

PEKING REVIEW

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January 8, 1971

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China Reaps Rich Harvest In 1970

— Nine years in succession

China and Chile Establish Diplomatic Relations

*Anti-U.S. Struggle of Latin American
People Enters New Stage*

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

In agriculture, learn from Tachai.

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Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses.

* * *

U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other.

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China And Government of Republic of Chile on Establishment Of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Chile

The Ambassadors of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Chile to France, Mr. Huang Chen and Mr. Enrique Bernstein Carabantes, duly authorized by their Governments, have agreed upon the following:

In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal or external affairs and equality and reciprocity, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Chile have decided to establish diplomatic relations effective from this date and to exchange ambassadors within the shortest possible period.

The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Chilean Government takes note of this statement of the Chinese Government.

The Chilean Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

The Chinese Government and the Chilean Government have agreed to mutually provide all necessary assistance for the establishment of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals and the performance of their functions, on the basis of respect for equality and reciprocity and in accordance with international practice.

Paris, December 15, 1970

(signed) Huang Chen

Ambassador of the
People's Republic of
China to France

(Hsinhua News Agency, January 5 dispatch)

(signed) Enrique
Bernstein Carabantes

Ambassador of the
Republic of Chile
to France

Delegation of Communist Party Of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) Leaves Peking for Home

The Delegation of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) led by Reg Birch, Chairman of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), left Peking for home by plane on January 2 after concluding a friendship visit to China.

The delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Liu Hsi-chang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Yu-

feng, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and leading members of the departments concerned.

During their visit to China, Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, held talks with the delegation and gave a banquet in honour of the British comrades on December 31.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of proletarian internationalism.

Present on the occasions were Tsao Yi-ou and Ni Chih-fu, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo

Yu-feng, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and leading members of the departments concerned.

During their stay in Peking, the British comrades visited factories, a commune, a school, and a "May 7" cadre school. They also attended performances of modern revolutionary theatrical works.

Wherever they went, the comrades on the delegation were warmly welcomed by Chinese workers, commune members, students and cadres.

12th Anniversary of Liberation Of Cuba Celebrated

January 1 is the anniversary of the liberation of Cuba, its 12th this year. On the occasion of celebrating

this festival, Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, jointly sent a message on December 31 to Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Major Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, expressing warm congratulations to the Revolutionary Government of Cuba and to the fraternal Cuban people.

The message said: Since they overthrew the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through armed struggle, the heroic Cuban people have continued valiant struggles to resist U.S. imperialist aggression, interference and blockade and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. We sincerely wish you new successes in this struggle. May the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Cuba develop continuously and may the friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples grow daily.

Mauro Garcia Triana, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Peking, and Mme. Garcia gave a reception on January 2.

Attending the reception were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk; and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo attended the reception.

Proposing a toast at the reception, Charge d'Affaires Garcia asked all those present to raise their glasses to the unbreakable friendship between the people of Cuba and China, to still greater achievements in developing the revolution by the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the heroic Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the success of

the Chinese nation in the just struggle to liberate Taiwan, to the success of the just struggle to completely restore the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic, the sole representative of the entire Chinese people and all Chinese territory, in the United Nations and other international organizations where the seat has been usurped by the Taiwan clique, and to the victory of the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against oppression and aggression by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, a struggle worthily represented by the heroic people of Indo-China and the Arab people. He also expressed the hope that the friendship between Cuba and China will be crowned with success and developed vigorously, so will the Chinese revolution and the Cuban revolution, in the new 1971 that has just started.

Proposing a toast, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: In the past 12 years, the valiant Cuban people, under the leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, have waged arduous but victorious struggles to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, interference and blockade and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and have worked diligently to build their country. We sincerely wish the Cuban people new successes in the new year.

Ten years ago, i.e., in 1961, the Vice-Premier recalled, the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao said to the Cuban friends then visiting China: "China and Cuba are two friendly countries. We help and support each other. Our aim is one, that is, to oppose imperialism. U.S. imperialism is the biggest imperialism. It oppresses not only us but also you. It oppresses people all over the world." We believe that with the efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will certainly make new progress in our common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Among those present at the reception were leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese

People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Cuba Friendship Association.

Other distinguished Cambodian guests and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

The China-Cuba Friendship Association gave a film show in Peking on December 31 to mark the 12th anniversary of the liberation of Cuba.

Premier Chou Greet 15th Anniversary of Independence Of the Sudan

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on December 31 sent a message to Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, warmly greeting the 15th anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The message reads in part as follows:

"The Sudanese Government and people, under Your Excellency's leadership, have made important efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, frustrate the subversive schemes of imperialism and its lackeys and support the Palestinian people's struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. The Chinese people sincerely wish the Sudanese people continuous new victories.

"Your Excellency's friendly visit to China in August 1970, has further strengthened the mutual understanding and militant friendship between our two peoples. I am deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two Governments and peoples, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will be daily consolidated and developed."

Premier Chou and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Women Delegation

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee

of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, on January 1 met the Delegation of Japanese Women Fighting Against Military Bases led by Yoko Matsuoka and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Premier Chou and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo had a friendly talk with delegation head Yoko Matsuoka, deputy head Take Hasegawa, secretary-general Aiko Iijima, and members of the delegation Hana Otake, Kiyoko Kamata, Sanae Naito, Kiyoko Mito, Yoshie Koriyama, Nobuko Kono and Eiko Yamazaki.

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Visits China

The Table Tennis Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam left Nanning for home on December 31 after concluding its friendship visit to China. It arrived in Peking on October 31.

After the delegation's arrival, the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China held a grand ceremony at the Shoutu Gymnasium warmly welcoming it.

Attending the ceremony and watching the exhibition matches were:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth;

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Chu Teh, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan and Huang

Yung-sheng; and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing;

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and diplomatic officials of the embassy as well as other distinguished guests.

Before the welcoming ceremony, Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and other leading comrades of the central organs met Nguyen Duy Hung, leader of the Viet Nam Table Tennis Delegation, and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him.

During its stay in China, the delegation visited Wuhan, Changsha and Nanning. It gave an excellent display in their friendly exhibition matches with teams of Hupeh and Hunan Provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. The revolutionary friendship and militant unity shown by the players of the two countries and their splendid performances were enthusiastically applauded by the spectators.

While visiting China, the delegation made a friendship visit to Korea from November 16 to December 10.

Three New Provincial Party Committees Elected

As the people were preparing to greet the new year, the third provincial committees of the Chinese Communist Party of Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kiangsu Provinces were elected separately at the third provincial Party congresses of the three provinces.

The three Party congresses were convened under the solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress and guided by Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the congresses reviewed the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in their respective provinces during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The congresses unanimously held: Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line is the life-line of our Party and the fundamental guarantee for victory in the revolution, and acting in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought will lead us from victory to still greater victories.

In his work report, Comrade Hsu Shih-yu, Head of the Party Nucleus Group of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, stressed in particular the necessity of constantly strengthening ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies at all levels and heightening the consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He said: The ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies is a guarantee for carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must put the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above all work. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical works and in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Comrade Liu Hsing-yuan, Head of the Party Nucleus Group of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, emphasized in his report the significance of strengthening the Party's leadership over economic work. In the final analysis, he said, doing this means to strengthen the leadership in carrying out the Party's line, principles and policies in economic work. It is essential, he added, to have a high sense of the situation as a whole and overall planning and arrangements. Party leadership at all levels must strengthen investigation and study in solving many problems concerning policy in the task of struggle-criticism-transformation on the economic front. Party organizations at all levels must carry out in an all-round way the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao and such principles as "taking

(Continued on p. 23.)

China Reaps Rich Harvest in 1970

FOLLOWING eight straight years of rich harvests, China's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the rural areas had all-round notable achievements in agriculture last year. Total and per unit grain output exceeded the previous records. These are the results of their efforts in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, conscientiously carrying out the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and deepening the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture.

A striking feature of 1970's rich harvest is that various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, in the north or south and on plains or in hilly areas, reported increased grain output in large areas. Shanghai, Peking and Chekiang Province, which for years running had gone above their respective grain yield targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development, again reaped bumper harvests last year. Kwangtung Province for the first time exceeded 800 *jin* per *mu* in provincial grain yield, and the outskirts of Tientsin exceeded 500 *jin* per *mu*. Hopei, Honan and Shantung Provinces, long dependent on the state for part of their grain supplies, became self-sufficient in grain or had a surplus, thus making new contributions to the country. Liaoning Province, where industry makes up a big percentage of the economy and cities are populous, made progress in self-sufficiency in grain.

Nineteen seventy witnessed a fairly big advance in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line occupations and fishery as well as a fairly big rise in output of industrial crops. This is due to the conscientious efforts by the people in different localities in implementing the policy "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." Cotton production jumped from 10 to over 20 per cent as compared with 1969 in Shantung, Honan, Hopei and Peking — major cotton-growing areas in northern China. Rich cotton harvests were also reported from the major cotton-growing areas in the south despite rainstorms.

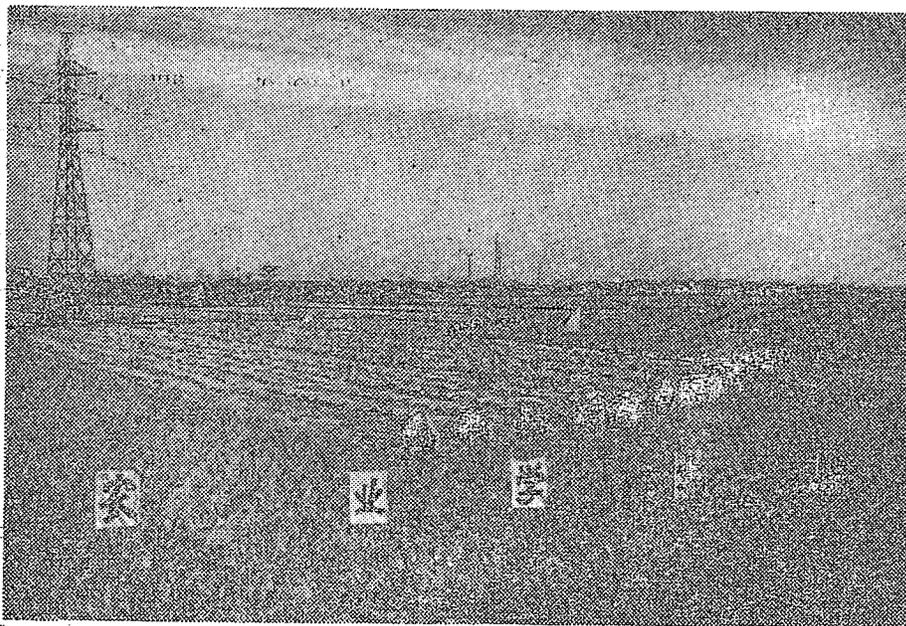
Output of oil-bearing seeds, sugar-bearing crops, tobacco, tea, fruits and silkworm cocoons all went up last year. Compared with 1969, the areas where trees

were planted expanded, and the number of draught animals and pigs moved up considerably. Big achievements were made by fishery and hauls were better than those in 1969.

Agriculture's rapid growth has increased the grain reserves of the state, the collective and the commune members year by year and further consolidated and developed the collective economy of the people's communes, thus giving effective support to the country's socialist construction.

Big Advance in Industrial Base's Agriculture

One of China's important industrial bases, Liaoning Province has a big percentage of industry in its economy and a large urban population. On the question of agricultural development, there has always existed the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. For a long time in the past, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the province blockaded our great leader Chairman Mao's many wise instructions regarding Liaoning's farming from reaching the masses there. They did all they could to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households)



Chekiang Province had another all-round success in agriculture last year. Commune members of the Wuhsing Brigade in Chiahsing County harvest late rice.



On the heels of ten successive rich grain and cotton harvests, the Kaochengtzu Brigade of the Hsiaotun Commune in Liaoyang city, Liaoning Province, had bumper harvests last year—820 *jīn* of grain and 120 *jīn* of ginned cotton per *mu*. Picture shows commune members sunning their newly picked cotton.

and “putting stress on industry while neglecting agriculture.” This had resulted in a very slow development in Liaoning’s agriculture.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly since the Ninth Party Congress, the revolutionary committees at various levels have led the poor and lower-middle peasants in conscientiously studying and implementing the series of Chairman Mao’s instructions on the development of agriculture and, using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Guided by Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, they launched a deep-going mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, struggled hard to develop agriculture and thus brought about remarkable changes in farming. Total provincial grain and cotton production increased considerably last year as compared with 1969. Aggregate grain output rose 30 per cent and cotton over 25 per cent, both reaching all-time highs. Fairly big advances were also made in forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

Throughout the province, there were big increases in grain. Only one-tenth of Liaoning’s counties topped the 400-*jīn*-per-*mu* grain target in 1969. The number shot up to one-third last year. In addition, a group of people’s communes and production brigades which exceeded 800 *jīn* per *mu* in grain yield have sprung up in many places. The average per-*mu* yield for grain topped 830 *jīn* on 75,000 *mu* in Yingkou County’s Shuiyuan Commune, and five of its production brigades, including the Shuiyuan Brigade, had more than 1,000 *jīn* per *mu*. Grain yield for the Chienchangpao Brigade of Penki County, which only had 100-odd *jīn* per *mu* in 1966, climbed three successive years during the Great Cultural Revolution and shot up to 812 *jīn* last year.

Shenyang is the biggest industrial city in Liaoning Province and over 60 per cent of its population is urban. In opposing Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, Liu Shao-chi and his agents spread such twaddle as “Shenyang is engaged in industry, it cannot produce so much grain.” As a result, this city for many years had depended on grain and vegetable supplies from more than ten provinces. Since it was founded, the municipal revolutionary committee has taken firm hold of the struggle between the two lines, criticized the erroneous idea of “depending on the state for grain supplies” and adhered to the general principle of “taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor” for developing the national economy. By integrating its urban and rural efforts and developing agriculture in a big way, Shenyang has taken on a new look in agriculture in the past two years. In 1970 it had a rich harvest and became basically self-sufficient in grain and vegetables.

Province Short of Grain Becomes Self-Sufficient

Dependent on the state for part of its grain supplies for a long time, Hopei Province became self-sufficient in grain last year. Total grain output went up 10 per cent and cotton 20 per cent in 1970, following a rich harvest in 1969.

Rises were registered in large areas throughout the province last year. The average per-*mu* grain yield went over 400 *jīn* in large areas. A good situation like this has come about in one-third of Hopei’s counties and cities. The 46 counties and cities in the low-yielding southeastern plain areas, which had a long history of grain shortages and were subjected to natural disasters, all became self-sufficient in grain last year. More and more counties and regions were able to supply the state with marketable grain.

Inspired by Chairman Mao’s great call “**The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!**”, the Hopei people, after seven years of hard struggle, have completed the work of harnessing a number of the key rivers of the Haiho River system. This has played or is playing a tremendous role in stimulating the development of agriculture. At the same time, big efforts were made by the people all over the province in building water conservancy works, sinking power-operated wells, building ponds and dams, levelling the land and improving soil, and building up farmland which ensures good harvests in times of drought or waterlogging. After several years of construction work, Hopei now has a *mu* of irrigated land for every person in the farming households.

Counties and regions have stepped up their efforts in building farm machinery plants and networks of farm machine repair shops. This has quickened the pace of realizing the mechanization and semi-mechanization of agriculture. The small-sized industries found everywhere in the province have been a powerful impetus to the development of farming.

Striving for Still Higher Output

Though grain and cotton yields both have surpassed the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development in Chekiang Province, its poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres are not content with their achievements. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," they recognized what they had accomplished and tried to find out where they lagged behind. Determined to make their achievements a new starting point for continuing the revolution, they kept on learning from the Tachai Brigade. This won them another rich harvest last year. The province's average per-*mu* grain yield moved ahead and total production rose by about ten per cent over that of 1969, hitting an all-time high. A rich cotton harvest was gathered despite low summer temperatures

and constant rain. The number of pigs rose by around 30 per cent compared with 1969, exceeding all previous records. Production of tea, silkworm cocoons and other industrial crops also increased. Originally there was only one region where the per-*mu* grain yield averaged more than 1,000 *jin* in 1969, but 1970 saw another four such high-yielding regions. Compared with 1969, many counties and cities exceeded the 1,000 *jin* per *mu* grain yield.

Proceeding from the special features of different regions, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels strengthened their leadership in places considered weak links, paid attention to the even development of these regions and helped the backward quickly catch up with the advanced. Chiahhsing County's average per-*mu* grain yield in 1969 was 1,000 *jin*, but one-third of its communes failed to reach this figure. The county leadership mobilized the masses to analyse and find out the reason why production was high in some communes and low in others and tapped the potential power in those places considered to be weak links. The county's total grain output increased by a big margin last year with all of its 30 communes yielding more than 1,000 *jin* per *mu*.

Control Through Power Politics Opposed

Anti-U.S. Struggle of Latin American People Enters New Stage

THE landmarks in the anti-U.S. struggle of the Latin American people in 1970, the first year of the 1970s, are its new and major developments. More and more Latin American countries have come out against brute force, either in open rebellion separately or taking a common stand together against the control and intervention of U.S. imperialism, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty. The various dirty tactics which U.S. imperialism employed to preserve its colonial rule fell flat or were rendered ineffective. This shows that U.S. imperialism is worse off than ever in its declining position as Latin America's overlord and that it is running into a blind alley at every turn in pushing its power politics south of the Rio Grande.

"Sanctions" Fail to Work

An instance of U.S. imperialism's failure to push its power politics in Latin America last year was the futile "punitive" sanctions it adopted against the Latin American countries. Many Latin American countries

simply took no notice of that. In 1968, the Peruvian Government took over the International Petroleum Corporation (I.P.C.), a U.S. monopoly firm notorious for its age-old plunder of Peruvian oil resources. The move sent U.S. imperialism into its tantrums. The following year, Nixon threatened to apply "sanctions" under the Hickenlooper amendment and suspend U.S. economic "aid" to Peru. Instead of caving in to the U.S. threats, Peru demanded that the I.P.C. return the fabulous profits it had illegally grabbed. Detention of a piratical U.S. fishing boat by Peru was then used as a pretext by U.S. imperialism, which terminated sales of military supplies to Peru under the Pelly amendment.

As a counter-measure, the Peruvian Government told the U.S. military mission to get out of the country. It refused entry to Nelson Rockefeller, then on a Latin American junket as Nixon's "special envoy." Later on, it took over the sugar-cane plantations and other landed estates of W.R. Grace & Co. and other U.S. firms. In 1970, the Peruvian Government cancelled a number of

concessions held by U.S.-owned mining companies. The British paper *Guardian* disclosed last October that the United States, "in an effort to save face," had asked the Peruvian Government merely to "make a token payment." Referring to the Hickenlooper amendment, even U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Charles Meyer had to admit that "this kind of amendments have no value."

Bolivia took over the U.S.-owned Gulf Oil Company in 1969 and last March Ecuador nationalized the U.S.-owned All-American Cables and Radio Incorporation. U.S. imperialism naturally foamed with rage but thought better however not to harp on "punitive" legislation.

Last year, many Latin American countries bought warships and aircraft and other heavy military hardware in large quantities from West European capitalist countries, in complete disregard of the restrictions imposed by the United States under the so-called Conte-Long amendment. This was described by *Vision*, a U.S. magazine, as "an explosive confrontation" between the Latin American countries and the United States. According to this magazine, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, which had proclaimed a 200 nautical mile sea limit, placed orders in West Europe for 20 war vessels valued at 500 million U.S. dollars. "Latin American arms purchases in Europe this year," it said, "will rise to 600 million U.S. dollars, which is ten times as much as the sum to be spent in the United States." The magazine lamented that if the United States applies the punitive Conte-Long amendment and withholds "aid" under the "economic assistance" programme, it "will be taken by Latin Americans as an affront to their sovereignty." Washington anticipated common action by the Latin American countries, and felt it could not very well go against the tide. So once again it saw fit to "discreetly look the other way." In its heyday, U.S. imperialism could do as it pleased and apply "sanctions" by invoking the "punitive" amendments. What a come-down for it today!

Baton Loses Its Spell

U.S. imperialism has always wielded the big stick in the Organization of American States under its thumb, controlling and interfering with the internal affairs of Latin American countries and suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people. It brandished the big stick several times last year. "Nothing doing, and take your big stick away" was the response of the Latin American countries. During June-July, it

schemed for a meeting of the O.A.S. General Assembly to be held in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic. But the Dominican people were firm in their opposition and the meeting had to be postponed and shifted to Washington. When the meeting opened, U.S. policy towards Latin America at once came under fire in the speeches delivered by the foreign ministers of Peru, Bolivia and Panama. Not a few countries brushed aside the limits set by the United States that the meeting only take up the questions of preventing so-called "terrorist activities" and political kidnapping. They demanded discussion on questions of economy and trade where sharp contradictions exist between Latin American countries and the United States. They proposed restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba and took strong exception to the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to use this organization to interfere with their internal affairs and encroach on their sovereignty. U.S. Secretary of State Rogers who attended the meeting was thrown off balance. He immediately got on his feet to defend what he called U.S. "co-operation" with the Latin American countries. Though he put on a wry smile and described the U.S. plunder and exploitation in Latin America as something "beneficial to the economic changes in Latin America" and alleged that the United States had "chosen a good way" in its "co-operation" with Latin America, the Latin American countries spurned Rogers' "offer." They voted down a clause which the United States tried to insert in the resolution to facilitate its interference with the internal affairs of Latin American countries under the signboard of the "Inter-American Armed Forces." This Washington meeting was a wishy-washy affair. Of the 23 member states only 18 of their foreign ministers showed up at the opening session. Many began withdrawing from the proceedings later on, and only two remained in their seats when the meeting came to a close.



Venezuelan student demonstrators in Caracas protest against U.S. imperialism widening the war of aggression in Indo-China. The streamer they carry reads: "Nixon, assassin of the Cambodian people!"

But this was not the end of all the headaches. The "5-point peace initiative" on Indo-China which Nixon trotted out on October 7 was vehemently denounced by the people the world over and the boss of U.S. imperialism found himself completely isolated. So Washington urged the O.A.S. "to come out publicly in favour of" Nixon's "initiative" to save the situation. Contrary to its expectations, the representatives of the Latin American countries categorically rejected the idea. Quoting a Latin American source, AFP reported on October 16: "The time is past when the United States could bring us out of the shadows every time their interests were at stake." While U.S. imperialism was still smarting under this slap in the face, Chilean President Allende announced on November 12 the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba. The U.S. resolution in 1964 forcing the O.A.S. member states to sever relations with Cuba, Allende further pointed out, "has no legal or moral ground." Subsequent to Allende's announcement, Ecuadorian President Velasco Ibarra denounced U.S. imperialism for forcing the O.A.S. to "expel" Cuba. Some Latin American countries also called for abolition of the ban on trade with Cuba. The fall of a tree-leaf is a harbinger of autumn. The *Christian Science Monitor* lamented: "President Allende's move [to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba] could be the beginning of the end of the O.A.S."

Subversive Plots Repeatedly Bust Up

For those governments in Latin America which dare to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, U.S. imperialism has a ready, dirty way of dealing with them. It instigates and encourages its running dogs in these countries to stage military coups d'état and subvert the government of the day so that it can interfere with their affairs at will. But it is no longer so easy for U.S. imperialism to play such fascist tricks. In the last 12 months or so, U.S. imperialism engineered two reactionary military coups in Latin America. Both went on the rocks.

Mention may be made of the military coup of December 14, 1969 in Panama, masterminded by U.S. imperialism to overthrow the Torrijos regime. Washington wanted to get rid of Torrijos because, since taking office in October 1968, he had more than once demanded that the U.S. restore to Panama its sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Moreover, in October 1969 he expelled U.S. Charge d'Affaires Townes from Panama for interfering in Panama's internal affairs. U.S. imperialism had since declared that it did not consider Panama "an outspoken friendly country," and regarded her as a thorn in its side. When Torrijos made a week-end trip to Mexico, U.S. imperialism seized the opportunity and staged the December 14 coup, which it figured would be a sure success. But it had completely miscalculated. As soon as Torrijos returned to Panama, the people and patriotic armymen rose against the coup. Within 48 hours the U.S. scheme was foiled. Last July, Torrijos reaffirmed: "Panama cannot accept the concept of an area which is a foreign sanctuary on our own territo-

ry. . . . We claimed territorial and fiscal sovereignty over the Canal Zone."

On October 4, last year, U.S. imperialism instigated Bolivia's pro-U.S. reactionary Right-wing forces to launch a coup with the sinister aim of "killing three birds with one stone." According to Western news agencies, U.S. imperialism plotted to set up a pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorship in Bolivia so as to deal a blow to Allende who had won a primary victory in the Chilean election on September 4, and to the Peruvian Government. It again miscalculated. The Bolivian people waged a powerful struggle and crushed the U.S.-engineered military coup. The cabinet organized by the coupists was short-lived, collapsing within 24 hours. Commenting on the U.S. fiasco, the *London Times* said: "For Washington, it is . . . a second defeat in a month for Right-wing strongly pro-American political forces."

Futile Gang-up of Two Overlords

The struggle of the Latin American countries to defend their territorial sea rights in 1970 has driven another nail into the coffin of U.S. imperialist hegemony. It has frustrated the scheme of the two superpowers to divide and dominate the oceans. For a long time U.S. imperialism has tried to coerce the Latin American countries into accepting the three nautical mile sea limit, but this plot has failed. Working hand in glove with social-imperialism in the past few years, it put forward various "proposals" with the aim of encroaching on the territorial sea rights of the Latin American and other countries. But neither one overlord nor two in league with each other could compel the Latin American countries to give up their struggle to uphold their national sovereignty. The greater the pressure of the two overlords, the larger will be the number of Latin American countries taking a common stand. In January 1970, three countries took counsel together; in May it was nine countries; and in August the number rose to 21. At the August 1970 conference on the law of the sea in Lima, capital of Peru, 14 Latin American countries signed a "Declaration of Latin American Countries Over the Law of the Sea," upholding the principle for a 200-nautical-mile limit concerning their territorial sea rights and reaffirming the determination to safeguard their national sovereignty. Thus the scheme of the two superpowers to divide and dominate the oceans between themselves went bankrupt. But U.S. imperialism was not reconciled to its defeat. It then contrived to get Peru, Ecuador and Chile to a meeting in Argentina at which it was hoped to make a breach in concrete talks. This was the quadripartite fishery conference held from September 10 to 23. But at this conference the three South American countries insisted that their differences with the United States on the question of the rights of the territorial seas is a political question, and disagreed with the U.S. view that it is a technical one. According to a TANJUG report, the Latin American countries "completely turned down" Washington's "demand," and the United States "ended

in total defeat." Even the U.S. magazine *Vision* admitted that "the U.S. met with total defeat at the conference."

U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has had his head knocked against a brick wall on the question of ocean rights. Yet he could not suppress his anxiety. He put in a personal appearance at the 25th jubilee of the United Nations to peddle a U.S. imperialist "proposal" the aim of which was to dominate the oceans. He vainly attempted to use the United Nations as a tool to encroach upon the sovereignty of the Latin American countries and their territorial sea rights. Nixon even threatened that "storm and strife could become the future of the oceans," if U.S. views were not heeded. This "proposal" of U.S. imperialism, however, was also categorically condemned and resolutely opposed by many Latin American countries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao in his solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" points out: "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." The repeated failures of U.S. imperialism in pushing its power politics in Latin America in 1970 have borne out fully this wise thesis of Chairman Mao's. Though U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat, though it will never lay down its butcher knives, though it will continue to push its power politics and step up its intervention in and oppression and plunder of Latin America, the 1970s are not the years of old when imperialism could ride roughshod everywhere. U.S. imperialism will go down in a bigger defeat under the impact of the growing upsurge of the Latin American countries and people in their struggle against control and intervention.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Comrade Hill's Statement on the Situation In Poland

COMRADE E. F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), utterly condemns the Polish revisionist ruling group for its counter-revolutionary armed suppression of the Polish people and pledges full support to the Polish people's heroic struggle against revisionist rule. He said this in a statement on the situation in Poland, published in a special issue of *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), on December 24, 1970. Excerpts of the statement read as follows:

"The Communist Party of Australia (M-L) utterly condemns the fascist armed suppression of the Polish workers and working people by Polish revisionism as the complete betrayal of communism, even though it uses the word communism. It strips revolution and everything working-class out of communism. Under cover of the word 'communism,' revisionism restores capitalism in those countries where it has seized power such as Poland.

"The Russian revisionists are in truth the new tsars. They have restored capitalism in Russia even to the extent of importing into their country gigantic monopoly capitalists like Fiat, Krupp, etc. Their armies occupy other countries; their navies roam the world in the direct tradition of imperialism; they agree with and at the same time, struggle against their fellow

imperialist power — U.S. imperialism. Like U.S. imperialism, where their 'vital interests' are affected, they use ruthless military force as in their invasion of Czechoslovakia."

"The Russian revisionists support these groups, such as the Polish revisionist ruling group, with bayonets. They exploit and oppress the workers and working people with fascist brutality. This is entirely alien to the principles of communism with which it has nothing in common. On the contrary, it is fascism pure and simple. Fascism means the open ruthless terrorist dictatorship of the big capitalists.

"The Polish workers and working people rose in rebellion against their oppressors, the Polish revisionist capitalist class.

"They displayed the heroic qualities of the revolutionary working class. Their revolutionary activity was suppressed with tanks, machine guns and rifles, the same weapons as Hitler used to smash the Polish workers and working people 30 odd years ago.

"Moreover the Russian revisionist imperialists immediately moved their armies and navy towards Poland to invade Poland if invasion were necessary to suppress the Polish people. This action also is exactly similar to that of Hitler 30 odd years ago. It is the

same action as the Russian imperialists took against Czechoslovakia two years ago.

"It confirms once more, if confirmation were necessary, the outright imperialist position of the Russian revisionists."

"The Polish workers and working people have a great revolutionary tradition and discernment. Their revolutionary activity is rocking the Polish revisionist fascists and their Russian revisionist imperialist masters to their foundations. Their revolutionary activity

will not stop here. It is directly in line with the revolt of the Czech people. It is a revolt which is spreading against all the revisionist ruling cliques. It merges with the struggles of the peoples against U.S. imperialism.

"The revolutionary peoples are overwhelming the twin devils of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and revisionism headed by the Russian revisionist group." "Australian revolutionaries pledge their full support to their Polish brothers.

"Long live the Polish socialist revolution!"

Condemn Franco's Fascist Atrocities!

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Franco's fascist brutality in suppressing the Basques has kindled raging flames of protest by the Spanish people. Burning with anger, revolutionary people in their tens of thousands held strikes and staged demonstrations for many days running against the illegal sentences passed on the Basque democratic fighters by the Franco dictatorial regime. The Chinese people are greatly incensed at Franco's fascist atrocities. They give the valiantly fighting Spanish people their firm support.

The struggle of the Basque democratic fighters for national autonomy and democratic rights is absolutely just. Yet the Franco fascist regime, confounding right with wrong, had the cheek to pronounce them "guilty." It is not the Basque democratic fighters but Franco and his gang who are really guilty. This is crystal clear to the Spanish people and people the world over.

It was with the backing of Hitler and Mussolini that Franco established his bloody fascist dictatorial rule in Spain more than 30 years ago. For the Spanish people fighting for democracy and freedom Franco was a hangman who turned the whole country into a dark prison. After World War II, Franco threw himself into the lap of U.S. imperialism, bartered away the national interests and reduced Spain to a U.S. imperialist bridgehead for aggression on the Middle East and Africa. Not long ago, he signed a new agreement on military bases with U.S. imperialism. This permits the U.S. to perpetuate the occupation of four U.S. bases in Spain in return for a large amount of "military aid." Internally, Franco relies on thongs and bayonets to intensify his ruthless enslavement and sanguinary suppression of the people. The illegal sentences passed on the Basque democratic fighters have once again laid bare the hideous features of this fascist hangman. Legion is the number of the crimes committed by Franco against the Spanish people. It is entirely due to U.S. imperialism's encouragement that this notorious and stinking fascist

has dared to carry his atrocities to the limit. Franco's crimes must be reckoned first of all with U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."

The revolutionary struggle of the Spanish people can never be strangled by Franco the butcher. Intensified suppression by Franco's dictatorial regime will only stir up deeper hatred and greater resistance of the people. Their pent-up fury over the years is today erupting like a volcano. The day will come when the Spanish people will settle the old scores with Franco and make him pay for every crime committed. They will put Franco and his gang in the dock and send them to the gallows.

The Spanish people are not alone in their struggle. Their struggle against Franco's fascist rule is an important part of the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The Chinese people and the people of all countries in the world stand by the Spanish people. In Western Europe and Latin America, the people have gone into action one after another, excoriating the Franco fascist clique. In face of the heroic struggle of the Spanish people and the vehement protest by the people the world over, Franco was compelled to commute the sentences of the persecuted Basque democratic fighters. So long as the Spanish people unite as one and persist in struggle, they are sure to go on winning new victories. No force on earth can check the advance of the revolutionary struggle of the Spanish people.

(January 1)

Peking Review, No. 2

Ten Years of Disastrous Defeats for U.S. Imperialism in Its War of Aggression Against Viet Nam

The people of the world have recently celebrated with the Vietnamese people the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. Led by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the people of south Viet Nam have in the past ten years given full play to the heroic revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice. Persevering in a protracted people's war under extremely difficult conditions, they have badly beaten U.S. imperialism — the most ferocious imperialism in the world today — and won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

By their valiant war of resistance, the people of south Viet Nam have carried out the great leader of the Vietnamese people President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be."

In his solemn statement on May 20, 1970, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao pointed out: "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." By winning splendid victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the people of south Viet Nam have set a brilliant example for the oppressed people and oppressed nations throughout the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

"War Escalation" Means Escalation of U.S. Imperialism's Defeats

The history of U.S. imperialism's war of aggression against Viet Nam in these ten years is the history of a big imperialist power being defeated by a small country which dared to struggle. It is the history of the repeated exposure of the feebleness of the paper tiger, U.S. imperialism.

When U.S. President Kennedy launched the "special war" in south Viet Nam in 1961, U.S. imperialism was most arrogant. It drew up a so-called "Staley-Taylor plan" by which Washington provided the money, weapons and "advisers," and the south Vietnamese puppet authorities the men for the war. It talked deliriously of wiping out the south Vietnamese people's armed forces within 18 months and of sparing no cost to achieve this astonishing result. Many "18 months" have come and gone. But, far from being wiped out, the south

Vietnamese people's armed forces grew stronger and stronger with the fighting. The U.S. "special war" went down the drain and the "Staley-Taylor plan," along with its architect Taylor, has been tossed on to the garbage heap of history.

However, being aggressive by nature, U.S. imperialism refused to accept its defeat. Taking over from Kennedy as U.S. president, Johnson ushered in the "McNamara plan" in a futile effort to "pacify south Viet Nam" before the end of 1965. But, like the "Staley-Taylor plan," it was soon smashed by the people of south Viet Nam.

Seeing that the "special war" was turning into a fiasco, Johnson decided that the United States must take the field itself and expand the war. In August 1964, U.S. imperialism manufactured the "Bac Bo Gulf Incident" and brazenly sent aircraft to bomb the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus spreading the flames of its war of aggression from south to north Viet Nam. From 1965 to 1967, Johnson increased the number of U.S. aggressor troops in south Viet Nam from 200,000 to over 500,000, throwing almost half the U.S. ground forces into the war and using nearly one-fifth of its air force and one-fourth of its navy. He poured out 30,000 million dollars every year and, except for the atomic bomb, used every available modern weapon as he intensified "war escalation."

However, Johnson's "war escalation" only "escalated" his defeat apace. In three years, the people of north Viet Nam shot down over 2,600 U.S. pirate planes, exploding the myth of U.S. imperialism's "air superiority." In south Viet Nam, the two "dry-season offensives" in 1966 and 1967 happened to be years of "the heaviest casualties" for U.S. imperialism. The total number of U.S. troops, puppet troops and accomplice troops wiped out rose from year to year, from 167,500 in 1965 to 630,000 in 1968, while the number of U.S. and accomplice troops wiped out soared from 19,200 to 230,000.

Vainly striving to bail U.S. imperialism out from defeat, Johnson fell back on counter-revolutionary dual tactics for all he was worth in the hope of finding a way out. One moment it was "war escalation" and "forcing capitulation by bombing," the next it was "de-escalation" and a "temporary pause in the bombing." But the heroic Vietnamese people were not cowed or duped. President Ho Chi Minh had firmly pointed out: "Neither bombs nor shells can cow our people, and no wily words can deceive them. We, Vietnamese, are resolved to fight till not a single U.S. aggressor remains on our beloved land." In the face of the Vietnamese people's

heroic spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win," U.S. imperialism had no tricks left. In the end, Johnson, who had bleated out his determination to defeat the Vietnamese people, had to slink out of office.

Nixon Government's Death-Bed Struggle

With Johnson out, Nixon climbed into office. To try and save U.S. imperialism from the mess of defeats in its war of aggression, Nixon employed more sinister and cunning counter-revolutionary dual tactics. He chanted no end of "peace" sutras, piling on such rubbish as "ending the war in Viet Nam" and realizing a "just peace." At the same time, he went in for wholesale political deception: jabbering about "troop withdrawal" from south Viet Nam, pushing the "Vietnamization" of the war, "a new proposal for realizing peace in Indo-China," and so forth. All this is nothing but a smokescreen to conceal the moves of U.S. imperialism to step up the expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China.

The "Nixon doctrine" of "Vietnamizing" the war of aggression in Viet Nam is nothing but a rehash of the long-discredited plot to "use Asians to fight Asians." By this Washington doles out more money and guns with the aim of reducing the number of U.S. troops killed and getting more puppet troops to die in their place. Since the United States could not win the war even by using its own troops, Nixon hopes to continue to drag out the war of aggression by this method and realize its occupation of south Viet Nam.

Nixon's miserable duplicity can fool nobody and his scheme cannot succeed. To achieve his aggressive aims, the Nixon government is seeking a way out by again turning to expanding the war of aggression. In March 1970, a few days after declaring the "restoration of the neutrality of Laos," Nixon instigated Thai accomplice troops to enter Laos while he simultaneously intensified the bombing of Laos and stepped up the war of aggression in Laos. Hard on the heels of this, he masterminded the Cambodian Rightist clique's military coup d'etat and flagrantly hurled U.S. and south Vietnamese puppet troops into an invasion of Cambodia. Thus the flames of the war of aggression spread to the whole of Indo-China. Mouthing war threats and bellying that it would adopt a tougher policy against the Vietnamese people, the Nixon government recently sent large numbers of aircraft to barbarously bomb large areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

This whole series of wild adventures and war shrieks does not in the least show that U.S. imperialism is powerful. On the contrary, it is nothing but its death-bed struggle. The Nixon government's expansion of the war will only add up to more disastrous defeats. In April 1970, the leaders of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam held the historic Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and called on the three peoples of Indo-China to strengthen their solidarity, fight bravely and carry the struggle against the

common enemy U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through to complete victory. The three peoples of Indo-China have further strengthened their solidarity, helped each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in fiercely attacking the U.S. aggressors and have won major victories on all battlefields. Last year, the people and their armed forces in south Viet Nam wiped out 420,000 enemy troops, including 110,000 U.S. and accomplice troops, and shot down or destroyed on the ground 5,900 enemy planes. From the start of the 1969 dry season to the end of November 1970, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people annihilated a total of more than 24,000 enemies and shot down or destroyed on the ground over 370 enemy planes. The patriotic armymen and people of Cambodia have within half a year wiped out or disintegrated nearly 110,000 enemy troops, liberated nearly two-thirds of their national territory and nearly half the population. The armymen and civilians of north Viet Nam also have pummelled the U.S. air pirates. The heroic war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the people of south Viet Nam today enjoys the enthusiastic support of the people of all countries. Never has U.S. imperialism been so isolated in the world as it is today.

On December 10, 1970, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued an appeal imbued with sublime heroism. It sternly denounced U.S. imperialism's plot to expand the war of aggression and called on the armymen and people of the whole country to unite closely, fight harder and carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory. This was the Vietnamese people's forceful reply to Nixon's war provocations.

Paper Tiger Besieged by World's People

In his May 20, 1970 statement, Chairman Mao pointed out: "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." U.S. imperialism's disastrous defeats on the south Viet Nam battlefield have repeatedly confirmed this brilliant thesis. Overwhelmed with difficulties at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is engulfed in deep political, economic and social crises.

In its efforts to gain world hegemony, U.S. imperialism is accelerating its arms expansion and war preparations. This has resulted in financial deficits year after year, soaring prices, inflation, continued drops in industrial production, sharp increases in the number of unemployed and daily worsening of the people's livelihood. Even U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon has admitted that the U.S. economy was caught up in an uncontrollable inflationary spiral.

The Nixon government's feverish expansion of the war of aggression has brought deep suffering to the American people and has sharpened class contradictions in the United States to an unprecedented extent. The

American people's struggle has been rushing ahead in recent years at a force and scale seldom seen in U.S. history to strike heavy blows at the U.S. ruling circles.

The resounding defeats of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the mounting struggle of the American people have further sharpened contradictions within U.S. ruling circles. There is a growing disintegration within the imperialist bloc, and the U.S. baton has become more and more ineffective. In regard to its aggression in Viet Nam, the United

States can no longer rig up a "united front." The anti-U.S. struggle of the people of various countries in the world is on the rise and the Nixon government is besieged by the people of the world.

However, U.S. imperialism will not quit the stage of history of its own volition. The Nixon government will still struggle desperately in Viet Nam and may even embark on new adventures. However, that Nixon's war adventures will meet a fate far worse than those of his predecessors is a certainty.

China Possesses Sovereign Rights Over Continental Shelf in East China Sea

—Article by the British paper "Guardian"

"Renmin Ribao" on December 31, 1970 carried excerpts from an article published in the British paper "Guardian" on December 18 under the title "Scramble for Oil in East China Sea" written by John Gittings. Excerpts from the article read as follows. — Ed.

IF Peking wishes to acquire further evidence of what it regards as the rapacious nature of international-monopoly capitalism, it need not look very far these days. In the waters of the East China Sea a scramble for oil has got under way, with friendly names like Gulf, Caltex, and Royal Dutch Shell in the lead.

The governments of Japan, south Korea, and Taiwan (i.e., Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang—*Renmin Ribao* Editor) are busy handing out concessions for deep-sea drilling rights, some of which are of disputed legality. China, on whose continental shelf these operations are being conducted, has not been consulted.

This oil rush is just the kind of uncontrolled development which the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed has been trying to prevent, . . .

The oil companies started to move in quietly, but in August a dispute between Japan and Taiwan brought the enterprise some unwelcome publicity, Taiwan had granted to the Pacific Gulf Company rights to explore the sea-bed around the Senkakus (namely China's Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei, Nanhsiao, Peihshiao and other islands—*Renmin Ribao* Editor), a small group of uninhabited islands lying a 100 miles northeast of Taiwan. . . .

The potential oil-producing region, which is said to cover more than 200,000 square miles of sea, extends northwards from Taiwan to the waters on both sides of the Korean Peninsula. . . .

This month the Chinese finally broke their silence on the subject, coming out with a strong claim (the first to be made public by Peking) to sovereign rights over the continental shelf in the East China Sea. "There are indeed," Peking says, "rich oil, natural gas and other mineral resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around China's Taiwan Province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of China and to Korea." American imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries have conducted "large-scale surveys of the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of China's shallow seas," including the Yellow, East China, and South China Seas.

The Chinese cannot lay claim to the entire continental shelf in areas contiguous to Japan and south Korea (it should be the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—*Renmin Ribao* Editor) which also enjoy similar rights as coastal states. But in this kind of situation the rights should in theory be apportioned by mutual agreement—as has been done in the North Sea. Besides, there are vast areas away from Japan and Korea where only China can be legitimately regarded as the coastal state.

The Geneva agreement of 1958 on the continental shelf provides that the coastal state exercises sovereign rights over the shelf "to a depth of 200 metres or beyond that limit to where the depth of the waters admits of the exploitation of natural resources." Most of the East China Sea falls within the 200 metre mark, and in any case the agreement goes beyond that mark. . . .

Another sign of Peking's concern with her marine resources is the strong support given in recent Chinese statements to those Latin-American countries which are

claiming a 200-mile limit for their territorial waters. Here the question is apparently a different one (territorial waters rather than deep-sea rights) but the principle is the same. Countries like Chile and Peru, which through an accident of marine geography have no continental shelf to speak of, cannot invoke the Geneva agreement to protect their offshore seas from exploitation.

Increasingly these waters are being denuded by American (and more recently Soviet) fishing fleets which can only be kept at bay by extending the territorial limit. China now defends the right of all countries to fix their limit according to geological and biological needs and "to meet the needs of using their own resources rationally." It is the kind of argument which will go down well in the maritime states of the third world.

It was the Latin Americans more than anyone else who ensured that the deliberations in August of the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed got nowhere. An American scheme for the international control of the sea-bed failed to win endorsement, partly

because it fixed the territorial limit at 12 miles, but mainly because the whole idea of "internationalization" does not cut much ice with many developing countries who want to retain control of their own resources.

One of the provisions of the American scheme would have whittled down some of the territorial rights to the continental shelf (those beyond the 200-metre mark) which are provided for in the Geneva agreement. In the case of the Senkakus, for instance, which lie beyond the mark, China, under the American scheme would hold only the deep-sea rights in the area under mandate from (to be created) an international sea-bed resources authority, to which royalties would have to be paid.

China's own limit for her territorial waters was set at 12 miles as long ago as 1958, and there is no suggestion that it will be extended now. But it does, of course, include Taiwan and the outlying islands, quite apart from China's underwater rights to the continental shelf which are much more extensive. And with the sniff of oil in the air, this is no longer just an academic question for the international lawyers.

Advance in Reimplanting Severed Limbs From "Realm of Necessity" to "Realm of Freedom"

by Chen Chung-wei

an orthopedic surgeon of the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital

SINCE our 1963 success in rejoining the first severed hand of a worker, there has been new progress in the art of rejoining severed limbs.

Guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, we can successfully rejoin not only evenly severed arms but also limbs that have been torn off. In the past few years, we have succeeded in rejoining hands severed by a thresher, legs severed by a train, arms severed by winding steel cord and palms severed by a punch. Some of the transverse sections of these limbs were clean blade-cuts, others were saw-toothed, like the broken part of a bamboo pole. We now can rejoin severed fingers, which calls for high-level technical skill. Limbs partially but almost completely severed for 48 hours can be successfully rejoined. Limbs completely severed for 24 hours can be successfully rejoined provided that they have been kept in refrigeration. All this thoroughly breaks down the "conclusion" put out by bourgeois "authorities" that "it is

impossible to save a limb deprived of its blood supply beyond six hours even though its circulation is restored."

The new development in the art of reimplanting severed limbs is a victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and an outstanding achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking guides us constantly in our practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge and enables us to advance from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom" in the salvage of severed limbs.

**Correct Knowledge Can Be Arrived at Only After
Many Repetitions of the Process Leading From
Practice to Knowledge and Then Back
To Practice**

Circulation of the blood is one of the most important conditions for survival of the human organism.

A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart circulates the blood. Fresh oxygenated blood is propelled from the heart through the arteries into the capillaries where the blood exchanges substances with the tissues in the body, that is, the cells get oxygen from and expel carbon dioxide and other waste matter into the blood. After the above-mentioned exchanges, the same amount of blood returns to the heart through the veins to complete the process of circulation. Thus, the body's metabolic functions are assured. Once circulation stops, the vital tissues cease functioning normally and death ensues. Limbs devoid of circulation will eventually become gangrenous. Therefore, the key to the survival of a reimplanted limb lies in correctly applying the law of the unity of opposites in anastomosing arteries and veins so as to ensure proper circulation of blood in the limb.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice."

When we did the first reimplantation of the severed hand, we anastomosed an equal number of severed arteries and veins. The day after the operation we found that the skin of the rejoined hand was shiny and gradually became swollen. What caused the limb to swell? We organized medical personnel concerned and comrades from fraternal hospitals to have repeated discussions. We all thought that the swelling was probably caused by traumatic rupture of the tiny blood vessels invisible to the naked eye, which resulted in discharge of blood into the tissue. So we made multiple incisions on the skin to relieve the tension and let out some blood fluid. This proved to be effective and the reimplanted hand survived.

Later, we again used the above method of joining blood vessels for a woman textile worker with a severed limb. After the operation the reimplanted limb also became swollen. We again made multiple skin incisions. Not only did the swelling not subside, the patient went into hemorrhagic shock because of loss of too much blood from the incisions. To save her life, we reluctantly reamputated the implanted limb.

Through studying Chairman Mao's great teachings "Error is often the precursor of what is correct" and "Many theories are erroneous and it is through the test of practice that their errors are corrected," we buttressed our faith in struggle and made up our minds to find the factor of success from our failure. We had used the same method on two patients. Why did it fail on the second patient when it had been successful on the first? We made a concrete analysis of the actual conditions. We had joined an equal number of severed arteries and veins in both patients. The damage to

the veins of the first patient was not so serious and the blood flowed smoothly in the anastomosed veins. The limb only swelled slightly. Damage to the veins of the second patient was serious. Mending had to be done before anastomosis. This procedure could cause narrowing of the veins which would influence the smooth flow of blood, resulting in serious swelling of the limb. Through analysis and comparison we understood that the degree of swelling was closely related to the veins. If the blood in an anastomosed vein flows smoothly the limb only swells slightly and incisions are effective. If the vein is narrowed and the blood flow is not smooth, the limb will swell a great deal and incisions will not relieve the condition. The question was, would the limb swell less or could we prevent swelling by joining more severed veins than arteries to improve the venous return?

Based on this preliminary knowledge, we went back to practice to verify it. While reimplanting a severed arm of another patient, we deliberately joined more veins than arteries. After the operation we carefully observed the condition of the rejoined limb and did not find any significant swelling. The reimplantation was successful.

This fact tremendously inspired and encouraged us. We promptly analysed the case and summed up our experience. The relationship between the arteries and veins in a limb is a unity of opposites; they are in contradiction but also interdependent. The state they are in is: The blood in the arteries is under high pressure and flows quickly, while that in the veins is under low pressure and flows slowly. But veins surpass arteries in number. This creates a relative balance in the blood flow. If we join the same number of arteries and veins, an inadequate venous return results, that is, the veins cannot return to the heart the same amount of blood that the arteries have sent to the limb. The surplus blood then accumulates in the capillaries and, under increasing pressure, goes out of the capillaries to the tissues and swelling results. Following the increase in swelling, the venous return gradually decreases. This ultimately decreases the amount of blood sent out by the arteries which leads to necrosis of the reimplanted limb.

From this we saw that the fundamental cause of swelling is the result of the development of the contradiction between arteries and veins. The principal aspect of the contradiction is the inadequate venous return. At the same time, we also understood that using skin incisions to relieve the swelling is a passive method. Only when the principal aspect of the contradiction of inadequate venous return is grasped can swelling be fundamentally prevented.

Although we had come to a deeper understanding of the veins, did our knowledge reflect the laws of the objective world correctly? We were not sure at that time because we had not yet thus tested it in practice.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "The only way to solve this problem completely is to redirect rational knowledge to social practice, apply theory to practice and see whether it can achieve the objectives one has in mind," we went back to test our knowledge in practice.

Shortly afterwards we went out of Shanghai for joint consultation. After reimplantation, a severed leg swelled up severely. The local surgeons made incisions on the patient's skin to no avail. The leg was on the point of becoming gangrenous. We studied the patient on the operating table and found that the principal aspect of the contradiction was inadequate venous return. In view of this, we solved the problem by the new method of joining more veins to rearrange the relationship between arteries and veins. After the operation there was no more swelling. Thus we saved a reimplanted leg on the verge of gangrene. In the past few years we have used this new method to join blood vessels. Facts prove that no significant swelling occurred, thus the survival rate of rejoined limbs has been greatly raised.

We had come to understand that correct knowledge stems from repeated practice. In "changing" swelling, because our knowledge is usually subject to numerous limitations — it is not only limited by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become evident (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed) — for a time we did not reach a correct understanding of what caused the swelling. By discovering errors through testing in practice and correcting them after numerous repetitions in practice, our knowledge gradually develops from a lower to a higher level and corresponds with the laws of the objective external world. It is only then that the subjective can be transformed into the objective, or in other words, . . . the anticipated results can be achieved in practice.

Constantly Developing Knowledge in Practice

Contradictions are inherent in the development of all things. After the problem of swelling was solved, a new contradiction arose.

A year ago, we reimplanted a worker's severed arm. It had been torn off and the wound was jagged; the blood vessels were twisted and out of shape. We reimplanted the limb after much efforts, but examination showed that it was cold, an indication that the blood was not coursing. This gave us something to think about. "Is the artery blocked by blood clot?" We flushed the vessel to no avail. "Hadn't the artery been sutured well?" We sutured it again, but the blood still did not flow. Time and again, we strived to find out the cause. Finally, examination of the whole length of the artery showed that the portion of the artery in the severed part had severely contracted and allowed almost no passage of blood. Previously, we knew only

that the portion of the artery left on the body would contract; we didn't know the torn-off part would contract as in this case. Having discovered the cause, we tried various kinds of medicine, all of which failed. The problem of circulation would become serious as time went by and could lead to gangrene of the reimplanted limb. What should we do?

We reasoned like this: The artery can contract; it can also dilate. Contraction and dilatation are the two aspects of the contradiction. What condition could we create to make the artery dilate? We applied various new measures. As a result, the reimplanted limb gradually began to grow warmer. After the operation, we continued with corresponding measures to consolidate the result and finally our efforts were crowned with success — the arm survived.

We later had repeated discussions on the new problem of the contraction of the arteries. Why did the severed arteries contract but not the severed veins? Chairman Mao teaches: "The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." An artery has a thick elastic muscle layer and greater power of contraction. Compared with the artery, the thin muscle layer of the vein wall contracts only weakly. Although both the arteries and veins had been strongly stimulated when the limb was torn off, because of its greater elasticity and contractibility the artery had greatly contracted while the veins had contracted to a lesser degree for there is a difference of qualities.

Proceeding from this knowledge we think: Dilatation and contraction are a pair of opposites. Without dilatation there would be no contraction and vice versa. All contradictory things are interconnected; not only do they coexist in a single entity in given conditions, but in other given conditions, they also transform themselves into each other. If mechanical stimulation was applied to a torn artery, the reaction would cause the latter to dilate.

We once had a patient whose arm had been severed by winding steel cord. Before joining the blood vessels, we carefully examined the arteries and found them in a state of contraction. We first applied mechanical stimulation and then anastomose the arteries. Meanwhile, corresponding measures were used. The arteries did not contract. These methods have been used later for patients with contracted arteries in torn-off limbs with good results.

Practice has made us further understand that limbs severed under different conditions have different particularities. A blade-cut leaves an even wound. Tissue stimulation is slight, so arterial contraction seldom occurs. The damage to the tissues of a torn-off limb with a jagged wound is severe. Mechanical stimulation of the artery is great and often causes various degrees of contraction. Our practice enabled us to recognize

the essence of arterial contraction and work out ways to relieve it. By overcoming this technical difficulty in reimplanting jaggedly torn-off limbs, new progress is made in this field under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking.

Grasping Law of Metabolism of Severed Limbs

Having understood the law of swelling and arterial contraction, we made further efforts through Chairman Mao's concept of "one dividing into two" to analyse our success and problems which still existed. We came to understand that although we had had initial success in preventing swelling and in dealing with arterial contraction, we had not yet grasped the law of the metabolism of severed limbs. The survival rate of reimplanted limbs long deprived of blood circulation was still low. Chairman Mao teaches that "external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." Thus we should not only pay attention to the external condition of ensuring blood supply to the limbs, but, more important, try to find the laws governing the changes in severed limbs and use our initiative in applying this knowledge.

Guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, we gained a deeper understanding of the significance of grasping the laws of internal contradictions in severed limbs and made strenuous efforts to successfully reimplant limbs which had been deprived of circulation for a long time. In this work we found that changes in severed limbs varied. Although some were devoid of blood circulation for a short time, the tissue altered in quality and turned ashen because the surrounding temperature was too high or because the limbs had not been carefully preserved. Rejoining severed limbs like these was no easy matter. At the same time, although some limbs had been devoid of blood circulation for a long time, they remained fresh because the surrounding temperature was low or because they had been carefully preserved. These limbs could still be salvaged after efforts.

These phenomena gave us the insight that a limb does not become gangrenous immediately after being severed from the body. The tissue cells can still use the remaining nutrients to proceed with their metabolism. But how should we grasp this law of metabolism in a severed limb?

Chairman Mao teaches: "There are two states of motion in all things, that of relative rest and that of conspicuous change. . . . When the thing is in the first state of motion, it is undergoing only quantitative and not qualitative change and consequently presents the outward appearance of being at rest." This teaching by Chairman Mao opened our minds.

The law governing the life of tissue cells, we believed, also involves the process of change from quantity to quality. Supposing we seized the opportune moment when quantitative change had not yet led to

qualitative change to take measures to slow down the rate of metabolism in the severed limb as much as possible so that the minimum requirements for preserving life were granted. Then the life of the cells was prolonged and their degeneration retarded. Or supposing we seized the opportune moment to create conditions to provide nutritional supplies for the cells so that they might change for the better. Wouldn't this create still more favourable conditions for successful reimplantation?

With this preliminary understanding in mind, we began experimenting on animals. Results showed that a limb without blood circulating for as long as 108 hours could be reimplanted successfully provided it had been kept in dry ice and given other means of providing nutrients. We then tested this knowledge in practice.

At a joint consultation somewhere outside Shanghai not long ago, we saw a patient whose arm had been severed while he was working at a machine. After a 12-hour operation, the local surgeons had reimplanted the arm, only to find it had become cold with poor blood circulation. Pathological examination showed edema of cells with degenerative changes. The pulse was feeble.

On the surface, there seemed to be no problem since the blood was circulating in the rejoined arm. Actually serious quantitative change continued within the cells, for "every quality manifests itself in a certain quantity, and without quantity there can be no quality." We should foresee approaching qualitative change from quantitative change, unfavourable conditions in favourable conditions and problems from the aspect of "no problem." Thus, on the one hand, we resutured the vessels and, on the other, adopted special measures to supply nutrients to the cells to make their degenerative change to transform itself into its opposite. An arm which had been devoid of blood circulation for 12 hours was thus successfully reimplanted.

Some time ago, a patient was admitted to the hospital with an arm deprived of circulation for 24 hours. The limb had been kept in an ice bag while the patient was en route. In our treatment we continued to keep the severed limb at a low temperature and supply nutrient by special measures. Three days later, it began to grow warm, and was successfully reimplanted.

"The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." Rejoining a severed limb or not depends upon whether or not one has a correct cognition of things. Man's cognition or non-cognition transforms itself into each other in given conditions. And these conditions are practice. So long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings, serve the people wholeheartedly, dare to go in for practice and dare to take part in changing reality, we are sure to go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing in our work of rejoining severed limbs.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Mass Movement in China's Largest Steel Centre Rolls On

THE workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's largest steel centre, fulfilled the 1970 state plan for steel and pig iron ten days ahead of schedule. Output far surpassed that of 1969, with a sharp drop in the consumption of raw materials. Production costs were also reduced.

The Anshan workers produced more than 200 new kinds of steel, rolled steel and chemical by-products last year. These included alloy steel plates for shipbuilding, new types of steel pipes for the petroleum industry, tough triangular steel cable urgently needed by the mining industry, and raw materials for making stimulants which help crops grow, medicinal drugs and chemicals used in weeding.

The past year saw a new upsurge in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought; a vigorous mass movement to achieve a leap forward in production swept every mill and mine in Anshan. During this movement, the workers made successful innovations and created several thousand new techniques, new technological processes, new materials and equipment. Among them are complete sets of equipment for making oxygen generators, cold rolling sheet mills, new-type steel cable drawing machines, equipment for recovering chemical by-products and big electric shovels.

Workers at the open hearth furnaces and the cadres and technicians concerned formed a "three-in-one"

combination team. Studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way, they carried out repeated experiments at the furnaces, defying the high temperature, and solved the contradictions between high temperature and a long life span for the furnaces, between high quality and low consumption of materials, and between charging more raw materials and making steel at a faster speed. Their efforts raised steel production to a new high. The steel mills in Anshan produced large quantities of high-quality steel for the state in 1970.

Pooling their wisdom and thinking up new ways and means, the ore-dressing workers of the Tungan-shan Iron Mine worked together to transform their once modern equipment which had become outmoded. After five days and nights of hard struggle, they succeeded in making flotation columns, a new device in ore dressing, each of which could do the work of 26 old flotation machines. This solved a problem which some 100 technicians, who once had been asked to go to Anshan from all parts of the country by the capitalist roaders, had failed to solve in three years because they did not integrate themselves with the workers. Thus a new trail was blazed for low-grade hematite ore dressing in China.

It was also during the mass movement that a new workshop was built on the basis of a 30-year-old plant for making steel cables. This workshop uses advanced techniques, is highly efficient and has good working conditions. All the workers and technicians there as well as the workers' families were mobilized to fight

four "battles" in a row. They produced 24 pieces of new equipment, either renovated or manufactured, which enabled them to meet last year's state production plan 84 days ahead of time.

Anshan's workers are now summing up their experience in the mass movement over the past year, and are determined to achieve still greater successes in iron and steel production in 1971.

"Barefoot Doctors" in "May 7th" Cadre Schools

THOUSANDS of office workers in "May 7th" schools throughout China's villages are studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and tempering themselves at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. While being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in remoulding their world outlook, members of the "May 7th" schools recently have been learning to use acupuncture, massage and medicinal herbs to cure local poor and lower-middle peasants of diseases. Their efforts have been successful.

In Honan Province altogether 225 "barefoot doctors," who were trained over a short period, are in three such schools run by administrative organs directly under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Although they had no previous medical experience, they are enthusiastically treating poor and lower-middle peasants and spreading Mao Tsetung Thought and, at the same time, persisting in participating in collective productive labour. In the last eight months, the results of their treatment of more than 70 different common diseases of 240,000 poor and lower-middle peasants have been fairly good. They have also worked

on difficult maladies, such as deaf and mute, paralysis, cataract, tuberculous lymphadenitis and sequela of infantile paralysis. Welcomed by the peasants, they are hailed as "good doctors sent by Chairman Mao" and "bosom friends of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

As the exploits of these "barefoot doctors" of the "May 7th" schools became widely known, many patients came to see them from far off. Sometimes a medical centre run by these "barefoot doctors" handles several hundred patients a day.

In addition, these "barefoot doctors" often go to neighbouring villages for short-term visits or organize themselves into mobile teams to give medical service and medicine in the fields, orchards, farm houses and on threshing grounds. They have also helped train 660 "barefoot doctors." Taking poor and lower-middle peasants as their teachers, they have worked with them in planting and collecting medicinal herbs and making some 100 drugs out of these herbs by local methods.

By their deeds, these "barefoot doctors" of the cadre schools have done their share to implement Chairman Mao's line in medical and health work. Their enthusiastic service shows the poor and lower-middle peasants Chairman Mao's deep concern for them. In the course of handling medical cases, they compare, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, today's happiness with the suffering in the old society, criticize revisionism and study Chairman Mao's works. All this has deepened their love for the great leader Chairman Mao and enhanced their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Schools Run Factories

GUIDED by our great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, Peking's primary and middle schools have been making big

efforts to build and run factories. By the end of last year, 250 urban middle schools and nearly 300 primary schools in Peking had set up their own factories. Some are turning out machine parts, metal products, electronic products and optical instruments; others are printing, wood work and processing factories or handicraft shops.

This movement to run factories emerged during the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and is a fruitful result of the proletarian revolution in education. The revolutionary teachers and students agree that there are many advantages to schools running factories. In his May 7 Directive, Chairman Mao issued the call to the students: "While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." Through integrating teaching in both classes and production sites and linking theory with practice, the schools' activities to run factories help train students into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. Besides, this movement also has enhanced the students' spirit of diligence and frugality, produced wealth for the state and greatly reduced state expenses for schools.

The teachers and students of the Peking No. 1 Middle School have set up a small electronics plant through self-reliance. The plant helps train proletarian successors and constitutes an important place where they can get experience in carrying out revolution in education.

The school has made arrangements with factories in which its students study industrial production. With the

deepening of the educational revolution, the revolutionary teachers and students relied on their own efforts to build this electronics plant. By repairing old equipment and making use of discarded items, they spent only a little over 40 yuan in setting up the plant. For instance, in making a camera complete with seat they used a lens from the physics laboratory, two wooden boxes they made themselves and the tool post of a discarded turning lathe. Instead of milling and planing machines, they used several kinds of tools made of broken pieces of materials not used by factories, costing them only 0.3 yuan. They got a vacuum pump from their laboratory and substituted a pump from a paint sprayer for an air pump.

The equipment, simple as it was, stimulated the students' spirit of daring to think and act and boldly looking for new ways. With the teachers' help, they manufactured many kinds of machines and equipment by indigenous methods of production. One of their scientific research groups successfully solved through study the problem of replacing organic glass with ordinary glass in producing an element with digital readings for automatic meters. Then, it continued to study how to make electronic products.

Teaching integrated with production has also shown notable results in the school-run plant. In a lesson on how to prolong the life of small electric bulbs, the teacher also explained many other related things, such as short circuits and atmospheric pressure in physics, liquid concentration, oxidation and acid washing in chemistry, and negative indices in mathematics. Because of their contact with reality, the students can easily comprehend lessons which otherwise would have taken a long time to grasp.

ROUND THE WORLD

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Revolutionary Mass Movement Surges Ahead

Class contradictions sharpened daily and the revolutionary mass movement surged ahead at a fast tempo in Australia and New Zealand last year. The workers and the revolutionary people set off one wave of revolutionary struggle after another against monopoly capitalist class rule and U.S. imperialist aggression.

Massive penetration by U.S. capital plus vicious exploitation by their own monopoly capitalists have brought serious political and economic crises to Australia and New Zealand. In recent years particularly, the effect of U.S. inflation has plagued both countries, resulting in sharp price rises and increasing poverty for the ordinary people. This has aroused the people's widespread resentment and resistance. Large numbers of workers and other labouring people have risen in struggle and wave after wave, strikes have broken out, engulfing various trades. In Melbourne last March, 8,000 Australian farmers held their biggest demonstration in Australia's history, shouting slogans against hunger and exploitation. In July, Australian dockers and petroleum, iron-smelting, electricity, airline and postal workers struck on the biggest scale in the 70 years since the founding of the federal government. This created havoc in Australian economy. Six thousand New Zealand workers and housewives staged an impressive demonstration in front of the Parliament Hall in Wellington in May, strongly protesting against monopoly capital's exploitation and price increases.

The people of Australia and New Zealand in 1970 warmly supported the people of the three countries of Indo-China and other countries in their revolutionary struggles and firmly opposed the U.S. imperialist

policy of aggression and their own reactionary governments' policies of toeing the U.S. line. Their own experience has opened their eyes. They see more clearly that the two reactionary governments have made considerable increases in their military budgets by sending accomplice troops to invade Viet Nam, that allowing U.S. imperialism to maintain and set up military bases in the two countries means a sell-out of their national sovereignty with the concomitants of intensified exploitation and persecution of the people. They have also realized that sending youths as cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism directly endangers the people's vital interests. On August 25, one million Australian workers, including dockers, construction, transport and metallurgical workers, printers and coal-miners, staged a three-hour general strike in protest over the Gorton government's big increases in the military budget. This nationwide general strike against the government was the first of its kind in Australia's history. In New Zealand, students went on an unprecedented nationwide strike on May 8, protesting U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon's expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China and in support of the American people's just struggle.

Defying bourgeois "law and order," the people of Australia and New Zealand in 1970 fought bravely against the reactionary authorities' ruthless repression. Fascist suppression has educated the people by negative example, and gradually led them to realize the necessity of pitting revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence. Many times in the past year, people in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Hobart, Brisbane, Adelaide, Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch fiercely fought the police. When U.S. Vice-President Agnew went to Australia and New Zealand to engage in sinister activities, there were large numbers of U.S. special agents as

well as big contingents of police called out by the reactionary authorities to "protect" him. Despite all this, the masses staged impressive demonstrations and gave the U.S. special agents a sound rebuff. Scared stiff, Agnew dared not appear in public, but sullenly sneaked out of Oceania amid angry protests.

CHILE

Nationalization Measures

A series of nationalization measures has been announced by the Chilean Government.

Chilean President Salvador Allende announced that he had signed a draft bill on constitutional reform at a mass rally in Santiago on December 21. The bill provides for the nationalization of the copper mines run by the U.S. corporations Anaconda, Kennecott and Cerro.

President Allende told the rally: "We are acting within the normal framework of law and legality." From 1930 to 1969, he said, U.S. financial groups exploiting copper in Chile grabbed from the country 3,700 million U.S. dollars, which is equivalent to 40 per cent of all its present riches. He said that during this period, financial groups in the copper, iron and nitrate industries and in telephone, electricity, commerce and other services—mostly U.S. financial groups—took 9,600 million U.S. dollars out of Chile. This was "a sum much greater than the total value of the riches of Chile. That is to say, they have carried away more than an entire Chile," he added.

President Allende declared that he would submit the draft bill to the congress for approval so as to nationalize the copper mines "to safeguard our sovereignty and to demonstrate that the independence of Chile cannot be bought and will not be subject to any pressure or intimidation." The draft bill, which will come into force after approval by the congress, stipulates that Chile will pay indemnities to the U.S. copper companies concerned within 30 years.

In a nationwide radio and television speech on December 30, President Allende made public a draft bill enabling the government to nationalize all private banks in Chile. He said that this measure was taken to "put an immediate end to the concentration of credits which benefits only a handful of people." The bill will soon be sent to the congress for discussion.

Earlier, the Chilean Government had made known its intervention against the Agustin Edwards Bank which conducted illegal foreign exchange activities. The bank's foreign exchange business was suspended and a government official will be appointed to take charge of it. One of the biggest private banks in Chile, this bank belongs to the Edwards family which has close connections with the

U.S. Rockefeller financial group. The Chilean Government has taken over the "Bellavista Tome" Textile Mill, one of the largest textile monopoly enterprises in the country. This measure was taken because the mill owner has withheld payment of workers' wages since September 1970 and illegally transmitted a large amount of assets abroad, bringing production to a standstill.

On December 30, the Chilean Government announced its policy concerning the automobile industry, limiting the number of foreign enterprises manufacturing automobiles in Chile to three. At present, eight such foreign companies are operating in Chile, including some owned by U.S. monopoly capital.

On December 31, President Allende announced the nationalization of the

coal mines of the Lota-Schwager Company, the biggest privately-owned coal mining enterprise in the country, at a mass meeting in Lota City in Concepcion Province.

He disclosed that the Government will buy a majority of the company's shares as the first step, and acquire the rest later. The company, he said, has not paid the state a huge amount of debts and productivity is dropping sharply, which means an insecure livelihood for the families of 15,000 workers.

The same day, the Chilean Government announced the expropriation of over 500,000 hectares of ranchland from the privately-owned Sociedad Ganadera Tierra del Fuego. It earlier had taken over a number of plantations.

(Continued from p. 5.)

agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." It is essential that "in industry, learn from Taching; in agriculture, learn from Tachai; the whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army." And it is essential to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, bring about a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production, and resolutely fulfil or overfulfil the various tasks set forth in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

In his work report, Comrade Cheng Shih-ching, Head of the Party Nucleus Group of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, called on the Party members and revolutionary masses throughout the province to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee. Guided by Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he said, we should be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness. We must make greater efforts to carry out Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies and strive to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and the Second Plenary

Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee.

Giving full scope to democracy, the delegates to the Party congresses elected the new provincial committees of the Chinese Communist Party in accordance with the requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the criteria set by Vice-Chairman Lin for selecting cadres. The new provincial Party committees are made up of old, middle-aged and young comrades.

The election of standing committee members and secretaries by the new provincial Party committees at their plenary sessions has been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Comrades Cheng Shih-ching, Liu Hsing-yuan and Hsu Shih-yu were elected first secretary of the provincial Party committees of Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kiangsu respectively.

Military Commission of C. C. Of Chinese Communist Party Confers Title of Honour on Hu Yeh-tao

The Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese

Communist Party recently issued an order conferring the title of honour "Model Member of the Communist Youth League" on Comrade Hu Yeh-tao, a fighter in a pathfinding company of a naval air force unit. He heroically gave his life to save a comrade-in-arms while engaged in a preparedness against war project.

Born into the family of a hired labourer, Comrade Hu Yeh-tao, a Communist Youth League member, was a model in grasping revolution and promoting production in his village before joining the army. He was cited an activist in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way three times during the Great Cultural Revolution. After joining the Chinese People's Liberation Army, a big school of Mao Tsetung Thought, in March 1969, he time and again earned the title of honour of activist in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and the title of honour of "five-good soldier." On January 25, 1970, he bravely laid down his life to save his comrade-in-arms who had received an electric shock.

After his death, the Party Committee of his unit posthumously accepted Hu Yeh-tao as a member of the Chinese Communist Party in ac-

cordance with his desire and action during his life. (For Comrade Hu Yeh-tao's heroic deeds, see *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1970.)

The order of the Military Commission called on the whole army to learn from Comrade Hu Yeh-tao's noble spirit of boundless love for and boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, his lofty quality of being more concerned about the Party, the masses and others than about himself, his revolutionary spirit of fearing

neither hardship nor death and his revolutionary and practical spirit of working well at his post with the great goal of communism in his heart.

It also called on the commanders and fighters of the entire army to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, take Comrade Hu Yeh-tao as their example and closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao. The order called on them to conscientiously study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and consciously remould their world outlook. They should

continue to strengthen the work of preparedness against war and "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland." They should make new contributions to the people in the great struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

A grand meeting was recently held in Peking to confer the title of honour "Model Member of the Communist Youth League" on Comrade Hu Yeh-tao.

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