

PEKING REVIEW

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**Consult the Masses to Win
Another Rich Harvest**

**U.S. and Israel Hatching New Plot
Of Aggression in Middle East**

***U.S. Imperialism Rots With Every
Passing Day***

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.

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The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

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The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.

Consult the Masses to Win Another Rich Harvest

SPRING has come. The struggle for a rich harvest in this first year of the 70s has begun.

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "**Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland**" and "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**" the agricultural front is seething with vitality. The struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is advancing in depth and the socialist position in the rural areas has become still more consolidated. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants in their hundreds of millions are determined to "transform thousands of hills, improve millions of hectares of farmland and overthrow imperialism, revisionism and all reaction." From last winter to this spring, they have completed water conservancy works for improving farmland on a large scale. Everywhere, preparations for spring farming have been started early and well. Reports from all over the country show that people are highly determined and fully confident in winning another rich harvest. The socialist countryside is thriving and the situation is very encouraging.

During the current busy spring farming season, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, the cadres going down to do manual work, educated youth settling in the countryside as commune members, leading cadres at all levels and those working in the countryside, all these comrades should act on Chairman Mao's teachings "**Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**" and "**Grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year.**"

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Grain and cotton are important strategic materials. Getting a good grip on spring farming and winning a rich harvest this year in grain, cotton and achieving good results in farm production as a whole is an important step in preparedness against war. By producing more grain and cotton and increasing the reserves of the state and the collective, we will be able to still better accelerate our socialist construction and more effectively to deal with any aggressive war launched by imperialism or social-imperialism and cope with any natural disaster. In this way China will always be invincible.

March 13, 1970

The factor of man comes first. The hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants armed with Mao Tsetung Thought can overcome any difficulty and work wonders in the world. How did the Tachai Brigade bring about its changes? How did our country win rich harvests for many years running? All this has been achieved by acting in the revolutionary spirit of "**self-reliance**" and "**hard struggle**" as Chairman Mao teaches, and by consulting the masses and giving full play to their initiative. We will certainly conquer nature provided we combine revolutionary vigour with a scientific approach to work.

During the current busy spring farming season, we must particularly raise our revolutionary vigilance and pay close attention to new trends of class struggle. We should continue to launch revolutionary mass criticism, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and eliminate its pernicious influence. This will greatly propel current spring farming forward. In this struggle, the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants will surely further increase their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and show still greater revolutionary drive.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Political work is the life-blood of all economic work.**" The main leading cadres at all levels must give prominence to proletarian politics, go to the forefront of spring farming and actively take part in collective productive labour. They should serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses as Chairman Mao has taught us, discuss all problems with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, sum up the experience in winning rich harvests and take practical measures to increase production. They should mobilize the masses to farm scientifically according to Chairman Mao's "**Eight-Point Charter**" for Agriculture. Industry must serve agriculture and all trades should be organized to give spring farming timely support. We should foresee any problem that may come up and take into account all kinds of difficulties and make preparations to cope with them. We will thus be better able to win a rich harvest.

(Abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao" editorial, March 7.)

A Red Banner in Learning From Tachai In Agriculture

— Tremendous changes made by Kuochuang Brigade, Hsiaohsien County,
Anhui Province, in last five years

THE Kuochuang Brigade is an advanced collective which, guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, has witnessed tremendous changes in the appearance of its agricultural production. The brigade is situated in Hsiaohsien County on Huaipai Plain in Anhwei Province.

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the brigade has stuck to the principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and battled with the natural elements and the class enemies. In a short period of five years, it has undergone tremendous changes. Mao Tsetung Thought has taken deep root in the minds of the people, their mental outlook has taken on a completely new look and agricultural production has developed by leaps and bounds. The brigade was long known for its recurrent natural disasters, low output, poor soil and impoverished people. In 1968, for the first time, its cotton and grain yields surpassed the per-mu targets set forth for the area in the National Programme for Agricultural Development, and they continued to increase by a wide margin in 1969. Compared with 1964, the peak year prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, its per-mu grain yield rose from 126 jin to 630 in 1969 and its per-mu cotton yield from 31 jin to 120. Since 1966, the whole brigade has not only been self-sufficient in grain, reversing entirely the situation of long reliance on state relief, but has also delivered to the state a large quantity of marketable grain and cotton each year. At the same time, on the basis of the further development of the collective economy, the brigade has increased its collective accumulation and bought a number of farm machines including tractors. Now a flourishing atmosphere in revolution and production prevails everywhere in the brigade.

Persisting in Taking the Broad Socialist Road

Five years ago the Kuochuang Brigade was entirely different from what it is now. It then consisted of some 200 households comprising more than 700 people. More than 90 per cent of its 1,700-mu arable land was saline and alkaline. Neither crop nor thatch grew on the worst of the saline-alkaline soil. Even under normal conditions the brigade's best land gave less than 100 jin of grain and less than 20 jin of cotton per mu. Due to the low yield, the peasants for a long period experienced a comparatively arduous life. From 1950 to 1964, the state supplied the brigade 1,070,000 jin of grain and more than 100,000 yuan for relief.

Why was it that the backward features of Kuochuang were not fundamentally changed during the ten-odd years after liberation? The main reason is traceable to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Anhwei in desperate opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The capitalist roaders in the old Party committees at the special region and county level faithfully implemented this revisionist line. As a result, the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm was severely dampened and a swift development of production was hindered.

After Chairman Mao issued the great call: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," Kuochuang's poor and lower-middle peasants, who had resolutely wanted to take the socialist road, strongly insisted that they follow the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. They wanted to rely on their own efforts and work hard, that is, to take the Tachai road in building the new socialist countryside. However, the group then leading the brigade was seriously impure and could not direct the poor and lower-middle peasants forward. On the contrary, this group took the lead in embarking on capitalist activities at the crucial moment of a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The whole brigade was thrown into confusion and the collective economy was gravely undermined.

In October 1964, Comrade Kuo Hung-chieh was transferred from another brigade back to the Kuochuang Brigade to serve as secretary of its Party branch. Bringing with him the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, determined to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and filled with a strong desire to change the outlook of his home village, Kuo visited some 70 households of the poor and lower-middle peasants and listened to their views and demands. He came to know that the brigade's leadership was not really in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Kuo Hung-chieh realized that in order to lead the masses to follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and to take the Tachai road, the first thing he had to do was to solve the question of the brigade's leading group.

With the firm backing of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the Party branch grasped the struggle between the socialist road and capitalist road as the

key link, and applying Chairman Mao's teaching that "the rectification movement is 'a widespread movement of Marxist education,'" unfolded an inner-Party rectification. First of all, the Party branch organized Party members to study Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and compare their past suffering with today's happiness. With the enhancement of their consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines, they took off the lid of inner-Party class struggle. They re-elected the leading members of the brigade's Party branch. By that time a leading group with a high revolutionary enthusiasm and one which is closely linked with the masses was set up in the brigade.

After the problem of cadres had been fundamentally solved, the brigade's Party branch, seeking to raise the masses' level of socialist consciousness, organized the peasants to hold a big debate on "whither Kuochuang," that is, whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road. In the course of the debate, a few advocated forsaking agricultural production and embarking on trade; still others proposed leaving the village, adopting an attitude of evading difficulties. But guided by the brilliant "three constantly read articles" and following Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants who had performed heroic deeds in battling nature, Kuochuang's poor and lower-middle peasants conducted class education on an extensive scale. Citing their own experiences, they criticized those ideas of forsaking agricultural production and embarking on trade and of leaving the village. They said: To be traders is certainly not taking the socialist road, but the capitalist road; it will never bring common prosperity to the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants. To leave the village is a reflection of the desire to evade difficulties; this goes fundamentally against Chairman Mao's teachings. Firmly, they stated: "Hills are opened by man and roads are opened by human traverse. Kuochuang's soil and other conditions are indeed poor, but this is only a superficial phenomenon. Of most importance is that there be people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. So long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings, rely on our own efforts and work hard, we are sure to build a new socialist Kuochuang." Through 15 days of hot debate, unity in thinking was attained. They came to the conclusion that the road of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" was the only correct road by which Kuochuang's backward features could be changed.

"Tachai People Can Terrace Slopes, We Can Transform Poor Soil"

For a long time, the development of Kuochuang's production had been hindered by an element of nature, mainly the saline-alkaline soil. Of the 1,580 *mu* of such poor soil, some 220 *mu* were seriously affected; the top soil was blackish grey, and no crops or thatch could grow. An additional 600 *mu* were somewhat less seriously affected; the top soil was white, but only thatch could grow. Another 700 *mu* were affected in

spots; some crops might grow on plots only lightly affected, but not on all. In order to solve this principal contradiction in struggling for production and to grope for a method to transform saline-alkaline soil on a wide scale, the brigade's Party branch organized personnel to examine all the affected land plot by plot. Simultaneously, the Party branch members went deep among the masses and visited veteran poor peasants who had experience in transforming the poor soil. After the completion of investigations and visits, a plan was drawn up to transform the land. Its announcement soon evoked a variety of reactions. Elated and encouraged, the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly supported it, exclaiming: "The Foolish Old Man can remove mountains, the Tachai people can terrace slopes, and we can transform the poor soil!" "Several years' hard work will bring prosperity to all the coming generations. Why not do it!" However, a handful of class enemies, due to their reactionary class nature, came out to feverishly oppose the plan. One rich peasant belittled the poor and lower-middle peasants' determination to transform the land with the derision: "Just like a toad wants to eat a swan — an ambition which is not feasible." Enraged, the poor and lower-middle peasants struggled fiercely against this rascal. The attempt of the class enemy to sabotage their efforts served as an eye-opener to those who still had doubts about transforming the soil and strengthened their resolution.

Early in 1965, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kuochuang Brigade, in response to Chairman Mao's great teaching "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution," began the battle to transform the soil, in which they displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." Their fighting slogans were: "We'll not stop working during rain and snow; we'll work as usual despite severe cold and frozen land; we'll advance in big strides along the Tachai road and pledge to bring a new look to the Kuochuang Brigade!" These peasants, men and women, young and old, all pitched into the battle and worked the whole day in the fields. They swept off the snow, broke up the frozen soil and ploughed deep into the land. Though the hands of many cracked and faces ached from the cold, no one uttered a complaint.

With the removal, layer after layer, of the top soil, the level of the land sank and ploughing revealed its unfertile soil. What should be done next? Chairman Mao teaches: "The masses are the real heroes." To solve this problem, the poor and lower-middle peasants had a discussion and thought up two methods: One was to dispatch a group to the north canal some five *li* away to transport back silt; the other was to assign a group to fetch by shoulder poles ditch-soil from its own village. Upon adoption of these methods, the peasants set out immediately. Carts and shoulder poles were put to service. Through concerted efforts, a layer of rich soil was added to the newly ploughed poor land.

In this manner, the devoted and diligent poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kuochuang Brigade overcame many troubles and acts of sabotage committed by the class enemies. By displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle while working arduously in three winter-spring periods, they won victory after victory in transforming the poor soil.

In the course of learning from Tachai and transforming their land, the Kuochuang Brigade members have depended on their own efforts to surmount difficulties. For instance, in 1965 when the cotton plants then growing on the newly transformed land were hit by waterlogging and wind-storm, the commune members withstood the effect by propping up the dislodged plants. However, they badly needed additional fertilizer. Without asking for state relief, the peasants invested over 1,300 yuan from their own reserves for the purchase of chemical fertilizer. Its timely top-dressing won them a good cotton harvest.

The launching of the momentous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has further enhanced the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the Kuochuang Brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants. Applying Chairman Mao's great principle "**Grasp revolution, promote production,**" and imbued with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they plunged themselves into a struggle to transform nature on a bigger scale. Over the past few years, they have conscientiously implemented the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture* and, according to the special characteristics of the brigade's production, given emphasis to soil improvement, water conservancy, fertilizer and use of good strains.

An aggregate of more than 70,000 work days were devoted to transforming the saline-alkaline land with the result that the bulk of the 1,500-odd *mu* of such poor soil have been turned into fertile fields. Nineteen ditches of various kinds have been dug, 8 pits and low-lying land covering an area of 500 *mu* filled in, the earthwork totalling 180,000 cubic metres. In addition, again through self-reliance, they sank 8 power-operated wells and thus initially solved problems arising from drought and waterlogging. To improve the low-yielding soil, they paid great attention to fertilizer by organizing a special team comprising more than 50 members to collect and accumulate manure and compost on a large scale.

Going in for scientific farming in a big way, they formed scientific experimental groups and persisted in making experiments. They have in the main succeeded in using good strains for cotton, wheat, sorghum and other crops. As they started to change their system of farming, land was utilized to a greater extent and the index of multiple cropping increased from 120 per cent prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to 176 per cent in 1969. Guided by the principle of "taking grain as the key link to bring about an all-round development," they have developed diversified economy and planted fruit trees on more than 150 *mu*.

All these have created even better conditions for a big development in agricultural production by the Kuochuang Brigade. Since 1966, the brigade's grain and cotton output has climbed higher year by year. In 1968, despite serious drought, the brigade registered a per-*mu* yield of grain of more than 500 *jin* and of cotton above 100 *jin*, both surpassing the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. Compared with 1968, 1969 witnessed an increase of output exceeding 20 per cent.

Let Mao Tsetung Thought Command Every Peasant Household

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought." In learning from Tachai to transform its backward state, the Kuochuang Brigade has scored achievements through the inspiration of Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the Kuochuang Brigade has advanced to a completely new stage.

Filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, Kuochuang's poor and lower-middle peasants consciously put the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought before all work. They regard the study of Chairman Mao's writings as the first need in life, the following of his teachings as the highest guiding principle for action, the execution of his instructions as the sacred duty to the revolution and being his good fighters as the goal they will strive to attain all their lives.

Taking Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide, they have persisted in making a comparison between the old and new social systems. In this manner they have educated themselves while engaging in various activities of recalling their past sufferings and contrasting them with today's happiness. They mobilized the masses to review the class suffering, and oppression inflicted on them by foreign aggressors, to recall the history of the struggle between the two lines after liberation and to appreciate the concern shown to them by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. They held exhibitions on class education and on the eve of every major festival prepared a meal consisting of food eaten by the poor before liberation. Through such activities, the masses have learnt to cherish deeper love for the new society, become firmer in their determination to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution and acquired an even higher level of consciousness in carrying out the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

With Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon, they have persisted in revolutionary mass criticism. Pro-

*The Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture means building water conservancy works, additional application of fertilizer, soil improvement, selection of good strains, rational close planting, plant protection, innovation of farm implements and field management.

ceeding from reality and in the light of the new trends of class struggle, they have scathingly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish such as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, the fixing of output quotas on the basis of household), the "four freedoms," (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprises) and "putting work points in command." In the course of mass criticism, they select a pertinent quotation from Chairman Mao for study and criticize a reactionary view spread by Liu Shao-chi. In this way, the remaining poison which influenced the handling of a given issue is eliminated, and a revolutionary viewpoint is fostered. The masses have thus raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

To meet the requirements of given situations, various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes are organized from time to time. On each occasion, upon the publication of Chairman Mao's latest instruction, they set up a study class to discuss measures for its implementation; whenever any phenomenon of disunity appears, they form a study class with a view to strengthening unity; if they discover a family member holding selfish ideas, they organize a family study class in which its members engage in fighting self and criticiz-

ing revisionism. The participants in such study classes include grey-haired oldsters and children. The universal setting up of family study classes has resulted in Mao Tsetung Thought further commanding every household. These study classes have greatly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the masses and the cadres in the brigade, further broadened their outlook so that they can understand and handle matters, taking into consideration the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. They love our country and the collective, thereby bringing into full play the concept of wholehearted devotion to the public interests. One after another, outstanding people have emerged and outstanding deeds have been performed. "Red pairs," "three generations become all red," and a "whole family becomes all red" are constantly coming to the fore.

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The tremendous achievements made by the Kuochuang Brigade in the short space of a few years have fully demonstrated the infinite power of Mao Tsetung Thought and thoroughly proved the correctness of the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in his instruction "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

As they step into the great 1970s, the Kuochuang Brigade members, in the spirit of continuing the revolution and with high militancy, are marching in giant strides to win new and still greater victories!

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Study Philosophy

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking To Guide Work of Delivering Letters

by Chao Ching-chuan,

A postman in the Post and Telegraph Office of Yian County, Heilungkiang Province

I AM a postman in the Post and Telegraph Office of Yian County, Heilungkiang Province, northeast China. I am in charge of a section of Yian Town in the county, and my daily work is to deliver people's newspapers and letters on time and to the right place. Practice in this work over the years has enabled me to realize deeply that, whether it is a matter of delivering newspapers or a matter of delivering parcels or letters, it is permeated by a fierce struggle between two different kinds of ideology and world outlook, or in other words, between public interest and private interest. Such a struggle conspicuously manifests itself in the attitude towards letters which have names and addresses that are not clearly written. These are called "dead letters" in the post office and are dealt with very simply: Attach a slip on the letter with the words

"addressee unknown" or "insufficient address," return it to the sender and that's it. This quite conforms to the normal procedure and regulations. But can these "dead letters" be turned into "live letters"? Practice shows that this is entirely possible so long as we arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, display the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and master and apply materialist dialectics. This is fully borne out by the fact that I have "resurrected" more than 200 such "dead letters" since 1968.

People Are the Decisive Factor in Turning "Dead Letters" Into "Live Letters"

I once had a letter addressed to Li Lien-fa of Neighbourhood Group 23 on Tungnan Street in Yian Town. But when I took it there, I was told that there was no

such person. After mulling it over for a considerable time, I wondered if the sender might have made a mistake in the number. So I went to Groups 13, 33, 43, but still could not find the man. I then tried some other groups, from 21 to 29, also without success. I told myself: "This is just an ordinary letter, and I've spent enough time and energy trying to deliver it." Without further thought, I passed the "death sentence" on the letter, wrote down "addressee unknown" and returned it to the sender. Two days later another letter came with the same address, and I returned it in the same way. Not long afterwards, another letter arrived. This time it was addressed to Neighbourhood Group 9 instead of 23, and to my chagrin I found the man when I took the letter there.

This gave me something to think about for a long time. I said to myself: "Li Lien-fa lives in the section of the town which I'm in charge of, and there's no reason why I shouldn't have been able to get those letters to him. Why couldn't I deliver his first two letters which were sloughed off as 'dead'? The basic reason is that I have not used Mao Tsetung Thought to guide my work."

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. . . . Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change."** This wise teaching of Chairman Mao's has enabled me to understand that "dead" and "live" letters are a pair of contradictions and a unity of opposites. "Dead" or "live," they are not absolute or unchangeable, but they transform themselves into each other under given conditions, that is to say, "dead letters" may change into "live letters" or vice versa. The decisive factor for changing "dead letters" into "live letters" is people, that is, the postmen. Such a transformation can be effected if postmen deal correctly with the relationship between public and private interests and have a **"boundless sense of responsibility"** towards their work. Drawing a lesson from the way I have handled Li Lien-fa's letters, I relentlessly criticized the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's theory of "merging private and public interests," and consciously used Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon to rid my mind of self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest. As a result of my deep proletarian feelings for the revolutionary masses in doing my work, I have succeeded in resurrecting many "dead letters."

Towards the end of October 1968, we got a parcel from Hailun County. It was a pair of cotton-padded trousers, addressed to Fang Yu-hsi of the Yian County tannery. But when I delivered the notice to pick up the parcel to the tannery, the accountant told me there was no such person by that name. I did not quite believe him because the name and the address were all clearly written, and so there couldn't possibly be any mistake. I went straight to the workshops to look into things further. But I was told that nobody by that name, old or young, man or woman, was there.

I was greatly disappointed. When I got back to the post office in the evening, I decided to return the parcel to the sender, took out a slip and put the postmark on it. But when I took the pen to write "addressee unknown" on the slip, I saw the frost-covered windows. As I looked at the parcel again, I thought: "Winter is here; it'd be bad if the addressee doesn't get the trousers on time." So I made a self-examination in the light of Chairman Mao's great teaching on emulating the **"boundless sense of responsibility in his [Comrade Bethune's] work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people,"** and I felt I had not done my duty and had not followed Chairman Mao's teaching of being **"more concerned about others than about himself."** With the same pen, I wrote a letter to the sender asking for details about the addressee and his actual address. A few days later I got a reply saying that the addressee's name was Fang Yu-hsueh, not Fang Yu-hsi, and that he had gone to Yian County to visit the family of a tannery worker whose surname was Chi. With this to guide me, I went to the Chi's and found the man. Thus I turned the "dead letter" into a live one, and the process of doing it was one of ridding my mind of private interest and fostering devotion to the public interest. From this example I arrived at a deep understanding that a person's world outlook plays a decisive role. In doing anything, anyone who lets thoughts of self-interest carry the day and proceeds from egotism, instead of cherishing profound proletarian feelings and displaying the spirit of serving the people **"wholly"** and **"entirely,"** very often cannot carry out a task which he should have been able to accomplish. On the other hand, if one is imbued with profound proletarian feelings and the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, putting public interest above everything else and proceeding from the interests of the people in anything that is done, one can accomplish many things considered impossible, and do them well.

Good at Using Scientific and Dialectical Methods

Through practice, I also gradually realize that mere determination and wish to do a thing well is not enough. If I want to do my work well, I must simultaneously be good at mastering and using scientific and dialectical methods. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"This dialectical world outlook teaches us primarily how to observe and analyse the movement of opposites in different things and, on the basis of such analysis, to indicate the methods for resolving contradictions."** With good motives alone but without the correct methods in doing any work, we still cannot serve the people in a better way. Acting on Chairman Mao's great teaching of using the right methods to resolve contradictions, I have during my many years of delivering letters conscientiously tried to find the laws related to the work, and have accumulated some experience in making "dead letters" come alive. In the case of an insufficient address, for instance, I inquire among the

town's old residents; if there is any question about a name, I try to find the right one from people who come from the same native place; I look up the household register to get the answer to questions related to letters addressed to men; and as regards those addressed to women, I try to get the grandmothers to help me. Sometimes questions arise because the numbers in the address are reversed, sometimes the problem is due to homonyms. I use different methods to tackle different problems. For instance, in the case of letters from Changchiu in Shantung Province which cannot be delivered, I ask the blacksmiths in the farm tool factory, because many people from Changchiu are smiths. If I can't deliver a letter from Paoti in Hopei Province, I ask the barbers for help, since most of the people from there are in this profession. If I have a letter like this from Shansi Province, I go to the pickle plant to find out, because people from that province like vinegar. Male addressees are easily found in the household register because men usually don't change their names. If it's a woman, especially one getting along in years, I ask the old women, because the men may not be able to give me the answer.

It is quite common to make a mistake in the number or write the wrong word, which has the same sound, in an address. Last September, for example, a parcel arrived from the Ajung Banner in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region for Hsu Pao-li of Neighbourhood Group 25, Tungnan Street. Failing to find the man in that group, I analysed the situation. Since the Ajung Banner is where people of the Mongolian nationality live, I kept going over in my mind who had often received letters from Inner Mongolia, whose relatives were of the Mongolian nationality and who could speak Mongolian. In this way, from among the more than 2,000 households on Tungnan Street I singled out a dozen or so for special inquiry. It wasn't long before I found a Hsu Pao-li in Group 52. The only discrepancy was the surname, which happened to be a different Chinese character with the same sound but with a slight tonal difference. I decided he must be the man I was looking for, because, I argued, it was quite possible that the sender might have confused the two characters in writing the surname, and he might also have reversed the two Arabic numerals and written 25 instead of 52. When I asked this Hsu Pao-li if he had any relative in the Ajung Banner and, if so, what was the latter's name, it turned out that his reply tallied with what the sender had filled in on the form when he mailed the parcel.

Using methods such as these, I have had some good results in making "dead letters" come alive. But nothing is simple. Very often things in the same category are both similar and different. They have a general character and they have their own particularity as well. In the case of "dead letters," for example, though the general character is that they are "dead," each has its particularity: some have wrong addresses, some have mistakes in the names, and so forth. Thus

the experience I have gained still has a partial character, and is applicable only within a certain scope. Subjective or metaphysical errors will result if partial experience is regarded as absolute. Chairman Mao has taught us: The dogmatists "do not understand that different methods should be used to resolve different contradictions; on the contrary, they invariably adopt what they imagine to be an unalterable formula and arbitrarily apply it everywhere, which only causes setbacks to the revolution or makes a sorry mess of what could have been done well." In making use of my experience, therefore, it is necessary to be flexible and make a concrete analysis of concrete problems. In this respect, I have learnt lessons from my work. In 1968, a letter addressed to Tsui Chin-liang in Yian County came from Changchiu in Shantung. But there were 360,000 people in the whole county, where was I to find the man? Experience told me that since the letter was from Changchiu, he must be a blacksmith. With confidence, I took it to the farm tool factory. But I couldn't find him there. I then inquired at places which had something to do with iron, such as the foundry, the tinsmiths, hardware factory and furniture shops, all without success. Later I found him in a ceramics factory. Tsui who worked there had never been a smith, even though my experience put him in that category.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "We must always remember Lenin's words, the concrete analysis of concrete conditions." In solving questions related to delivering letters, I realize that I must pay attention to the interrelations between one thing and the other things around it. Nothing in the world is isolated or static; all things are interrelated and interact on each other. In studying a certain thing, therefore, we must not only look at the thing itself, but also beyond it at the many things surrounding it, study the connections between them and make an analysis accordingly. In this way, we can quickly make a correct judgment. Letters invariably have stamps on the envelopes on which names and addresses are written. As often as not, these things are more than what they appear to be. If we study them in connection with other related matters, we can get some clues to make "dead letters" come alive. There was a letter last April from a department in Tsitsihar, addressed to Wang Kuei-lan of Neighbourhood Group 47 on Tungnan Street. However, I couldn't locate the woman after asking at the group and several others. Taking a good look at the letter, I saw that the envelope was neat and tidy and on the back of it was written Chairman Mao's latest instruction: "Unite to win still greater victories." The stamp had been neatly pasted on and the handwriting was very good. Moreover, the word "Comrade" was prefixed to the name. Weighing it in my hand, I felt that the letter was of some length. Piecing these factors together, I concluded that the addressee was not a housewife or a little girl, but most probably a woman who worked in some department. I made inquiries at places where many women

comrades worked, and soon found her in a Moslem restaurant.

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, tremendous revolutionary changes take place every day in our socialist motherland and in the world outlook of our people. The people's outlook is closely connected with the revolutionary situation. Even a name bears the characteristics of the era in which we live. In analysing various kinds of letters, I pay full attention to their connection with our present great epoch and the current mass movement.

In July 1968, a package containing Chairman Mao's works and Chairman Mao badges came from Shanghai. It was addressed to "Nieh Tung-hung, Tungnan Street Group, Yian County." But there were 82 groups on Tungnan Street with close to 2,300 households, and there were around 100 families with the surname Nieh. Which group and which family did Nieh Tung-hung belong to? I tried in vain for two days to deliver the package. When I went to the public security headquarters to check the household register, I couldn't find Nieh Tung-hung either. What should I do? Should I return the package? Certainly not; it contained books by Chairman Mao which are treasured books for making revolution and the most valuable gifts in the world. I had to find Nieh Tung-hung even if I had to comb the whole town and surrounding villages as well. But how could I do this? Recalling how I had tried to deliver the package in the last few days, I found that I had not made a conscientious analysis of this specific case. So when I was asked whether Nieh Tung-hung was a man or a woman, an old man or an old woman, I couldn't answer with certainty. When, after careful consideration, I linked the name Nieh Tung-hung with the new characteristics of our great era, it was a real revelation to me. "Tung-hung" (meaning the East is red) signified that the addressee had been born under the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, nurtured by the bright sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought, was growing up strong and sturdy. Only those who linked their destiny closely with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution would take such a name. It was therefore almost certain that he was a Little Red Soldier who cherished boundless love for Chairman Mao. Having come to this conclusion, I asked every pupil I met: "Little friend, do you know Nieh Tung-hung?" And whenever I ran into an acquaintance, I asked: "Do you know a boy named Nieh Tung-hung?" This was how I eventually found him, a splendid Little Red Soldier, in Neighbourhood Group 10 on Tungnan Street.

Using the Method of One Dividing Into Two To Analyse Problems

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The law of contradiction in things, that is, the law of the unity of opposites, is the fundamental law of nature and of society and therefore also the fundamental law of thought." He has also taught us that everything can be divided, that is, "one divides into two." In my work, I have

gradually realized that it is essential to master and use the method of one dividing into two in order to make a correct analysis of concrete problems. One divides into two — this is the kernel of materialist dialectics, and there is nothing in the world which is exceptional in this respect. Everything has this aspect and that aspect which are a unity of opposites, and they transform themselves into each other under given conditions. Therefore in analysing a problem, we should look at its positive and negative sides, observe the phenomenon and at the same time grasp the essence, take notice of the main tendency while also paying attention to the other tendency which may be covered up. Only in this way can we make correct judgments and not lose confidence in our march forward. With this viewpoint as my guide, I have overcome many difficulties and carried out many tough tasks.

The revolutionary committee of my post office received a letter in February last year from Wang Hsiu-lan of the Chienchang People's Commune in Lingsien County, Shantung Province. She besought us to help her find her parents from whom she had been separated for 25 years. Her letter said: "I am from Yian Town in Heilungkiang Province. I was separated from my parents in 1944 when I was only 16. I'm 41 now and have not been to my native place for 25 years. When I left the northeast and arrived south of the Great Wall, our motherland was invaded by the Japanese aggressors who caused many families to break up and flee their tyranny. As we had to move from place to place, I soon lost contact with my parents. In the 20 years since liberation, I've been thinking of them day and night! . . ." I read the letter over and over, and deeply realized that this was no ordinary letter; it was in fact a short family history filled with untold sufferings, an indictment of Japanese imperialism. The Japanese aggressors had occupied northeast China for 14 years during which they had committed every conceivable kind of evil — arson, rape, massacre and other crimes — and turned our beautiful land into a living hell where the people groaned under the darkest and most savage rule. Many working people had been forced to flee their native villages and, overcome with anguish, leave their children or parents. . . . How could we ever forget this class suffering and national hatred! I thought: I should consider Wang Hsiu-lan's parents my own parents, and her kinsfolk my own kinsfolk. No matter what, I must find this old couple who suffered so much in the old society.

Filled with deep proletarian feelings, I accepted this glorious task. Wang Hsiu-lan gave some information in her letter, saying that she had lived on Tungwutao Street, near a small shop belonging to the Liu's, that her father's name was Wang Chen-lin, her uncle was Wang Chen-tsai and her brother-in-law was Keng Chang-chun. Obviously, it would be very difficult to carry out the task on such meagre information. After making an analysis, however, I found that it was both difficult and easy, and that there were both favourable and unfavourable sides to the problem. On the difficult and unfavourable side were these factors:

the event had taken place a long time ago, the area in which I was to make the search was big, and probably no one knew where the old couple had gone. But there were also favourable factors. Though a long period of time had passed, the letter specifically said the separation had been in 1944. Big as the area was, the letter indicated that they had lived on Tungwutao Street. The old couple might have gone anywhere, but the letter gave their names and these were certainly of great use. This analysis strengthened my confidence.

After long consideration, I decided to find the Liu shop first. I began questioning old residents, but none of the dozen or so I talked to could give me any information. However, I remembered that those who had been small shopkeepers in the old days might have gone into the trade departments after private enterprises were converted into joint state-private enterprises. So I asked at shops, inns for carters and restaurants and hotels where there were representatives of private capital. Though I met a few former merchants with the surname Liu, none recognized Wang Chen-lin. What should I do? Should I continue or call an end to my search. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Like every other activity in the world, revolution always follows a tortuous road and never a straight one."** Difficulties, I told myself, are just like any other thing which can be divided into two. If we are afraid of difficulties, shrink before them and dare not advance, then they'll increase. On the other hand, if we look them in the face, analyse them and struggle against them, then we'll be able to find methods to solve these difficulties and make a breakthrough. When I thought of all this, it gave me new drive. As a result, I extended my search to industrial and transport departments and asked old workers in factories and co-operatives for information. As I was talking to the old attendants in a preserved fruit co-op, a customer standing near me interrupted when he heard me mention Keng Chang-chun. He said that he knew an old Keng who worked in the Chunchung Inn near Nanmen.

After delivering the letters for the day, I immediately went to the inn. I knew that if the surname of Old Keng's wife was Wang, then he must be the Keng Chang-chun in Wang Hsiu-lan's letter. However, as it turned out, Old Keng was not Wang Hsiu-lan's brother-in-law. But he did tell me he had a younger brother, Keng Ming-chun, working in Fulaerhchi in Heilungkiang Province, whose wife's surname was Wang; he added that her parents were living in the Shuangyang People's Commune.

I took down Keng Ming-chun's address and wrote him a letter after returning to the post office, giving him a detailed account of Wang Hsiu-lan's letter. A reply came a few days later, in which Keng Ming-chun confirmed that his wife had a younger sister who had left her family in 1944 and they had not heard of her since then. He also gave his father-in-law Wang Chen-lin's present address: "The Tehsin First Production Team, Shuangyang People's Commune, Yian County."

I immediately phoned Wang Chen-lin, and he wrote me a letter the next day, saying: "Wang Hsiu-lan of Lingsien County in Shantung Province is our youngest daughter. We think of her every day, but haven't heard about her for more than 20 years. Her mother cried so often over her that she went blind. . . . It is Chairman Mao who has helped us find our daughter and made a happy family reunion possible." In ending the letter, he wrote: "Wang Chen-lin, a poor peasant commune member." Without another moment's delay, I got off a letter to Wang Hsiu-lan, informing her of the happy news. Shortly afterwards, I received a reply from her and her whole family, in which they expressed their determination to repay Chairman Mao's benevolence by actual deeds. In the letter, Wang Hsiu-lan also said that her husband was a member of their production brigade's revolutionary committee, and that after the autumn harvest he would accompany her to visit their kinsfolk from whom she had been separated for so many years. With this letter came three gleaming copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* for us. When we held the red treasured books in our hands, I knew that these were gifts to encourage us to constantly and repeatedly study Chairman Mao's works and always make new contributions for the people. I have vowed to live up to the expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants, always be loyal to Chairman Mao and serve the people all my life.

Last August, Wang Hsiu-lan returned to Yian which she had not seen for more than two decades. When leading comrades of the county's revolutionary committee accompanied her home, her mother hugged her, unable to utter a word for a long while. Sobbing with joy, the old woman shouted with tears in her eyes: "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Chairman Mao!" Claspng his daughter's arm with one hand and tugging at his wife's jacket with the other, Wang Chen-lin said: "Don't cry." But he himself could not hold back his tears of joy. The news soon spread all over, and poor and lower-middle peasants from several li around came to congratulate the whole family on the happy reunion. Holding up their arms, they all shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

I went to see the happy family in the latter part of last September, before going off to Peking to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. With great emotion they told me: "The old society tore kinsfolk apart. It is Chairman Mao who has helped us to be reunited with our lost relatives. We will never forget the past sufferings and will always follow Chairman Mao to do a good job in making revolution and help all the suffering class brothers and sisters all over the world win emancipation."

Wang Hsiu-lan and the rest of the family accompanied me for a long way before saying good-bye, because they knew I was going to see Chairman Mao, and that the road I was taking led to Peking — a revolutionary road, a road of happiness.

Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works Are an Example and Inspiration To the World's People

Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L) E.F. Hill, in an article in *Vanguard*, warmly praises China's model revolutionary theatrical works.

CHAIRMAN of the Australian Communist Party (M-L) E.F. Hill, in an article recently published in the *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), has warmly praised the model revolutionary theatrical works personally nurtured by Comrade Chiang Ching.

Comrade Hill said: "As a member of the Australian Communist delegation invited to China by the Chinese Communist Party in December last year, I saw something of the new art of the Chinese people. With leading Chinese comrades and other international delegates, I attended performances of the *Red Lantern*, *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *Shachiapang*, *Red Detachment of Women*. They all stand in striking contrast to what is seen in Australia."

He pointed out that in the performances "they show the heroic figures of the workers and peasants in struggle against the despicable character of the landlords, capitalists, fascist aggressors. Objective reality is precisely the workers and working people as heroes and the landlords, capitalists, fascist aggressors as decadent, dying, despicable, paper tigers."

Comrade Hill continued: "These creations of the Chinese people are splendid propaganda in favour of the splendid liberation struggle of the Chinese people and of splendid Chinese socialism. They have artistic qualities a whole era in advance of the filth that passes as literature and art in U.S. imperialist satellites such as Australia. The Chinese people have taken all that is good from the old Peking opera: they have shown on the stage in wonderful artistic form the reversal of class relations in Chinese society. Now, the workers and peasants are real heroes as they are in fact."

The article pointed out: "A few years ago the Australian daily press attacked me because I criticised the ballet *Swan Lake* as serving a reactionary class. Everything that has happened has strengthened my opinion. Art for art's sake is an idea that serves capi-

talism. The modern Chinese stage performances serve the people in revolutionary struggle. Let the capitalist critics attack and ridicule such views. Their attack and ridicule only establishes the opposite as the truth."

The article said: "The Chinese people as a whole have played a great part in these new artistic creations." It added that each model theatrical work and revolutionary ballet "has been the subject of mass people's discussion and proposals. Many improvements have been made. They are the possession of the people. The great artistic and literary talent that lies deep in all people has been released in China."

Comrade Hill pointed out with emphasis that these performances were born "in a great struggle against suppression by Liu Shao-chi and company. Chiang Ching, herself a gifted artist, stood in the forefront of the struggle of the revolutionaries against the revisionists. It was indeed a bitter struggle between two lines."

He continued: "One of the outstanding victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was to smash Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary line in cultural matters.

"Now there is the triumph of working class culture. For the first time in history, the workers and peasants control the stage and other fields of culture. This is really a titanic victory."

The article said in conclusion that the Chinese model revolutionary theatrical works are "truly an example and inspiration to the people of the world. Never before has there been such a thoroughgoing, painstaking, systematic, conscious carrying out of the proletarian line in literature and art." It added "bourgeois culture, 'literature and art' sinking ever deeper into the abyss of decadence; socialist culture, literature and art rising to ever greater heights! A lesson for us is the need for thoroughgoing systematic criticism and repudiation of the 'art and literature' of U.S. imperialism foisted on the Australian people."

Firm Support for the Laotian People's War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, in its February 28 statement, commended the patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang Province for their tremendous victory in recapturing the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region. It strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries of Thailand for their heinous crimes in expanding the war of aggression in Laos and called on the people of all nationalities in Laos to unite and smash the military adventures of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese people firmly support the just stand of the Laotian Patriotic Front and warmly congratulate the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people on their fresh victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Of late, U.S. imperialism has been vigorously expanding its war of aggression against Laos. It dispatched large numbers of B-52 bombers based in Thailand to carry out barbarous and wanton bombing raids on the Laotian liberated areas. It supplied the Laotian Rightist troops and bandit armed bands with more money and munitions and instigated them to make repeated "nibbling attacks" and harassment against the liberated areas. It even hurled Thai accomplice troops into the war of aggression against Laos. Under the direct command of the U.S. imperialists, Laotian Rightist troops and Thai accomplice troops unleashed a large-scale offensive against the liberated areas during August-September last year, and at one time occupied the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region. All these facts make clear that U.S. imperialism will never abandon its policies of aggression and war in Asia and that it doggedly persists in its aggression against Viet Nam, Laos and the whole Indo-China. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change.

Nixon has indulged in a lot of glib talk about "preservation of peace," "realization of enduring peace," and so forth since taking office. On the Laotian question, U.S. imperialism has also paid lip service to respecting "neutrality" and seeking for "peace." But in reality it has never ceased carrying out its armed intervention and military aggression against Laos; if anything, it has become even more blatant and unscrupulous about it. The Nixon government has intensified

the war of aggression against Laos as an important measure to co-ordinate with the so-called "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam and as an important part of the U.S. imperialist criminal scheme of aggression against the whole of Indo-China.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

This is precisely the case with U.S. imperialism. The Nixon government is intensifying its counter-revolutionary dual tactics in Laos, as it is in Viet Nam. But whether it is political deception or military adventure, the purpose is the same: elimination of the revolutionary forces and aggression against and enslavement of the people of Laos, Viet Nam and the rest of Indo-China.

U.S. imperialism has suffered a crushing defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. Expansion of its war of aggression in Laos will only lead to tightening of the noose it has put round its own neck. The Thai reactionaries who serve as pawns of U.S. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as the U.S. aggressors. No good end can come to the Laotian Rightists either who, tailing behind the war chariot of the U.S. aggressors, play the role of a stalking-horse.

During their protracted struggle against imperialist aggression, the Chinese and Laotian people have always supported each other. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people in their just struggle against aggression and will always stand four-square behind them in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are convinced that so long as the people of Laos strengthen their unity and persist in a protracted war, they will smash every plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory in their war against aggression.

(March 6)

U.S. Imperialism and Israel Hatching New Plot of Aggression In Middle East

U.S. imperialism and its tool of aggression Israel are working overtime on a new plot of aggression in the Middle East in a vain effort to blackmail the Arab countries into submission by war measures — “military escalation.”

Israel's Aggressive Activities

For some time now, U.S. imperialism has been stepping up its collusion and contention with social-imperialism in the Middle East. Screaming for war over and over again and feverishly carrying out war provocations, Israeli Zionism, egged on and supported by U.S. imperialism, has wilfully threatened the Arab countries with armed force and committed a series of new crimes of aggression. Not only has Israel greatly increased its war provocations since mid-January, it has also steadily expanded the scale of aggression. Israeli planes bombed the vicinity of Cairo's international airport on January 18, again raided U.A.R. army camps near Cairo on January 28, and bombed a steel plant in the suburbs of Cairo on February 12, killing and wounding more than 100 U.A.R. workers. This was followed by a series of wanton bombing raids on the U.A.R. hinterland. During this period, Israel heli-lifted 600 paratroopers in its invasion of U.A.R.'s territory Shadwan Island and sent an armoured force of 800 men to intrude into the Ghor Safi area in Jordan and attack the Palestinian guerrilla bases there. Israeli military planes also intruded into Syria's air space to harass and wreak havoc on Damascus and other cities.

In the wake of these aggressive activities by Israeli Zionism, Israeli “defence minister” Moshe Dayan repeatedly shouted that Israel's policy towards the U.A.R. was “to strike as hard as we can” and that the air raids on the U.A.R. would “have no other restrictions and we shall go as deep as we like.” Israeli “premier” Golda Meir also clamoured in a “policy speech” that Israel would continue raids deep into U.A.R. territory. It is worth noting that along with their war cries, Israeli Zionist chieftains have been stepping up their new manoeuvres for aggression, scheming to launch offensives against the Arab countries on a larger scale. The Syrian Arab News Agency reported from Amman in late February that Israeli aggressor troops had begun concentrating tanks and heavy artillery along the eastern

front and built new military highways, and that about 75 per cent of the reserves had been called up.

U.S. Imperialism — the Ringleader

U.S. imperialist backing is responsible for Israeli Zionism's sabre-rattling. Numerous facts have shown that the planned and phased Israeli armed aggressions against the Arab countries were hatched a long time ago by the United States and Israel. Following the Israeli bombing of the Cairo suburbs, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon came into the open, and, in a letter to the Zionist Congress on January 25, he openly declared that the United States was prepared to give further support to Israel by supplying it with necessary military equipment. In a series of public statements and talks by State Department and other government officials, they howled for continued supplies of modern weapons to Israel. Sixty-three U.S. Senators openly declared in a statement on February 4: “We adhere to the principle that the deterrent strength of Israel must not be impaired.” The *New York Times* later disclosed that the U.S. Government had decided to supply Israel with 105 more military planes, including 25 “Phantoms” and 80 “Skyhawks.”

Moreover, about the time the United States and Israel worked out the series of military attacks against the Arab countries, U.S. imperialism rushed large quantities of arms and ammunition to Israel. A.D.N. reported from Brussels on January 14 that for several months the Israeli freighter *Tamar* in the Belgian port of Zeebrugge “has been regularly loaded with weapons from American stocks in West Germany.” This news agency also revealed that “guns, small jeeps, small tanks and other war materials arrive by West German railway wagons to be loaded on ships flying the Israeli flag.” Two weeks later, the Associated Press said in a report from Haifa that this Israeli freighter *Tamar* which “carried surplus U.S. arms for Israel arrived quietly at this port city.”

There are extremely vicious motives behind U.S. imperialism's extensive provocation and instigating it to carry out new war provocations against the Arab countries. Israeli “defence minister” Dayan, faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism, admitted in a statement that Israel's frantic invasion of U.A.R. territory and air space was aimed at forcing the U.A.R. “to respect

the ceasefire (resolution) integrally," to prevent the U.A.R. from preparing against war and "to weaken the Egyptian regime." The U.S.-Israeli aggressors have tried in vain to use armed force to quench the flames of the Arab people's struggle against aggression, compel the Arab countries to accept the formula for a so-called "peaceful solution" of the Middle East question and wilfully occupy and trample upon their territory and sovereignty. This proves once again that U.S. imperialism is the ringleader in supporting Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and the ferocious enemy of the Arab people.

While inciting Israeli Zionism to carry out new aggression against the Arab countries, ferocious U.S. imperialism continues with its vicious counter-revolutionary dual tactics by peddling the fraud of a so-called "peaceful solution" of the Middle East question, which has long been repudiated by the Arab people. Recently, U.S. imperialism submitted a "proposal" on the "re-implementation of the 'ceasefire resolution' of the United Nations Security Council." On February 12, the day of the Israeli bombing of the U.A.R. steel plant near Cairo, the U.S. State Department issued a statement urging "both sides to adhere scrupulously to the ceasefire resolution of the United Nations Security Council" and urging that "they take every possible step to assure that all concerned co-operate fully in the restoration of the ceasefire." This "peaceful solution" trickery is being used by U.S. imperialism to cover up the expansion of its aggression. This is why Arab public opinion vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism's new scheme for a "ceasefire restoration" immediately after it appeared. The U.A.R. press hit the nail on the head when it pointed out that the present imperialist effort to reaffirm this "ceasefire resolution"

was aimed at stamping out the flames of the Arab people's struggle against Israeli aggression and imposing the Israeli occupation on the Arab countries as a fait accompli.

Arab People Determined to Fight U.S.-Israeli Aggressors to the End

Confronted with the armed provocations and war threats of U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel, the Arab people, united as one against the common enemy, are determined to carry their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors through to the end. The broad masses of the Arab people angrily denounced U.S. imperialism for its new crime in supporting Israel's armed aggression. Hundreds of thousands of people in Cairo held a mammoth demonstration on February 13, carrying streamer banners reading "Down with the enemy — the United States!" and "We will liberate our land!" This fully demonstrated the determination of the U.A.R. and other Arab people to fight the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. At present, the people of the Arab countries are being mobilized on an extensive scale, determined to give their lives to resist the U.S.-Israeli aggressors.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao teaches: "People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed." No matter how mad U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel may become, using armed threats or "peace talks" fraud, as long as the one hundred million Arab people strengthen their unity and persevere in fighting, they will certainly be able to completely defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israel. Final victory will certainly go to the heroic Arab people!

U.S. Imperialism Rots With Every Passing Day

CRISIS-RIDDEN U.S. imperialism, imperialism No. 1 of the world, which found itself in "the valley of turmoil" sank faster and deeper in its political and economic crises during the 1960s. It rotted with every passing day during these ten years. Abroad, its acts of aggression suffered defeat after defeat and ran into a blind alley, and the imperialist bloc headed by it went through a process of disintegration. At home, the United States was riddled with a thousand gaping wounds and weighed down with crises, political and economic, with the ruling clique complaining and attacking each other in noisy recriminations. U.S. imperialism's intensified collusion and contention with social-imperialism in turn aggravated its contradictions in various fields and further exposed its reactionary

features. During these ten years the White House changed its master several times, but none has found a sovereign remedy to save U.S. imperialism from rapid decline.

Volcano Erupting Under Its Feet, Nooses Round Its Neck Pulled More Tightly

More than twenty years ago our great leader Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."

The past ten years were a decade in which U.S. imperialism found this volcano erupting time and again

under its feet. The *Christian Science Monitor*, a U.S. bourgeois paper, said in its editorial on the last day of 1969 that to U.S. imperialism the 1960s were an "earthquake decade" and a "volcanic decade." It said that "seldom" in the United States "has any 10-year span produced as many violent tremors and shocks over so wide a field." The editorial admitted that the "formidable giant" of U.S. imperialism found itself "in many kinds of trouble" at home and in the whole world.

Not long after it had climbed to the top position as overlord of world capitalism following World War II, U.S. imperialism suffered a fiasco in its war of aggression against Korea and tumbled down from its zenith, landing itself in an inextricable predicament. The process of decline accelerated in the 1960s. What U.S. imperialism found itself up against was not just "trouble." It was the stern verdict of history.

In the 1960s, the raging people's armed struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the storms of mass revolutionary struggles, one surpassing the other in scale and intensity, against U.S. imperialism dealt this self-appointed "international gendarme" blows of the heaviest kind. The nooses which U.S. imperialism had put round its own neck were thus pulled more and more tightly. The brave and tenacious Vietnamese people who persisted in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation battered and punished U.S. imperialism severely. A calamitous defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam revealed in a conspicuous way U.S. imperialism's fatal strategic weaknesses: an unjust war with little support, too long a war front without sufficient troops, too remote a rear area with supply difficulties, an expedition far from home with the G.I.s full of war weariness. These fatal strategic weak points were made all the more revealing by the rapid outbreak of people's armed struggles in other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. From war-torn Southeast Asia to the flaming Near and Middle East, from the African jungles to mountainous areas in Latin America, U.S. imperialism found itself in a fix, pounded everywhere and cut off and besieged by the people the world over. The counter-revolutionary military strategy it pursued in the post-war period — massive retaliation, nuclear deterrent, flexible response, escalation, etc. — all these measures fell flat one after another. Time and again, the paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism was exposed by revolutionary people the world over.

Imperialist Bloc Divided, Position of Overlord Precarious

Meanwhile, the entire imperialist camp also underwent a quickening process of disintegration in the

1960s. The military alliances used by U.S. imperialism to pursue its policy of aggression, NATO first of all, were split at the seams, with the struggle of control and resistance to control between U.S. imperialism and its West European allies becoming rapidly more acute during this period. As time went by, these U.S. "allies" became less and less submissive. And there were certain matters about which U.S. imperialism had to turn to them for assistance. Washington had its forebodings. So in the last years of the 1950s the Wall Street moguls clamoured for "clipping the wings" of the French cock. But instead of its wings being "clipped," the French cock more than once pecked at the American eagle. In the 1960s, contradictions between France and the United States sharpened to a great extent. The de Gaulle government "challenged" U.S. imperialism on a global scale, and things came to such a head that U.S. armed forces and NATO's headquarters in France were finally driven out of the country bag and baggage. Contradictions between U.S. imperialism and other West European countries grew at the same time and became sharper as U.S. imperialism began to intensify its collaboration and contention with social-imperialism in Europe. Thus, when he took office last year, Richard Nixon could not but deplore that in the past 20 years or so "the situation... has changed," that the "leader of the free world," namely U.S. imperialism, could no longer "dictate to the free world."

American People Awakening, Class Contradictions Sharpening

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "To start a war, the U.S. reactionaries must first attack the American people. They are already attacking the American people — oppressing the workers and democratic circles in the United States politically and economically and preparing to impose fascism there. The people of the United States should stand up and resist the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries. I believe they will."

In face of the frenzied attacks by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles, the American people in the 1960s experienced a new awakening. They launched one struggle after another against the U.S. reactionary domestic and foreign policies, resisted their attacks and dealt U.S. imperialism heavy blows. The class contradictions in the United States sharpened to an unprecedented extent.

The fight put up by the Afro-Americans, workers, youth and students and other sections of the American people against U.S. imperialism's reactionary policies at home and abroad formed a surging torrent of revolutionary mass struggle in the 1960s, pounding

vigorously at U.S. imperialism. The Afro-Americans' violent struggle against violent repression in the 1960s which swept almost all major cities of the United States, not excepting Washington, the nerve-centre of U.S. imperialism, pushed the Black people's struggle for emancipation a big step forward. The slaughter and frenzied suppression by fascist troops and police could not frighten them, but on the contrary aroused greater revolutionary indignation among the Afro-American masses and made them more determined to carry on their struggle.

During these years, the strikes held by the broad masses of the U.S. working class in defence of their right of living and against monopoly capital developed continuously. In defiance of the obstruction and sabotage by the scab union bosses, American workers stuck to their struggle month after month, taking on with bare hands the reactionary military and police called out to suppress them and putting up stubborn resistance. At present, as a new economic crisis is approaching in the United States and the monopoly capitalists are scheming to make further assaults on the working people, a more vigorous struggle on an extensive scale is brewing among the U.S. working class. The struggle of the broad masses of the American youth, students and people from other walks of life against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and the fight against conscription made surging advances in the past decade. These actions of the American people culminated in two mammoth demonstrations in October and November last year against the war of aggression in Viet Nam, each with a turnout of more than a million people. Even Nixon had to admit in his State of the Union address that the United States was faced with "the greatest social unrest in America in 100 years."

Economy Beset With Crises, Mutual Recrimination Within Ruling Clique

In the sphere of finance and economy, U.S. imperialism's frenzied arms expansion and war preparations as well as its aggression abroad deepened the contradictions inherent in the economic sphere in the 1960s. The U.S. ruling clique, faced as it was with continuous financial and economic crises, passed its days in constant fear.

Every U.S. Government has tried in vain to find a way out for the U.S. economy by carrying out large-scale arms expansions and war preparations and launching wars of aggression. In the eight years from fiscal 1962 to 1969, the huge U.S. military outlays totalled about 530,000 million dollars. Such enormous spending naturally led to serious financial crises. From fiscal 1959 to 1969, the accumulated budgetary deficits of the U.S. federal government amounted to over 64,000

million dollars, while national debts increased from 287,700 million to the new peak of 367,200 million dollars. At the same time, the United States suffered from international payments deficits from year to year, a steady outflow of U.S. dollars and gold, and depletion of its gold reserves. At the end of 1969, short-term claims in foreign hands against U.S. dollars amounted to over 40,000 million dollars, while the gold reserves of the United States declined from over 19,000 million at the end of 1960 to over 11,000 million dollars. That is to say, its gold reserves are not even enough to meet one-third of the short-term foreign claims. This has shaken to the foundation the hegemony of the U.S. dollar in the capitalist world. The storms of crisis which repeatedly hit the money markets in the West since the end of 1967 have imperilled the financial and monetary system of the whole capitalist world.

After it took office, the Nixon government gingerly took a series of "tight" economic measures to lessen the financial crisis. But the result is that, instead of the financial crisis being eased, a new economic crisis is developing. Since the last three months of 1969, production in the United States has declined steadily, sales reduced, unsold goods piled up, unemployment risen and stock prices dropped sharply. An atmosphere of uneasiness today prevails everywhere, in the White House and at the Wall Street stock exchanges. In face of this situation, the ruling circles of U.S. imperialism complain and attack each other and are locked in strife.

White House Master Wails as U.S. Imperialism Is Bugged Down in the "Valley of Turmoil"

Events in the 1960s show clearly that U.S. imperialism rots with every passing day and finds the going tougher and tougher. On taking office at the beginning of the 1960s, Kennedy, to boost morale, clamoured that to "assure the survival" of U.S. imperialism, "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe." He shouted himself hoarse that history would be "the final judge of our deeds." But it did not take long for Nixon and his like helplessly to lament that the United States is in "the valley of turmoil," that "we are torn by division," that "never have the challenges to our national security exceeded in number and gravity those which we found upon taking office," and that the United States is in the "most difficult time in history." This is the judgment which history has passed on U.S. imperialism, and more judgments are sure to be passed. U.S. imperialism can in no way escape from its inevitable doom in spite of its death-bed struggles in collaborating and at the same time contending with social-imperialism. The days of U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries of the world are numbered.

Ever-Sharpening French-U.S. Contradictions

Pompidou-Nixon talks show that the struggle between the United States and France to control and to resist control is very fierce. At the same time they reveal that U.S. imperialism is at the end of its tether and is sinking fast.

VISITING the United States from February 23 to March 3, French President Pompidou held talks with U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon during what was the first official visit in ten years by a French President to the United States. The talks revealed that profound differences still exist between France and the United States on a number of important issues and that the struggle between them to control and to resist control continues to be very fierce.

Nixon invited Pompidou to the United States at a time when U.S. imperialism, beset with aggravating contradictions both at home and abroad, is drastically on the decline. To flatter France, Nixon made elaborate preparations for Pompidou's visit, offered him exceptional hospitality and, dropping the airs of an "overlord" and professing "friendship" and "rap-prochement" as the occasion required, made a feverish effort to put U.S.-French relations on a "partnership" basis. All this sheds new light on waning U.S. imperialism which, in trouble at home and abroad, is at the end of its tether.

Pompidou and Nixon were in "complete discord" over the NATO and the Mediterranean questions — the two main topics discussed during the talks.

Fierce struggles are going on among the imperialist countries and between imperialism and social-imperialism for control of the areas along the Mediterranean coast — the Middle East and North Africa.

Taking place for some time now, the stepped-up efforts by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to grab sources of raw materials and spheres of influence in these areas have sharpened their contradictions with France. In this regard, Pompidou made it clear in a Washington speech that "France has very important interests in the Mediterranean, in North Africa" and that "France is directly concerned about what happens in the Mediterranean." It was reported that Pompidou suggested during his talks with Nixon that "to prevent conflict" the United States and the Soviet Union withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean and place the Mediterranean under the control of the Mediterranean countries, including France. But Nixon rejected this proposal.

The contradictions between France and the United States over NATO have all along been very acute. France withdrew from the U.S.-controlled NATO bloc "integrated" military set-ups in 1966 and threw all U.S. troops, the headquarters, military bases and installations of the NATO bloc out of its territory in 1967.

This was part of the sharp struggle to control and to resist control between the two countries. In order to retain its control over France, the United States has all along tried to drag France back into this badly split military bloc. But the latter has refused to submit in order to maintain its position as a big "independent" power. In his speech at the U.S. National Press Club during his visit, Pompidou reaffirmed that France has "no intention to rejoin" the "integrated" NATO military set-ups. He said: "We want to be allies by free choice and not allies by obligation." The French paper *l'Aurore* revealed that Pompidou has categorically turned down Nixon's demand for the restationing of U.S. troops in France. Pompidou stated: "France's national independence does not permit us to act in such a manner."

Moreover, in an interview with U.S. correspondents, Pompidou expressed his opposition to the United States dealing with social-imperialism like a self-styled spokesman of the West. He also accused the U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear arms limitation talks as being "a way of sharing hegemony" and that "it's danger, not just for France but for many countries in Western Europe — and even in Eastern Europe."

On financial and economic problems, Pompidou criticized the United States for shifting the burden of its inflation and economic crisis on to other capitalist countries, and reiterated France's strong resentment over the vulnerable position of the U.S. dollar as an international reserve currency. He insisted that U.S. investments should not infringe upon France's interests. According to reports, the French Government has openly intervened in the past few months on a number of occasions to prevent U.S. capital from buying up French enterprises.

The French-U.S. talks reflected the miserable plight and weakness of U.S. imperialism which, heavily pounded by the surging revolutionary struggle of the world's people, finds itself driven from pillar to post. Accordingly, Nixon plans to "reduce our commitments around the world in the areas where we are over-extended" and to "put more emphasis on the priority areas," such as Europe. Western Europe occupies a very important position in this U.S. strategy. Nixon stressed in his recent "foreign policy report" that the United States "can no more disengage from Europe." However, with the depletion of its strength and the sharpening of the contradictions among the imperialist countries, the United States has long since found itself unable to lord it over Western Europe.

Moroccan Charge d'Affaires Gives National Day Reception

Abdellatif Lakhmiri, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Moroccan Embassy in China, gave a reception in Peking on March 3 to mark Morocco's National Day.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, including Su Yu, Li Chiang, Chi Peng-fei, Hsieh Huai-teh, Chou Jung-kuo and Ting Hsi-lin, attended the reception.

In a speech on the occasion, Charge d'Affaires Lakhmiri described the progress in national construction Morocco had made under King Hassan II's leadership.

"Zionism," he said, "is making daily raids on civil objects of the Arab countries. In accordance with its expansionist plans, it attempts to paralyse the economy of the Arab countries and make the inhabitants live in terror so that their leaders would surrender and accept the imposed solutions."

Morocco, he said, would continue to support the Palestinian people's cause of national liberation and their actions for restoring their deprived rights and bringing about the unconditional withdrawal of the Zionists from occupied Arab territories.

Lakhmiri spoke highly of the principled stand of the People's Republic of China in consistently supporting the Arab cause.

He concluded: "The Sino-Moroccan friendship is a long-standing friend-

ship whose effects are shown in many respects and which is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence." He added: "Morocco is delighted to follow with admiration the struggle of the friendly Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung for development and progress. It gives me pleasure to salute the leap forward of the glorious Chinese people in their persistent struggle, and I hope that the friendship and co-operation between our two countries will be strengthened and developed."

Speaking at the reception, Chi Peng-fei extended warm congratulations to the Moroccan people and Government on behalf of the Chinese people and Government.

He strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for continuing to juggle with its "political solution" scheme, while making intensified efforts to arm Israeli Zionism and supporting Israel in launching fresh military attacks on Arab countries for some time past. He added, "Israeli Zionism has recently become most rampant and has bombed even more rabidly the industrial establishments and residential areas of the U.A.R. and other Arab countries. The series of new crimes of aggression committed by the United States and Israel have aroused the deep indignation of the people of the Arab countries and further strengthened their resolve to

fight to the end with common hatred against the enemy."

Chi Peng-fei said, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao pointed out: "The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have committed every evil and the oppressed people of the world will never forgive them." No matter what military pressure and political deception U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to, they cannot escape from their inevitable doom.

"The Chinese Government and people," he said, "have consistently supported the just struggle of the people of Palestine and the Arab countries. As Premier Chou En-lai said in his letter to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic not long ago, 'in the common struggle against imperialism, the Chinese people will for ever remain the most reliable friend of the people of the U.A.R., Palestine and other Arab countries.' We believe that so long as the people of Palestine and the Arab countries unite as one, heighten their vigilance and persevere in armed struggle, they will certainly overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and win final victory."

Chi Peng-fei praised the traditional friendship between the people of China and Morocco. "The friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence," he said. "We are convinced that, with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly relations between China and Morocco will constantly develop."

Nixon himself had to admit that the United States "could no longer deal with" the West European countries "as patrons." Changing his tactics, he stressed "consultation" instead of "talking to" and "partnership" instead of "domination," in an attempt to maintain U.S. control, with its feeble power, over its West European "allies." Because of this, Nixon, who came to power in January last year, visited various major countries in Western Europe the following month. Inviting Pompidou to the United States was also an im-

portant move based on his "policy of partnership." The aim of this was to woo and control France and stabilize U.S. imperialism's rear area in an effort to speed up collaboration and contention with social-imperialism.

As to France, U.S. imperialism's drastic decline and the relative beefing up of France's position had resulted in the French monopoly groups turning a blind eye to the U.S. baton in the 1960s. To protect the interests

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SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Deep-Going Revolutionary Mass Criticism At Tsinghua University

IN response to our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Critique and repudiate the bourgeoisie," the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in Tsinghua University and the university's revolutionary committee have led the revolutionary teachers and students in deepening their criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the ideological and cultural spheres, as well as of the reactionary thinking of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. They believe that only by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought while making such criticism, can they bring about the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and build a new-type of socialist university. Therefore, they have been developing the revolutionary mass criticism in a more extensive and penetrating way. Since the beginning of this year, the movement of revolutionary mass criticism at Tsinghua has extended to all ideological and cultural spheres. This includes the criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace which were pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agent in the university, Chiang Nan-hsiang, in the fields of scientific research and production; criticism of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Tien Han and Yang Han-sheng, agents of Liu Shao-chi in literature and art; criticism of the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideologies in the university's various

academic branches, and so on and so forth.

In the mass criticism at Tsinghua University, great attention has been paid to closely combining the criticism of the revisionist line in education with that of all revisionist thinking in other cultural spheres. By thoroughly exposing the reactionary nature of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and that in literature and art, they have clearly recognized that the above-mentioned revisionist lines in education and in literature and art symbolize two bad melons growing on the same poisonous vine nurtured by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The essence of the sinister line was to attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and serve the bourgeoisie. Keeping firmly to the basic question of "for whom?" the revolutionary teachers and students have proceeded from the criticism of Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and their ilk for their opposition to literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers to the criticism of Liu Shao-chi, Chiang Nan-hsiang and their like for closing the door of the university to workers, peasants and soldiers; and from the criticism of these counter-revolutionary revisionists' opposition to the integration of literary and art workers with the workers and peasants to the criticism of their opposition to the integration of the revolutionary teachers and students with the workers and peasants. They also refuted the counter-revolutionary revisionists' advocacy

of "freedom of creative writing" as an aspect of bourgeois "liberalization," the line of "relying on experts," the revisionist fallacies such as "free choice of subjects," "relying on the professors to run the schools" spread in the institutions of higher learning. This has enabled the revolutionary mass criticism to develop continuously in depth.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought!" Tsinghua University always gives priority to the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in carrying on revolutionary mass criticism. P.L.A. men supporting the broad masses of the Left and the veteran workers in the propaganda team have helped the teachers and students set up various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes. In a deep-going way they study Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his works *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*, and his other brilliant writings, and *Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching* and other important documents. The study of Chairman Mao's works, accompanied with criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, has opened the eyes of the revolutionary teachers and students to the vivid class struggle in the ideological sphere. With the heightening of their class consciousness, the revolutionization of their thinking has greatly advanced.

The work in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement has progressed steadily at the university as a result of revolutionary mass criticism. The revolutionary teachers and students are determined to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

Situation in Revolution and Production Is Getting Better in Inner Mongolia

UNDER the wise leadership and solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and helped greatly by the People's Liberation Army men, the revolutionary people of various nationalities in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, have been resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They have intensified the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and started a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production. As a result, the situation there in revolution and production is becoming better and better.

Since the beginning of this year, more than 50,000 Mao Tsetung Thought study classes of various types have been run in the cities and countryside throughout the region, participated in by more than 2,000,000 people. The moving scenes of masses engaged in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, conscientiously fighting against self-interests and criticizing revisionism are heartening everywhere, in cities, villages, workers' living quarters and yurts. From their own experiences they have come to a profound understanding that Mao Tsetung Thought is the life-line of the people of all nationalities, that following Chairman Mao closely means victory, and acting according to Mao Tsetung Thought makes one ever victorious.

In the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary masses have carried out widely the activities of "helping each other to become red pairs." They emulate one another to see who can do better in making revolution, in promoting unity and in making progress, and learn from and help each other on the road of advancing. This has greatly consolidated and developed the revolutionary great alliance and further promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," the revolutionary people of various nationalities have firmly grasped as the key link the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating and sustained way. They have waged a fierce offensive against a handful of class enemies in the political, ideological, cultural and economic spheres. The struggle-criticism-transformation movement is progressing vigorously.

Firmly implementing Chairman Mao's instruction "Support the government and cherish the people," the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in the autonomous region have given support and help to the revolutionary committees at all levels and united closely with the revolutionary people of different nationalities. In turn, the latter have carried out on an extensive scale all kinds of activities of emulating and supporting the P.L.A. men. The army cherishes the people and the people support the army. A deep, militant friendship has been cemented between the armymen and civilians. They pledged that they would heigh-

ten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and remain ready at all times to wipe out all aggressors who dare to intrude.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great principle "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," and promoted by the excellent situation of revolution, the state of affairs in industrial, agricultural and livestock production in Inner Mongolia has improved daily. In January, the first month's target of the 1970 state plan for the major industrial departments, including iron and steel, coal, electricity, machinery and chemicals were not only met ahead of schedule but overfulfilled. Further increases have been scored in February. In January this year, revolutionary workers in the Rail-Beam Plant of the Paotow Iron and Steel Company succeeded in turning out an important new product which contributes greatly to China's socialist construction. Revolutionary workers in the iron and steel, coal, railway and transport departments have undertaken a socialist revolutionary emulation campaign to make still greater achievements so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

Now a thriving and prosperous atmosphere in livestock breeding prevails throughout the region. Cherishing profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various nationalities, braving severe cold, were enthusiastic in fighting against natural disasters to protect the livestock and in the work of lambing. A higher rate of survival of newly born animals was reported in all parts of Inner Mongolia. In many places the survival rate reached 100 per cent.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the rural areas of the region are busy preparing for spring farming. They are determined to wrest a better harvest on the basis of last year's good harvest.

Nationwide High Tide in Preparing For Spring Farm Work

ACTING on Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in China's countryside are displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to grasp revolution and promote production. Determined to win a still better harvest this year, they have brought about an upsurge in spring farm work preparations.

Despite the bitter cold of 20 or 30 degrees C. below zero, the fighters on P.L.A. farms and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Heilungkiang Province, the forefront of the anti-revisionist struggle, are building water conservancy projects, collecting manure and taking it to the fields, levelling the ground and checking up and repairing farm machinery and implements. In many counties where such checks and repairs were completed ahead of time,

tractors have been sent to the production teams, and sowing will start when the farming season sets in.

In their preparations, leading members at various levels went to the forefront of farm production where they joined the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and in undertaking revolutionary mass criticism. This has effectively promoted progress in spring sowing preparations.

Persisting in putting revolution in command of production, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Hopei, Shansi and Shensi Provinces have set up various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes on a broad scale in the course of their preparations. Using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon and in the light of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in their own places, they scathingly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," "putting work points in

command" and "material incentives" spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. This has greatly raised the revolutionary masses' consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution, and further fostered their concept of farming for the revolution. As a result, rapid progress has been made in building water conservancy works for farmland.

Chekiang Province last year surpassed the targets of grain and cotton yields set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Observe agricultural seasons so that farm work is done on time," the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in Chekiang guard against arrogance and rashness, advance victoriously and seize every chance to make good preparations in every aspect of spring sowing. They are determined to win the spring farming battle and seize new farming successes this year.

In the Shaohsing area where the per-mu yield of grain exceeded 1,000 jin in 1969, cadres at various levels and the commune members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "One divides into two" and viewed last year's achievements as a new starting point for further advance. To win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland, they learn from the advanced, discover their own shortcomings and explore the latent possibilities, and have made up their minds to reap still richer grain and cotton harvests this year.

Amid the high tide of preparing for spring farming, industrial, financial, trade, transport and health departments in different places send out, on their own initiative, investigation groups, mobile services and medical teams to the villages or the fields to enthusiastically work for the spring farming preparations.



The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Paitayu Brigade in Hsingcheng County, Liaoning Province, and People's Liberation Army men supporting agriculture deliver fertilizer in cold weather, determined to win rich harvests.

(Continued from p. 19.)

of France's ruling circles, former President de Gaulle adopted a policy of "independence" in open resistance to U.S. control. On a series of major problems such as the NATO bloc and the U.S. dollar as the dominant currency in the capitalist world, he launched an offensive against the United States and attacked its policy.

The French monopoly capitalist groups have been greatly weakened and in a predicament in recent years as a result of the deepening of the political and economic crises of capitalism and heavy blows from the revolutionary storm of May 1968. They can only make some expedient changes in the form and spheres of their contention. In an interview with U.S. correspondents on the eve of his tour of the United States, Pompidou said that France's policy is "imposed by the needs and the fundamental interests of France," that "our basic needs remain the same," that France will "remain an independent state, having her own policy and her influence" and that it is necessary to "extend French presence in the world." However, Pompidou hastened to add that he will carry out the policy "by stages," first of all "taking those parts of the world where France already has a presence of long standing," and "which are geographically close to her [France], such as Europe and Africa." The French-U.S. talks

show that it is precisely in these two important areas that there is a clash of fundamental interests between France and the United States.

Commenting on the talks, the *Washington Post*, an important mouthpiece of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class, admitted that "no progress has been made in bridging their differences." A Western news agency report held that it "is originally expected that the visit will not, and cannot, change anything." The French ruling party's paper *la Nation* said smugly that Pompidou visited the United States "to explain France's policy." "The time when responsible French personnel went to Washington to render accounts and receive directions has gone for ever," it said, adding that, in the talks, Pompidou "has not given up his original line of action, because it best conforms with the interests of our country."

All this shows that although U.S. imperialism is rapidly declining, it will never forsake its counter-revolutionary global strategy and control over its West European "allies." France will not give up its interests and demands either. Because the contradictions among the imperialist countries are sharpening and their difficulties mounting, the struggle between the United States and France to control and to resist control will grow still more intense.

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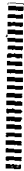
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