good results in livestock breeding, the poor herdsmen, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, are enthusiastically delivering and selling their animal products to the state in support of the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction. They are resolved to unite still more closely around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. They are determined to launch a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, implement in an all-round way the militant tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress, carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and strive for still bigger successes in producing livestock in 1970.

Comrade E.F. Hill Leaves Peking for Home

Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and Comrade C.J. McCaffrey left Peking for home by air on the morning of December 27 last year after concluding a friendly visit to China.

Talks were held during their stay in China. They also visited a number of places in the country.

On December 26, Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Comrade Hill, and gave a dinner in honour of him and Comrade McCaffrey after the meeting. Present on both occasions were Comrades Teng Yingchao and Tsao Yi-ou, Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Kuo Yu-feng, Alternate Member of

the Party Central Committee, and leading comrades of the departments concerned.

Comrade Hill was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kang Sheng, Comrade Tsao Yi-ou, Comrade Kuo Yu-feng and comrades of the departments concerned.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Sympathy to President Obote

His Excellency Apollo Milton Obote, President of the Republic of Uganda, Kampala

The Chinese people and Government express great indignation at the crime of the imperialists and reactionaries who made a despicable attempt on Your Excellency's life, and at the same time are deeply gratified at Your Excellency's safe escape. Please accept the cordial regards of the Chinese people and Government.

By their attempts on the life of the leaders of African countries, the imperialists and reactionaries can never save themselves from their doomed defeat, nor can they ever obstruct the African peoples' victorious advance.

May Your Excellency recover your health at an early date. May the Republic of Uganda win new victories under Your Excellency's leadership.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

December 24, 1969

V.V. Kuznetsov Returns to Peking From Moscow

According to a Hsinhua News Agency report, V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet Government Delegation to the Sino-Soviet Boundary Negotiations, returned to Peking from Moscow on January 2. He left Peking for home on December 14, 1969.

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