

PEKING REVIEW

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November 28, 1969

Cadres Should Persist in Taking Part In Collective Productive Labour

China Continues Its Succession of Rich Harvests

Long Live the Militant Friendship Between Chinese and Albanian Peoples

— In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the
establishment of diplomatic relations between
China and Albania

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Referring to the comrades from the basic levels who were newly elected to the Central Committee, Chairman Mao exhorted us during the Ninth National Congress of the Party to "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour and that they must perform their duties."

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

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Let the Parties and peoples of China and Albania unite, let the Marxist-Leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country! A new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation is certain to be built.

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Revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible to accomplish any leap in social development and to overthrow the reactionary ruling classes and therefore impossible for the people to win political power.

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception

20th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Albania And China Warmly Celebrated

COMRADE Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, gave a reception on the evening of November 22, warmly celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and China.

Present were Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premiers of the State Council, and leading members of various departments concerned including Comrades Wang Hsin-ting, Li Chiang, Wu Teh, Chiu Kuo-kuang, Lai Chi-fa, Huang Chih-yung, Chi Peng-fei, Chiao Kuan-hua, Hsu Yi-hsin, Ma Wen-po, Hsieh Huai-teh, Liu Ta-yu, Shen Chien, Yang Yu-heng, Wang An-chu, Tu Hsing-yuan and Wang Hsing.

Nane Kutra, Deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, who is now in China as leader of the visiting Albanian People's Army Art Troupe, and other Albanian comrades were present.

Comrade Robo and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

The Albanian Ambassador said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and China 20 years ago opened a new stage in the history of close, fraternal cooperation between the Albanian people and the heroic Chinese people and between our two socialist countries.

He said: "We note with full satisfaction that during these 20

years the relationship between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples has steadily developed, expanded and grown stronger in the political, ideological, economic, military, cultural and social fields. This relationship is a brilliant example in upholding Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Comrade Robo said: The friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples, created by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a genuine, revolutionary and militant friendship, a friendship which has been established and strengthened in the common struggle in revolution and for the cause of socialism. It has stood the test in the revolutionary storms and heroic battles against our common enemies — imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism — and in the struggle to defend and strive for the victory of Marxism-Leninism. This friendship is unbreakable.

He said emphatically: "We are determined to struggle to the end against any enemy who dares to invade our two countries until he is completely defeated."

In his speech Comrade Robo warmly praised the victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the success of the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

He said that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally led by Chairman Mao took place in the conditions of socialist construction and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It had further enriched the treasury of Marxism-Leninism and had provided an inspiring example and experience for the revolutionary people who wanted to make revolution and build socialism.

The Ninth National Congress of the glorious Chinese Communist Party, he added, was a victory for Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line. It had held still higher the red banner of revolution. The firm implementation of the historic resolutions of the Ninth Party Congress was turning China into a still more prosperous and powerful country. Today China had become an impregnable bastion of revolution and socialism; it had become the hope of world revolution and progressive peoples.

In his speech, Comrade Chi Peng-fei said: In the 20 years since China and Albania established diplomatic relations, our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have, in the protracted struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in our common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, supported, encouraged and learnt from each other, fought shoulder to shoulder, built up an unbreakable militant friendship and won one great victory after another.

He said: "In their revolutionary struggles, past and present, the Chinese people have always enjoyed the energetic support of their Albanian comrades-in-arms. You have firmly supported the Chinese people's just struggles to oppose U.S. imperialism, liberate Taiwan and restore China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. When the Soviet modern revi-

sionist leading clique whipped up frenzied anti-China adverse currents again and again, you fearlessly stepped forward in the face of brute force and stood firmly with the Chinese Communist Party in ruthlessly exposing and struggling against the Soviet modern revisionist leading clique in order to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism. You have given us powerful support in our socialist revolution and socialist construction and especially in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao. You have also highly appraised the Ninth Party Congress, which has a far-reaching influence in the history of our Party. This support and help of yours has fully demonstrated your proletarian internationalism and fraternal sentiments; it has encouraged us greatly. The 700 million Chinese people will never forget your support and help, for which we extend to you our most heartfelt thanks."

Comrade Chi Peng-fei added: The relations between our two Parties and two peoples are fraternal relations of the truest kind. Our friendship is the most precious, revolutionary friendship. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: **"We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours. You are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have 'honey on their lips and murder in their hearts', and neither are we. Our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms."** And Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, has also pointed out: **"The fraternal monolithic friendship between our Party, Government and people on the one hand and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people on the other will be evergreen. Neither the long distance of thousands of miles, nor high mountains and oceans can block us. We shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times."**

Comrade Chi Peng-fei concluded emphatically: "At all times and in any circumstances, the 700 million Chinese people will always unite with the fraternal Albanian people,

fight and triumph together with them, and strive together to bury imperialism, modern revisionism and their running dogs once and for all and to build a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation."

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On the evening of November 22, Keng Piao, Chinese Ambassador to Albania, held a reception in Tirana to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Albania.

Present at the reception were Comrades Haki Toska, Spiro Koleka and Abdyl Kellezi; Comrades Nesti Nase, Kico Ngjela, Milo Qirko, Shinas Dragoti and Ciril Pistoli, government ministers; Comrade Dashnor Mamaqi, editor-in-chief of the *Zeri i Popullit*; and other Albanian comrades.

Comrade Keng Piao and Comrade Toska made speeches at the reception, which was filled with the profound revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples.

Shaoshan-Chinggang Mountains Highway Opened to Traffic

The highway from Shaoshan, our great leader Chairman Mao's birthplace, to the Chinggang Mountains, China's first rural revolutionary base area founded personally by Chairman Mao, was recently finished and formally opened to traffic.

This highway, 465-kilometre-long, goes through many historic places: Anyuan, the birthplace of the Chinese workers' revolutionary movement which the great leader Chairman Mao personally created; Sanwan Village where he conducted the "Sanwan Reorganization"* of the "Autumn Harvest Uprising" forces after he had led them to Yunghsin County, Kiangsi Province; site of the "Kucheng Conference"* which was convened in Ningkan County and presided over by Chairman Mao himself; as well as through Hsingkuo,

Maoping, Huangyangchieh, Pamien-shan and Shuangmashih, and also Taching in the Chinggang Mountains where he had once lived. From Shaoshan to the Chinggang Mountains via Anyuan, the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought is everywhere discernible. Now that the highway links up the various revolutionary memorial sites, the broad revolutionary masses have greater access to them and thus will be able to study more effectively the great revolutionary activities of Chairman Mao and learn a great deal.

The construction of the Shaoshan-Chinggang Mountains Highway had long been earnestly desired by the revolutionary masses. To build this highway, leading members of the Hunan and Kiangsi provincial revolu-

* "Sanwan Reorganization" and "Kucheng Conference": In October 1927, Chairman Mao led the "Autumn Harvest Uprising" forces in their march to the Chinggang Mountains. On the way, in Sanwan Village of Yunghsin County, Kiangsi Province, he reorganized the forces and founded the First Regiment of the First Division of the First Army of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army. Party organizations were built up at various levels in the army and Party representatives were incorporated at company level and above. The Front Committee, with Chairman Mao as secretary, was established. In the army, the soldiers' committees were set up to practise democratic management. The rules of revolutionary discipline for the people's army were formulated. It was precisely from that time on that the absolute leadership of the Party over the army was affirmed and this laid the foundation for building a new-type revolutionary army.

After the "Sanwan Reorganization," Chairman Mao led the forces to Kucheng, Ningkan County, Kiangsi Province. In Kucheng, Chairman Mao presided over an enlarged meeting of the Party organization of the army, summed up the experiences of the Autumn Harvest Uprising and drew lessons from them. There he continued the reorganization and consolidation of the armed forces. In late October, Chairman Mao led the forces to the Chinggang Mountains and founded China's first rural revolutionary base area—the Chinggang Mountains base area.

The Autumn Harvest Uprising, Sanwan Reorganization and march to the Chinggang Mountains, all of which were led by Chairman Mao, were an important turning point in China's revolutionary history. It opened up the road for the victorious advance of China's revolution, the road of marching to the rural areas to establish revolutionary base areas there and, using them to accumulate and develop revolutionary forces in order gradually to encircle the cities from the countryside and finally take them.

tionary committees and of the departments concerned conducted many investigations. Later they went to the construction sites to guide and take part in the work. Cherishing deep proletarian feelings of infinite loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and P.L.A. commanders and fighters worked on the project with tremendous political enthusiasm and revolutionary vigour.

On November 11 and 12, ceremonies marking the opening of the highway took place respectively in the Ching kang Mountains and Shaoshan. Amid waving red banners and thundering cheers, the vehicles drove off. The heroic sons and daughters of Shaoshan and Ching kang Mountains, holding their red treasured books of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and beating gongs and drums, happily shouted: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Chinese, Tanzanian, Zambian Governments Sign Supplementary Agreement on Construction of Tanzania-Zambia Railway

A supplementary agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia on the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway was signed in Lusaka, capital of Zambia, on the evening of November 14 after five days of friendly talks between the railway delegations of the three Governments.

The three delegations also signed the minutes of the talks relating to preparatory work to be done prior to beginning construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway and approved a supplementary proposal on matters of some technical principles for the railway.

Representing their respective Governments, Chinese Vice-Minister of

Railways Kuo Lu, Zambian Minister of Development and Finance E.H.K. Mudenda, and Tanzanian Minister of Finance A.H. Jamal signed the three documents.

According to the stipulations of the supplementary agreement, the Chinese Government agreed to the request of the Governments of Tanzania and Zambia to shift the starting point of the China-assisted Tanzania-Zambia railway in Tanzania as specified in the agreement concluded in Peking by the three Governments on September 5, 1967, from Kidatu to the Tanzanian capital of Dar-es-Salaam.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mudenda said that the talks had successfully implemented the Tanzania-Zambia railway project. Expressing satisfaction with the talks, he pointed out that the tasks set for the talks had been accomplished in the interests of Zambia, Tanzania and China.

On behalf of the Railway Delegation of the Tanzanian Government, Jamal asked Kuo Lu, leader of the Railway Delegation of the Chinese Government, to convey its appreciation to the Chinese Government and people. He expressed the conviction that the railway will be conducive to the further development of friendly relations between Tanzania and Zambia.

Kuo Lu said: "Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: '**Serve the people of China and the world,**' we regard our assistance in building the Tanzania-Zambia railway as our bounden international duty." The friendship between China, Tanzania and Zambia, forged in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, will further develop in the course of the construction of the railway, he added.

A press communique on the talks regarding preparatory work prior to the commencement of construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway was issued in Lusaka by the Railway Delegations of the Chinese, Tanzanian and Zambian Governments on the evening of November 14.

The communique pointed out that in the course of the talks, unanimity was reached in the spirit of true co-operation on all matters discussed.

It said: The three government delegations were convinced that "the construction of the railway would further consolidate the close ties between the three Governments and peoples and would further strengthen their solidarity and unshakable resolve to defeat imperialism and colonialism in all their manifestations."

Zambian President Kaunda gave a dinner the same evening in honour of the Chinese Government Railway Delegation headed by Kuo Lu, Chinese Vice-Minister of Railways.

In his speech at the dinner, President Kaunda expressed his thanks for China's help in the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway. He said: "'A friend in need is a friend indeed.'" When we were in urgent need, China came to our help. We appreciate it. The railway will be built." "This will bring deep sorrow to those criminals against humanity," he added.

He said that there were some people who opposed China's assistance to Zambia. "But I do not see anything bad. What I see is good from Peking."

He stressed that China has never interfered in Zambia's internal affairs. "China is a peaceful country. She respects us. I call upon others to respect us like China." He also praised the Chinese railway surveying personnel for their good work.

He asked the Chinese Government Railway Delegation to convey the profound thanks and ardent love of the Zambian Government and people for the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao.

In his speech, Kuo Lu thanked President Kaunda, the Zambian Government and people for the warm reception given to the Chinese Government Railway Delegation, and expressed the hope that the friendship and friendly co-operation between China, Zambia and Tanzania will be further developed.

Cadres Should Persist in Taking Part in Collective Productive Labour

A YEAR ago, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the extremely important instruction: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, thousands upon thousands of cadres on all fronts and from leading bodies at all levels throughout the country, carrying hoes or hammers, have since taken an active part in collective productive labour in industry and agriculture. Millions of educated young people have gone to the countryside or mountainous areas, and vast numbers of city-dwellers have taken part in agricultural production. This constitutes a most magnificent new chapter in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Many fine ways of organizing cadres to take part in collective productive labour have been introduced in various places in the course of this great practice.

For example:

"May 7" cadre schools of different types;

Going down to the countryside to become members of production teams, sometimes in teams consisting of cadres, teachers, medical workers and educated young people;

A "three-thirds" system introduced in leading bodies whereby one-third goes down to do manual labour, another third makes investigations and studies of the situation, and the remainder takes care of routine office work. The three groups rotate at fixed intervals;

A "two-group rotation system," whereby some cadres go down to do manual labour while the others attend to day-to-day work. In some places cadres spend half a day doing manual labour. In others, leading cadres of revolutionary committees head their staff members to work in turn in the agricultural production teams or workshops as ordinary commune members or industrial workers; and

Cadres at the grass-roots level, in workshops or rural production teams, do manual labour together with the workers or commune members so as not to divorce themselves from production.

It is very important that the representatives of the masses on the revolutionary committees go back to their own units to take part in manual labour and not divorce themselves from production. And this is also one of the ways of organizing cadres to participate in collective productive labour.

Whatever the form, each unit should, according to its own conditions, work out concrete and effective measures for cadre participation in manual labour, measures which must be adhered to and can be checked upon. Some units proposed that cadres participating in manual labour should work at fixed jobs on designated work-days and fulfil fixed quotas of products of specified quality. This proposal is feasible and has the approval of the masses.

All the above-mentioned ways are extremely valuable creations for implementing Chairman Mao's great instruction that "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour," and are vigorous new-born things which have come into existence in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They are being developed and perfected. After taking part in manual labour, more and more cadres have deeply realized that "knives will become rusty if they are not sharpened, water will become foul if it stagnates and the cadres will become revisionist if they don't take part in manual labour." They have said: "Our clothes are getting dirty, but our minds have become cleaner; our faces are sunburnt but our loyalty to Chairman Mao has been tempered; our shoes are worn out, but we've taken the correct road." Some have stated: "We had finicky airs when we remained in our offices, but after comparing ourselves with the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, we now admit that we have fallen far behind. Having been tempered, we are now filled with vitality." The workers and poor and lower-middle peasants praise the cadres who have persisted in taking part in collective productive labour

as "May 7" cadres, and say: "With such cadres, we can set our minds at ease."

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."** At present, an important problem confronting us is to ensure that the cadres, especially those remaining at their posts, adhere to the system of taking part in collective productive labour, as consistently prescribed by Chairman Mao.

Cadre participation in manual labour is a fine tradition of our Party, a tradition fostered by Chairman Mao. It is a measure of fundamental importance which Chairman Mao has put forward, after summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to prevent capitalist restoration. Why did some cadres commit the errors characteristic of the capitalist-roaders in power? An important reason was that they were divorced from manual labour for a long time and, therefore, became divorced from the masses and the realities and susceptible to the corrosion that set in from the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets. So they fell into the mire of revisionism. This is a historical lesson which all cadres, old and new, must always bear in mind throughout the historical period of socialism. Repeatedly, from the very day the revolutionary committee was born, Chairman Mao has stressed that the cadres must participate in collective productive labour and **"remain one of the common people while serving as an official."** Referring to the comrades from the basic levels who were newly elected to the Central Committee, Chairman Mao exhorted us during the Ninth National Congress of the Party to **"see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour and that they must perform their duties."** This is an expression of the greatest solicitude and love that Chairman Mao shows for the cadres. We must have a deep understanding of the far-reaching significance of this teaching of Chairman Mao's, and persistently participate in collective productive labour. Only in this way is it possible to become the true servants of the people and successfully wield power on behalf of the proletariat.

Cadres' participation in manual labour is a penetrating ideological revolution. It is not easy to persevere in it; protracted and repeated struggles must be waged to ensure its success. The influence of the old ideology of the exploiting classes in looking down on manual labour over the last several thousand years is deep-rooted, and the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the question of cadres, advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu

Shao-chi, has not been completely eliminated. To regard those cadres going down to do manual labour as people who are "inferior to others," to think that doing manual labour is something that concerns only those cadres who are assigned to go down, and to think that those who form the backbone of a department, and those cadres who have been elected recently from the ranks of the workers and peasants need not participate in manual labour are all reflections in our minds of Liu Shao-chi's fallacies, such as "doing manual labour is a punishment" and "doing manual labour is a means of gilding oneself," and of the old ideology of the exploiting classes. If we fail to firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism and win an ideological battle in the first place, it is impossible to persist in participating in manual labour.

All cadres must raise their consciousness with regard to manual labour. Whether they are new or old cadres, whether they are going down to do manual labour or remaining at their posts, whether they are leading or ordinary cadres, whether they are relatively good cadres or cadres who have made serious mistakes, all cadres must consider participation in manual labour their duty. This is the basic requirement of a fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. One must adopt the **"to study once again"** attitude in honestly doing manual labour together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and in modestly accepting re-education by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and so thoroughly transform one's world outlook.

To maintain the system of cadre participation in manual labour, it is also necessary to bring about a change in office work. It is necessary to pay attention to methods of work, resolutely reduce redundancy and concurrent posts, cut down and simplify meetings and paper work to free cadres from routine work so as to assure them the time they need to go deep among the masses and take part in manual labour. At the same time, it is necessary to correctly handle the relation between participation in manual labour and the effective performance of one's duties. Concern should be shown for the study by cadres who go down to do manual labour and for the livelihood of their families; appropriate arrangements should be made in this respect.

Let us always adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour and bring up contingents of revolutionized cadres who maintain closer ties with the masses and are always filled with vigour. With such cadres closely integrated with the revolutionary masses, we can smash the class enemies' attempts to stage a come-back and the plots of aggression and subversion by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. This is a measure of long-term importance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 20, 1969)

Infinite Might of Chairman Mao's Thinking on People's War

by Chien Hai-chin

Of a P.L.A. unit under the Foochow Command

IT is 20 years since the founding of our great People's Republic of China. Guided by Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has made outstanding contributions during these years in defending the sacred territory of our motherland, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Fully supported by the people, our unit crossed the sea and planted the five-star red flag on Amoy Island shortly after the birth of New China, thereby shouldering the fighting task of defending our motherland's southeastern gate.

For 20 years, U.S. imperialism has forcibly occupied China's territory Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu Islands and supported the remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in constantly carrying out harassing and sabotage activities along the coast. Our unit is stationed at an outlying section of the front on Amoy Island. Separated from Quemoy Island by only a strip of water, our positions make up the most forward outposts in the fight against the U.S.-Chiang brigands. Over the years, we have been carrying on extremely sharp and complex military and political struggles against those bandits entrenched on Quemoy. Relying firmly on the masses, the commanders and fighters in our unit have smashed repeated enemy harassment and triumphantly safeguarded our great motherland's coastal defence.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** Practice in the struggle over the years has helped us reach the deep understanding that the most effective weapon in defending the motherland and defeating the enemy is to persevere in arming the masses with Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, make everyone a soldier and do a good job in building up a joint defence by both armymen and civilians. Using this weapon, we armymen and civilians at the Amoy front have forged a close unity, built and manned the defence works together and formed an impregnable wall of bronze. The infinite might of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war has been fully borne out by hundreds of big and small battles in which Quemoy Island was shelled, fighting back against enemy harassment or wiping out armed enemy agents.

When we first began shelling Quemoy Island and severely punishing the U.S.-Chiang bandits in the

autumn of 1958, the typhoon season had set in, coupled with heavy downpours. This made difficulties for our unit in battle. But in spite of bad weather, the commanders and fighters and the militiamen defied fatigue and sacrifice and worked round the clock to build the defence works. Many poor and lower-middle peasants vied to bring rocks and boards and other materials from their homes for building the works. In artillery battles, the masses organized themselves and played an active part. Many heroic collectives, such as the "Valiant Little Eighth Route" and the "Women's Artillery Squad," came to the fore. Braving enemy artillery fire, they brought food and water and transported shells for our unit. Ignoring exploding shells and the shrapnel, Huang Wang-yu of the "Valiant Little Eighth Route," who was then only 14, helped our unit clean shells and check the wires at the frontline. United as one, the commanders and fighters and the militiamen showed enormous courage in battle, inflicting heavy casualties on the U.S.-Chiang brigands and throwing them into a turmoil.

At the time of the victories in shelling Quemoy Island, Chairman Mao issued the great call: **"Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion."** This call of Chairman Mao's further showed us the orientation. We immediately sent out cadres and fighters to vigorously propagate this great call by Chairman Mao, and at the same time took steps to perfect the militia organization, bring up a backbone force and step up the training of militiamen so as to further consolidate the joint defence by armymen and civilians.

In the more than ten years since the establishment of the Lingtou Militia Outpost, the militia company there has never once failed to perform its sentry duty or report on enemy movements. In all these years, political instructor Chen Fu-tai of this company has always led the militiamen on patrol duty, keeping a close watch on the enemy with heightened vigilance and waiting for opportunities to wipe out any intruder. While on patrol one night, militiaman Huang Pao-hu saw a black dot at sea. From his long experience in struggle, he knew it must be an enemy boat. He immediately led the other militiamen and got into a boat to pursue it. Resourceful and courageous, they captured the special agents sent by the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang. By relying on the

broad masses in this way, we have spread an escape-proof net of people's war at the front, making it impossible for the enemy to realize any of his schemes.

Joint defence by armymen and civilians stood another severe test during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Trust and identify ourselves with them [the masses], we can surmount any difficulty, and no enemy can crush us while we can crush any enemy,**" we have always trusted and relied on the masses and have relayed Chairman Mao's latest instructions in good time to all the people around — in the streets and lanes, in the fishing villages and on the small islands. On their part, the masses who have forged a deep militant friendship with the P.L.A. men in the long struggles against the enemy have come to the profound understanding that "**without a people's army the people have nothing.**" They have faith in and support the People's Liberation Army, and they have remained firmly at their fighting posts and smashed the sabotage activities of a handful of class enemies.

The focus of struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and the bourgeois military line is whether to rely on the masses or not in waging a revolutionary war. Our joint defence by armymen and civilians has been constantly consolidated and developed in the struggle between the two lines. In 1963 and 1964, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching twice came to our positions at the front, pretending to be on an "inspection." He thrust his sinister hand into our joint defence area, furiously attacking Chairman Mao's great thinking on people's war and alleging that "the militia is out of date" in a vain attempt to cut down on the militia organization. This was how our armyman-civilian joint defence at the front was attacked by the bourgeois military line. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the commanders and fighters and militiamen repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings: "**The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people**" and "**The army and the people are the foundation of victory.**" With loaded guns slung over their shoulders, they went together to the "mass grave" where the Japanese bandits had massacred our compatriots in Amoy, to places demolished by the shells of the U.S.-Chiang brigands and to the front positions which faced the enemy on Quemoy, and turned all of them into revolutionary mass criticism battlefields where they relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the bourgeois military line of the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching. Burning with indignation, everyone declared: **Armymen and civilians have fought shoulder to shoulder for long years against the enemy.** Every one of our positions is stained with the blood and sweat of the fighters and masses, and every shell we fire at the enemy is loaded with their common class hatred for the enemy. We will never let the class enemies undermine the joint defence

forged with the blood and sweat of both armymen and civilians!

The revolutionary mass criticism has greatly heightened the consciousness of the armymen and civilians with regard to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, further eliminated the poison of the bourgeois military line and promoted the implementation of the principle of putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Firmly grasping their guns, the armymen and civilians, who stand sentry at the front with redoubled vigilance and are doing their bit in consolidating coastal defence, are determined to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great socialist motherland.

One pitch dark night, a group of armed U.S.-Chiang special agents vainly attempted to land and sabotage our Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. No sooner had they come ashore than they were caught in the escape-proof net of our joint defence. Carrying forward the glorious tradition of fighting at close range and at night, our fighters waited for the bandits to approach our front positions before suddenly opening fire on them. All this time, the militiamen acted in co-ordination. Some took over sentry duty, while others rowed out to sea to cut off the enemy's retreat, thereby dealing the intruders a mortal blow. Early one morning, several children saw a suspicious stranger at the front. While some followed him to keep a close watch, others raced to our unit to report the matter. After interrogation, we found that this fellow was an escaped counter-revolutionary. Facts prove that when we have a strong joint defence by both armymen and civilians, we will wipe out all enemies, no matter how they come — from the sky or from the sea — and no matter when they come or in what numbers.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses, displaying the dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, are resolved to defend Chairman Mao and their socialist motherland, whatever the cost. Many demobilized veteran militiamen, who won merits in battles in which Quemoy Island was shelled and the U.S.-Chiang bandits there took a beating, request to return to their fighting posts. Little red soldiers in their early teens also actively participate in patrol and sentry duty. Together with the fighters, militia men and women train hard to master military skills and refuse to take a rest even when the hot sand injures their feet or bodies. "We are not only practising military skill," they say. "More important, we are tempering ourselves ideologically, to fear neither hardship nor death, and tempering our boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, the armymen and civilians, who fight side by side at the Amoy front, have become more closely united and their fighting will is stronger than ever. Whether in our positions during fierce battles or working in the fields, they live and stand sentry together, man the same cannon, defend the same positions

and cultivate the same land with the same hoe. Here in the frontline, the fighter is a civilian in uniform and the civilian is a fighter without uniform. The army cherishes the people and the people support the army. **"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"**

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution. That is the real iron bastion which it is impossible, and absolutely impossible, for any force on earth to smash."** This great truth has been eloquently proved by our struggle in defending the coast against the enemy over the last 20 years. So long as we always keep this teaching of Chairman Mao's in mind, have firm faith in the masses and rely on them and wholeheartedly serve the people, we will be ever victorious, and overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies.

To stave off destruction, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are now speeding up arms expansion and war preparations. They collude and at the same

time contend with each other in an attempt to launch a war of aggression against our country. We must heighten our vigilance, defend our motherland and be ready at all times to wipe out the intruders. If the enemy should dare to launch a war of aggression against our country, we will drown them in the ocean of people's war.

**"Our defence was strong as a wall already,
Now did our wills unite like a fortress."**

Firmly responding to Chairman Mao's call **"Unite to win still greater victories,"** we army men and civilians at the Amoy forefront are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and, under the brilliant leadership of the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, display the dauntless and revolutionary heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, fight bravely for the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress, liberate our sacred territory Taiwan and defend the socialist motherland.

China Continues Its Succession of Rich Harvests

BY further implementing the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary cadres in China's rural areas have overcome all kinds of natural disasters and reaped another excellent harvest this year, following the rich harvests for many years running.

China reaped bountiful grain harvests this year both in the summer and autumn. The country's total grain output was higher than that of last year, a year of abundant harvest. In some areas considerable increases of grain output were reported.

Record grain harvests were reaped this year in Kwangtung and Kiangsi Provinces, in the rural areas of Shanghai, in Yunnan Province which was hit by serious drought, and in Hopei Province which suffered from floods. Substantial increases in grain output over last year were registered in the provinces and autonomous

regions of Shantung, Shansi, Kwangsi, Fukien, Shensi, Sinkiang, Chinghai and Ningsia. Kiangsu, Chekiang and Hunan Provinces, the rural areas of Peking and Tientsin, and Tibet gathered in excellent



Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Changkung Commune in Hanshan County, Anhwei Province, gathered a rich harvest this year after overcoming serious waterlogging. They are choosing the best grain to sell to the state.



The Lihu brigade of the Chengchiao Commune in Hsinyeh County, Honan Province, had a bumper cotton crop this year. Commune members are harvesting cotton.

harvests this year, following last year's good results. Although natural calamities occurred in Honan, Kweichow, Hupeh, Anhwei, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Kansu and Szechuan Provinces and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the revolutionary masses in these places, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, battled against nature and succeeded in reaping fairly good harvests.

China's cotton harvest was excellent this year. The output continued high in the main cotton-growing areas of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and the rural areas of Shanghai. The cotton harvests in Honan, Shensi, Hopei and Shansi Provinces were all bigger than last year's. In addition, the harvests of cocoons, tea, cured tobacco and other industrial crops were also good.

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,**" the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary rural cadres conscientiously carried out the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress and persisted in putting revolution in command of production and using revolution to promote production during the struggle to win this year's good harvest. After spring farming had begun, the extra good news reached the countryside of the victorious convening of the Ninth Party Congress and of Chairman Mao's great call "**Still greater victories will be won throughout the country.**" This greatly fired the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary rural cadres,

While busily engaged in spring farming or summer and autumn harvesting, the revolutionary masses in the rural areas, taking Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi as well as all capitalist tendencies and non-proletarian ideas in the light of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in their own localities. This greatly raised the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and increased their determination to take the socialist road and their confidence in doing so. A sound ideological foundation was thus laid for the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy and the winning of this year's rich harvest.

In winning this year's excellent harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary rural cadres who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, deepened the mass movement of "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**" They displayed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and waged arduous struggles in the spirit of self-reliance. They fought heroically and stubbornly against drought, waterlogging, flood, cold spells, hailstorms, pests and other natural disasters.

In some places, cold spells in spring and prolonged drought seriously affected the timely sowing and normal growth of crops. But the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary rural cadres fought in every possible way against the cold spells and drought and waged unremitting struggles against nature. They were determined to surmount every difficulty to win victory. Hupeh, Anhwei, Hunan, Kiangsu and Hopei were hit by floods, but the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary rural cadres raised the militant slogan, "We will wrest a good harvest from small natural disasters and a normal harvest from serious natural disasters." They battled day and night at the front against the flood. In Heilungkiang and Kirin Provinces, the poor and lower-middle peasants also put up a tenacious battle against waterlogging and early frost.

As pointed out by the poor and lower-middle peasants, China's excellent harvest this year is the victory for Mao Tsetung Thought which had guided them in defeating the elements.

One of the important reasons for this year's excellent harvest was that revolutionary committees at all levels had paid keen attention to the revolutionization of the leading bodies. Applying Chairman Mao's

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Fly in the Blue Sky of the Motherland

—The maturing of women fliers in an air force unit of the Chinese
People's Liberation Army

THE first group of women fliers in New China came into being in 1950 as a result of the deep solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao.

On March 8, 1952 — International Women's Day — they flew in formation over Peking's Tien An Men Square.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, women fliers have rapidly matured group after group in the last 20 years. On their road forward, they have conscientiously studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and painstakingly remoulded their world outlook. In the fiery struggles, they always have their motherland at heart and the interests of the world's people in mind. They are energetic, brave and filled with lofty aspirations. By carrying out their flight assignments, they have contributed to the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Never Forget Class Suffering and Always Make Revolution

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Class struggle is the main subject young people must learn. Youth should attach primary importance to a firm and correct political orientation."** In accordance with this teaching, the Party branch of the air group to which the women fliers belong has over the years consistently given them education in classes and class struggle. This has helped them to constantly enhance their political consciousness and raise their unalloyed class feelings to the high level of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao and determination to defend the political power of the proletariat at all costs.

At meetings to contrast the misery of the past with today's happy life, they recall the bitter sufferings of their families and angrily condemn the vicious old society. Chu Hui-fen, deputy leader of the air group and daughter of a poor peasant, is one of those who went through untold suffering before liberation.

For generations members of her family worked as farm labourers for the landlords who owed them count-

less blood debts. In 1939 when she was only two years old, the Japanese imperialists ravaged Chiating County on the outskirts of Shanghai. Her family was thus weighed down with exploitation by the landlords and oppression by foreign aggressors. Carrying on a shoulder-pole the few belongings that were left, her father took the whole family to Shanghai to beg for a living.

On the Shanghai water-front, her father did back-breaking work for the capitalists. But the family often went hungry. It was not long before he died of hunger, exposure and exhaustion. Hard on the heels of this, her younger brother starved to death. Her mother supported her by working as a servant for a capitalist. One snowy day in the winter of 1944, her mother died unavenged, having suffered cruel exploitation and oppression by the capitalist. So in the short span of three years, the vicious old society took the lives of three people in her family. After that, she roamed the streets of Shanghai alone, keeping herself alive with whatever scraps of food she could lay hands on. Hatred for the exploiting classes and foreign aggressors burnt in her heart like a raging fire.

A clap of spring thunder rent the skies. The red sun rose in the east. Shanghai was liberated in 1949. Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party rescued Chu Hui-fen from misery and sent her to school. In 1956 she joined an air force unit. When she put on her uniform for the first time, tears of gratitude and joy welled up in her eyes as she stood in front of a portrait of Chairman Mao. She had so many things to say to Chairman Mao. "I was a poor girl," she said, "and I owe everything I have today to Chairman Mao. It is because of Chairman Mao that Chinese women who suffered so much in the past can fly today."

Like Chu Hui-fen, the other women fliers were all "bitter melons growing on the same vine" in the old society. But today they are sunflowers on the same stalk. "We were looked down upon like worthless straw in the old society," they said. "But today Chairman Mao sets great store by us. We will never forget class sufferings and the bitter life of the past. We

will always closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution."

Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought in Flying

Every step forward by the young women fliers of China has been achieved by reliance on Mao Tsetung Thought to overcome difficulties. The radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought lights up the air routes for them.

Communist Party member Yueh Hsi-tsui is a "five-good" flier who has just turned twenty. Since joining the air force, she has adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching **"Build a powerful people's air force to defend the motherland."** Shortly afterwards, she finished the theoretical courses on aeronautics. When she was preparing to start flight training, she suddenly felt numb at the joints. After an examination, the doctor diagnosed the trouble as arthritis and advised against her going into training for the time being.

In hospital she, first of all, studied Chairman Mao's teachings about daring to struggle and to win, and this gave her confidence in overcoming her illness. Besides studying Chairman Mao's works every day, she devoted three hours to physical training. She kept this up even in severe winter and did not confine herself to the warm buildings. When others went to rest, she would pick a broom and sweep the skating rink.

One day when she learnt that Wang Yu-chang, who was awarded the title of "model in cherishing the soldiers," and Yang Tzu-yun, who was cited as a "selfless and fearless soldier," were also in the hospital, she was filled with joy. She looked them up and asked them to tell her what they had learnt from Chairman Mao's works and of their heroic deeds when they risked their own lives to save others and of their utter devotion to the public interest. Their noble thoughts and deeds were a great encouragement and education for her.

From that time on, she exercised more energetically than ever, often soaking her clothes with sweat. Sometimes when she felt so tired that she could hardly stand any longer, she would recite Chairman Mao's teaching **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory"** and went on with the exercises. After a period of medical treatment and exercises, she took a turn for the better. She at once sent in a request to the hospital authorities to allow her to return to flight training as quickly as possible.

Back in her unit, she found that she had fallen far behind the others. In preparation for her first



Women fliers in a training session.

flight, she persisted in running 3,000 metres every day to increase her perseverance.

It was not long before the leadership decided that she could begin flight training. She was extremely happy. But she did not have the slightest idea that she would have new difficulties when she sat at the controls. Her eyes were not good enough in judging the height of the plane on landing and so she brought the plane in either too high or too low. Even with the help of the trainer, she failed to make the grade after repeated trials. Studying Chairman Mao's teaching **"Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?"** over and over again, she gained new confidence and strength to overcome the difficulties.

While riding in an army bus on her way back from the airfield, she did not miss the opportunity to train her eyes. In the bus, she kept looking ahead with fixed eyes, practising eye estimation of a plane's altitude on landing. After returning to the barracks, she ignored her tiredness, took off the plastic cover of her flying map case, held it up in front of her eyes and, taking the downstairs floor as the runway, she ran up and down the stairs to train her eyes for landing. Thus with boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, she overcame all ailments and technical difficulties. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, she finally succeeded in mastering the technique of flying.

I'll Take Off at Chairman Mao's Command

For more than ten years, the women fliers have flown long-distance missions and fulfilled the fighting

tasks entrusted them by the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. Their successes are songs of triumph for Mao Tsetung Thought. From among the women fliers many outstanding fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao have come to the fore.

A heavy rain for days on end once threatened the breaching of a reservoir and gunny sacks for sand were badly needed to strengthen the dam and protect nearby factories and towns from inundation. A decision was made by the authorities to air-drop the needed gunny sacks without delay. Communist Party member Yu Fu-lan and her crew accepted this arduous and glorious task.

Braving the wind and rain, their plane took off for the reservoir.

Their route lay between undulating mountains. That day the hills by the reservoir, which were only about 100 metres above sea level, were shrouded in mist. To locate the reservoir, they had to descend below the layer of clouds which they could do only at the risk of crashing against the hills. But Yu Fu-lan was undaunted, determined to overcome all difficulties, no matter how great. She and her crew took the plane down to 200 metres, 100 metres, 80 metres. Still they could not see anything below because of the dense clouds. The reservoir was nowhere to be seen. At that juncture, the command post ordered them by radio to return to the base to report and discuss what they should do.

On the way back to the base, when Yu Fu-lan saw the pile of gunny sacks at the back cabin, she immediately thought of the poor and lower-middle peasants who lived around the reservoir and were fighting the torrential rain and flood. She thought about how they hoped that Chairman Mao would send a plane to help them. She made up her mind to break through the clouds to find the reservoir and air-drop the sacks.

She radioed back to the command post and asked for permission to try another run. Her request was granted after serious consideration by the leadership.

Yu Fu-lan was the navigator. Bold and prudent, she carefully guided the plane's course and height. When the plane again descended from 300 to 80 metres, the low dense clouds still obstructed their view. The situation confronting them was this: The blanket of clouds was lower than the hilltops and their plane was liable to crash at any moment. Disregarding this danger, she firmly told the pilot: "Descend another 20 metres!" The pilot took the plane to a height of only 60 metres above the ground. They broke through the clouds and saw below their wings a white expanse of water. Waving their hands, the crowd on the ground ran to greet them. Yu Fu-lan and her crew had found the reservoir. They boldly but calmly flew the plane along the route they had planned, circling low over the reservoir and agilely dodging the hills as they accurately dropped the load of gunny sacks, thereby triumphantly fulfilling their task.

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great teachings: "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs" and "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour," members of the revolutionary committees at all levels went to the grass roots of the countryside and joined the commune members in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and in doing farmwork. At the same time, they carried out investigations and studies, and helped sum up and popularize advanced experiences. Many cadres at the county, commune and production brigade levels persisted in working alongside the commune members in all weathers guiding them in fighting wherever there were difficulties.

Educated young people, city-dwellers and government cadres who went to settle in the countryside in response to Chairman Mao's great call, have become a powerful force in this year's agricultural production. They study Chairman Mao's works and do farm work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

They are receiving re-education from the latter with an open mind while contributing their share to the building up of a new socialist countryside. They also played a good role in promoting this year's rich harvest.

Now, the autumn harvesting has been completed in the main throughout the country. The commune members all over the nation are enthusiastically delivering and selling grain, cotton and other farm produce from this year's rich harvest to the state in support of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

While doing a good job in autumn harvesting, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary rural cadres paid close attention to autumn ploughing and sowing so as to ensure a bumper summer harvest next year. They are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, continue their triumphant advance and work hard to fulfil all the militant tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and achieve still greater successes in both revolution and production.

Long Live the Militant Friendship Between Chinese and Albanian Peoples

— In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Albania

THE Chinese people and the fraternal Albanian people today jointly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Albania.

The setting up of diplomatic relations between China and Albania is the result of the working class and people of the two countries winning victory in revolution through protracted struggle. In the 20 years since diplomatic relations were established, our two Parties, our two countries and our two peoples have been marching forward shoulder to shoulder under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our revolutionary friendship and militant unity have been consolidated and have developed steadily. The peoples of China and Albania have always supported and assisted each other in the common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people are the true friends and comrades of the Albanian people, and the Albanian people are also the true friends and comrades of the Chinese people. Our friendship is a model in relations between fraternal Parties, fraternal countries and fraternal peoples.

The Albanian people are a heroic people towering to the skies. Under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people, undaunted by brute force and difficulties, have played the role of a staunch shock brigade of the international proletariat and the world's revolutionary people in the great struggle against imperialism and revisionism. Despite encirclement by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, they have persisted in upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat and in taking the socialist road, and have achieved one great victory after another in the revolutionization movement and socialist construction, thereby making People's Albania an unshakable socialist bulwark. The Chinese people are proud of having such a revolutionary comrade-in-arms as the Albanian people.

In their protracted revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people have always enjoyed the fraternal Albanian people's vigorous support. The Party of Labour and the people of Albania have enthusiastically praised and highly appraised the victories won in our country's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the achievements of the Ninth National Congress of our Party. This is a tremendous inspiration to the Chinese people.

The revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples has been personally forged by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha, and is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is therefore unbreakable. No matter what happens in the world, our two peoples will always be united as one and fight side by side.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. The power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible."

Speaking of the friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples, the great leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out: "We are inseparable brothers and comrades-in-arms. Our unity is steel-like."

At present, the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is surging forward vigorously and the situation is excellent. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are beset with mounting difficulties both at home and abroad and have landed themselves in an impasse. While simultaneously colluding and contending with each other, both are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations in an attempt to realize their ambitions. They are cunningly using counter-revolutionary dual tactics: On the one hand, while loudly intoning psalms of peace to deceive others in a big way, they feverishly intensify their plunder and aggression on the other. The people of the whole world must be highly vigilant against their counter-revolutionary dual tactics. If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to impose a war on the world's people, the latter must resolutely use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression and send them to their graves ahead of time.

The Chinese people are steadfastly united with the Albanian people, with the Marxist-Leninists the world over and with the broad masses of the revolutionary people of the world in the fight to overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction and to build a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation!

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, November 23, 1969)

Albania's Revolutionization Movement Develops More Deeply Over the Past Year

UNDER the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian people, holding aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat and giving full play to the spirit of continuing the revolution, have continued to develop the mass movement of revolutionization in depth. They have thus greatly revolutionized people's thinking, pushed forward the revolution in culture, education, science and technology, promoted the development of production and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Led by its Party and standing in the van of the revolutionization movement, the Albanian working class this year has constantly made contributions in the nationwide revolutionization movement as the people of the whole country are enthusiastically greeting the glorious jubilee of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the victory of the people's revolution. In accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's important speech on working-class supervision and in the light of the specific conditions of their departments and units and individuals, the workers have persevered in putting into effect supervision from above downward and from below upward, with "self-criticism, criticism, overcoming shortcomings, and steeling socialist consciousness" as their slogan. Led by the Party, the broad masses of workers and staff have also struggled against bureaucracy, conservatism and the purely technical viewpoint. They have strengthened proletarian discipline and overcome non-proletarian ideas which run counter to the interests of the Party and state. They have also checked up on the implementation of the mass line, the sense of responsibility of individuals and collectives towards fulfilling state plans, the attitudes adopted regarding personal and collective interests, participation in productive labour by administrative cadres and technical personnel, and observing proletarian morality in society and personal and family life.

Early this year, the oil workers of the Patos Oilfield in the Fieri region made the proposal to strive for the title of Advanced Unit in the "25th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland." This proposal was given warm response and support by other working collec-

tives. It swiftly swelled into a gigantic mass movement of socialist revolutionary emulation. As a result of various activities of socialist emulation, a still more lively political atmosphere prevailed in factories, mines and enterprises and the workers and staff showed greater vigour and vitality. Revolutionary slogans such as "Give prominence to politics, class struggle and the mass line" and "Think, work and live as revolutionaries" could be seen everywhere in workshops and factories and at construction sites.

At the same time, the Albanian Party of Labour has devoted its attention to strengthening the work in Party building and to increasing the fighting power of Party units at the primary level, and also paid attention to the admittance of new Party members from the industrial and agricultural fronts. Since the beginning of the year, many advanced workers and agricultural co-op members who came to the fore in the course of revolutionization have been admitted into the Party, thus bringing it fresh blood and strengthening it.

During 1969, the Albanian people have continued to do a great deal of work in further revolutionizing the schools. Since Comrade Enver Hoxha's important speech "On the Further Revolutionization of Our Schools" in March last year, the broad masses of Albanian workers, agricultural co-op members, commanders and fighters in the People's Army, teachers, students, Party and government cadres, scientific and art workers and parents of students, several hundred thousand in all, have taken part in mass discussions on an unprecedentedly broad scale in schools, factories, mines and enterprises, offices, agricultural co-ops, Party organizations, mass organizations and residential areas in cities and villages. On the basis of full and enthusiastic discussion and after collecting, analysing and summing up the views of the masses, the Albanian Party of Labour last June adopted decisions on the further revolutionization of the schools at the Eighth Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

At this meeting, Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Chairman of the Education Commission of the Party Central Committee, de-

livered a report entitled "The Conclusion on the Mass Discussion on the Further Revolutionization of Our Schools." Acting on the spirit of this report, the schools in cities and the countryside have adopted a series of revolutionization measures, thus further deepening the revolutionization work in schools.

To enable the youth to get a better revolutionary tempering, the Albanian Party of Labour has steadily strengthened their revolutionary class education and education in revolutionary tradition. At the beginning of 1969, the youth in Gjinokastra region, under the leadership of the Party, made a proposal of great educational significance: "Follow the glorious footsteps in battles and labour." This proposal received warm response and support from the Union of Working Youth organizations in the other regions and swiftly turned into a mass movement for the youth to develop revolutionary education. All over the country, in addition to studying the history of the Albanian Party of Labour and the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the youth carry out investigations of the bitter suffering of the people in their areas before liberation and their glorious history of struggle, collect material on the lives of their revolutionary predecessors, meet and talk with veteran partisans, call on the home of the heroine Shkurte Vata and those of other heroes and heroines and create theatrical performances in praise of them. In some places exhibition halls for revolutionary class education have been set up where, with the aid of articles and photos, the youth are helped to know the utterly miserable life of the labouring people before liberation and to arouse their hatred for the class enemy. At the same time, the youth of Albania are taking part in activities to learn from the working class and its revolutionary spirit and to foster the proletarian ideas and sentiments of hard work and courage and fearlessness in the face of difficulties. Since the building of the Elbasan-Prenjas Railway began in April this year, about 18,000 young men and women from cities and villages all over Albania have been tempered in this great school of voluntary labour, while thousands upon thousands of youth have taken part in voluntary labour throughout the country in building irrigation canals, terracing the hills, planting orchards, etc. While engaged in labour, they get a vivid lesson in class education.

The mass movement against backward customs and habits and against religious superstitions unfolded throughout Albania in recent years to steadily promote people's ideological revolutionization has deepened and reached a new level. In instructions issued in the first half of the year, the Albanian Party of Labour called for mass discussions by Party organizations at all levels and mass organizations during the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the victory of the people's revolution in order to sum up the achievements which they have made in combating backward customs and habits and religious superstitions since Comrade Enver Hoxha's

speech "On the Further Revolutionization of the Party and Political Power" on February 6, 1967, and to set forth the militant tasks for developing the movement further. Through study, discussions and activities for the elimination of backward customs and habits, the masses' political enthusiasm and socialist consciousness has been further enhanced.

An important revolutionary measure adopted by the Albanian Party of Labour for preventing the dictatorship of the proletariat from degenerating is to urge all the cadres to participate in collective productive labour and constantly improve relations between cadres and the labouring masses. Acting on the Party's instructions and especially on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha contained in his letter to team leader Alo Qose of the agricultural co-op of Sojnik in the Gramsh region early this year, vast numbers of cadres have been actively participating in collective productive labour. In this letter, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out: "**The one who produces can manage better, and this is the best management since it is anti-bureaucratic.**" Following this directive and taking Alo Qose as an example, the broad masses of agricultural co-op cadres have participated in productive labour with greater enthusiasm and carried out the mass line still further, thus forging closer links with the masses, promoting their own revolutionization and constantly improving their methods of leadership and working style.

Workers, peasants and soldiers have been especially active in spare-time revolutionary art and literary activities since the start of the year. A great variety of art festivals has been presented by the people in every part of the country to greet the great jubilee of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the victory of the people's revolution. Through various kinds of art and literary forms, they sang the praises of the glorious Party of Labour and the heroic fatherland, the socialist new life and the beautiful future. In accordance with the Party's teaching that art and literature should serve proletarian politics, many professional art and literary workers have created works with contemporary revolutionary themes. The Tirana Opera and Ballet Theatre and other art troupes went to the earthquake-stricken areas in southern Albania in the summer and made the rounds of these areas to give performances for the inhabitants. At the same time, articles were published in the press exposing and repudiating the reactionary features of the modern revisionist writers.

The ideological revolutionization of the people has promoted the growth of production. News of successes on the industrial and agricultural fronts has kept coming from all parts of the country, from the south and the north and from the plains and the mountain areas.

While taking part in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Albanian people, with pick in one

hand and rifle in the other, firmly bear the Party's teachings in mind and stand as one man. With the entire nation turning into soldiers and by keeping a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, everybody is ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade

the socialist fatherland. The tremendous victories of the heroic Albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the defence of the fatherland has made Albania, this great beacon of socialism in Europe, shine more brightly than ever.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Develop Revolutionary War to Eliminate Aggressive War

Charu Mazumdar, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), published an article, calling on the Indian revolutionaries to spread the flames of revolutionary armed struggle throughout India and oppose a war of aggression against China being plotted by imperialism, so as to deal telling blows at the entire imperialist system and give a stimulus to the people's revolutionary struggle in every country of the world.

CHARU MAZUMDAR, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), in an article published in the October issue of the Indian journal *Liberation*, has called on the Indian people to vigorously develop revolutionary armed struggle to eliminate a war of aggression against China being plotted by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism.

The article says: "U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism aided by all the reactionaries of the world, including the reactionary ruling clique of India and the Japanese militarists, have stepped up their preparations for launching a war of aggression against China, the land where the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has taken place."

It says: "China, the centre of world revolution, has emerged from the victorious Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution as the immensely powerful bastion against world reaction. The revolutionary people of every country look upon the great China as a powerful base of their own revolution. For them the existence of the powerful socialist China is the guarantee of winning victory in their own revolutions. China is, today, the source of inspiration for the revolutionary struggles throughout the world. That is why U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, faced as they both are with inevitable destruction, are frantically hatching plots for attacking China. This is so because, as Chairman Mao has taught us: 'All reactionary forces on the

verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces.'"

"U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are now hopelessly hedged in on all sides by the surging struggles of the people in their own countries and in other countries of the world. That is why they are frantically plotting for launching a war of aggression against China. If they succeed in launching a war of aggression against China, the tremendous resistance put up by the 700 million Chinese people will push the imperialist and social-imperialist aggressors to their graves at a vastly accelerated pace, and give great momentum and stimulation to the revolutionary struggle in every country of the world, thus creating a worldwide prairie fire which will burn to ashes not only U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism but also the entire imperialist system of exploitation, and there will eventually emerge a world without exploitation."

The article points out that if the imperialist monsters insist on courting their own destruction through such a war, the revolutionary people of the world will not be afraid to face it.

It says: "If the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists succeed in launching a war of aggression against China for which they are now frantically preparing, then India, a collaborator of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, will be an aggressor coun-

try. This will make the struggle of the Indian revolutionaries much more difficult and they will have to shoulder a great responsibility. . . . We shall be able to carry them [the tasks] out successfully only by spreading the class struggle, that is, the flames of agrarian revolution, to every state, to the vast countryside and throughout India."

The article calls for spreading the sparks of the revolutionary armed struggle throughout India. It says: "No aggressor army will ever dare to attack another country with India—this land of 500 million people, as its rear, when the flames of revolutionary armed struggle begin to rage furiously all over the land. This tremendous prairie fire of revolutionary armed struggle in India will, on the one hand, shake the entire world imperialist system to its foundation while on the other, it will serve to increase greatly the confidence of the struggling forces in every country, making them irrepressible. Further, the crisis and panic inflicted on imperialism will provide new strength and inspiration to the exploited millions in the imperialist countries to deal most telling blows against imperialism. The impact of the tremendous force that will emerge from the unity of the revolutionary people of the whole world, will make even the backward masses confident of victory. The dream that two young revolutionaries dreamt a hundred years ago and the great call they gave in *Communist Manifesto*—'Workers of all countries, unite!' will finally take shape in reality. People of the whole world, inspired with a new internationalism, will unite with the great China, and, led by Chairman Mao, will translate into reality the dream that man has dreamt for thousands of years, and a world without exploitation will be built."

The article also says: "We, the revolutionaries of India, must grasp the great call given by Chairman Mao: 'Seize the day, seize the hour' in order to be able to take a great part in carrying out the most sacred task of the people of the world. We know that the people of India have never lagged behind in making sacrifices in their struggle against exploitation and for the liberation of the country. . . . The people of my country

are never afraid to lay down their lives for a great cause. India's peasantry, which gave birth to countless martyrs, will spread the message of the greatest and the most sacred task facing the people of the world to the villages of India, will inexorably march forward on to the stage of history and prove themselves the makers of history. It is they, who, led by the working class, will destroy the class enemies, smash the existing oppressor state machine and bury the imperialist warmongers in this soil of India."

The article says: "Members and sympathisers of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)—you have voluntarily taken upon yourselves the task of freeing and liberating India, inspiring the working class, carrying the agrarian revolution in the countryside through to victory, spreading the flames of armed struggle throughout India, building a revolutionary people's army by organizing peasants' guerrilla warfare, consolidating rural liberated areas in order to win victory in the revolution, freeing and liberating India and transforming her into a people's democratic state, and building an India without exploitation by ushering in socialism. You have indomitable courage to win victory and conquer death because you are carrying forward the cause for which countless martyrs laid down their lives.

"Today your struggle has merged with the dream that man has dreamt and endeavoured to realize for thousands of years. Today, your struggle is not merely the national struggle of India, you are a contingent in the front ranks of mankind in its march forward. Such a merging of the national task with the international task has not perhaps been seen in the history of the world before. The revolutionary struggle of the world led by Chairman Mao has arrived at a point of great confluence. We are participants and comrades-in-arms in that great struggle. So, we cannot afford to lose even a single moment. Exert yourself to your utmost and move forward. Victory certainly belongs to us. A liberated India in a liberated world is looming large on the horizon. Comrades, let us march forward to usher in that great day."

More Revolutionary Japanese People Study and Apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

GROWING numbers of revolutionary people in Japan, in the course of their struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique, are making great efforts to study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the light of concrete revolutionary practice.

Sasebo, an important naval base of the U.S. forces in Japan, has become an anti-U.S. battlefield for the

Japanese people. Of the tens of thousands of revolutionary Japanese people from all parts of the country participating in the struggle against this U.S. military base, Ishihara, a worker at the Miike Coal Mine, has conducted himself very bravely.

Studying Chairman Mao's works conscientiously in struggle, Ishihara often asked himself: "How can I fight U.S. imperialism more effectively?" With this

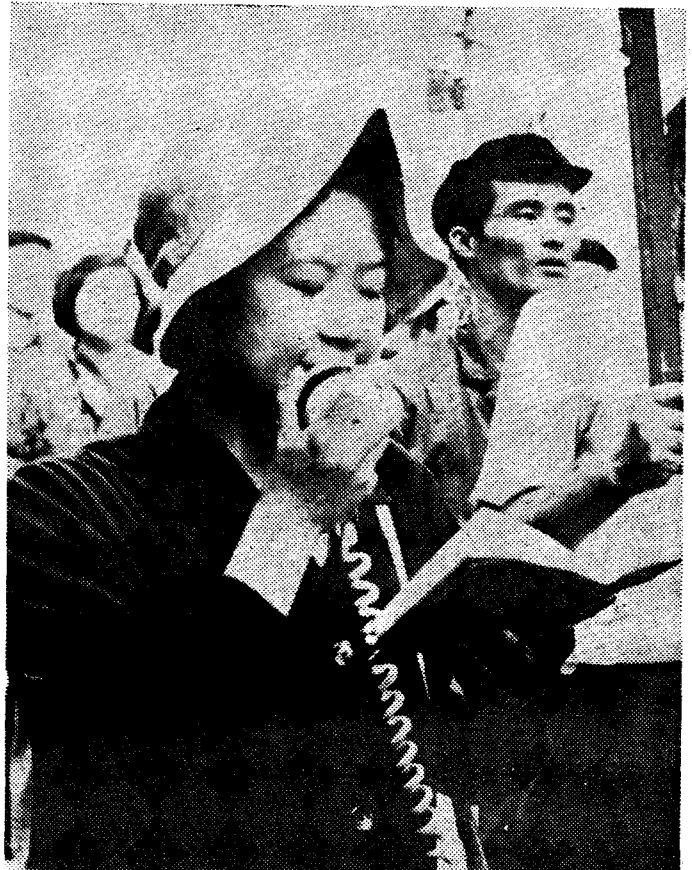
question in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's works. "If you want to know the theory and methods of revolution, you must take part in revolution." "Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare." These teachings of Chairman Mao enormously enlightened Ishihara. He resolved to learn the art of struggle through struggle and, together with the masses of the people, drive out U.S. imperialism.

Chairman Mao has said: "Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." This teaching by Chairman Mao has increased Ishihara's confidence in victory. Ishihara has always stood at the forefront in the anti-U.S. struggle at Sasebo. The enemy's police batons, high-pressure water cannon and tear gas all failed to stop his advance in the struggle. With his comrades-in-arms, he bravely rushed towards the bridge leading to the U.S. military base.

At the same time, Ishihara organized the Miike Coal Mine workers to put up a vigorous struggle against pro-U.S. monopoly capital, the Mitsui Zaibatsu. Once in the struggle, he was unwarrantedly arrested and thrown into prison by the fascist police. But this did not frighten him in the least. Showing indomitable militancy, he tore off a button from his jacket and used it to write on the prison cell wall: "Return Okinawa to my country!" and other anti-U.S. slogans.

"The Japanese working class can win real victory," Ishihara said, "only when it has driven out U.S. imperialism, overthrown the reactionary government and seized political power." And he added: "Mao Tsetung Thought is the most powerful ideological weapon in the revolutionary struggle. I am determined to carry the revolution through to the end with Mao Tsetung Thought as the guiding principle."

The Japanese peasants are making steady progress in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. By conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works, young Kawakami, a member of a poor peasant family, has quickly become an activist in the peasant movement. In the light of the Sanrizuka peasants' struggle in Chiba Prefecture against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries who are trying to build a military base there, Kawakami studied Chairman Mao's brilliant *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan*. Going among the masses, he made an investigation and studied the post-war peasant movement in Chiba Prefecture. After studying Chairman Mao's famous article and making an on-the-spot investigation, he was able to better understand the significance of the peasant movement in Sanrizuka and in all Japan, and this helped him raise his political consciousness. Having thus prepared himself ideologically, he plunged into the peasant movement all the more bravely and was very active in organizing the Sanrizuka peasants' counter-attack against



Defying reactionary police suppression, Japanese revolutionary masses recite the quotation from Chairman Mao Tsetung "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" as they demonstrate in Osaka against U.S. military bases and the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

barbarous armed police suppression. Through their continuous struggle, the Sanrizuka peasants have thwarted the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' scheme to build a so-called "new Tokyo international airport" there.

Kawakami stressed: "In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating theory with practice, I will conscientiously and more closely integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution and fight for its victory!"

After studying *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* and other brilliant writings by Chairman Mao, many progressive Japanese students, determined to integrate with the workers and peasants, have gone to factories and the countryside and carried out struggles together with the workers and peasants against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Matsuoka, a university student in Tokyo, and his fellow students made it a point to go to live with the poorest peasants. At first, they found the food in the peasant homes "tasteless" and the surroundings "unsanitary." With this specific problem in mind, they studied relevant passages from Chairman Mao's brilliant work *Talks at*

the *Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals."** These words of Chairman Mao taught all of them a profound lesson. They quickly changed their thinking about the peasants. Having heard the history of the bitter life the local peasants suffered under the brutal oppression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the students changed their class feelings. Living and working together with the poor peasants and sharing their simple meals, they gradually made friends with them. They integrated with the peasant masses and did much to spur the peasant movement on.

In their struggle, the revolutionary Japanese people have seen through the ugly features of the Miyamoto revisionist clique in sabotaging the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. They have realized that to oppose imperialism, it is imperative to oppose revisionism. Nakajima, a worker at a big Tokyo publishing house, is an activist in the patriotic anti-U.S. movement. To serve the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the lackeys of the Miyamoto clique who control the trade union leadership shamelessly teamed up with the bosses of the publishing house to persecute Nakajima in a vain effort to prevent him from taking part in the patriotic anti-U.S. movement. But their provocations were firmly rebuffed by Nakajima and his comrades-in-arms.

To get correct answers to the problems they met in their struggle, Nakajima and his comrades studied

Chairman Mao's writings. The thesis that **"to be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing"** encouraged them and gave them confidence. Acting in accordance with the concept that **"the masses are the real heroes,"** they relied on the masses and mobilized them in the struggle. Armed with the idea of daring to struggle and daring to win, they bravely plunged into the struggle.

They did a great deal of ideological work among the workers in exposing the Miyamoto clique's counter-revolutionary features. At one trade union meeting, the Miyamoto clique stooges shouted themselves hoarse in attacking Nakajima. But, to their complete surprise, the masses of workers did not support them; on the contrary, they rose one after another to angrily denounce the Miyamoto clique's criminal intrigues. Thus, a meeting designed to persecute Nakajima became a battleground for repudiating revisionism. This meeting greatly raised the class consciousness of the worker masses.

After defeating the revisionists at the meeting, Nakajima and other workers of the publishing house became even more active in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. With complete confidence, Nakajima said: **"Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the ideological weapon which will ensure the victory of the Japanese revolution. So long as we are armed with this ideological weapon, unite with the people and persist in our struggle, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries will certainly be defeated."**

African People's Anti-Imperialist Armed Struggle Developing Day by Day

FROM their experiences in protracted struggle, the revolutionary people in the African countries which have yet to gain independence have realized more and more clearly the great truth that **"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** One after another, they have taken up arms and embarked on the road of struggle against imperialism. At present, the African people's anti-imperialist armed forces are growing steadily and the areas where armed struggle has been unfolded are expanding day by day, striking hard at the colonial rule of imperialism headed by the United States.

The people's anti-imperialist armed struggles broke out in Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique and the

Congo (K) during the period from 1961 to 1964. The areas controlled by the Angolan patriotic armed forces and the areas where they have been active have been expanding since 1961. A new liberation armed force was formed in March 1966 and a new battlefield set up in southeast Angola. This armed force went into the countryside and set up guerrilla zones. The patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) control two-thirds of the country. In Mozambique, the guerrillas have long under their control wide areas in the two northeastern provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado. In recent years, they have opened up a new battlefield in Tete Province in the west. The flames of the Congolese (K) people's armed

struggle continue to rage over vast rural areas in the east, west and northeast.

Since 1966, the raging flames of armed struggle have spread from the central to the southern part of Africa, engulfing Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Azania (South Africa), South West Africa and other areas.

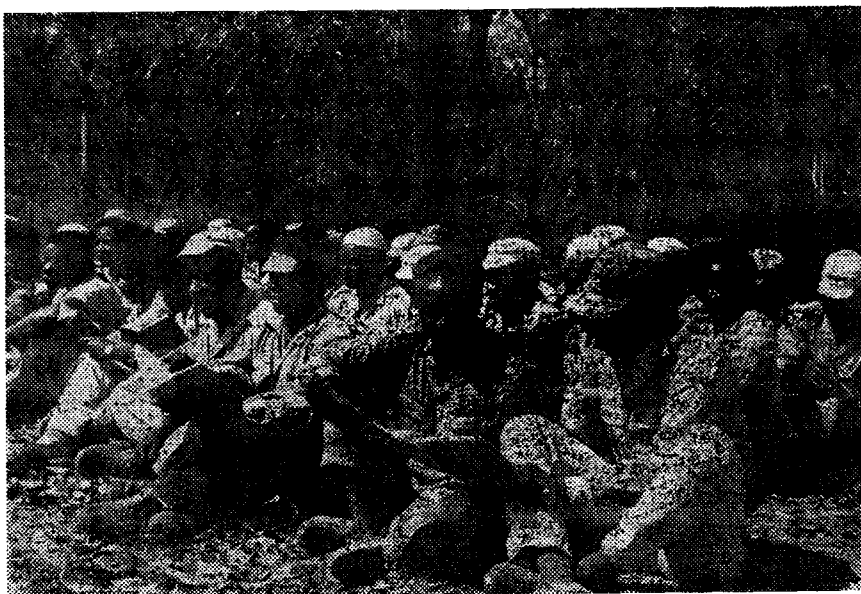
The patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, the Congo (K) and Angola generally have carried out their struggle first in the cities and towns where the enemy force was comparatively strong. Then, after summing up experience and lessons gained in the fighting, they successively shifted their forces to the rural areas and developed the people's armed struggle by mobilizing and organizing the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen. In some of the areas controlled by the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique, organs of political power integrating military and government functions or provisional political regimes have been established at the grass roots. The various kinds of exorbitant taxes and levies imposed on the African people by the former colonialists have been abrogated in areas controlled by the patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau). Wasteland has been reclaimed and production developed in these areas. In the areas they control, the patriotic armed forces of Mozambique have done propaganda and organization work among the masses, a militia force of considerable size has been organized, and women have taken an active part in political activities. They confiscated the big plantation owners' land in some areas and distributed it to the landless and land-poor peasants. A number of patriotic armed forces have persistently adopted the principle of self-reliance and launched production campaigns. The liberation armed forces of Angola have helped the peasants develop production and set up schools, thereby winning the support and assistance of the masses in all spheres.

Through practice, more and more African patriots have realized the great importance of paying attention to man as the main factor and political and ideological education in the army units for building up patriotic armed forces. One veteran Mozambique guerrilla fighter said: "The Portuguese colonialist troops always lose even though they have planes and artillery. We have no heavy weapons, but we have won victory after victory, and our ranks are growing stronger and stronger. This shows that man and not things decides the outcome of a war." Apart from being given lessons in politics, fighters in the training camps of the patriotic armed forces of Mozambique are en-

couraged to recall how they suffered at the hands of their oppressors and speak out about their national hatred for them, and accuse the colonialist rulers for their many crimes. Thus, the political consciousness and militancy of the new fighters have been raised. The first thing new fighters get in the training camps of the liberation armed forces of Angola is political training. They are required to carry out the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention."

In the course of their fighting, these patriotic armed forces have also paid attention to studying and applying Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics concerning guerrilla warfare. In many areas, the patriotic armed forces have struck at and wiped out the enemy by applying the fundamental tactics of guerrilla war laid down by Chairman Mao: "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue." Some of these armed forces have also been able to concentrate the superior force of a whole company to engage the enemy in well-planned battles and have won no small victories in wiping out enemy effectives. A leading member of the Congolese (K) patriotic armed forces put it well when he said: "I have been in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents in the Congo (K) since 1964. From my own experience, I have realized that we can win only by using the principles of people's war formulated by Chairman Mao to guide our struggle."

"A single spark can start a prairie fire." Today, the anti-imperialist armed struggle which is vigorously developing on the African continent is merging with the powerful revolutionary armed struggles in Asia and Latin America to fiercely slash at the reactionary rule of old and new colonialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and their lackeys and is forging ahead along the road of victory.



Cadres at a guerrilla base in Mozambique studying Chairman Mao's works

SEEDS OF FRIENDSHIP

— Chinese agricultural technicians help build rice and tobacco experimental station in Somalia

WITH a bumper rice harvest in sight, joy reigned over the Rice and Tobacco Experimental Station in Jowhar, Somalia, which had been built with Chinese assistance. Side by side with Somali workers, Chinese agricultural technicians were busy wielding their sickles to cut the paddy where drooping ears of rice promised another fine harvest. Elsewhere, young Somali workers skilfully ploughed an already harvested paddy with tractors. The glistening moist fertile land gave off the fragrance of fresh earth.

Over a hundred Somali peasants in festive dress and holding aloft a huge portrait of Chairman Mao came to the experimental station to pay their respects to the Chinese friends working there. Performing Somali national dances, they repeatedly shouted: "Long live the friendship between the people of Somalia and China!" "Long live Chairman Mao!"

These were peasants living near the experimental station. During the last two years or so, Chinese technicians and local people had worked shoulder to shoulder, gone through thick and thin, and a profound friendship had grown up between them.

"Seeds of Friendship Planted Deep in Our Hearts"

The Chinese agricultural technicians came to the Horn of Africa — Somalia — in June 1966, bringing with them the deep friendship of the Chinese people for the Somali people and the works of Chairman Mao as well as paddy seeds. After several months of investigation, they started to help the people build a rice and tobacco experimental station in Jowhar, 100 kilometres from Mogadishu, capital of Somalia, in February 1967. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "to determine our working policies according to actual conditions," they began making experiments while going to the people and modestly learning from the inhabitants.

The Chinese technicians pitched their tents on the spot, cleared away the undergrowth with hoes beneath the burning equatorial sun and opened up the virgin land patch by patch. The news that Chinese friends had come to try and help them grow paddy rice and tobacco spread quickly to the villages around the station. The local people stretched out the hand of friendship to the Chinese agricultural technicians. They enthusiastically told them where drinking water and water for irrigation were. Many old peasants told the Chinese friends about their long experience in observing weather changes.

Through the joint efforts of the Chinese technicians and the Somali people, the experimental station was successful in growing paddy and tobacco on this one-time waste land, and reaped good harvests. The rice was sold on the market and the quality of tobacco was so good that it smashed the imperialists' canard that "Somali tobacco wouldn't burn." When people asked the Chinese technicians how they had overcome the difficulties and been successful, they replied: We depend on the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought on the one hand and the assistance of the Somali people on the other. Recalling the co-operation between Somali workers and the Chinese friends in the last two years or so, a Somali worker at the experimental station said with emotion: "The Chinese friends had not only brought paddy seeds then, but also seeds of friendship. Now the rice seeds have given a bumper harvest, and the seeds of friendship between the Somali and Chinese peoples are growing deep in the hearts of the Somali people."

"China Is Fine"

"China is fine!" From the bottom of their hearts, the workers at the experimental station and the local people have these words of praise for the Chinese agricultural technicians. Somali friends have said that this is what they have concluded from what they themselves have seen and heard and their experience over the last few years.

The Somali friends are well aware that from the day the Chinese technicians set foot in Somalia, they have followed Chairman Mao's teachings and considered passing on technical know-how to the Somali people and helping them set out step by step on the road of self-reliance in developing their economy as their obligation. In the past two years or so they have seen with their own eyes how the Chinese technicians at the station worked with them all day long, in mud and water heedless of the sun or rain, to help them master agricultural techniques. The Chinese technicians have linked the science of tobacco and rice growing with local natural conditions. Taking into account local needs and possibilities, they and the Somali friends have studied and conducted researches together and raised their level of knowledge. Together with the Somali friends, the Chinese personnel have also made scientific analyses of the local people's experience, raised it to a theoretical level and then reintroduced it to the local people in an easily understandable way.

Though many Somali workers at the experimental station had never seen paddy or tobacco before, they have now learnt the technique of growing tobacco, cultivating and transplanting paddy seedlings, applying fertilizer and threshing and husking rice. The rice planting technique has been passed on to nearby villages and some peasants have started growing rice. With the help of the experimental station, one peasant made a trial planting of paddy on 0.3 of a hectare and reaped 945 kilogrammes of rice in the first harvest this year. Another nine peasant households have now started growing rice.

The Somali friends also praise the Chinese technicians for doing all they could to train tractor drivers. They welcome the fact that the Chinese technicians first give the drivers first-hand experience by letting them practise driving, then explain the function of the separate parts of a tractor to them and finally, with the aid of machine parts and illustrations, give the drivers lectures on theory in which they explain the scientific principles involved. What makes the Somali friends particularly happy is that after each lecture the Chinese personnel always ask for criticism and suggestions.

A young tractor driver who started learning only six months ago can by himself now plough, rake and level the field and do more difficult jobs in paddy fields. This worker had spent three years on a farm run by the imperialists learning to handle a tractor, but all he did in these years was fetch water and refuel tractors, and was never allowed to drive a tractor. Contrasting his experience on the imperialist-run farm with that at this experimental station, he said with deep feeling: "China is fine!"

The style of hard work and plain living of the Chinese agricultural technicians and their spirit of passing on technique without reservation have made an extremely deep impression on the Somali workers and the local people.

One Somali worker in the first group to work at the experimental station said: "Those foreigners who were here before used to curse us with their hands on their hips. They never went into the fields because they were afraid their clothes might get dirty. But the Chinese friends go through thick and thin with us. Our sweat and theirs fall on the same plot of

land, and actually they sweat more than we do! Of all the foreigners I've met, our Chinese friends are the best."

An old peasant in the locality said: "The Chinese friends and we drink water from the same river and work on the same tract of land. Though we do not understand each other's language, we know each other well. We are real friends and brothers whose hearts are closely linked."

At the beginning of this year, the Chinese technicians helped the local peasants build a sluice gate and a three-kilometre-long highway. Old and young, men and women, all the villagers were very glad. Whenever they met the Chinese friends, they said: "China is good!" "China is very good!" To show their thanks, they invited the Chinese friends to visit their homes. An old peasant said meaningfully: "We've never invited any other foreigners to our homes. We've invited you today because the Chinese friends are our close brothers. We like real friends and hate false ones."

"Give Our Best Regards to Chairman Mao!"

Several Somali workers wrote to two Chinese agricultural technicians who had gone back to China, asking them to give their best regards to the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao. "Give our best regards to Chairman Mao" expresses the common desire of the Somali workers at the experimental station.

In their contact with the Chinese friends in the last two years or so, many Somali workers have come to understand deeply that though there may be thousands of reasons for the Chinese friends to have come from thousands of miles away, shared the joys and sorrows of the Somali people and considered the cause of the Somali people their own, the main one is that they are sent by Chairman Mao and they are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

One Somali worker said: "Why are these Chinese so good? In the final analysis, it's because they are educated and brought up by Chairman Mao." Somali friends have often said: "Chairman Mao is wise and great. We thank Chairman Mao for sending us such fine technical personnel." "From the bottom of our hearts, we wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

U.S. Imperialism in Unprecedented Difficulties at Home

OUR great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." This is exactly the position U.S. imperialism is now in. U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and feverish arms expansion and

war preparations have brought on disastrous consequences to the economy — a grave financial and monetary crisis, stagnant industrial production and an approaching economic crisis. As a result, the internal class contradictions in the United States have been sharpening day by day. The revolutionary mass move-

ment has been on the upsurge, and the movement against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, in particular, has been mounting on an unprecedentedly large scale. In the face of this situation, endless quarrels have broken out within the ruling class, and the Nixon government, still not yet in office a full year, is reaching the end of its tether. All of Nixon's promises and big talk during the presidential election campaign have turned into a soap bubble.

Financial and Monetary Crisis Worsening Daily

U.S. imperialism's financial and monetary crisis is an incurable disease, and is getting worse every day because U.S. imperialism has been stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad.

Financial deficits have become chronic for U.S. imperialism because of continuous increases in military expenditures year after year. Almost every year in the period from 1946 to 1968 showed huge financial deficits, aggregating more than \$120,000 million. For the first fiscal year under Nixon, the military budget was raised to the post-war record of more than \$84,000 million. Although the Nixon government not long ago announced a \$4,100 million "cut" in military outlays, this can in no way affect U.S. imperialism's arms expansion and war preparations, since this amount can still be used for military purposes in disguised forms.

A customary practice of U.S. ruling circles for squeezing the people is to issue bonds and paper money in large amounts to make up for the huge financial deficits. Consequently, currency inflation has continuously worsened and become an awful headache for them. It is reported that U.S. paper money in circulation this year has increased by \$22,300 million as compared with last year to reach a total of \$203,800 million which is seven times the pre-war figure, far surpassing the rate of growth in industrial production.

Spiralling inflation has sent the purchasing power of the dollar plummeting and now one dollar is equivalent to less than 38 cents in 1939, or a 62.1 per cent devaluation. During the ten years since 1959, the real purchasing power of the dollar has declined by 22 per cent. In dismay, the President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce recently declared that the United States was heading for a "dime dollar."

Inflation has sent commodity prices soaring. The cost of living in the United States went up 4 per cent in 1968, and has been climbing at the speed of an annual rate of 6.5 per cent since Nixon's inauguration. The hardest hit commodities are daily necessities, of which food prices have gone up 8 per cent in a year and vegetables 25 per cent, while student tuition fees have also increased by 8 per cent this year.

Another important sign of the deepening U.S. financial and monetary crisis is that its international payments situation is going downhill. A \$5,500 million deficit was shown in the first half of 1969, and an additional \$2,500 million in the third quarter. This is the

inevitable result of U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion abroad. A particularly obvious sign of the precarious position of the U.S. dollar internationally is the fact that the short-term dollar bonds in the hands of other capitalist countries, which are redeemable in gold from the U.S. government at any time, have reached \$37,000 million, whereas the total amount of U.S. gold reserves sank to \$11,164 million last September, less than one-third the amount of the short-term bonds.

In a futile effort to extricate itself from this crisis-ridden financial and monetary situation, the Nixon government has intensified the exploitation of the American people by repeatedly extending the period of the 10 per cent income tax surcharge. In fiscal 1970 alone, it increases taxation by \$12,000 million, thus boosting total federal taxation to \$190,000 million, an all-time high in U.S. history. In addition, the Nixon government has also resorted to such measures as raising the discount rate to make money tighter and "cutting" administrative and military expenditures. Even in the view of American "economists," these "stop-gap measures" are not only incapable of solving the problems of inflation and the international payments deficit, but are liable to bring down production and increase unemployment, thus further aggravating the crisis. Even Nixon has had to admit that these "measures" are "bitter medicine" which have to be swallowed. But this "bitter medicine" cannot cure the U.S. economy of its ailment.

Rate of Industrial Production Growth Declines Constantly

U.S. industries have been afflicted by declining output or sluggish markets since the beginning of 1969. The Nixon government's effort to give production a shot in the arm by additional military orders has produced little effect on the disintegrating U.S. economy.

The rate of growth of U.S. industrial production has steadily dropped. It is reported that in the first half of this year it went down more than 50 per cent as compared with 1966. Reduced production or sluggish sales has hit nearly every economic sector in the United States, including what are known as the three "pillars" of the U.S. economy—the auto, steel and building industries. Auto production by mid July had fallen by 8 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. Ford Motor Company production went down 18 per cent in the second quarter this year as compared with the same period last year. The steel industry is in the same plight. For example, sales of The United States Steel Corporation in this year's second quarter sank by 14.8 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. Even worse is the situation in the building industry, which is operating at a rate 20 per cent lower than last year. House building projects in August had dropped by 29 per cent as compared with January this year.

At present, the shadow of a simultaneous outbreak of a financial and monetary crisis and an "overproduction" crisis is looming large and seriously threatens U.S. ruling circles. Full of anxiety, the monopoly capitalists moan that "the recession, when it comes, will be most difficult to reverse." Facing such an awful mess, Nixon has had to admit that this is the most "difficult time in (U.S.) history."

Sharpening Class Contradictions, Mounting Mass Movements

To get out of the crisis, U.S. monopoly capital has intensified its onslaught against the American people by constantly strengthening its fascist rule politically and unabashedly trying to suppress the mass movements. Economically, it ruthlessly exploits the broad masses of workers and other labouring people and plunges them still deeper into dire poverty. According to greatly watered-down official U.S. figures, 25 million poor people go hungry in the United States and more than 10 million suffer from malnutrition. With the economic crisis drawing ever nearer, unemployment has become more and more serious. The number of unemployed rose to 3.2 million last September, the sharpest monthly increase since 1960. According to U.S. press statistics, the number of unemployed has gone up by 250,000 since Nixon took office.

Aggravated class contradictions have given rise to successive waves of revolutionary mass movements. Since the beginning of the year, the Afro-American movement and the student and worker movements swept ahead like three mighty torrents, co-ordinating with and supporting one another. They have dealt hammer blows at U.S. ruling circles and demonstrated the tremendous force of the revolutionary mass movements.

The Afro-American struggles developed wave upon wave in the summer of this year. Major struggles against violent repression took place five times, other struggles nearly 100 times. The broad masses of Afro-Americans have come to see more clearly the reactionary nature of the Nixon government, which is the same jackal as the Johnson administration. Nixon's promises in the presidential election campaign aimed at grabbing votes have turned out to be a will-o'-the-wisp. Now, dissatisfaction with the Nixon government is growing and a new upsurge in struggle is in the making. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression and attacks by Black workers together with white workers against their common enemy, the monopoly capitalist class, are bringing the Afro-American struggle to a new level.

Since the beginning of 1969, the student movement in the United States has been mounting as never before. Centred on opposition to the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, racial discrimination and the decadent educational system, it spread to more than 100 colleges and universities and over 2,000 secondary schools in the first half of the year. More than 2 million university students were involved in the struggle. The 1969 student movement is not only characterized by its unprece-

dentedly large scale, but also by the repeated occurrence of such violent struggle methods as "forcible occupation of school premises" and "rebellion with rifles." At the same time, there is an increasingly obvious tendency for this movement to integrate with the workers' movement. All this has never happened before in student movement.

This year has also witnessed a big growth in strikes by U.S. workers. At the beginning of the year, 70,000 longshoremen and 40,000 coal miners took part in huge strikes. Of late, steel, building, airline, coal and rail workers have gone out on a series of strikes, each strike involving more than 10,000 people. Since the beginning of October, the strike movement has spread to the munitions industry. In the wake of the workers' strike at the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, a strike of 150,000 workers broke out in the General Electric Company, one of the biggest companies making war equipment in the United States. This has dealt U.S. imperialism's arms expansion and war preparations a harsh blow.

The American people's movement against the war of aggression in Viet Nam has been mounting day by day. A nationwide protest demonstration by more than one million people took place on October 15. November 13-15 also found more than one million people in the streets, strongly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from Viet Nam. The bursting forth of these powerful demonstrations in this short period shows that the awakening of the American people is speeding up. They have become even more clearly aware of U.S. imperialism's reactionary nature and seen through Nixon government's numerous gimmicks. On November 3, Nixon continued laying down his "peace" smokescreen. However, his government called out 40,000 police and troops in Washington to suppress the demonstrators who were demanding an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam. This enables the masses of American people to further realize that the Nixon government's guns are not only pointed at the Vietnamese people, but also directly at the American people. The interests of the American people are identical with those of the Vietnamese people. Nixon and the handful of the monopoly bourgeoisie and its agents are their common enemy.

This movement is characterized by its broad mass base, correct and unified slogans, the variety of forms of struggle and its nationwide scope. At present, the movement continues to rise to a new high.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace U.S. imperialism every day. U.S. imperialism is sitting on this volcano."** Confronted with a crisis-ridden economy, the fierce resistance of the American people and the struggle of the world people against U.S. imperialism, the U.S. monopoly capitalists and the ruling clique have fully revealed their paper-tiger nature, outwardly strong but inwardly weak. Seething with multiple contradictions, the volcano is bound to erupt with tremendous force and completely bury U.S. imperialism.

ROUND THE WORLD

ITALY

General Strike by 20 Million Workers

Twenty million Italian workers and employees in different trades went on a 24-hour general strike on November 19. Demonstrating the strength of the working class, this nationwide general strike left all Italy paralysed. Most factories, mines, shops and schools and government offices were forced to close, the post and telephone and telegraph service as well as land, sea and air traffic were seriously affected, and newspapers stopped publication.

The strike was set off to protest the ruthless monopoly capitalist class exploitation and oppression and the sharp rise in prices and rents.

Thousands upon thousands of striking workers and students in Rome and all other major cities that day held gigantic protest meetings and demonstrations in which they carried placards reading "Death to capitalism," and "Houses for workers." They fought heroically against the police sent to put down the strike.

In Milan, Italy's second largest city, a demonstration was staged by more than 3,000 workers and students. Police in cars drove wildly into the demonstrating columns, knocking down students. Police used truncheons and tear-gas bombs to suppress the demonstrating masses mercilessly. Angrily shouting revolutionary slogans, students and workers overturned cars and put up street barricades. They heroically struck back at the police, using stones, iron bars and clubs. They put up a fierce fight against the police for several hours. One Western bourgeois news agency said in alarm that "fierce street fighting broke out" in Milan where the air was filled with "the screams of . . . police sirens, the explosions of tear-gas bombs, the crash of shattering windows and yells of the fighters."

In Fondi, a town 80 kilometres south of Rome, large groups of pro-

gressive youths broke through the police cordon and stormed the town hall. They searched out and burnt large quantities of reactionary documents and set the town hall on fire in protest against unjustifiable arrests and persecution of 91 demonstrators by the reactionary authorities. These demonstrators had been arrested early last February when they occupied the railway station in protest against the forcing down of the price of oranges by the monopoly capitalists.

The nationwide general strike on November 19 was a new climax in the Italian strike movement which has been surging ahead wave upon wave since the beginning of the year. It is one indication of sharpening class contradictions and class struggle in Italy.

In an attempt to shift the burden of economic and financial difficulties on to the labouring people, Italian ruling circles have, on the one hand, set out to merge more enterprises and introduced the so-called "rationalization of production." At the same time, they have raised taxes at will and issued more bank-notes. This has led to spiralling inflation and the soaring cost of living, with food prices and rents, in particular, climbing steeply. Rents in Italy have risen 20 per cent on the average in the past two years, eating up 25-50 per cent of a worker's wages. The housing shortage of many working people has become an acute social problem. It is reported that at the least there is a shortage of 12 million houses in the country. In Rome alone, 70,000 people are forced to live in suburban shanties built with cast-off materials.

On the other hand, this kind of ruthless exploitation and squeezing has aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance among the Italian working class. The mounting strike struggle has hit Italy's monopoly capitalist class hard. According to Western bourgeois news agency reports, Italy's production loss in 1969 as a result of

strikes is estimated at over 1,000,000 million lire. The Italian Labour Ministry recently wailed that because of the strikes, September's industrial production had gone down 2.5 per cent, and October's steel output had dropped 32 per cent, compared with the same months last year.

The class contradiction between Italy's working class and the monopoly capitalist class is irreconcilable. It can never be resolved by small favours from the capitalists, the ruling clique's armed suppression or by the revisionists' trickery. In the recent struggle, the working class has not only called for wage increases, shorter working hours, the struggle against dismissals, and demanded the safeguarding of their rights, it has also raised clear-cut political slogans: "Down with the capitalist class," and "Power belongs to the working class." It is legitimate to believe that through its own experience and actual practice in struggle, the Italian working class will realize more clearly that only by completely overthrowing the rule of monopoly capital and the cannibalistic capitalist system can it win complete emancipation.

FRANCE

Workers and Peasants' Struggle Surges Ahead

French workers have recently launched a new wave of strike struggles in protest against ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital and to demand higher wages and better working conditions. At the same time, peasants in many places, particularly young peasants, have held demonstrations to protest the vicious fleecing of the working people by the monopoly capitalist ruling clique so that it can shift its financial and economic crises.

Over 15,000 dockers in Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre and many other major ports went on strike from November 15 to 17, demanding wage increases and shorter working hours and rejecting overtime work, night work and Sunday work. This large-scale dockers' strike, the seventh since late September, paralysed all these ports.

Beginning on the night of November 18, gas and electricity workers started a 24-hour nationwide strike for higher wages and shorter working hours. They occupied more than ten distribution stations and fought against reactionary police who had forced their way into the plants in an effort to break the strike.

On the iron and steel industry front, 1,300 workers of the Loire Steel Works in Saint-Etienne struck and occupied the plant. In the northern port of Dunkirk, workers of a steel firm laid down their tools and held three members of the management in their offices.

Workers at French atomic energy plants also struck, protesting the Atomic Energy Commission's plan to lay off 2,600 workers in two years.

When the National Assembly began the debate on the farm budget in Paris on November 18, many peasants hurried there from all over the country to petition for a price rise in farm produce and to protest the government plan to reduce the acreage of farmland and to merge medium and small farms. In fear of a further upsurge in the peasants' mass struggle, the French authorities called out large numbers of "riot" police and police cars to patrol the area around the National Assembly building, ready to put down the demonstrators.

In the city of Nantes in Brittany, western France, 1,500 peasants demonstrated the same day in the downtown district to protest the reactionary authorities' political persecution of three young peasants who had been unjustifiably sentenced to imprisonment. Downtown traffic was brought to a standstill. The demonstrators indicated that further action would be taken if the government did not release their class brothers.

Earlier, peasants had staged one demonstration after another in Toulouse, southern France, and Montreuil Sur Mer, Bethune and Saint-Omer, northeastern France, denouncing the government's agricultural policy and calling for higher prices for farm produce. Administrative and police offices were

left smelling vilely after demonstrators had dumped unsold rotten fruit and vegetables and spoiled milk and lorry-loads of manure in front of them. In the northwest, more than 700 peasants besieged the administrative and police offices in Saint-Lo.

Overnight a number of incensed peasants at Salins-les-Bains in eastern France built a brick wall to block the entrance to the building of the local tax office which, sucking the blood of the peasantry, exacted exorbitant taxes and all kinds of levies. On the wall was the inscription saying that it had been built by "discontented farmers." Some demonstrating peasants held a government minister for a compulsory briefing and even forced the Secretary of State for Agriculture to march along the road with them.

NIXON-SATO TALKS

U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Military Collaboration

U.S. imperialism's chieftain Nixon and its faithful running dog in Asia, Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, conspired behind closed doors in Washington for three days ending November 21 to strengthen U.S.-Japanese military collaboration. The joint communique issued by them revealed that U.S. imperialism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, will make the Japanese militarist forces act as its advance guard and serve the policies of aggression and war which it is pushing still more frantically in Asia.

U.S. imperialism has greatly stepped up its military collaboration with the Japanese reactionaries since Nixon took office. He intends to let the Japanese militarist forces play a "major role" in his "new Asian policy" so as to press forward with his policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." On their part, the Japanese reactionaries dream of attaining their expansionist ambitions by "playing a major role" in this "new policy" with U.S. imperialist backing. The purpose of the Nixon-Sato talks was to realize this criminal plot.

In "welcoming" Sato, Nixon openly said that he wanted the Japanese reactionaries to "play a key role" and do their best in maintaining Asian stability. On his part, Sato shamelessly expressed his willingness to "make further active contributions" to implementing the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression. He blatantly said that closer Japan-U.S. collaboration "will help to establish a new international order," and that Japan "should play a more active role than the United States" in Asia.

In plotting a war of aggression against China and Asia, Nixon and Sato laid special emphasis in their talks on strengthening the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" system in an attempt to turn this treaty into a larger-scale military alliance. Nixon and Sato howled that they "highly value" the "role played" by the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," an aggressive military treaty, and that they wanted to "resolutely maintain" it and "maintain close contact" concerning its implementation. Sato not only agreed that U.S. imperialism could continue to use its bases in Japan in accordance with this treaty, but also pledged that Japanese militarism would take a direct part in any war unleashed by U.S. imperialism and even attempted to lay hands on China's sacred territory. Sato frantically clamoured that the south Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "security" "was essential to Japan's own security" and that "the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area was also a most important factor for the security of Japan."

Nixon and Sato also plotted the big fraud of the so-called return to Japan in 1972 of the administrative rights of Okinawa. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries played up this so-called return of Okinawa's administrative rights in an effort to calm down the Japanese people's mounting anti-U.S. feelings. This is also designed to enable the reactionary Sato government to grab a little political capital. In fact, all this is nothing but a scheme for war. The

(Continued on p.30.)

ACROSS THE LAND

Gold-Silver Printing Paste for Covers of "Selected Works Of Mao Tsetung"

FOLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry," the revolutionary workers of the Kaihsien County Paint Factory in Liaoning Province have produced two types of gold-silver printing paste for letterpress and intaglio printing of the covers of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. This has filled in two gaps in China's printing industry and provided new material conditions in the large-scale printing of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

This factory is small having less than 100 workers. It previously could only produce aluminium powder, which is an ordinary metallic pigment. With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the revolutionary workers decided to trial-manufacture the paste through their own efforts as their contribution to the large-scale publication of Chairman Mao's works for circulation throughout the world. After overcoming a series of difficulties and conducting over 100 experiments in ten months of hard work, the revolutionary workers and cadres finally succeeded in trial-producing the paste. These types of paste have been produced in large quantities and output basically meets the needs of large-scale printing of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* throughout the country.

Another Big Pure Oxygen Top-Blow Converter Built

ANOTHER big pure oxygen top-blow converter designed and made by Chinese personnel has been successfully built in Shanghai and put into operation. It has turned out the first heat of high-quality steel. This is another new victory achieved

by Shanghai's iron and steel workers in implementing concretely Chairman Mao's great principle "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Up to advanced technical standard, this steel-smelting converter was built with greater, faster, better and more economical results by the revolutionary workers who followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." It took only 25 days to finish the whole job of installation, three-quarters' less time than that required to install the same type of converter early in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and higher quality was achieved.

In the process of construction, the broad revolutionary workers, fired with the great and lofty determination to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as they worked day and night at the construction site. With the full support of the fraternal units, they solved many difficult technical problems and finally succeeded in putting this converter into operation ahead of schedule.

Automatic Universal Electrolytic Machine Tool

ACHINESE-DESIGNED automatic universal electrolytic machine tool has been trial-produced by the Huapei Metal Structures Plant. Helped by its revolutionary committee and the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team in the plant and adhering to the great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the revolutionary masses there surmounted many difficulties and took only five months to trial-

manufacture this advanced machine tool.

This product has many Chinese features. Instead of using cutters, it processes metal by a new technological method — the electrolytic method. It can automatically turn out workpieces with very complicated physical properties and in complex geometrical shapes, thus solving a long-standing, difficult problem in machining. It also contributes significantly to the machine-building and national defence industries.

High-Grade Thin Paper for Special Industrial Use

ARMED with Mao Tsetung Thought, the revolutionary workers of the Kashing Tungfeng Paper Mill in Chekiang Province have scaled a scientific and technological peak in paper making and recently succeeded in manufacturing China's first batch of high-grade super thin paper for special industrial use — "anti-revisionist paper."

This kind of paper is considered a "trump card" in the world's paper-making industry. It is an important insulator indispensable in making electronic computers and automatic navigation guiding systems, and in other advanced scientific and technical installations. This type of paper was imported in the past. The revolutionary workers of the Tungfeng Paper Mill made up their minds to make it through their own efforts so as to win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland. After overcoming a series of difficulties, they finally turned out roll after roll of this super thin paper with super-grade calenders.

June 26 Medical Instrument Successfully Produced

BY relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the June 26 medical scientific research group in Chengchow, Honan Province, succeeded in producing an appliance

known as the June 26 medical instrument.

This portable instrument looks like a pocket-sized transistor radio and weighs only 0.2 kilogramme. Its production is both simple and inexpensive. Easy to operate, it can be used in the field or on a brick bed in a peasant's home. Used in conjunction with acupuncture, it can cure many diseases and ailments, thus bringing together the efforts of both Western-trained doctors and doctors of traditional Chinese medicine. No medicine is needed with the treatment and its cost to the patient is little.

In the last few months, tens of thousands of patients have been treated with this kind of apparatus. Practice shows that respiration can be restored by this apparatus and its new treatment in cases where breathing has ceased due to certain causes, so long as the heart beats, however feebly, and the nerves can still react to electricity. This is valuable in handling emergency cases. By combining the skill of Western-trained doctors and doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, the apparatus along with its new treatment can

also relieve neuralgia caused by facial paralysis, chronic sinusitis, muscular strain and rheumatism. Thus a new road has been opened up for the treatment of various kinds of neuralgia, including cases diagnosed by the bourgeois "authorities" as "difficult." This new treatment is also very effective in handling infantile paralysis sequelae and hemiplegia caused by cerebral vascular thrombosis and cerebral apoplexy.

Statistics show that, through synthesizing Western and traditional methods in the form of this apparatus and the new treatment, remarkable improvement has been registered for over 95 per cent of the patients suffering from various kinds of neuralgia and over 80 per cent of those suffering from hemiplegia.

Many bed-ridden workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered from neuralgia and hemiplegia soon regained their health after receiving this combined new treatment.

The June 26 medical instrument, originally called a respirator, was produced by a young electrician at the Chengchow Power Supplying Bureau with the help and support of

the veteran workers and the P.L.A. medical personnel. To increase its effectiveness, the Chengchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee organized a medical scientific research group to work on it, a group composed of the revolutionary workers and revolutionary medical workers of the No. 153 Hospital of a P.L.A. unit, the Chengchow Hospital of traditional Chinese Medicine and the Chengchow Radio Factory. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on health work issued on June 26, 1965, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," they relentlessly criticized the renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medicine and health. Proceeding from the desire to meet the actual needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they, for hundreds of times, experimented on and improved the respirator. Finally this apparatus was created to induce artificial respiration and to cure many difficult diseases. To further implement Chairman Mao's June 26 instruction on health work, they named their group the June 26 medical scientific research group and their invention the June 26 medical instrument.

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talks show that U.S. imperialism will indefinitely retain its nuclear base on Okinawa. This means that it will continue its military occupation there and can freely use this nuclear base for launching wars of aggression, as well as for continuing its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Sato stated that Okinawa's role as a base "must still be effectively maintained in the future." He assured Nixon that Japan would provide sufficient "defence forces" for Okinawa.

In addition, Sato assured Nixon that Japan would step up its arms expansion. U.S. imperialism signed an agreement in the summer with the reactionary Sato government promising to aid Japan in developing

large-sized rockets in order to help Japan arm herself with nuclear weapons. This time Nixon and Sato reiterated that carrying out this plan "is of importance to both" the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries.

The Nixon-Sato talks are an important step by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in intensifying their military collaboration and hatching a new war plot. Sato promised that Japan would undertake more military commitments in this plot, which in fact means that Japan would be tied more tightly to the U.S. war chariot and once again pushed on to the path of aggression and war.

But today is an era in which imperialism is heading for its doom at

a faster pace than ever. When he left Tokyo for Washington, Sato was confronted by the Japanese people's powerful anti-U.S. movement and was forced to flee from ring upon ring of encirclement by getting out in a helicopter, escorted by tens of thousands of reactionary police on land, sea and in the air. In Washington, the American people "greeted" the uninvited guest Sato with demonstrations.

The counter-revolutionary anti-China, anti-communist and anti-people acts of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Sato government will certainly end in a complete fiasco as a result of the firm opposition of the world's people, including the American and Japanese people.

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