

PEKING REVIEW

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February 6, 1970

Central Committee of Communist Party Of China Sends Message to Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party

— Extending warmest greetings on the 40th anniversary
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Hold Aloft the Great Red Banner of
Chairman Mao's Thinking on People's War
And Strengthen Building of Militia

Hail 6th Anniversary of Publication of
Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting
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Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism"

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. 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.

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By persevering in protracted war the Vietnamese people will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of their country.

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The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution.

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The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have committed every evil and the oppressed people of the world will never forgive them.

Central Committee of Communist Party of China Sends Message to Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party

— Extending warmest greetings on the 40th anniversary of the
founding of the Viet Nam Workers' Party

The Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the people of the whole country, extends the warmest fraternal greetings to the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, has applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Vietnamese revolution and led the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. In the past 40 years, the heroic Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, waged heroic and tenacious struggles against French colonialists and Japanese fascism, overthrew their reactionary rule, and established the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. At the time when U.S. imperialism unleashed a large-scale war of aggression against Viet Nam, the Viet Nam Workers' Party led the Vietnamese people in continuing to bring the tradition of revolutionary struggles and revolutionary heroism into full play, displaying the infinite power of people's war under extremely rigorous conditions, badly battering U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, and winning great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus making important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and nations of the whole world.

The nature of U.S. imperialism will never change and, though it has suffered disastrous defeats in its war of aggression in Viet Nam, it will never abandon of its own accord its rabid ambitions to occupy south Viet

Nam by force. The Nixon government is pushing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics with redoubled efforts, chanting incantations for "peace" and playing the trick of "troop withdrawal" from south Viet Nam on the one hand and doing its utmost to carry out so-called "de-Americanization" and "Vietnamization" of the Viet Nam war on the other, in order to hoodwink the people of the world and achieve its criminal objective of occupying south Viet Nam for ever by force.

We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people who have a tradition of heroic revolutionary struggles, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and following President Ho Chi Minh's teaching, as contained in his testament "keep firm our resolve to fight the U.S. aggressors till total victory," by persevering in protracted war, in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and in relying on their own efforts, will certainly be able to smash the intrigues and plots of all the reactionary forces which vainly attempt to sabotage Viet Nam's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, overcome all kinds of difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance, and drive U.S. imperialism out of the land of Viet Nam lock, stock, and barrel, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to reunify the fatherland.

In the revolutionary struggle over a long period, the two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam have supported each other and shared weal and woe. Every victory won by the Vietnamese people in their anti-imperialist struggle is a powerful support to China's revolutionary struggle. Fostered by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, the close fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two

peoples of China and Viet Nam can stand any test. **"The 700 million Chinese people are powerful backing of the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."** The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will follow this teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao and resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

U.S. imperialism will be defeated! Viet Nam will win!

Long live the close fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

February 2, 1970

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Warmly Greeting 40th Anniversary of Founding of Viet Nam Workers' Party

TODAY is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal Vietnamese people on this glorious day and extend their militant salute to the heroic Vietnamese people at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle.

Over the past 40 years, the Viet Nam Workers' Party founded by the great leader of the Vietnamese people President Ho Chi Minh has traversed a glorious path of struggles, applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Vietnamese revolution and leading the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. To win independence and liberation of their fatherland, the heroic Vietnamese people waged a protracted, indomitable struggle against imperialism and colonialism and finally, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, overthrew the rule of colonialism and founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. After achieving independence, the Vietnamese people, led by the Viet Nam Workers' Party, went on to wage a war of resistance against France for nine years, defeated the French colonialist troops and won a great victory on the battlefield. In the past few years, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and working hard, they have been persevering in a people's war, resisting U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious and brutal imperialism in the world, and have wiped out large numbers of effectives of the U.S. aggressors. They have scored one victory after another in the war against U.S. aggression and for

national salvation and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and nations throughout the world.

The path traversed by the Viet Nam Workers' Party in the past 40 years is a glorious path of leading the broad masses of the people in tenacious struggles against the national and class enemies. Using revolutionary armed forces to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the imperialist aggressors, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people have successively defeated French and Japanese imperialism and dealt telling blows to U.S. imperialism. The revolutionary practice of the Vietnamese people proves once again that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, and achieve great victory for the cause of national liberation so long as it closely relies on the masses of the people and wages a sustained people's war.

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

At present, U.S. imperialism has suffered serious defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, but its aggressive nature will never change. After taking office, the Nixon government has been carrying on with

(Continued on p. 14.)

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Head of French Marxist-Leninist Communists Delegation Jacques Jurquet Sends Letter To Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin

COMRADE MAO TSETUNG, Chairman, and Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, have received a letter from Comrade Jacques Jurquet, Head of the Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France, written before his return to France at the end of his friendly visit to China. The letter reads in full as follows:

**Chairman Mao Tsetung,
Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,
The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China:**

At the end of a visit of more than a month in the People's Republic of China and at the moment of leaving the soil of your glorious country, the world's bastion of socialism, we express to you our warm and respectful gratitude for this visit which is so rich in teachings and is conducted at your invitation in our capacity as Marxist-Leninist Communists of France.

Staying successively in Yen-an, Shaoshan, Changsha, Canton, Nanking, Peking and Shanghai, we have been able to make a profound study of the history of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China. We have understood that this history, which is filled with bitter struggle between the correct revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the counter-revolutionary line of the Right and "Left" opportunists, is identical with the irresistible onward march of the immense masses of the Chinese people. The victory of the revolution has been won under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the man of genius who has dedicated from his youth all his strength to overthrow sanguinary oppression by feudalism and foreign imperialism.

We have listened with the most profound respect and intense emotion the accounts given by workers and poor peasants, and by intellectuals in the course of ideological re-education. In our direct contact with the Chinese people who are so laborious and so talented, we have seen more clearly the daily reality which transforms into concrete actions the great directive of Chairman Mao: **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."** In the factories, the people's communes, the schools, the galleries and public places we visited, we have witnessed personally the immense significance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in all domains. The re-

moulding of the world outlook by putting ideology and politics in command everywhere, the fundamental leading role of the working class, the general application of the correct principle of **"self-reliance"** appeared to us to be the central question arresting the attention of the militants from the base and the cadres of the Communist Party of China, as well as members of the revolutionary committees. Being present at the performance of four Peking operas on contemporary themes, being enthralled at two ballets with revolutionary contents, seeing innumerable militant drawings and posters against U.S. imperialism, against Soviet social-imperialism and against all the enemies of the people pasted up along the streets, we have gauged more correctly the breadth and the depth of the sustained efforts under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought for assuring the revolutionary transformation of the ideology of man, and for crushing egoism and individualism. We think that the revolution in the ideological field constitutes the great Chinese people's powerful support for the great world revolution which will lead to the total collapse of imperialism and the victory of socialism in the whole world, and will open to the revolutionary peoples the glorious road to communism.

The Marxist-Leninist Communists of France are determined to make socialist revolution in their country. They know that they will win only by sweeping away unequivocally the so-called "peaceful" electoral road extolled by the revisionist chieftains who betray the interests of the working class. If the Marxist-Leninists deviate from Mao Tsetung Thought, they will fail and degenerate. If they study the great universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought systematically, grasp it and apply it to the specific national conditions of France, they will win victory. The French people, who are rich in revolutionary traditions and inspired by the spirit of the Paris Commune, by the heroic resistance to the Nazis and by the great days of the May-June struggle in 1968, will support under the leadership of the French Marxist-Leninists a protracted struggle necessitating great sacrifices till victory is won in socialist revolution. This is why closely united with the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists, we shall endeavour to remain the modest but faithful pupils of the most eminent Marxist-Leninist of our era, Chairman Mao.

We have the full conviction that the great People's Republic of China, guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, is henceforth ready to repel victoriously all attacks launched by whatever imperialism, by Russian social-imperialism or by whatever monstrous coalition organized by them.

The 1970s will witness new revolutionary storms and great revolutionary victories in the whole world!

Long live the indestructible friendship between the Chinese and French peoples!

Long live the revolutionary fighting unity of the Chinese and French Communists under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live great Marxism, great Leninism and invincible Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the world revolution!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung! A long, long life to him!

The Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of France after a stay in China from December 7, 1969, to January 13, 1970

Jacques Jurquet (signed)

January 13, 1970
Shanghai

Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to U.A.R. President Nasser

— Firmly supports Arab people's just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression

To: His Excellency President Gamal Abdel Nasser,
The United Arab Republic,
Cairo

With the support of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli Zionists have recently launched a series of fresh military attacks on the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries. On January 22, Israeli troops made an intrusion into the Shadwan Island of the U.A.R.; on January 25, U.S. President Nixon openly declared that the United States would supply more arms to Israel to fight the Arabs. In so doing, they can only accelerate the national awakening of the great Arab people and strengthen the determination of the 100 million Arab people to fight to the end with common hatred against the enemy.

The Chinese people are greatly concerned for the struggle of the people of the U.A.R., Palestine and other Arab countries and are indignant at the U.S. and Israeli clamours for aggression and their war provocations. The struggle against aggression you are now waging is an important part of the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and for national liberation. Your struggle is just. Although this struggle is very arduous, I believe that through protracted struggle, the Arab people will certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties, defeat the U.S. and Israeli aggressors and win final victory.

The Chinese people and Government firmly support your struggle. Your Excellency Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate to you that in the common struggle against imperialism, the Chinese people will for ever remain the most reliable friend of the people of the U.A.R., Palestine and other Arab countries.

Chou En-lai

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

Peking, February 2, 1970

Premier Chou Receives U.A.R. Ambassador

Premier Chou En-lai received Salah El Abd, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic to China, on the afternoon of February 2 and handed to the Ambassador his letter to President Gamal Abdel Nasser, expressing the support of the Chinese people and Government for the just struggle of the people of the U.A.R., Palestine and other Arab countries against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with the Ambassador.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others.

Hold Aloft the Great Red Banner of Chairman Mao's Thinking on People's War and Strengthen the Building Of the Militia

by Jen Wu-chun

OUR great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland."** Holding aloft the great red banner of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war to strengthen the building of the militia is an important strategic measure for defending the motherland, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and safeguarding China against U.S. imperialist and social-imperialist aggression.

An armed mass organization founded by our great leader Chairman Mao himself, China's militia is an important component part of the revolutionary armed forces led by our Party. Putting into practice the system of combining the three military formations, i.e., the regular forces, the local forces and the militia is Chairman Mao's consistent strategic thinking and the quintessence of his theory on people's war. In leading the Chinese people in the great revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao comprehensively and systematically put forward the theory, line, principle and policies concerning mobilizing the people, arming them, making everyone a soldier and waging a people's war. With genius, he thus creatively developed Marxist-Leninist theory on revolutionary armed struggle, pointing out the correct road for the people of China and the whole world to defeat the imperialists and all reactionaries.

A sharp struggle between the two lines in building the militia has always existed. Our great leader Chairman Mao has consistently stood for arming the masses, organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale and waging a people's war. Chen Tu-hsiu, Li Li-san, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their partners Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, however, did their utmost to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and push the bourgeois military line. They opposed arming the masses, organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale and waging a people's war. However, China's militia has developed and grown in strength in the fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and the bourgeois military line of all descriptions.

Paying great attention to the building of the militia under the dictatorship of the proletariat since the founding of New China, Chairman Mao has always regarded the militia as an important instrument in opposing imperialist aggression, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the cause of socialism. He has specified that the militia system should be an important military system of the country, and issued a series of extremely important instructions on strengthening the building of the militia, organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale, making everyone a soldier and putting the work of the militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, thereby clearly pointing out the orientation for the building of the militia in the historical period of socialism.

Aided and abetted by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Teh-huai openly denied the militia's strategic position and slashed the number of militia contingents.

It was at this crucial moment, Chairman Mao issued the important instruction that as long as imperialism existed militia work must be strengthened and not be weakened, thereby smashing Peng Teh-huai's plot to abolish the militia system.

In September 1958, Chairman Mao once again issued a great call to the whole nation: **"The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. 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."**

At that point, Peng Teh-huai came out again blatantly opposing Chairman Mao's call. Responding resolutely to Chairman Mao's great call, the broad masses of Chinese working people set off a gigantic mass movement for organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale and making everyone a

soldier and thus pushed the building of China's militia to a completely new stage.

Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms and our deputy supreme commander Vice-Chairman Lin has always stood firmly on the side of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, safeguarded Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and paid close attention to the building of the militia. Soon after the founding of New China, Vice-Chairman Lin set down the need to develop the militia on an extensive scale. After taking charge of the work of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, he issued a series of important instructions concerning the building of militia. He stressed: "Militia work is a question of fundamental importance in building China's national defence, an important component part of the strategic question and a concrete application of the Party's mass line to warfare." He further said: "Combining building up a modern revolutionary army with organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale is a concrete application of the principle of 'walking on two legs' to the building of national defence, and a significant development of Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war under contemporary conditions."

After the counter-revolutionary revisionist Peng Teh-huai was exposed, Lo Jui-ching, another counter-revolutionary revisionist, adopted counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics to oppose the great instructions of Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin, and madly tried to sabotage building the militia.

Chairman Mao has issued many important instructions since 1962 on building the militia. He said: "Militia work must be put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily." The militia must be built up first of all organizationally, then politically and militarily. But the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching feigned agreement with Chairman Mao's instructions while actually opposed them. He did everything he could to obstruct and disrupt their implementation. In opposing the above instruction by Chairman Mao, he jabbered that militia work must first be put on a political basis and then one must proceed to put it on an organizational basis and then on a military basis. In advocating this, he actually was waving red flags to oppose the red flag! The militia is an armed force of the masses which is not divorced from production. If it is not first put on an organizational basis, then putting it on a political basis is out of the question. As a matter of fact, Lo Jui-ching consistently opposed giving prominence to proletarian politics and opposed the militiamen studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way.

The counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching went all out to push the bour-

geois military line and sabotage the building of the militia. Their aim was to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain effort to restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "This army is powerful because it has the people's self-defence corps and the militia — the vast armed organizations of the masses — fighting in co-ordination with it. . . . Without the co-operation of these armed forces of the masses it would be impossible to defeat the enemy." Vice-Chairman Lin has also instructed us: "Our army consisted of local forces as well as of regular forces; moreover, it energetically built and developed the militia, thus practising the system of combining the three military formations, i.e., the regular forces, the local forces and the militia." Whether or not the militia is taken as an important component part of China's armed forces, whether or not the traditional system of combining the three military formations, i.e., the regular forces, the local forces and the militia is put into effect, is a cardinal question concerning whether or not people's war is waged. It also constitutes an essential hallmark distinguishing the proletarian military line from the bourgeois military line.

During the past protracted revolutionary wars, it was precisely because our Party acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, boldly mobilized and armed the masses, organized the people's militia on a big scale and gave full play to the might of the people in war that the revolutionary wars advanced from victory to victory. Again, it was because we had in our revolutionary base areas the militia, a strong armed force of the masses, that the traitors and enemy agents were unable to conceal themselves, the counter-revolutionaries found it hard to create disturbances, the revolutionary regime was consolidated, production of the masses was ensured and the army had a consolidated rear. It was precisely because the militiamen carried out a warfare in which every single village fought and everybody joined in the fighting, and because they carried out extensive guerrilla warfare, operated in active co-ordination with the army and gave powerful support to the front, that our army units could be highly mobile in operation and were able to concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one. Again, it was because the militiamen vied to join the army and replenish our army with contingents of company or battalion strength that our army had an enormous, inexhaustible source of manpower and that it expanded and grew stronger in the course of fighting and finally defeated the powerful domestic and external enemies.

Has the militia system become obsolete today? Absolutely not! Naturally, the development of modern weapons has a certain effect on war, but no weapon of any new type can change the objective law of war

nor can it reverse the great truth **"The army and the people are the foundation of victory."** On the contrary, the larger the scale of a war and the more complicated its circumstances, the greater the need to give full play to the people's role in war and make everyone a soldier. Far from becoming less important in strategic position today, the militia has become more important. So long as imperialism exists and so long as there is class struggle at home, the militia system will never become obsolete. The militia will always be an important armed force of the Chinese people, a tremendous assistant force and a strong reserve of the People's Liberation Army. The militia system will always be a solid base for us to carry out a people's war and defeat the imperialists. No matter how much Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching clamoured about the "omnipotence" of weapons and cursed the militia as being "useless," and no matter how much U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism may engage in nuclear blackmail against China, all their efforts will prove futile. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in protracted revolutionary wars and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the 700 million Chinese people will never be cowed by the enemy's atom bombs. As Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "The Chinese people definitely have ways of their own for coping with a U.S. imperialist war of aggression. Our methods are no secret. The most important one is still mobilization of the people, reliance on the people, making every one a soldier and waging a people's war."

Chairman Mao has always taught us: **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything.** Whether or not to give prominence to proletarian politics and arm the hundreds of millions of militiamen with Mao Tsetung Thought in the building of the militia is a question that involves who holds the gun and which class the militiamen serve. It is a question involving **whether or not they can give play to their might in a future war against aggression.**

To strengthen the building of the militia and increase its fighting capacity, the most essential thing is arming the militiamen with Mao Tsetung Thought, which is a spiritual atom bomb that no material atom bomb of any kind can match. Arming the militiamen with Mao Tsetung Thought will enable them to have a high level of political consciousness and become very brave and intelligent. They will fear neither hardship nor death in the face of the enemy and dare to climb a mountain of swords and plunge into a sea of flames when necessary. No matter what storm and stress they may find themselves in, they are able to have a clear orientation, maintain a firm proletarian stand, and resolutely advance in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao. This is the fundamental reason why, in the previous revolutionary wars, China's militiamen could bring their tremendous power into play.

We must educate the militiamen in Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, enabling them never to forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, to see through the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, heighten their vigilance and fully prepare themselves to oppose any war of aggression.

We must conscientiously study those military matters and techniques well which serve proletarian politics. To do a good job in building the militia, strengthen preparedness against war, we must carry out in an all-round way Chairman Mao's instruction: **"Militia work must be put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily,"** so as to raise militia building to a new level.

The Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out: "The broad masses of working people in our country warmly welcome the militia system because, in the course of their protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism and their henchmen, the Kuomintang reactionaries, they realized that only by arming themselves would they be able to overcome the armed counter-revolution and become masters of the vast expanse of China. Since the victory of the revolution, they have further seen that the imperialist pirates abroad are still daily shouting about wiping out this people's state. Therefore, our entire people, who are determined to continue to arm themselves, declared: We warn you pirates who are bent on plundering us! Watch your step! Don't try to harm our people who are engaged in peaceful labour. We are fully prepared! **Should the imperialists dare to unleash an aggressive war against our country, we will turn the whole nation into soldiers; the militia will co-operate with the People's Liberation Army and will be ready at any time to replenish it so as to crush the aggressors completely.**" Tempered by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, hundreds of millions of militiamen throughout the country, holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, are raising their revolutionary vigilance and taking effective measures to strengthen preparedness against war. Should U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to impose a war of aggression on the Chinese people, China's militiamen, in their hundreds of millions, under the leadership and command of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, will co-operate with the mighty Chinese People's Liberation Army to eliminate the war of aggression with revolutionary war and drown all aggressors who dare to come in the ocean of people's war.

Various localities should endeavour to build up independent industrial systems. Where conditions permit, co-ordination zones, and then provinces, should establish relatively independent but varied industrial systems.

— MAO TSETUNG

Vigorous Development of Small Local Industry

Guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao, China's working class and the other labouring people have made strenuous efforts to develop small local industries while building large and medium-sized enterprises and national industries.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, and enabled China's small local industry to develop at an even faster rate. Different kinds of small plants scattering in all parts of our country have given large industries and farm production powerful support.

While developing small local industry, the masses have been fully mobilized, every useful local resource effectively utilized and all potentialities tapped. Thus, the small local plants, which give quick results after a small investment, are easy to spread and popularize. Though they are small in size, these enterprises have great capabilities. Full of vitality and militancy, they constitute a mighty force as their numbers grow.

Practice proves that the principle of "walking on two legs" — developing large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously, developing national and local industries simultaneously — points out a good road for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results in our country.
— Ed.

Build a Small but Complete Local Industrial System By Self-reliance

MAKING full use of local resources and relying on their own efforts, the revolutionary committees at all levels and the revolutionary masses in Chiyuan County, Honan Province, have set up many local industrial enterprises in the past few years. The rapid development of these small enterprises has given farm production a powerful impetus and supported our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Small plants and mines are now scattered in towns and villages throughout the county, and a small but

complete local industrial system has been established. An iron and steel plant, collieries, sulphur mills, machinery plants, a power plant, farm machinery plants, a metallurgical plant, and plants or mills producing refractory materials, cement, chemicals, ceramics, knitwear and paper are to be found among the 20 county-run plants and mines and the 17 commune-run factories. The newly built or expanding plants include a farm machinery plant and a cement plant serving farm production, and a mining machinery works which meets the requirements for developing the small iron and steel and coal industries. Besides the factories and mines run by the county and the communes, many production brigades have their own farm tool shops, small coal pits, and workshops processing agricultural and sideline produce.

The vigorous progress of small local industry has shown its tremendous superiority. In addition to pushing forward Chiyuan's farm mechanization and extensive building of water conservancy works, it has also provided a large amount of funds for the county to develop its industry and farming. Since 1967, the county's machine-building and machine repair plants have turned out 1.3 million small farm tools, 6,500 semi-mechanized farm implements and more than 8,700 pieces of farm machinery, such as motors, water pumps, fodder crushing machines and rice-husking mills. The farm tool repair factories run by the county, communes or production brigades have repaired more than 420,000 farm machines and small farm tools. Generally speaking, the work of overhauling farm machines and tools can be handled in the county, major repairs in a commune and minor repairs in a production brigade. Contributing their share to building water conservancy works, these small industries also have turned out implements, cement, lime, dynamite and plastic pipes.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, total farmland irrigated by engine- or electrically-operated pumps in Chiyuan has jumped from 40,000 *mu* to more than 120,000 *mu*. These small industrial enterprises have built up an accumulation fund of 13.18 million yuan in the past seven years, of which more than 2 million yuan has been used to further expand industrial and farm production.

The small industrial enterprises have supplied large amounts of important industrial raw materials to the state and produced equipment urgently needed by the country. They also manufactured huge quantities of consumer goods for the people. Last year alone, Chiyuan's local industries produced 250 lathes and planing machines to equip the factories run by the county and communes, and over 50,000 miner's lamps complete with batteries. Besides meeting its own needs, Chiyuan is already supplying neighbouring counties with coal, machine-made paper, porcelain and pottery articles of daily use, knitwear and plastic goods.

Chiyuan's local industry has developed in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Various localities should endeavour to build up independent industrial systems," the Chiyuan County Revolutionary Committee after its establishment mobilized the masses to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They made up their minds to develop small local industrial enterprises by their own efforts and get them on the road of serving agriculture, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. After a careful investigation and study of the county's industry and agriculture and mineral resources, the county revolutionary committee first allocated forces to build or expand some factories and mines producing raw materials, fuel, power and machinery so that local industry could become self-sufficient.

Using its plentiful iron ore resources, Chiyuan concentrated on building a small iron and steel plant which produced more than 4,000 tons of pig iron and 99 tons of steel last year. These products not only met local needs, but supported the neighbouring counties. The county has also set up a coking plant, a cement plant and two small coal pits for producing coke, and expanded the power plant, the plastic mill and the metallurgical plant. At the same time, active preparations are under way to build a small chemical fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 4,000 tons of ammonia nitrate. Thus, the county will build up a small but complete local industrial system.

Our great leader Chairman Mao's great principle of "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is the source of strength encouraging the masses in Chiyuan to speed up development of local industry. The county's dozens of factories and mines all started from scratch and gradually grew up by first using indigenous methods and then modern ones. Instead of asking the state for funds or equipment, the masses, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and displaying the "paupers' spirit," relied on their revolutionary loyalty and hard work to build their industrial enterprises.

Small Farm Machinery Industry Makes Big Strides

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's great principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," Kiangsu Province has rapidly expanded its small-sized farm machinery industry. As a result, farm mechanization in the province has been accelerated and powerful support given to farm production.

Each of Kiangsu's 64 counties now has a plant making and repairing farm machinery. These county-run farm machinery plants generally are able to overhaul and do major repairs on hand tractors, diesel engines and other complex farm machines. Most of them can produce threshers, pumps, rice-transplanters, harvesters and other mechanized or semi-mechanized farm implements. In addition to the county-run farm machinery plants, most special administrative regions in Kiangsu have machine plants which make hand tractors, medium-sized tractors and diesel engines. There are also large numbers of commune-run enterprises which repair and make semi-mechanized farm tools.

Kiangsu's small farm machinery industry has developed in the course of the acute struggle between the two lines. Guided by Chairman Mao's pertinent teachings and the three brilliant red banners — the general line, the great leap forward and the people's

commune, as early as 1958, the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in this province made great efforts to build small farm machinery plants. Relying on their own efforts, the revolutionary workers used indigenous methods to repair and turn out large numbers of mechanized or semi-mechanized farm tools, thereby actively contributing to farm production. However, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Kiangsu wildly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and suppressed the revolutionary masses' socialist initiative by closing down many county-run farm machinery plants. The few remaining plants were also forced off the correct road of serving farm production.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao swept away all obstacles to expanding Kiangsu's farm machinery industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Led by the new-born revolutionary committees at all levels, the revolutionary masses, displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, have launched a vigorous mass drive for building farm machinery plants.

Who should the farm machinery industry serve is a focal point in the struggle between the two lines in building the county-run farm machinery plants. Under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some county-run plants strenuously carried out "putting profits in command" and were unwilling to serve agricultural production. Some plants paid attention to manufacturing jobs while looking down upon repairing, and even refused to repair farm machines. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the farm machinery workers, using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, relentlessly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash spread by Liu Shao-chi as "putting profits in command" and "material incentives." This helped put the farm machinery plants on the correct road of serving farm production and enabled them to foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving farm production. They carried out the principle of "repairing first, making spare parts second and producing farm machines third," stressing the first two.

The revolutionary workers at the Yangchung County Farm Machinery Plant considered and cared the same things that the poor and lower-middle peasants did. They produced whatever farm production required and sent farm machinery to the poor and lower-middle peasants before the busy farming seasons set in. For the convenience of the poor and lower-middle peasants, many county farm machinery plants sent out service detachments during the busy farming seasons, which went to the fields to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought and repair farm machines. These detachments regarded training technical personnel for

the poor and lower-middle peasants as their solemn duty. Touring the countryside to do repair jobs, they took an active part in passing on technique so as to raise the skills of the poor and lower-middle peasants in using and repairing farm machines.

In developing the small farm machinery industry, Kiangsu has firmly carried out Chairman Mao's principle of **Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.** Taking the road of arming themselves by their own resources, they started the work by using indigenous methods and then proceeded to integrate both indigenous and modern methods. They fully used the existing simple facilities and local materials. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the farm machinery workers manufactured machine tools in rapid succession with equipment made by indigenous methods, thus rapidly changing the backward state of the county-run farm machinery plants.

Machine-building industry was relatively backward in the Yencheng Special Administrative Region. Workers in the region's farm machinery plants relied on themselves to produce over 250 machine tools of different types in the last year or so and thus more than doubled the original amount of equipment. Through hard struggle during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the farm machinery workers in the Wuchin County Farm Machinery Plant used equipment made by indigenous methods to turn out an up-to-standard universal grinder. Greatly encouraged by **this victory, the workers, who displayed the spirit of continuous fighting, used indigenous methods to produce more than 70 lathes and planing, milling and hobbing machines of different types.** This plant not only took on all the overhauling jobs for Wuchin County's farm machines, but also made 250 diesel engines and 170 hand tractors last year, thus solidly supporting farm production.

Energetic Building of Small Hydro-Power Stations

A **BIDING** by Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Where conditions permit, co-ordination zones, and then provinces, should establish relatively independent but varied industrial systems" and "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the mountainous areas of Fukien Province have been active in building large numbers of small rural hydro-electric power stations. Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and rely-

ing on the strength of the collective economy, they have made outstanding achievements in this work. More than 2,000 such stations have been built in the province and their combined generating capacity exceeds 50,000 kilowatts. Scattered all over the province, these stations have greatly promoted the development of industrial and farm production and the spread of culture in the mountainous areas, where enormous changes have taken place.

The broad masses of Fukien's mountainous areas have firmly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, which made it possible for them to build large numbers of small rural hydro-power stations. Utilizing the favourable conditions in their mountainous areas — abundant rainfall and rich water resources, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of some agricultural co-operatives and brigades as far back as 1956 relied on themselves to build a number of these stations, which have been very useful in promoting farm production. But Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Fukien, pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, suppressed the masses' initiative in this endeavour, raving that "building power stations is not the business of the countryside, it is a job for industry to tackle."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the mountainous areas ruthlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Fukien in building water conservancy works and hydro-power stations. Putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything, they launched a new drive to build small hydro-power stations. Over the past three years or so, **people's communes and production brigades in the mountainous areas have built large numbers of such stations which have a total generating capacity equivalent to 70 per cent that accumulated in more than a decade before the Great Cultural Revolution.**

In the past three years, Yungchun County built 49 hydro-power stations which have a total generating capacity of 2,038 kilowatts. Its total generating capacity, including that of the hydro-power stations built before, now stands at close to 4,000 kilowatts. Every commune has its hydro-power station and radio rediffusion equipment. In the past three years, Yuhsi and Chengho Counties, which are in Fukien's northern and eastern mountainous areas respectively, built many hydro-power stations. The combined generating capacity of these new stations in each of these two counties doubled what had been attained over the decade and more prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

In constructing these small stations, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have

firmly carried out Chairman Mao's great teaching on "self-reliance." Taking local conditions and resources into account, they made rational plans, gave priority to small stations, started the projects by using indigenous methods and launched mass movements. Over 80 per cent of the stations in the mountainous areas were built by people's communes or production brigades. Most of these stations have a generating capacity of between 10 and 20 kilowatts. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: We are able to manage such small power stations, because they need less investment and can play good roles.

The great majority of small hydro-power stations in these areas were built by the communes or production brigades with their own funds, and actual construction work was done by the commune members. The capitalist roaders and bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" said that building power stations was no layman's job and alleged that "country bumpkins can't build power stations." Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the communes and production brigades in Fukien's mountainous areas severely denounced such reactionary drivel and criticized the theory that "the masses are backward" spread by Liu Shao-chi. They thus added to their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act.

Following Chairman Mao's great teachings: "Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare" and "Doing is itself learning," they ran short-term training classes for a number of selected poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people. Getting their training on the job, the trainees integrated theory with practice and learnt while they worked. The masses also adopted the methods of letting the new hydro-power stations learn from the old ones and of the former sending trainees to learn from the latter. As a result, several thousand poor and lower-middle peasants' own technicians were trained in a short time. Skilled in surveying and designing, they can build power stations and install and operate the machinery. Large numbers of small hydro-power stations in Fukien's mountainous areas were built and are run by these worker-peasant technicians.

The special features of developing these power stations are their growth from small to big, from a low level to a higher level and gradually from imperfection to a satisfactory state. Some communes and production brigades first built hydraulic stations to do machine-processing jobs. After gathering a certain amount of funds and experience, they built hydro-power stations. Wutung Production Brigade of the Wulichieh People's Commune in Yungchun County started in a thatched hut with a water turbine and a rice-husking mill. After building its accumulation funds over the past few years, it gradually added generators and other mechanical processing equipment.

The development of small rural hydro-power stations in the mountainous areas has created even more favourable conditions for the revolutionary people there to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and to disseminate it. Electric lights have replaced the pine and bamboo torches once used for lighting in many mountain villages. Broadcasting networks have been set up in out-of-the-way mountain villages. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "The hydro-power station has benefited us in thousands of ways. The greatest benefit is that it has brought us Mao Tsetung Thought and the voice of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader."

The development of the rural power stations has steadily expanded the area of irrigated farmland and

speeded up the growth of rural processing by machines, thus saving manpower and boosting production. In Yuhsi County, the extensive building of hydro-power stations has promoted progress in constructing water conservancy works there. Sixty per cent of its farmland can generally give a good harvest even if drought or waterlogging occurs. Grain output has been going up yearly.

The growth of rural hydro-power stations is a powerful impetus to the development of industry, handicrafts, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production in the people's communes and their production brigades. Since large numbers of small rural hydro-power stations were set up in Yungchun County, more than 90 per cent of its farm and sideline products is initially machine-processed. These stations also provide 71 small local factories with cheap power.

(Continued from p. 4.)

its counter-revolutionary dual tactics in order to save itself from defeat. While dragging out its war of aggression against Viet Nam by expanding and equipping the south Vietnamese puppet troops and pushing the so-called "de-Americanization" of that war, it has stepped up political deception and played the trick of "troop withdrawal" from south Viet Nam. Of late, Nixon talked glibly about bringing "an end to the war in Viet Nam," and striving for "a just peace," etc. All this is sheer humbug aimed at inveigling the Vietnamese people into laying down their arms and accepting humiliating terms of "peace" so that the U.S. aggressors can hang on in Viet Nam and realize the criminal scheme of perpetuating the division of Viet Nam and the forcible occupation of southern Viet Nam.

To realize its wild ambitions of struggling for hegemony and redividing the world with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has all along been colluding and contending with U.S. imperialism in a vain attempt to sabotage the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This was the case with Khrushchov and it is all the more so with Brezhnev and company. They have openly engaged in the plot of sham support but real betrayal, and have made dirty deals clandestinely with U.S. imperialism, in a futile attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames of the Vietnamese people and ruin the fruits of victory of the Vietnamese people's revolution. Numerous facts have shown that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism are jackals of the same lair and the common enemy of the Vietnamese people and the people throughout the world.

In the militant 1960s, the heroic Vietnamese people brought about an excellent revolutionary situation with guns, badly battering U.S. imperialism. We are convinced that in the 1970s in which greater revolutionary storms of the world's people will rise, the Vietnamese

people with a tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle will certainly be able to follow President Ho Chi Minh's teaching "**Tighten their ranks even more, fight perseveringly, strike hard and repeated blows, record still bigger successes,**" persevere in the protracted war, in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, smash all the schemes and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and all other reactionary forces, overcome all the difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance and drive out every single U.S. aggressor from the land of Viet Nam till final victory is won in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

China and Viet Nam are neighbouring countries as closely related as lips and teeth. The two Parties and the two peoples of China and Viet Nam have always supported each other in their protracted common struggle against imperialism. The Vietnamese people's struggle is our struggle and their victory our victory. The revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two Parties and two peoples established on the basis of proletarian internationalism have been tempered and developed in the common revolutionary struggle and can stand all tests.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**The 700 million Chinese people are powerful backing of the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.**" Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the 700 million Chinese people will definitely follow this teaching of Chairman Mao's and resolutely support the fraternal Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end so as to accomplish their sacred cause of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland.

(*Renmin Ribao*, February 3 editorial)

Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house; efforts should be made to exploit them and elevate them to a high level.

— MAO TSETUNG

New Trail in Acupuncture Treatment

GUIDED by the brilliant directive of our great leader Chairman Mao that **“vigorous action should be taken to prevent and cure endemic and other diseases among the people and to expand the people’s medical and health services,”** a medical team of a unit under the Nanking Command of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army serves workers, peasants and soldiers by energetically popularizing auricular needling. It has blazed a trail to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in preventing and treating disease, thus making new contributions to the implementation and defence of Chairman Mao’s proletarian line in medical and health work.

Discovering Effective Cures for Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

This medical team went out to support industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the Left, exercise military control and give political and military training during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It found a shortage of doctors and medicines in the countryside where the poor and lower-middle peasants could not get prompt treatment when they were ill. This was a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents. This aroused their bitter hatred for the revisionist line and deepened their love for Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line. Our great leader Chairman Mao has incisively pointed out: **“This question of ‘for whom?’ is fundamental; it is a question of principle.”** The comrades in the medical team recognized that on this fundamental question of whom to serve the focus of the struggle between the two lines in medical and health work became evident in a concentrated way. Carrying out Chairman Mao’s proletarian line in medical and health work means serving the vast majority of the population.

How can the workers, peasants and soldiers be served better? On the basis of a suggestion of team leader Wang Chung, the team made a proposal to treat diseases by auricular needling. The treatment, which stems from a precious Chinese medical heritage, consists of inserting needles at different points on the external ear. Because the human body is an organic whole, the harmonious adjustment of the different systems through their internal relations enables it to adapt to changes in the external environment. When disease occurs internally or externally, these normal relations are disturbed and are reflected at corresponding points on the external ear. Needling at these corresponding points to normalize the function of the organism can cure the disease. After repeated discussion, all agreed that it was easy to learn, master and use the method of auricular needling, which gives quick results. It can be applied to patients in fields, workshops, work-sites, railway or bus stations, barracks or sentry posts or on wharfs. Therefore, it is considered a rather good method of treatment in serving workers, peasants and soldiers.

The team began treating patients with auricular needling in a big way from October 1968. First, its members began practising the new cure on themselves and looked for the acupuncture points on each other’s ears. Then they summed up their experience and continuously raised the efficiency of healing while treating patients. One member accidentally sprained his hand while at work. The pain was so great that hot compresses and sedatives offered no relief. The pain eased three minutes after some points on his ear were needled and the swelling disappeared two days later. A girl student who had rhinitis suffered from headaches, dizziness and failing memory. She had to leave school to get medical treatment, but felt no better after visiting different hospitals for more than a year. After coming to this medical team for auricular acupuncture treatment, her

disease was cured in a few days and has not recurred. With the accumulation of practical experience, results from auricular acupuncture treatment became better and better. A patient who came on crutches was able to leave without them. Another patient who had to be brought in lying on a cart was able to push the cart home when he was discharged. The worker, peasant and soldier masses praise the new auricular acupuncture treatment as a method which meets the requirement of the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Blazing New Trail for Treating Different Diseases

Hearing the news about this new phenomenon — auricular needling — the unit's Party committee paid great attention to and enthusiastically supported it. It educated the medical workers to make further efforts in using politics to command auricular needling and to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly.

Supported and helped by the leadership and the masses, the team worked even harder. It looked for new ways of treating more diseases by auricular needling, to make it yield good results not only for functional disorders, but also for many organic diseases. Housewife Kao Su-ping had been confined to bed with intestinal tuberculosis for a long period. Her face was swollen and she constantly had sharp abdominal pains. She recovered after the medical team gave her two courses of auricular treatment. Overjoyed, she shouted over and over again "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Auricular needling has also shown marked results for some difficult diseases. An old worker in Anhwei Province who had been afflicted with "pulseless disease" for six years was laid up in bed as in the last two years he developed hemiplegia. A number of "famous doctors" he consulted at "well-known" hospitals pronounced the case as hopeless and "incurable." He went to see this P.L.A. medical unit. This was the first time that the team saw a patient like this. Relevant literature which the team looked up said that this was a rare disease, and that up till then there was no special effective method to cope with it. What was to be done? The team members repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."** They made up their minds to cure this "incurable disease" by auricular needling. Having carefully examined and studied his case history and analysed the knowledge of the disease

gained by both Western-trained doctors and doctors of traditional Chinese medicine in an all-round way, they decided to use auricular needling, co-ordinating it with insertions in other acupuncture points to stimulate the heart. After six treatments, the patient's pulse was normal. Additional insertions in the following month for consolidating the results already achieved completely cured his hemiplegia. Before long this veteran worker was back at his production post.

In the wake of the rising effectiveness of auricular needling, out-patients seeking treatment of more complicated diseases increased. Displaying the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the medical team members are enthusiastically searching for more new ways to treat diseases by needling the ear. They closely combined the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act with a down-to-earth scientific attitude. Making further efforts, they came to know some laws governing the location of needling points on the external ear and learnt some new points. In less than a year, they have treated tens of thousands of cases, which have shown that auricular needling is now highly effective for more than 150 diseases, particularly of the digestive, respiratory, nervous, urinary and reproductive systems, as well as for diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat. They now are summing up their experiences in treatment in an effort to increase the effect of this method.

Letting Worker, Peasant and Soldier Masses Master Auricular Needling

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement."** The team members actively popularized this acupuncture method so that auricular needling would serve workers, peasants and soldiers better. Led by the P.L.A. unit's Party committee and supported by it, they organized themselves into small medical groups to make their rounds of the unit — swapping experience in the study and application of the acupuncture method, treating patients with it and training commanders and fighters to be "little doctors."

Going deep into the countryside, the members helped the people's communes train more than 800 "barefoot doctors." While giving treatment, they passed on to the patients the auricular acupuncture method. As a result, many patients not only have had their diseases cured, but also have learnt how to make insertions on their neighbours when the latter are ill. The application and popularization of auricular needling opens another new way for China's centuries-old acupuncture method to cure and prevent diseases among the worker, peasant and soldier masses, adding new lustre to the treasure-house of traditional Chinese medicine.

Hail 6th Anniversary of Publication of Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting The Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism"

Mao Tsetung Thought Is Japanese People's Sharp Weapon in Their Struggle Against U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries and Modern Revisionism

THE *People's Star*, organ of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), published on January 30 a talk by the Communist Party of Japan (Left), warmly hailing the 6th anniversary of the publication of the "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" issued by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The talk pointed out at the beginning that the statement issued by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the people of the world, on January 27, 1964, is an immortal historic document of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It is lighting up the Japanese people's path to liberation and is a source of infinitely great inspiration for the Japanese proletariat and revolutionary people.

The talk added: The revolutionary Japanese people are waging a firm, persistent struggle against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the Japanese reactionaries, a struggle never known before in its breadth, depth and intensity and now sweeping forward with the momentum of a landslide.

It pointed out that the development of the struggle of the Japanese proletariat and revolutionary people is the success of the great Mao Tsetung Thought, which is their sharp weapon in victoriously fighting against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries as well as against modern revisionism. Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the struggle of the Japanese

proletariat against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and against Miyamoto revisionism has steadily embarked on the road towards victory.

The talk continued that Comrade Mao Tsetung's great statement was issued at a time when the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. movement was experiencing a new high tide in the wake of their struggle against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" in 1960. The statement enthusiastically supported the struggle of the Japanese proletariat and revolutionary people and clearly indicated to the Japanese people the road to free themselves from the rule of U.S. imperialism and the traitorous reactionaries and to win liberation. Chairman Mao's statement, which is inspiring the proletariat and the masses of people in Japan to rise up in struggle, has dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism, the traitorous reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique and thrown them into a panic.

It went on: Chairman Mao's statement has pointed out: "Ever since the end of World War II, Japan has been subjected to U.S. imperialist political, economic and military oppression." The statement has noted: "Not only have the U.S. imperialists oppressed the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, religious circles and medium and small entrepreneurs of Japan, they have also brought many big Japanese entrepreneurs under their control, interfered in Japan's foreign policy and treated Japan as a dependency." The statement has pointed out very explicitly: "U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious

enemy of the Japanese nation.” All this has clearly expressed what thousands upon thousands of the Japanese people want to say, drawn a clear distinction between enemies and friends and pointed out who must be united in order to defeat the enemies.

After quoting Chairman Mao's statement that **“Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long,”** the talk pointed out that this has articulated the aspirations of millions of the Japanese people for national independence.

The talk referred to Chairman Mao's statement **“The last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. This is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism,”** and said that this indicated the concrete road of struggle for the Japanese people to win victory and clearly gave effect to the genuine desire of thousands upon thousands of the Japanese people.

It pointed out: Chairman Mao has specifically prescribed the strategy of forming an international united front against U.S. imperialism by the people of

the world and clearly told us that so long as the people of Japan and the rest of the world unite in struggle, they will be able to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan, Asia and other parts of the world.

Chairman Mao's statement has become our great political and ideological weapon with which to defeat the Miyamoto revisionist clique and seize victory, the talk pointed out.

It continued: At present, the capitalist system is beset with a most profound new general crisis. Both U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries are bogged down in political crises. They have further collaborated with each other by issuing a “joint communique” in still more frenzied attempts to revive Japanese militarism, to tie the Japanese people more tightly to the U.S. war chariot and to intensify their exploitation, plunder and political persecution of the Japanese people. This has brought about an upsurge of the revolutionary people's struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. It proves that the analysis made by Chairman Mao in his great statement is very correct. At the same time, it proves clearly that the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in his statement is the only road for the Japanese people to win victory.

Japanese People's Struggle Proves That Chairman Mao's Thesis Is Completely Correct

TO mark the sixth anniversary of the publication of the “Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism” by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, the Japanese weekly *Jinmin Shimbun*, organ of the Society for Studies of Mao Tsetung Thought, on January 25 prominently frontpaged a photograph of Chairman Mao and reprinted his statement. The weekly also enthusiastically praised Chairman Mao's brilliant statement.

The editorial said: “The realities in Japan in the past six years and the struggle of the Japanese people prove that this statement by Comrade Mao Tsetung is completely correct and has profound contents.”

Referring to the recent frantic U.S. imperialist suppression of the Okinawa workers' anti-U.S. strike, the editorial said: “This incident alone can prove that Comrade Mao Tsetung's thesis that ‘U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation’ is completely correct.”

It pointed out that in cooking up the Japan-U.S. “joint communique” last year and maintaining the

Japan-U.S. “security treaty,” U.S. imperialism “has further tied Japan to its policy of war and aggression. This also shows that the Japanese militarists have betrayed the Japanese nation and are prepared more energetically to serve U.S. imperialism.”

It continued: “These facts prove that Comrade Mao Tsetung's thesis that ‘ever since the end of World War II, Japan has been subjected to U.S. imperialist political, economic and military oppression’ and that U.S. imperialism has ‘treated Japan as a dependency’ is completely correct.”

U.S. imperialism is such a ferocious enemy, the chief enemy of the Japanese people, the editorial said. Japan has been betrayed by traitors and reduced to a dependency of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is intensifying its preparations for wars of aggression in Asia by turning Japan into its biggest base. In co-ordination with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is strengthening its collusion with the traitorous, reactionary Japanese forces. The Miyamoto revisionist renegade clique is collaborating with the armed police in using violence against the patriotic people. Moreover, it is trying to lead the revolutionary

struggle of the Japanese people on to the bourgeois parliamentary road.

"To oppose imperialism," the editorial stressed, "it is imperative to oppose revisionism. To oppose the U.S. imperialists, it is imperative to oppose the Soviet revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionists in the Japanese Communist Party."

The editorial said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has pointed out recently: **'People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!'**"

The editorial added: "To the Japanese people, this means that revolutionary violence must be used against the counter-revolutionary rule of violence by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and that the Marxist-

Leninist universal truth, **'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,'** as elucidated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, must be correctly applied to the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution. This is the only road to drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan, the only road to victory."

The editorial said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out in his statement six years ago that **'the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control'** is **'the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.'**"

"The correctness of this thesis has been borne out by the practice in the past six years, and is being borne out by the struggle of the people in Okinawa.

"The Japanese people must tightly grasp these two weapons and push ahead the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and revisionism," said *Jinmin Shimbun*.

Chairman Mao's Statement Inspires Japanese People in Their Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

JAPANESE workers, peasants and students have made statements warmly hailing the 6th anniversary of the publication of the "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao.

Takashi Yamada, a worker in Sagami-hara City, Kanagawa Prefecture, recently restudied this brilliant statement of Chairman Mao published on January 27, 1964, and his latest instruction: **"People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!"** Yamada said: "The statement and latest instruction of Chairman Mao have pointed out the course of struggle for the Japanese people and given them great encouragement."

Yamada said: Although U.S. imperialism has been badly beaten by the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, it has never given up its ambitions for aggression and war. The U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are frantically carrying on arms expansion and war preparations. This made us more deeply aware of the great significance of Chairman Mao's instruction. We workers should see the situation clearly, heighten revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and prepare con-

scientiously for eliminating the war of aggression with revolutionary war.

Referring to the struggle against the U.S. military bases persistently carried out by people of all strata in Sagami-hara City, Yamada said: Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement that **"the last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. This is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism."** Chairman Mao's statement is completely correct. Yamada stressed that the working class of Japan should play the leading role in the people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. He added: "The victory of revolution will never be won through the parliamentary road as peddled by the revisionists. It can be won only by arming ourselves with the idea of 'seizure of power by armed force' and by making a firm resolve to carry the revolution through to the end."

Nobuo Nagano, another worker in Kanagawa Prefecture, said: Through our struggle against the Atsugi U.S. air force base, we have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism and seen through its true nature as a ferocious aggressor.

Nagano stressed: The Japanese-U.S. reactionaries are stepping up war preparations, and we must intensify

our preparation in accordance with Chairman Mao's important instruction.

Nagano cited the following words in the statement made by Chairman Mao six years ago: **"The Chinese and Japanese peoples should unite, the people of various Asian countries should unite, all oppressed people and nations of the world should unite, all peace-loving countries should unite, all countries and individuals subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying should unite and form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism to frustrate its plans for aggression and war and to defend world peace."** Nagano said: "This appeal of Chairman Mao together with his recent important instruction shows us clearly the orientation of struggle in the current situation."

Nagano said: Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement that **"Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."** This is a great encouragement to the Japanese people. We are determined to persist in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary dual policy of suppression and deception of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and win still greater victory.

Issaku Tomura, leader of the peasant movement in Sanrizuka, Chiba Prefecture, which is keeping up its resolute struggle against the construction of a new Tokyo international airport, said that the statement made by Chairman Mao six years ago is a great encouragement to the peasants in Sanrizuka and is deeply ingrained into their minds.

Tomura stressed: "Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement that **'all countries and individuals subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying should unite and form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism.'** According to this teaching, the struggle in Sanrizuka undoubtedly has international significance. So long as we strengthen our solidarity with the people of Asian countries and **'be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,'** we can smash the policies of war and aggression of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and drive U.S. imperialism out of Japan."

Hiroshi Tanaka, another leader of the Sanrizuka peasant movement, said: It is of greater significance to study again Chairman Mao's statement made six years ago as the world enters the great 1970s. To save itself from destruction, U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese people, is stepping up its military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, making the latter its gendarme in Asia and stepping up preparations for a war of aggression in Asia. The reactionary Sato government is scheming to rob the peasants of their land to build a military airfield in Sanrizuka in disregard of all consequences. This is an important step in collaboration between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to intensify war preparations. We must follow Chairman Mao's important instruction and make preparations right now in order to eliminate

the war of aggression by revolutionary war. We are determined to smash every scheme of aggression and war of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Tanaka also said: "We are resolved to do everything we can to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution and fight to the end for its victory."

Lyohei Ishida, a university student in Tokyo, said: Chairman Mao has taught us that **U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the common enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the common enemy of the peace-loving people of the world.** This teaching correctly pointed out the orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people. U.S. imperialism is our enemy No.1, the arch enemy perpetrating a war of aggression against the Asian peoples. We must adhere to this principle in our struggle: For the victory of the Japanese revolution, we must oppose U.S. imperialism.

For several years, Ishida said, we students have been going all out in waging struggles against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' policies of aggression and war. Through these struggles, we have mastered gradually the revolutionary principle of using revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence. Chairman Mao's teaching on establishing a broad patriotic **united front against U.S. imperialism** is the most important guidance in pushing our current struggle forward. We students, as a component part of the united front, must unite closely with the workers and peasants.

Kenyichi Kimura, another university student in Tokyo, said: Chairman Mao's statement made six years ago is becoming increasingly significant for the Japanese people. Having studied Chairman Mao's statement together with his latest important instruction, I am more firmly determined to dedicate my whole life to the cause of overthrowing the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and winning the victory of the Japanese revolution.

Kimura added: "In his statement, Chairman Mao pointed out that **'U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation.'** While referring to the steady broadening of the anti-U.S. patriotic united front of the Japanese people, he taught us that **'this is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.'** These teachings of Chairman Mao not only point to the goal of the Japanese people's struggle, but also show the way to reach that goal. The development of the Japanese people's struggle in the last few years has eloquently borne out the correctness of Chairman Mao's instructions."

During this period, many Japanese friends have held meetings or forums, contributed articles to progressive Japanese papers or given interviews to reporters of progressive news agencies to express their thoughts. Many friends including those of progressive organizations have issued statements to express their deep respect and love for the great leader Chairman Mao.

Surging Advances of the Japanese People's Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism in 1960s

IN scale, scope and duration, the heroic unrelenting struggle waged by the Japanese people in the 1960s against their most vicious enemy, U.S. imperialism and its lackey Japanese reaction, was unprecedented.

In the first year of the 1960s, U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with the Japanese reactionaries, thrust the aggressive Japan-U.S. "security treaty" down the throats of the Japanese people. Under the pretext of safeguarding the "security" of the two countries, U.S. imperialism tightened its control over Japan and revived Japanese militarism for the purpose of opposing the Asian peoples. The broad masses of the Japanese people saw through this criminal plot at once and came out against it in struggle after struggle. Angry shouts of "Down with the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries!" shook all of Japan.

To smash the U.S. imperialist schemes for aggression and war, the Japanese people from different social strata have steadily broadened their united front against U.S. imperialism throughout the country and kept up a sustained mass struggle. The fight against the signing of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" which began in 1959 reached its height in 1960. For a year or so there were almost daily anti-U.S. demonstrations and more than a dozen nationwide united actions in this period, with turnouts of one to two million people each time. In Tokyo, several hundred thousand demonstrators besieged the Diet and fought courageous battles with the reactionary police as they attacked the building. The storm struck terror into the hearts of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. These bursts of anger of the people at U.S. imperialism forced the then U.S. chieftain Eisen-



Progressive workers and students hold aloft the portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao during a demonstration in Tokyo.

hower to cancel his scheduled "visit" to Japan. Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, leading Japanese reactionary and war criminal Class A, was toppled from his "pinnacle of power." The political consciousness of the Japanese people rose higher and higher during this stirring confrontation.

The struggle against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" has continued unabated since 1960. The Japanese

people have carried out a series of sustained struggles to smash this reactionary treaty, such as the struggle against the docking of U.S. imperialist nuclear submarines in Japanese waters; the struggle against the "talks" between the reactionary Japanese Government and the south Korean puppet regime held at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to rig up a Northeast Asia military alliance; the struggle against the building and beefing up of military bases in Japan by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries; the struggle for the recovery of Okinawa and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Japan and against their use by U.S. imperialism for prosecuting the war of aggression against Viet Nam, and the struggle against the reactivation of Japanese militarism and the intensification of fascist rule by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. All these mammoth actions have drawn the noose tighter round the neck of U.S. imperialism and helped to enrich the Japanese people's experience in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

As this struggle moved forward triumphantly, anti-U.S. forces in Japan embracing different sections of the population, with workers and peasants as the kingpin and youths and students as the vanguard, grew stronger. The working class with its traditions of revolutionary struggle played the backbone role. In particular, the young workers, with their class consciousness rising quickly in recent years, have made their influence increasingly felt. The broad masses of the peasantry, too, have made great contributions to the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, fully demonstrating their dauntless fighting spirit. Peasants in many places have persisted in their struggle against the building of military bases by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Progressive youths and students, displaying great fortitude and stamina, have fought courageously at the forefront of the struggle. Many of them have in the course of the struggle come to realize that to win victory for the revolution revolutionary intellectuals must identify themselves with the workers and peasants. They now go to the factories and the countryside where they forge strong ties with workers and peasants in the common struggle. The ranks of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle are expanding as an increasing number of people from other walks of life actively participate. All this shows that a powerful force is latent in the Japanese people.

A new leap took place after 1965, bringing with it a new situation in the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. Many new militant workers' detach-

ments came into being. The student movement surged forward with greater vigour. And as one struggle followed another against the U.S. bases, they developed into a powerful anti-U.S. torrent. From autumn 1967 the revolutionary people of Japan, fighting on with unflagging and unflinching bravery, waged one fierce struggle after another, using incendiary bottles, clubs, rocks, etc. as weapons against the reactionary armed police called out to suppress them at Haneda airport, Sasebo, Sanrizuka, Sinjuku railway station, Tokyo University, Nihon University and in other places throughout Japan.

The tempestuous waves of the just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism are a signpost of the growing awakening of the Japanese people who have neither submitted to fascist repression by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries nor fallen for their political trickery. As to the nonsense about the "parliamentary road" strenuously advocated by the modern revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionist clique in Japan, more and more revolutionary people in the country have seen through it. Japan's proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary people have risen up to rebel against the Miyamoto revisionist clique and many Left revolutionary organizations have been set up. Determined to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they are making great efforts to integrate it with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution in their quest for the road to victory in the Japanese revolution.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao pointed out six years ago: "Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism ride roughshod over it for long. The last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. This is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people are convinced that the Japanese people will be able to drive the U.S. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."

History has eloquently testified and will continue to testify to the correctness of this wise thesis of Chairman Mao's. The people of Japan have stepped into the great 1970s in a new militant mood. A still greater anti-U.S. storm definitely will break over all of Japan and strike still heavier blows at the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

Canadian People Push Their Revolutionary Struggle to a New Level

- Progressives earnestly study and fervently propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in their struggle.
- Students march out of their schools to fight shoulder to shoulder with workers.
- They are gradually combining Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the practice of the revolutionary struggle in their country.

THE progressives from among the masses of the Canadian people are eagerly studying and applying the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is a great event of fundamental importance in the Canadian people's revolutionary struggle in recent years. The Canadian people are experiencing a new awakening.

U.S. imperialism has long been exploiting and oppressing the people of Canada, which is a main place for investments by the U.S. imperialists. As the oppression and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and Canadian monopoly capital become more and more ruthless, the Canadian people's struggle against such oppression and exploitation grows steadily in strength. In the new revolutionary situation, the masses urgently demand that their revolutionary struggle be taken to a higher level. This is the opinion of some revolutionaries: "We should not stay on the level of merely opposing wars of aggression and waging strikes in general. We must eliminate the root cause of war and exploitation — the imperialist system. The most important problem we are facing is how to overthrow the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys." To attain this aim, the revolutionary masses need a correct theory to guide their action.

From their own experience, they have gradually come to realize that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a great truth which can be universally applied. At a rally in Regina city, Canadian revolutionaries pointed out with full confidence: "The only road for us to win liberation is to wage struggle under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the acme of Marxism-Leninism in the present era, and in accordance with the concrete conditions of North America, and dare to struggle and dare to win. This is also our internationalist duty to the people of the world."

The Canadian revolutionaries are studying and publicizing Mao Tsetung Thought with great enthusiasm. Many of them wage struggle to disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought despite the danger of being dismissed, laid off or even arrested. In Nova Scotia,

Winnipeg and other cities, when the school authorities brutally banned, under various pretexts, the dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought on the campus by the revolutionary students, the students bravely argued with them face to face and criticized sharply the reactionary nature of the capitalist educational system. The students cited many irrefutable facts to expose the school authorities for indoctrinating them with fascism, racism and other reactionary ideas while forbidding them especially to seek truth. They pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 enemy of the Canadian people. Mao Tsetung Thought is the reliable guarantee for the North American people to achieve liberation." To spread Mao Tsetung Thought, they added, is their "glorious duty and sacred right." A great debate in a school in Winnipeg lasted for eight hours and drew about one thousand students. It influenced and educated many people.

Many progressive bookstores publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought have now appeared in Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver, Nova Scotia, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and other main Canadian cities. High up on the walls in these bookstores are huge portraits of Chairman Mao and portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Many English and French versions of Chairman Mao's works are on display, drawing revolutionary people there to seek the truth. *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* is often out of stock because of the huge demand. During mass demonstrations, one can often see protest marchers carrying the treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*. In Montreal, when the broad masses were waging fierce struggles against the reactionary troops and police, hundreds of workers and students often set up picket lines voluntarily to protect the progressive bookstores which disseminate Mao Tsetung Thought. This fully demonstrates the profound proletarian affection for Mao Tsetung Thought cherished by the revolutionary Canadian people.

The revolutionary students play a vanguard role or serve as a link with the masses in disseminating

Mao Tsetung Thought. Revolutionary student organizations have been set up and revolutionary periodicals published one after another in some well-known Canadian universities. Quotations from Chairman Mao were often printed and Chairman Mao's works introduced in these periodicals. In these journals and at meetings, periodic or otherwise, the revolutionary students constantly study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought to analyse the class contradiction and class struggle in North America, discuss the problems confronting the students and criticize U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, and pseudo-revolutionaries of all descriptions flying the banner of "socialism." They also often criticize the reactionary ideas of the reactionary bourgeois "scholars" in the universities, putting them in an awkward position. For example, a "professor of sociology" in Manitoba University was more than once stumped by the questions of the revolutionary students in the classroom. Apart from launching struggle on the campus, they pay special attention to Chairman Mao's great teaching: **"The dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so."** They go deep among the worker masses and help them to get organized. They also mobilize their classmates to join or support the struggle of the working class. Students have marched out of their schools to wage struggle shoulder to shoulder with the workers despite a tight ring of encirclement thrown by reactionary troops and police. This is a salient feature of the revolutionary struggle of the Canadian people in recent years.

With the wide dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought, more and more progressive people in Canada

are studying Chairman Mao's theses on the nature of imperialism, the struggle against modern revisionism, the making of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, etc. The great prediction by Chairman Mao about **"the days of imperialism are numbered"** has further inspired the Canadian revolutionaries to fight against U.S. imperialism bravely. In recent years, the Canadian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism has developed tremendously. In November 1968, the workers of the Domtar Paper Mill in Quebec occupied the mill by force in protest against the exploitation by the U.S. capitalists. In October last year, the taxi drivers in Montreal put up armed resistance against the intolerable, crushing oppression by the reactionary authorities. Taking up arms, they fought fiercely with the 800 reactionary troops sent to suppress them. In June last year, strong mass protest greeted U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon when he "visited" Canada. During Nixon's stay in Montreal, he always went to meetings by helicopter. But despite the fact that his itinerary was kept a strict secret, wherever he showed his face, there were shouts of angry slogans: "Nixon the murderer!" "U.S. imperialist chieftain, get out!" It was something unprecedented for any U.S. chieftain to be put in such an awkward predicament in neighbouring Canada.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves."** The new awakening of the Canadian people portends that the revolutionary storm of the Canadian people will become more and more violent and that the day will soon come when U.S. imperialism has to scamper out of Canada.

New Confession of U.S. Imperialism's Impasse And Rapid Decline

- Nixon's State of the Union message bemoans serious financial crisis and unprecedented sharpening of class contradictions at home. It clamours for intensified collusion and contention with Soviet revisionism and for stepped up revival of Japanese militarism, its tool for suppressing the Asian peoples.

ON January 22, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon delivered to the U.S. Congress his first State of the Union address since he took office. The address shows that Nixon is unable to produce any solution for the terrible mess both at home and abroad. It surpasses all the State of the Union addresses of the previous White House bosses in its gloomy tone and emptiness.

No sooner had Nixon dished up his address than it drew a torrent of comments from the Western bourgeois press. They pointed out that in this address packed with phrases like "new decade," "new policies" and "new hopes," Nixon "offered few specifics on new administration proposals," but "sprinkled" his speech with "the phrases of the crusader" such as "break with

tradition," "new decade," "new beginnings," "great age of reform," etc. The comments said that "like a cheerleader," Nixon strove to cheer up with "an optimistic vista" the U.S. imperialists whose mood "had become too gloomy, too defeatist."

Chairman Mao pointed out as far back as 21 years ago: **"The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom."** Nixon's address is a vivid portrayal of the U.S. imperialists who have been plunged into deep gloom. It once again lays bare the feeble, paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism; it is another confession of fast declining U.S. imperialism in an impasse.

In his address, Nixon talked glibly about "new policies" in foreign affairs, the need of "partnerships" with other countries, "reform of the institutions of American government" and increased "effectiveness of government."

What does all this mean? Why did Nixon find it necessary to deceive and confuse the people by means of word juggling and rhetoric? How is it that the U.S. imperialists who had striven doggedly for "world hegemony" and the role of "world gendarme" have suddenly become "modest" under the Nixon government?

Nixon himself has provided the answer. He had to admit that the world today is no longer the world 25 years ago at the end of World War II. Then, he said, the United States possessed "overwhelming military and economic strength" and assumed "the major burden for the defence of freedom in the world," whereas today it "requires partnerships, or we will for ever exhaust our resources in a vain and unproductive effort to dominate our friends and for ever isolate our enemies."

Here, Nixon has let the cat out of the bag. By engaging in frenzied aggression and expansion abroad the 20 or so post-war years, U.S. imperialism not only has put one nose after another round its own neck and landed itself in unprecedented isolation internationally, opposed by the masses and deserted by its followers; it has impoverished the American people, who are seething with discontent, and brought about an unprecedented sharpening of the class contradictions in the country. In his State of the Union address as well as in his earlier statements after assuming power, Nixon had to admit repeatedly that while U.S. imperialism was "for ever exhausting" its resources, its West European allies and Japan "have regained their economic strength" and many nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America "have acquired their freedom from colonialism" and "have a new sense of pride and dignity" so that the United States could no longer "deal with them as . . . patrons" or dictate to the "free world."

What is more, Nixon admitted that as a result of the frantic arms expansion and war preparations and rabid aggression and expansion abroad, U.S. imperialism

has been in the grip of a serious financial crisis and ever sharpening class contradictions at home. As he put it, the 1960s witnessed "the greatest increase in inflation and the greatest social unrest in America in 100 years." He said: "In the decade of the sixties the Federal Government spent 57 billion dollars more than it took in taxes . . . the American people paid the bill for that deficit in price increases which raised the cost of living for the average family of four by 200 dollars per month [compared with ten years ago]. Millions of Americans are forced to go into debt today. . . ." He added: "The violent and decayed central cities of our great metropolitan complexes are the most conspicuous area of failure in American life." He admitted that because of the growing social unrest and acute class contradictions, it has become something formidable even for the bigwigs of the U.S. ruling circles to go out at night even in Washington, the capital. He said in the address: "I doubt if there are many members of this Congress who live more than a few blocks from here who would dare leave their cars in the Capitol garage and walk home alone tonight." Nixon's address reveals a rotten American society under the cloak of sham "abundance" and "prosperity." As a result of the destructive and unscrupulous exploitation of resources by the capitalists who do everything conceivable to grab profits in utter disregard of the life of the people, serious damage has been done to the air, land and water so that people are "choked by traffic, suffocated by smog, poisoned by water, deafened by noise" and "terrorized" by social unrest.

What is to be done in the face of the dreadful mess both at home and abroad? Nixon attempts to ease the crisis and save U.S. imperialism from its doom by means of "partnerships" and "reform of the institutions of American government." In the past decade, he said, "new knowledge and hard experience argue persuasively that both our programmes and our institutions need to be reformed."

Has Nixon really attained "new knowledge" and learnt from "hard experience"? Is he really going to change his course of action, give up his aggressive undertakings and work for "peace"? No, absolutely not!

In his address, Nixon time and again emphasized that the United States "shall be faithful to our treaty commitments." He said: "To insist that other nations play a role is not a retreat from responsibility, but a sharing of responsibility." All this shows that Nixon's "new partnerships" is merely a sharing of the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism by its satellites while the United States is to reap the fruits. What is noteworthy is the fact that Nixon has made it clear that he is going to push ahead with U.S. imperialism's aggressive schemes in Asia by stepping up the revival of Japanese militarism and the fostering of the Japanese reactionaries. He said: "We have developed an historic new basis for

Japanese-American friendship and co-operation, which is the linchpin for peace in the Pacific." What he meant by "the linchpin" is to intensify the revival of Japanese militarism which is a U.S. imperialist tool for suppressing and enslaving the Asian peoples. Such ambitions of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries should arouse the greatest vigilance of the Asian peoples. In his address Nixon further expressed the determination to step up U.S. collusion and contention with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. He asserted that "if we are to have peace in the last third of the 20th century, a major factor will be the development of a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union." This runs in a continuous line with the ambitions of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism to dominate and divide the world in the 1960s.

On domestic issues, Nixon proposed to raise "the effectiveness of government" and enhance "law enforcement," declaring that the 1971 federal spending will "double that budgeted for 1970" and "new and stronger

weapons are needed" in this respect. In other words, Nixon is going to further strengthen the fascist suppression of the American people. Even the U.S. bourgeois press said ironically that "Nixon hopes to be regarded by historians as the 'reform president.'" But "it could be that Nixon, and even his successor, might fall into a historical grouping of 'crisis presidents.'" This fully shows the plight of the U.S. imperialists, with each generation faring even worse than the previous.

Nixon's State of the Union message is a piece of excellent teaching material by negative example. It enables the people of the world, the American people included, to see more clearly the paper-tiger nature of U.S. imperialism. The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." Nixon's address is a mere scrap of paper: it can never save U.S. imperialism from its doom.

The Straw Nixon Clutches At

TO avert defeat for U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, who had no tricks left up his sleeve, had to strain his mental faculties to produce his counter-revolutionary so-called "new Asian policy," which he set forth on Guam last July. Convinced that he has found the formula for the rejuvenation of U.S. imperialism, Nixon is highly pleased with himself at having pulled a rabbit out of the hat. He boasted: "We [U.S. imperialism] have based our policies on an evaluation of the world as it is, rather than as it was 25 years ago at the end of World War II. Many of the policies which were necessary and right then are obsolete today." In other words, he considers his "new policy" well suited to developments in the present world situation. Without shame he crowed that "this is the basis of the doctrine I announced at Guam." Nothing could be more ridiculous.

Stripped to its essentials, this "new policy" means nothing more than finding a fall guy to pull U.S. imperialism's chestnuts out of the fire, a scheme to make Asians fight Asians so that U.S. imperialism can maintain its colonial interests in Asia without bringing casualties to U.S. soldiers while it still enjoys the "fruits" of aggression.

Is this so-called "new Asian policy" a Nixon invention? For an answer it is necessary to review briefly U.S. imperialism's history of aggression in Asia. As far back as 21 years ago when our great leader Chairman Mao exposed U.S. imperialism's criminal policy of aggression against China, he pointed out that its method was: "The United States supplies the money

and guns and Chiang Kai-shek the men to fight for the United States and slaughter the Chinese people, to 'destroy the Communists' and turn China into a U.S. colony." It is clear, therefore, that Nixon's "new policy" is nothing but a rehash of Truman's shopworn goods of the 40s. What Truman was unable to get away with in the 40s, Nixon can certainly not get away with in the 70s. The imperialist policy of aggression that Truman carried out was badly defeated in Asia. By following Truman's footsteps today, Nixon will fare no better.

The "Vietnamization" of the war of aggression in Viet Nam is an important aspect of U.S. imperialism's "new Asian policy." Nixon howled at great length on this question. But before the United States sent its troops to south Viet Nam, the war there was a "Vietnamization" war in which the United States supplied the money and guns and the south Vietnamese puppets the men. At the time, the south Vietnamese puppet regime was tottering and on the verge of collapse under the impact of the south Vietnamese people's powerful revolutionary storm and the heavy blows of the people's armed forces. Since the flunkies were useless, the master had to take the field himself. Apart from continuously and vigorously supporting the puppet army, the U.S. aggressors sent combat units of the U.S. army, navy and air force to take a direct part in the criminal war of suppressing and massacring the south Vietnamese people. When they failed to win the war after dispatching tens of thousands of troops

(Continued on p. 30.)

ROUND THE WORLD

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Tsars' Colonial Rule Resisted

Thousands of Prague's citizens and students, filled with intense hatred for the Soviet revisionist new tsars, recently held memorial activities on the first anniversary of the death of Jan Palach, a student who burnt himself in protest over the Soviet revisionists' aggression against Czechoslovakia.

This event once again demonstrated that the Czechoslovak people, who have a glorious tradition of revolution, will never bow before the Soviet revisionist new tsars' colonialist rule. The angry flames against aggression and enslavement have been burning in their hearts.

On the eve of the first anniversary of Palach's self-immolation, these revisionist new tsars instigated the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities to carry out a large-scale fascist suppression in which several thousand people were arrested. Beginning from January 16, the Soviet revisionist occupation troops and Czechoslovak revisionist authorities, in an open threat to the revolutionary masses, deployed large numbers of troops and police in downtown Prague and Wenceslas Square (where Palach burnt himself to death). However, Prague's citizens and students, unafraid of any persecution or threat by the enemy, resolutely went to the streets and evidenced their protest against the Soviet revisionist new tsars by mourning Palach.

During the first anniversary of Soviet revisionist social-imperialists' armed aggression against Czechoslovakia last August, the heroic Czechoslovak people set off a nationwide powerful storm of struggle against Soviet revisionist social-im-

perialist military occupation, dealing hammer blows to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The Soviet revisionists have further strengthened their fascist rule over Czechoslovakia since then. Seventy to eighty thousand Soviet revisionist occupation troops still remain in Czechoslovakia. Moreover, they were recently ordered to go into the factories to keep the workers under control. The Soviet revisionists have also directed their puppets to carry out big purges and suppressions and make large-scale arrests in the Czechoslovak revisionist party, government organizations, armed forces, factories, schools and all mass organizations. Whoever has acted in accordance with the "Brezhnev doctrine" and followed the Soviet revisionist new tsars' orders has been rewarded and promoted. Whoever has opposed Soviet revisionist military occupation and showed dissatisfaction with the new tsars' colonial rule has been expelled, purged and suppressed. The Czechoslovak revisionist clique also continues to enforce the fascist "emergency laws" worked out last year during the first anniversary of the Soviet revisionist aggression to put down the people's revolutionary actions. It has used various fascist means, including the cancellation of resident's permits of town dwellers, dismissals, withholding wages and expulsion of students from schools, to persecute all those resisting Soviet revisionist colonial rule.

Unafraid of brute force, the Czechoslovak revolutionary people have not been intimidated by all these fascist atrocities on the part of Soviet revisionism. Using various means, they have persisted in fighting and resistance under grave white terror conditions. They have often distributed leaflets and printed matter, angrily condemning the

Soviet revisionist new tsars for their savage atrocities and denouncing the Czechoslovak revisionist clique's shameless sell-out. The leaflets read: "The more you persecute the people, the fiercer will be their resistance" and "Russian imperialist tyranny will not conquer the Czechoslovak nation!" More and more workers have showed their discontent and resistance through "slowdowns" and "absenteeism." Many workers said: "The country may be occupied and the national interests may be sold out, but the workers' hands will always be their own." On November 7, last year, Prague's citizens refused to carry out the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities' "order" to hoist Soviet national flags on residences. The majority of the youth refused to join the "Union of Youth" which is controlled by the Czechoslovak revisionists, and seized every opportunity to show their intense discontent with and resistance to the new tsars. On November 17, 1969, the 30th anniversary of the murder of the Czechoslovak student Jan Opletal by the German fascists, many Czechoslovak youth and students, defying the "warning" of the Czechoslovak revisionist authorities, wore black arm-bands and went to Palach's tomb to mourn him and made it a point to connect the death of the two students. Literary and art workers have refused to have "cultural exchanges" with Soviet revisionism or to show Soviet revisionist films. They drew cartoons and produced animated films, denouncing the Soviet revisionist aggression and the Czechoslovak revisionists' betrayal. The Czechoslovak people are being tempered in the struggle and their political consciousness is increasing daily. More and more, they have come to see clearly the aggressive nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, that the Soviet revisionist new tsars are the same as the old tsars, that Brezhnev and company are no different from the U.S. imperialists, and that only by

persevering in struggle can they win liberation.

Franco-British Wrangling Over Common Market

Despite a kind of atmosphere of "relaxation" in Franco-British relations that it created, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann's January 22-23 visit to Britain actually yielded no results. Franco-British contradictions over Britain's entry into the Common Market and other questions concerning their relationship remain just as before.

The first by a French foreign minister to Britain since 1966, Schumann's visit in reality was a continuation of the new round of the imperialist bloc's scramble for the dominant position in Western Europe, which unfolded at last year's Common Market conference in The Hague. While in London, Schumann held talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and made a speech at the Franco-British society, all centring around the question of Britain's entry into the Common Market.

It is no secret that British imperialism is looking for a way out on the European continent because its colonial system is fast falling apart under the attacks by the revolutionary storms of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Britain has twice applied for membership in the Common Market which is made up of six Western European countries, including France and West Germany, and each time her application was turned down by France. A compromise agreement was reached at the Hague conference last December after tough bargaining between France which opposed Britain's entry and West Germany and other countries which supported Britain's entry. According to the agreement, "preparations" for the six-nation Common Market to start talks with Britain are to be completed before the end of June. Wrangling and

struggle over Britain's entry into the Common Market has been going on within the imperialist bloc for many years.

Schumann's activities in London once again show that in order to deal with West Germany, which has relatively strengthened its position and is competing with her for domination of Western Europe, France has tried to make some gestures for "improvement of relations" with Britain, namely to "win over Britain to curb (West) Germany." Therefore, in their talks, both sides tried hard to avoid the points over which they had had bitter rows in past years and dwelt on "the links which had been forged between Britain and France during World War II" and the "bonds uniting Britain and France." The French side expressed its "wishes" that Britain would become a member of the Common Market and agreed that talks should be started as early as possible. This superficial "cordial" atmosphere, however, cannot cover the deep-rooted contradictions between the two countries.

In his remarks, Schumann insisted that before beginning talks with Britain, the differences among the six Common Market members over the agricultural problem must be solved, that is, France's demands for solving its agricultural difficulties must first be satisfied, and they must adopt a "common attitude" towards Britain's membership. But the gap between the six nations on these problems is so wide that it is difficult to arrive at a unanimous opinion for the time being. Schumann also stressed that Britain must accept the Rome treaty on which the Common Market is based and the decisions taken by the six under the treaty. The British press regarded these French "terms" a blow to Britain politically and economically. It was reported that under the present Common Market agricultural policy, Britain, after her entry, would have to contribute at least 500 million pounds every year to the group's "agricultural fund," which would benefit France most. However, Britain, already deeply in debt, cannot afford to make this

contribution. Because of this, officials of both countries expressed doubt whether the talks between the six-nation group and Britain could start this summer and held that even if they did, agreement could not be reached within two or three years.

Because she needs France's support, Britain had to be warm and polite to Schumann, but she is displeased with the "terms" France set for her entry into the Common Market. One British paper wrote on January 23 that Whitehall regarded Schumann's visit "with some reserve." "It was not felt that any new move towards negotiations for Britain's entry would result from it," the paper said.

British Workers of Various Trades Are Awakening

The torrential tide of the era is battering away fiercely at moribund capitalism. The beginning of the great 1970s witnessed millions of British workers rising in rebellion against monopoly capital and fighting for subsistence. They have taken various forms of struggle — strikes, work stoppage and struggle against working overtime — to protest against the rising cost of living and demand wage increases.

The efforts of the British monopoly capitalist class to shift its ever more serious economic difficulties on to the British working class have given rise to this tempestuous wave of struggle.

To head off its deepening financial-economic crisis, the declining and decrepit British monopoly capitalist class is attacking the British working class with redoubled efforts. They have continuously raised prices, restricted and frozen wages still further and thrown more workers into the army of unemployed, thus subjecting the masses of the labouring people to more serious impoverishment.

Prices have registered a general sharp rise in Britain recently. According to officially released data, the retail price index in late Novem-

ber was 28 per cent higher than in 1964 when the Labour Party came to power. In particular, the price index of 11 daily necessities for an ordinary worker's family went up over 21 per cent as compared with 1964. On January 5, the price of bread was raised again, the sixth hike since the Labour Party's assumption of power. On January 2, the Labour government announced a ten per cent increase in the price of coal.

This is not all. The Labour government has applied the axe to the wages of the working people, enforcing further ceilings and freezes and compelling them to work overtime. Maximum profits are extorted from them. At the same time, the Labour government, with a view to maintaining its reactionary rule, has time and again increased the salaries of members of parliament — representatives of the monopoly capitalist class — who, living a parasitic life, ride roughshod over and oppress the toiling people. On the other hand, many of the hard-pressed 645,000 unemployed workers (including those in Northern Ireland) have to roam the streets in freezing winter, sick and hungry. Many aged workers have died in misery. This hard lot of the old workers is a forceful indictment of moribund capitalism.

In the vicious capitalist society, as Stalin said: "It [world economic crisis] is laying bare and intensifying contradictions between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the capitalist countries. The crisis has already increased the pressure exerted by the capitalists on the working class. The crisis has already given rise to another wave of capitalist rationalization, to a further deterioration of the conditions of the working class, to increased unemployment, to an enlargement of the permanent army of unemployed, to a reduction of wages. It is not surprising that these circumstances are revolutionizing the situation, intensifying the class struggle and pushing the workers towards new class battles." British monopoly capital's frenzied attack on the working class has further sharpened the class contradictions in the country. It is

arousing the revolutionary indignation of the British working class and accelerating the people's awakening. From January to November 1969, the British workers' strikes inflicted on the monopoly capitalists a loss of 6.3 million working hours, or one-third more than that lost in 1968, a record for 12 years.

At present, two million workers throughout the country have gone into action, demanding wage increases and protesting the rising cost of living. Among them are 240,000 railway workers, 300,000 postal workers, 200,000 workers employed by local government, more than 50,000 seamen, as well as automobile, chemical plant workers, airline pilots and hospital nurses.

The revolution is forging ahead and the people are marching forward. Historical development will certainly be the doom of capitalism and the victory of socialism. The contradictions between the British monopoly capitalist class and the labouring people are irreconcilable class contradictions. There is no doubt that the moribund British monopoly capitalist class will perish, while the British working class and the labouring people, by keeping up their struggle, will overthrow reactionary rule, put an end to the vicious capitalist system and build a new socialist system.

Vigorous Development of Italy's Revolutionary Mass Movement

The revolutionary mass struggle in Italy against oppression and exploitation since the beginning of the year has surged forward wave upon wave and dealt heavy blows at the already tottering Italian monopoly capital.

The nationwide strike by 90,000 city transport workers on January 2 was continued on the 7th and 9th. The striking workers announced that they would step up their struggle if their demands for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions were not met.

A general strike by 40,000 employees in central and local offices of some government ministries, including the custom and tax offices, took place on January 5.

Two days later, there was a nationwide general strike by workers in privately owned gas delivery enterprises.

On January 8, a nationwide general strike was held by 70,000 Italian pasta and mill workers. On the same day, workers occupied a Coca-Cola plant controlled by U.S. capital in Latina, near Rome, and Italian Red Cross workers began a three-day nationwide strike.

On January 13, 200,000 workers and employees in Italy's "social security" offices started a three-day nationwide strike.

On January 20, Rome's printing workers struck, while workers in some gas companies began a 72-hour strike.

Meanwhile, Italian earthquake victims staged a 5-hour demonstration and 20,000 of them protested against government indifference to their plight.

On January 21, a powerful demonstration by over 10,000 students was held in Milan in protest over the savage fascist repression of the working people by the reactionary ruling circles. Demonstrating students at Milan University occupied the school premises and put up red flags or signs such as "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!" over its doors.

This recent storm of struggle is the result of the attack on the working people by the Italian monopoly capitalist class, which is bogged down in ever deepening political and economic crises. Plagued by soaring prices and an acute housing shortage, thousands upon thousands of Italian working people are being thrown into the abyss of poverty and unemployment. Retail food prices, which averaged a 4 per cent rise in the 12 months ending August 1969, have climbed still more rapidly since that period. Rent hikes are particularly staggering. In Turin, north

Italy, rent is so high that it eats up half of a worker's wages.

The housing shortage in Rome has forced 16,000 families to live in shacks, while 69,000 families have only one room for the whole family to live in. In Milan and Turin, large numbers of workers have to sleep on benches in parks or railway stations at night because they can't get any rooms. The number of unemployed is rapidly swelling. There are now some 5.65 million unemployed or semi-employed in Italy, while some 700,000 people have been compelled to look for jobs in other European countries. Refusing to stand any further the savage monopoly capi-

talist class exploitation, the working class and the broad masses of labouring people have launched repeated strikes and demonstrations and have had frequent fierce clashes with the reactionary police.

To stamp out the flames of the revolutionary mass struggle, the reactionary Italian authorities have recently intensified their political persecution of the people. Incomplete figures show that more than 7,000 workers have been prosecuted for participating in last autumn's strikes and demonstrations, and many progressive workers have been tried and sentenced for fighting the vicious capitalist system. Such perse-

cution by the reactionary authorities has only aroused stronger resistance from the people. On January 21, more than 10,000 students, holding aloft placards inscribed with "Long live Marxism-Leninism!" "Workers and students unite in the struggle for socialism" and "We shall stop repression," held an angry demonstration. Many workers joined their ranks and together fought back against the police.

The Italian people's present struggle, which is developing in breadth and depth, foretells that the storm of Italy's revolutionary mass movement will rage with greater force in 1970.

(Continued from p. 26.)

which were later increased to well over 100,000, they poured into south Viet Nam several hundred thousand, as many as 540,000 men. The result was that the "Vietnamization" war was "escalated" until it became out-and-out "Americanized." But what had all this led to? "War has educated the people and it is the people who will win the war, win the peace and win progress." The south Vietnamese people who dare to struggle and dare to win closed their ranks, took up arms to make revolution and grew stronger as they fought. The south Vietnamese people's armed forces liberated four-fifths of the territory and two-thirds of the population of south Viet Nam while "Americanization" of the war has cost the lives of tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers, reduced large numbers of U.S. planes and tanks to scrap, and as much as 100,000 million U.S. dollars in military expenditure have gone down the drain. "Americanization" of the war failed to save the "Vietnamization" war. Instead, the powerful-looking U.S. paper tiger was punctured by the Vietnamese people.

Unable to win by fighting but reluctant to give up, Nixon called for "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression in Viet Nam. That is, "a substantial increase in the training and equipment of south Vietnamese [puppet] forces" so as to "enable the south Vietnamese [puppet] forces to assume the full responsibility for the security of south Viet Nam." But history's verdict has been written sharp and clear. U.S. imperialism had "substantially increased" the strength of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops but Chiang Kai-shek turned out to be the Chinese People's Liberation Army's "chief of transportation corps." His 8 million troops were

completely wiped out by the Chinese People's Liberation Army in a little over three years. Nixon now has picked up Truman's mantle and wants the south Vietnamese puppets to play Chiang Kai-shek's role. The fate of both is quite obvious.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Dependence on U.S. imperialism is the common feature of the reactionary forces in all countries since World War II" and that U.S. imperialism, on its part, depends on "the reactionary forces in all countries, the human dregs cast off by their peoples, to form an imperialist and anti-democratic camp." Johnson had to go in for "Americanization" of the war six years ago because the south Vietnamese puppets were no use. Today, Nixon is going in for "Vietnamization" of the war because the U.S. aggressor troops also are no use. Singly, both are useless. Added together, they still are useless. Defeated, the flunkies sought the help of their master. Having been licked, the master now turns to his flunkies. What will be the consequences? This "dependence" on each other by U.S. imperialism and the south Vietnamese reactionaries fully bears out Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis: "It reflects the weakness of the reactionary forces in all countries, their panic and loss of confidence; and it reflects the might of the world revolutionary forces." No matter how hard Nixon works at "Vietnamization," what he is clutching at is only a straw which cannot save U.S. imperialism from its doom. The heroic Vietnamese people and the people of other Asian countries will toss U.S. imperialism and Nixon's "new policy" into the garbage heap of history.

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	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30	7350,9860	
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)			
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	40,30	7350,9860	
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)			
	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31,30,25	9440,9965,11695	
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)			
20:30-21:30		(Lagos)				
21:30-22:30		(Cairo)				
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)	31,30,25	9440,9965,11695	
		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)			
		21:30-22:30	(Lagos)			
	05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45,39,33	6620,7590,9030	
22:30-23:30		(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45,39,33	6620,7590,9030		
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19,16	15060,17673	
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42,30,19,16	7120,9780,15060,17715,17855	
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	19,16	15060,17715,17855	
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	42,30	7120,9780	
	20:00-21:00	7:00-8:00	(E.S.T.)	31,25	9480,11685	
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	19,16	11945,15095,15385,17673	
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	19,16	11945,15095,15385,17673	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16	11600,11720,15060,15435,17835	
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)			
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25,19,16	11600,11720,15060,15435,17835	
		21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)			
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	252,32	1190,9290,9340	
			19:30-20:30	(Singapore)	25	11600,11675
			20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
			18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	224,32	1340,9290,9340	
			20:50-21:30	(Singapore)	31,25,19	9480,11600,11675,15095
			21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
			19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)		
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			19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
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			19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)		
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41,19	7315,15095	
			20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)		
			21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)		
		20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)			