

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

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The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.

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Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas. We encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go to factories and villages.

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Working hand in glove, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have done so many foul and evil things that the revolutionary people the world over will not let them go unpunished. The people of all countries are rising. A new historical period of struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has begun.

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The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Visits Nepal

Kuo Mo-jo, Special Envoy of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Academy of Sciences of China, after attending the wedding ceremony of Nepal's Crown Prince, led a Chinese Goodwill Delegation to pay a friendly visit to Nepal as of March 5 at the invitation of the Government and the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal. Members of the delegation were Pei Shih-chang, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hsu Heng-lu, Deputy to the National People's Congress and Member of the Revolutionary Committee of Hopei Province.

King Mahendra Receives Chinese Goodwill Delegation

King Mahendra of Nepal received Kuo Mo-jo, Head of the Goodwill Delegation of the People's Republic of China, and other members of the delegation on the afternoon of March 6.

King Mahendra had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

National Panchayat Chairman Lalit Chand Receives and Fetes Chinese Goodwill Delegation

Chairman of the Nepalese National Panchayat Lalit Chand received Kuo Mo-jo, Head of the Goodwill Delegation of the People's Republic of China, and other members of the delegation on the afternoon of March 5.

Chairman Lalit Chand had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

In the evening, Chairman Lalit Chand gave a reception to honour the delegation. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Prime Minister Bista Receives Chinese Goodwill Delegation

Nepalese Prime Minister Bista received Kuo Mo-jo, Head of the Goodwill Delegation of the People's Republic of China, and other members of the delegation on the afternoon of March 5.

Prime Minister Bista had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

Foreign Minister Rajbhandari Fetes Chinese Goodwill Delegation

Nepalese Foreign Minister Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari gave a dinner March 7 evening in honour of the Goodwill Delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Kuo Mo-jo.

Rajbhandari said in a speech on the occasion that although Nepal and China are two countries with different social systems, we are deeply impressed by your achievements in construction. On behalf of the Royal Government of Nepal, he said, I express thanks to China for her aid to the development of our country. I request Your Excellency to convey the regards and congratulations of the Nepalese Government and people to the Chinese Government and people.

Speaking at the dinner, Kuo Mo-jo said that China and Nepal are friendly countries. Both countries set a good example in implementing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We hope that our two countries will always support, assist and learn from each other and advance together. We are willing to make efforts to add bricks and tiles to the edifice of Sino-Nepalese friendship.

Nepal-China Friendship Association Holds Meeting to Welcome Chinese Goodwill Delegation

The Nepal-China Friendship Association held a meeting March 7 afternoon to welcome the Goodwill Delegation of the People's Republic

of China headed by Kuo Mo-jo. Seven hundred people from all walks of life attended the meeting.

In a welcoming speech, Chairman of the Nepal-China Friendship Association Poorna Bahadur praised the growing friendship between Nepal and China.

Referring to China's great achievements, he pointed out that under the leadership of Chairman Mao the Chinese people wiped out the forces of Western imperialism, colonialism and feudalism and achieved liberation in 1949. Since then, China has been a source of great inspiration to all the oppressed people and nations. What is more astounding and encouraging is the fact that China has achieved all this through self-reliance. She is now a country with neither external nor internal debts. The Nepalese people are happy at the all-round development of the Chinese people.

Poorna Bahadur added that whatever the attempts of the imperialists no international problem of any nature could be solved without China's participation.

All this, he said, is the result of the wise and far-sighted leadership of Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao has proved himself to be an outstanding revolutionary leader.

He added that Nepal today is devoting her efforts to making rapid progress under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra and is following a policy of friendly coexistence and non-alignment with any military blocs or any such organizations. Nepal works for world peace and opposes imperialism and colonialism.

Head of the Chinese Goodwill Delegation Kuo Mo-jo spoke at the meeting. China and Nepal have been friendly neighbours since ancient times, he said. The friendship between our two peoples has a long history and broad prospects. In the past 20 years, Sino-Nepalese friendship has entered a new stage of development. Particularly since His Majesty King Mahendra personally assumed control of state affairs,

greater progress has been made in the friendship between the two countries. Facts have proved that the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese people can stand the test of time and no outside force can ever undermine it. We are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two sides, Sino-Nepalese friendship will be increasingly consolidated and strengthened.

Under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra, Kuo Mo-jo continued, the Nepalese Government and people are upholding their independence and opposing foreign interference and are resolutely safeguarding their state sovereignty and opposing foreign aggression. This fully demonstrates the just stand and strong determination of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people. The Chinese people admire all this highly. Our Nepalese friends can rest assured that in your just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty the Chinese people will for ever remain your reliable friends.

He went on to say that the Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the principles guiding the establishment and de-

velopment of relations between countries are the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We are very glad to note that in their relations China and Nepal have always shown mutual respect and mutual understanding and lived together in amity. The smooth development of friendly relations between our two countries has set a fine example for peaceful coexistence between countries.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Kuo Mo-jo pointed out, the Chinese people will never disappoint the hopes of the people of the world. Resolutely following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will, as always, unite with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and unite with all countries and people subjected to imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression, interference or bullying and wage a common struggle to completely smash the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Both Finance Minister Qizilbash and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo spoke on the occasion.

Qizilbash said: "The friendship between Pakistan and China is firmly based on our mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and our common belief in the principles of equality, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Over the years, our co-operation in various fields has continued to grow and has made a contribution not only to the development of our mutual friendship, but has also significantly contributed to the preservation of peace and stability in our region. Pakistan and China have set an example of good neighbourliness and co-operation for the mutual benefit of our peoples."

He expressed his gratitude to the Chinese people for their support and assistance to the Pakistan people's struggle in defence of their national independence. He said: "Pakistan has greatly valued China's firm and unstinted support when our territorial integrity was threatened in 1965. The economic and other assistance that Pakistan has received from China has made a distinct contribution towards our national advancement. The government and people of Pakistan are also grateful to the government and people of China for their consistent support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir in the struggle for the attainment of their inalienable right of self-determination."

Qizilbash said the visit of the Chinese Friendship Delegation to Pakistan is another proof of the cordial relations that so happily exist between the two countries. The visit of the delegation is bound to further strengthen the existing ties of friendship between China and Pakistan.

Concluding his speech, the Pakistan Finance Minister proposed toasts to the health of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai and to the everlasting friendship between China and Pakistan.

Kuo Mo-jo, Head of the Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China, in his speech said: "China and Pakistan are friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Pakistan

The Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Academy of Sciences of China, arrived in Karachi by plane from Dacca on March 10.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Minister of Finance of Pakistan; Sultan Mohammad Khan, Foreign Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and other high-ranking officials as well as representatives of the Pakistan-China Friendship Society of Karachi.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Chang Tung accompanied the delegation to Karachi on the same plane.

Pakistan President Yahya Khan Receives Chinese Friendship Delegation

Pakistan President Yahya Khan received Kuo Mo-jo, head of the Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China, and other members of the delegation on the morning of March 11.

President Yahya Khan had a friendly and cordial talk with the delegation.

Pakistan Finance Minister Fetes Chinese Friendship Delegation

Pakistan Minister of Finance Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo.

friendship between our two peoples. Although the social systems of our two countries are different, in our relations, we respect each other and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs. In the struggle against imperialism and expansionism, we sympathize with and support each other. In the development of economic co-operation, we help each other and meet each other's needs. Facts prove that Sino-Pakistan friendship based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence has a broad prospect of development."

Kuo Mo-jo, thanked the government and people of Pakistan for their support to the Chinese people in the struggle against the plot of creating "two Chinas."

He said that the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has taught us: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." Kuo Mo-jo said: "The Pakistan Government and people explicitly oppose the plot of creating

'two Chinas' and stand for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique."

Kuo Mo-jo reaffirmed: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and firmly support the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right of self-determination. I am deeply convinced that the strengthening of Sino-Pakistan friendship is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to the Afro-Asian people's common cause of unity against imperialism."

Kuo Mo-jo expressed the belief that Sino-Pakistan friendship will be further consolidated and developed.

In conclusion, Kuo Mo-jo proposed toasts to the health of President Yahya Khan and to the constant consolidation and growth of the friend-

ship between the people of China and Pakistan.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Returns to Peking

Kuo Mo-jo, Special Envoy of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Academy of Sciences of China, returned to Peking on the afternoon of March 16 after attending the wedding ceremony of Nepal's Crown Prince and after leading a Chinese Friendship Delegation to pay visits to China's friendly neighbours Nepal and Pakistan.

Welcoming the return of the delegation at the railway station were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned.

Also present at the railway station were K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China, and Nirranjan Bhattarai, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Nepalese Embassy in Peking.

Hsinhua Authorized to Issue Statement

Rumours in Phnom Penh that demonstrations took place in front of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Peking are complete fabrications created with ulterior motives. When Premier Chou En-lai received Nay Valentin, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China, on March 15, he pointed this out and expressed uneasiness and regret at the incident that had taken place in Phnom Penh. Ambassador Nay Valentin stated that the Cambodian Embassy in China and the embassy staff in Peking are perfectly safe.

China and Cambodia are two countries friendly to each other. All attempts to sabotage the friendly relations between the two peoples will be of no avail.

A SUDDEN violent raid on the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the Kingdom of Cambodia and on the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the Kingdom of Cambodia took place on March 11. After this anti-Viet Nam incident, there were rumours in Phnom Penh that "Vietnamese nationals in Peking held demonstrations in front of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in China and wrecked the Cambodian Embassy." On March 14, a press release of the

"counter cabinet" of Cambodia also confirmed that "rumours have been circulating that our Embassy in Peking has been the target of demonstrations, but this has not been officially confirmed. We wish that this report is false."

This is indeed a false report. During this period, when there were people making inquiry about this at the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia, the Chinese Embassy denied this categorically and refuted such rumours.

The Hsinhua News Agency is hereby authorized to state the following: The rumours which appeared in Phnom Penh are complete fabrications created with ulterior motives. When Premier Chou En-lai received Nay Valentin, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China, in the early hours of March 15, he pointed this out and expressed uneasiness and regret at the incident that had taken place in Phnom Penh. Ambassador Nay Valentin stated that the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in China and the embassy staff in Peking are perfectly safe.

China and Cambodia are two countries friendly to each other. The Chinese Government and people have always respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity as upheld by Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. All attempts to sabotage the friendly relations between the peoples of China and Cambodia will be of no avail. (Hsinhua, March 16)

Raise China's Cotton Production to A Still Higher Level Through Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

—State Council Calls National Conference on Cotton Production

BECAUSE of the guidance given by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, an excellent situation prevails in China's cotton production. Especially since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, there have been marked increases in cotton output with records broken year after year. Recently, the State Council called a National Conference on Cotton Production in Peking to sum up and exchange advanced experiences in obtaining sharp rises in cotton output and high yields of both cotton and grain in cotton producing areas. The conference called on the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton producing areas to follow the example of the Tachai Production Brigade, rely on their own efforts and work hard, and conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's principle "**Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development,**" go all out and advance from victory to victory. The conference also called on them to raise our cotton production to an even higher level in the great 1970s, provide outstanding contributions to the state by winning high output in both grain and cotton, and win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

During the conference, leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party received all delegates and listened to reports made by those from the major cotton producing areas. Important instructions were given encouraging the delegates to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, bring the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle into full play and to strive for even richer harvests of grain and cotton. The delegates were deeply inspired and educated. They regarded these acts as an expression of the greatest concern shown for the revolutionary masses and the revolutionary cadres in the cotton producing areas by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as

its deputy leader. Unanimously they pledged to take the conference as a motive force and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**" do a still better job in cotton production and strive to overfulfil in an all-round way the 1970 plans for cotton production and state purchase.

There were sharp increases in cotton output in the last few years, following many years of rich harvests. The national total output of cotton, the per-mu yield and the amount purchased by the state from 1966 to 1968 all topped previous records. As compared with 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the average annual total output of these three years increased by 12.2 per cent, the per-mu yield by 12.5 per cent, and the state purchase by 8.4 per cent. In 1969 some of the major cotton producing areas suffered serious natural calamities. However, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, took Tachai as their example and stubbornly struggled with nature, and still won a rich cotton harvest. "**The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future.**" The tremendous achievements China has made in cotton production are eloquent testimony to the correctness of this brilliant thesis of Chairman Mao's. China ranks first among the major cotton producing countries in the world in the rate of increase in cotton output.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in China's cotton growing areas keep the whole situation in mind and farm for the revolution. They have set many examples in turning low-yielding fields into high-yielding ones, achieving ever higher returns in high-yielding areas and gathering in bumper harvests of both grain and cotton. Now, more and more places in the nation have surpassed the highest per-

mu target for cotton set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

On the outskirts of Shanghai and in Chekiang Province, the average per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton has exceeded 100 *jin* for six years in succession. The highest annual averages have reached 159 and 139.5 *jin* respectively. Apart from their high cotton yields, these two areas also went beyond the target set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development for grain. They have become national models in obtaining high yields in both grain and cotton over large areas. The 1965 National Conference on Cotton Production summed up and popularized the experience of Chitung County, Kiangsu Province, in achieving high yields of both grain and cotton which afforded the state a contribution on two scores. Since then, important cotton growing counties in many parts of China have learnt from Chitung and there are now many advanced counties which reap high yields of grain as well as cotton.

After overcoming successive serious natural calamities such as hailstorms and typhoons last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of Pinghu County, Chekiang Province, gathered excellent harvests. The county's average per-*mu* yields were 150 *jin* of ginned cotton and 1,156 *jin* of grain. Inspired by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary cadres and masses in Pingtu County, Shantung Province, a low-yielding cotton growing area, set their minds to raise the yields by dint of hard struggle and increased their cotton output year after year. The average per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton in the county last year was 105 *jin*, 3.3 times that obtained in 1965. In many parts of the country, advanced communes, production brigades and teams have emerged, having achieved high yields of both grain and cotton.

These facts vividly show that the magnificent ideological and political flowers of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which our great leader Chairman Mao personally initiated and is leading have resulted in rich economic fruit.

Common among the 44 different types of advanced communes, production brigades and teams, which reported and exchanged experiences at the conference, was the fact that their bumper harvests of both grain and cotton were a result of their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, giving prominence to proletarian politics, taking a firm grasp of class struggle, fighting against nature, practising scientific farming and correctly handling the relations between grain and cotton production.

The Yangliuhsuch Brigade of the Yangchi Commune in Pinhsien County, Shantung Province, persevered in the living study and application of Chairman

Mao's "three constantly read articles," and despite low-lying saline-alkaline land which is subject to waterlogging, reaped rich grain and cotton crops for seven years running. For the last seven years, the average per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton was over 130 *jin*. In other words, every brigade member has made an annual contribution to the state ranging from 150 to 210 *jin* of ginned cotton. In addition, the average per-*mu* yield of grain surpassed 1,000 *jin* every year during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Its land sown to grain crops averages 0.45 *mu* per capita. The brigade not only reached its goal of not relying on the state for its own food grain, but is supplying the state with an increasing amount of grain year after year.

The Houchangwan Second Production Team of the Chinchai Brigade of the Yinghsien Commune in Linchuan County, Anhwei Province, is known in northern Anhwei for its low-lying sandy land and constant difficulties caused by natural calamities. For a long time, the per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton was only 40 or 50 *jin*. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the team, using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon and in the light of the class struggle going on in the team, engaged in revolutionary mass criticism first, struggled against the class enemy and fought their own conservative ideas. After one year's hard struggle, the average per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton rose from 45 *jin* in 1968 to 154 last year. This success refuted the erroneous belief that "it is impossible to achieve high cotton yields in northern Anhwei" and enabled the team to rank among the advanced cotton growers.

In the places where the per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton has surpassed 100 *jin* and the per-*mu* yield of grain has reached the targets set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development, is it possible for them to continuously register substantial rises? The experience of many advanced units attending the conference proved that the idea of stagnation did not tally with the objective law.

The Nicheng Commune of Nanhui County on the outskirts of Shanghai, by using Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics and by applying science to farming, has achieved marked increases in both cotton and grain output after its per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton reached 100 *jin* and that of grain, 1,000 *jin*. Despite natural calamities in 1969, the commune reaped an average of more than 190 *jin* of ginned cotton and 1,315 *jin* of grain per *mu*. The Hungching Brigade in Taitsang County, Kiangsu Province, before the socialist education movement was already getting 117 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*. After the socialist education movement, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, there has been a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of

Mao Tsetung Thought and the ideological consciousness of the commune members has reached a new height. The brigade has gathered excellent harvests year after year. In 1969 the brigade's per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton averaged 163 *jin* and that of grain 1,450 *jin*. These are examples of the continued increase in agricultural production in high-yielding areas in the southern part of the country.

This is also true in the northern part. The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the Chilying Commune in Hsinhsiang County, Honan Province, one which Chairman Mao once inspected, have time and again during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution criticized the complacent idea that their yields had reached the limit. Holding aloft the red banner, they have continued their march ahead in big strides. In 1969 they set a new record by harvesting an average of 135 *jin* per *mu* of ginned cotton, a 30 per cent increase over 1968. The average per-*mu* yield of grain reached 680 *jin*, an increase of 21 per cent as compared with 1968.

These two communes and the brigade mentioned above set examples for the high yielding areas for their marked increases in grain and cotton production.

The conference was pleased to hear the report that the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the Yangshuwantzu Commune in Chienchang County, Liaoning Province, had overcome many unfavourable conditions to obtain an average of over 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* for five years running, in an area north of the Great Wall where the frost-free period is very short and the soil is poor. Even more inspiring was the story of how the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the Yaohsing Brigade of the Chunhsin Commune in Kungan County, Hupeh Province, conquered exceptional floods and gathered in a rich harvest of both grain and cotton last year, after achieving the high average per-*mu* yield of 200 *jin* of ginned cotton and over 1,000 *jin* of rice in the previous three years. The brigade's 700 *mu* of cotton fields averaged 203 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* and the output from its 400-odd *mu* of rice averaged 1,018 *jin* per *mu* last year. The Hualin Brigade of the Yanghsi Commune in Chienko County, Szechuan Province, was formerly considered unsuitable for growing cotton as it is in a mountain area and lies more than 1,000 metres above sea level. However, the brigade has not only succeeded in growing cotton but, what is more, recorded the high yield of 189 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* on the average.

The achievements of the Hohengcheng Brigade of the Shangcheng Commune in Chengan County, Hopei Province, were reported at the conference. This brigade has had rich harvests of both grain and cotton year after year since it changed the old farming system and adopted inter-planting on a large scale. Excellent experiences in cotton production have also been created by

the Chiaotou Brigade of Yukou Commune in Pingku County, Peking, the Yangtan Brigade of Yangtan Commune in Chuwo County, Shansi Province, the Shuangwang Brigade of Hungchi Commune in Weinan County, Shensi Province, the Fifth Brigade of Chengkuan Commune in Shache County, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the Meilin Brigade of Lienhu Commune in Poyang County, Kiangsi Province, and the Yunghsien Brigade of Litan Commune in Lihsien County, Hunan Province.

These instances show clearly that there are vast areas in China suitable for growing cotton and that the country has a great potential for increasing its cotton output. Cotton production can be developed at a high speed in the south and in the north, in mountain areas and on the plains, in areas with favourable natural conditions and in those where conditions are unfavourable. The conference held that other cotton producing areas were also able to accomplish what the model units had achieved. In places where the red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought is raised aloft, low yields can become high and high yields continue to rise, making possible rich harvests in both grain and cotton.

The conference also discussed the national cotton production plan for 1970 and measures for increasing output. It called on the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the cotton growing areas throughout the country to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and to continuously deepen the revolutionary mass criticism so as to wipe out the remaining pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It urged them to carry out in an all-round way Chairman Mao's great instruction: "**We must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth.**" In order to bring in an even richer cotton harvest this year, they were called upon to sow cotton in time on sufficient *mu* of land, take all possibilities into account and make all the necessary preparations, and be able to deal with drought and waterlogging. The conference urged the revolutionary committees at all levels throughout the country to strengthen their leadership in cotton production, popularize experience in achieving high cotton yields in the light of local conditions, make conscientious efforts to sum up local experience, and seek out local models to lead whole localities forward, and strive for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plans for cotton production and state purchase this year.

The conference was attended by more than 500 delegates from 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where cotton production is concentrated, 68 cotton producing special administrative regions, 263 counties where cotton is the major farm produce, 44 advanced communes, production brigades and teams, 6 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where cotton production is scattered, and from the textile industry and cotton processing and purchase departments.

Great Programme for Building a Contingent of Proletarian Intellectuals

— Studying the "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work"

by the Writing Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Anhwei Province

PUBLISHED 13 years ago, the *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work** by our great leader Chairman Mao, which came after *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, is another brilliant work in which Chairman Mao, with genius, creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

In this brilliant work, Chairman Mao scientifically sums up the experience in class struggle on the political and ideological fronts in the period of China's socialist revolution and the experience in opposing modern revisionism in the international communist movement; gives a further and profound exposition of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the period of socialism, particularly the laws and characteristics of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the ideological and cultural fronts; clearly sets forth the great historic tasks of criticizing revisionism on the political and ideological fronts and of defeating the bourgeoisie in the realm of ideology; and enriches and develops the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This brilliant work particularly expounds in a comprehensive way the problem of the remoulding of intellectuals and points out the road of advance for the broad masses of intellectuals. It is the powerful ideological weapon for us to vanquish revisionist and all exploiting class ideology, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to prevent the restoration of capitalism. It is the beacon lighting the way for carrying the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts through to the end and the great programme for gradually building a contingent of proletarian intellectuals.

Today, as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories, it is of great practical significance for us to study once again this illuminating work of Chairman Mao's in order to thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, do a good

* March 12, 1970 is the 13th anniversary of Chairman Mao's *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work* which was delivered on that day in 1957. We publish this article to commemorate the occasion. — Hongqi Ed.

job in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the ideological sphere, further strengthen the work of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals, and bring up new proletarian intellectuals.

I

A question of major importance for the proletariat to defeat the bourgeoisie in the period of socialism is uniting with, educating and remoulding the masses of intellectuals, bringing up new proletarian intellectuals and building a mighty army of proletarian intellectuals. This is a strategic task in consolidating the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In this brilliant work, Chairman Mao teaches us: "**In China the struggle to consolidate the socialist system, the struggle to decide whether socialism or capitalism will prevail, will still take a long historical period.**" "**In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not been really settled yet.**" The victory of the proletarian revolution deprived the bourgeoisie of state power and of capitalist ownership. But they still have strength in the ideological and cultural fields. Their reactionary ideology and reactionary world outlook and their influence among the masses will continue to exist for a long time. In their efforts to restore capitalism, they invariably do everything they can to hang on to these positions, consolidate them or struggle to seize them, and the bourgeois intellectuals who are temporarily predominant in these positions are the forces they either rely on or strive to win over. The sharp and complicated class struggle in the field of ideology quite naturally brings the question of intellectuals to the fore.

Chairman Mao points out: **The remoulding of the intellectuals remains a question of major significance throughout the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.** Only by remoulding the intellectuals in its own image, training new proletarian intellectuals from among the workers and peasants and building a contingent of proletarian intellectuals to serve the proletariat can the proletariat win and consolidate

the ideological and cultural positions and exercise all-round dictatorship in the superstructure, including all fields of ideology.

In his profound scientific analysis of the basic situation among China's intellectuals today, Chairman Mao points out that there are three different kinds of attitude among them — Left, middle or Right, that is, resolute, wavering or antagonistic. Those who support Marxism, are relatively familiar with it and take a firm proletarian stand are a minority. But they are the nucleus and a powerful force. The majority are still in an intermediate state, that is, they have a desire to study Marxism and are willing to serve the people but their stand is not yet firm and they vacillate in moments of stress. The number of those who are hostile to Marxism and antagonistic to our state is very small. They yearn for the old society and whenever there is an opportunity, they will stir up trouble and try to restore capitalism. The facts of the class struggle on the political and ideological fronts over the past dozen or more years have fully proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's analysis of the intellectuals. The situation among intellectuals shows that **"the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in our country want to make progress and remould themselves, and they are quite capable of remoulding themselves."** At the same time, Chairman Mao's analysis tells us that uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals is a long-term and arduous task permeating with inevitable sharp class struggle, the centre of the struggle being the question of whom to serve.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."** Serve the proletariat or the bourgeoisie? Serve the dictatorship of the proletariat or the restoration of capitalism? This is the fundamental question for the intellectuals during the period of socialist revolution. Only after having solved this fundamental question and gone over to the proletarian stand and serving the labouring people heart and soul, can they have a firm and correct political orientation, can they defeat the bourgeois ideology in their own minds and make positive contributions to socialism.

To solve this fundamental question of whom to serve, Chairman Mao attaches the utmost importance to helping the intellectuals to establish the correct political point of view. He profoundly and incisively pointed out: **"Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul."** To establish a correct political point of view, it is necessary to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to transform one's world outlook, take one's place among the worker-peasant masses and participate in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — to face the world and brave the storms. At the same time, one must ceaselessly engage in criticism and self-criticism of bourgeois ideology and all the influences acquired from the ideology of the exploiting classes.

China's educational system is undergoing a fundamental change as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. One question to be solved in the proletarian revolution in education is how our schools are to train new intellectuals who truly serve the proletariat. It is imperative that young people from the ranks of the workers, peasants and soldiers who enter the schools to study really use Mao Tsetung Thought, the proletarian world outlook, to remould their thinking and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly, and not just raise their educational level with no thought of the socialist revolution or divorced from class struggle. It is therefore necessary, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, to conscientiously unfold revolutionary mass criticism and make the firm establishment of **a correct political point of view** the primary task in training proletarian intellectuals.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi over a long period strenuously opposed Chairman Mao's great policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals, and on the question of intellectuals pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of attacking the Left, shielding the Right and corrupting those in the middle in an attempt to seize the ideological and cultural positions from the proletariat. He used the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" to oppose the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and oppose criticism of bourgeois reactionary academic authorities and reactionary bourgeois ideology in all ideological spheres. He beat the drum for bourgeois liberalization so as to corrupt the masses of intellectuals and educated youth with sinister feudal, bourgeois and revisionist rubbish. He shielded ghosts and monsters in ideological and cultural circles and placed them in important positions and permitted them to sneak into the Party and to usurp the leadership of ideological and cultural positions. He used his sinister book *Self-Cultivation* which propagates bourgeois egotism and idealism to corrupt the minds of the intellectuals in a bid to turn them into revisionists. Liu Shao-chi's agents in the cultural field — Lu Ting-yi in the "palace of hell-rulers" [the former Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee] and "the four villains" Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Tien Han and Yang Han-sheng — spread huge doses of poison for more than a dozen years. One purpose motivated all this: The creation of public opinion for a capitalist restoration in an attempt to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao was the first to perceive the danger of the counter-revolutionary plots of Liu Shao-chi and his gang and has repeatedly dealt them telling blows. Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: **"To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class."** Chairman Mao pointed out in particular that some cultural departments controlled by Liu Shao-chi where there are large

numbers of intellectuals "have slid right down to the brink of revisionism. Unless they remould themselves in real earnest, at some future date they are bound to become groups like the Hungarian Petofi Club." Like a warning bell, Chairman Mao's words placed the question of launching the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the question of remoulding the intellectuals squarely before the whole Party and the people of the whole country.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the attack of the forces for capitalist restoration with Liu Shao-chi as their arch-representative, destroyed the ideological and cultural positions they had usurped, weeded out the handful of counter-revolutionaries who had hidden in the ranks of the intellectuals and saved vast numbers of intellectuals who are willing to make progress from the poison of the revisionist line. Revolutionary mass criticism is eliminating the virulent germs of revisionism and at the same time washing the grime off the intellectuals. They are painfully aware of their own weaknesses and feel it of the utmost importance to re-study Mao Tsetung Thought and integrate with the workers and peasants. They see in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line both the great historic tasks of transforming the old culture and creating the new culture under the leadership of the working class and their own bright road ahead. This has created most favourable conditions for uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The imperialists, social-imperialists and other class enemies at home and abroad are more panic-stricken than ever to see the mass of intellectuals shaking off the revisionist yoke and remoulding themselves with the proletarian world outlook, and are growling and snarling that our Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is "destroying intellectuals." In reply to this, we may cite Chairman Mao's famous thesis that "to be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing." In fact, it is the capitalist system and the virulent germs of revisionism that really destroy intellectuals. Capitalism turns intellectuals into slaves of capital, tools for making profits; revisionism trains intellectuals into "intellectual aristocrats" and uses "material incentives" to lure them to work for the restoration of capitalism. This not only "destroys" the soul of the intellectual, but nullifies his knowledge and ability. It is only under our socialist system and under the leadership of our Party that all patriotic intellectuals who support socialism can really enjoy good care and respect, be able to grow soundly, integrate their one-sided book knowledge with practice in the three great revolutionary movements and have bright prospects in serving the people.

II

The inevitable road for the remoulding of intellectuals and for the growth of proletarian intellectuals

is integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and to be re-educated by them.

Chairman Mao penetratingly pointed out thirty years ago: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, 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." The history of the thirty years from the new-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution fully proves the truth of this Marxist-Leninist thesis of Chairman Mao's.

In his *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*, Chairman Mao further systematically expounded the extreme importance of the intellectuals integrating with the workers and peasants and pointed to the concrete ways for them to do so.

The fundamental way for intellectuals to remould their world outlook is integration with the workers and peasants. Many of our present intellectuals come from the old society and from families of non-working people. The world outlook of even those who come from working people's families is basically that of the bourgeoisie because they received a bourgeois education. The bourgeois world outlook is a product of the relations of production and the social system of capitalism and boils down to the defence of the capitalist system of private ownership and serves the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. It is entirely incompatible with socialist public ownership and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Unless the intellectuals thoroughly remould this kind of world outlook, their viewpoint, stand and feelings will be different from those of the workers and peasants, and they will be like square pegs in round holes in relation to the workers and peasants, and cannot possibly serve the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat very well. Chairman Mao teaches us: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." The most effective way to complete this fundamental change is for the intellectuals to go among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, make them their teachers, and learn their stand, ideology, feelings, revolutionary spirit and practical experience. Only by doing so can the intellectuals gradually overcome their inherent individualistic and subjective tendencies and their impractical thinking and irresolute actions and really get to breathe the same air as the workers and peasants, share their destiny and like what they like and hate what they hate.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, particularly the "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao, is the most powerful ideological weapon for remoulding one's world outlook. Intellectuals must integrate with the workers and peasants to really master this weapon. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not

only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Only by integrating with the workers and peasants can intellectuals overcome their bad tendencies of divorcing theory from practice and of their deeds differing from their words, and gradually, like the worker, peasant and soldier masses, get quick results in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and change their world outlook.

Going among the worker and peasant masses is also the best way for intellectuals to integrate their book knowledge with practice. Chairman Mao points out that since intellectuals are "educators and teachers, they themselves must first be educated." What is meant by being educated applies not only to world outlook; it also includes knowledge. Intellectuals acquire their knowledge chiefly from books, and until such knowledge is integrated with the workers and peasants and with the practice of the revolution, it is not complete, or it is very incomplete and ineffective in solving problems and not of much use. Only by taking part in the three great revolutionary movements, making friends with the workers and peasants, learning from those engaged in production, from the workers, from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and gaining practical experience can partial knowledge become fuller and useless knowledge become useful and the intellectuals truly play the role of educators.

Precisely because this is so, Chairman Mao has earnestly taught the intellectuals: "We encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go to factories and villages." "We should create an atmosphere in which 'getting close to the workers and peasants' virtually becomes a habit, in other words, we should have large numbers of intellectuals doing so."

However, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi for many years repeatedly interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's instructions. Liu Shao-chi used the rotten theory of "studying to climb up" to lure intellectuals to become climbers and lords riding on the backs of the people instead of being ordinary workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. He used the fallacy of "going down to the countryside to get credit for oneself" in order to prevent intellectuals from changing their stand and world outlook through long-term integration with the workers and peasants. He used the reactionary theory of "labour as a punishment" to sabotage the tempering of intellectuals through manual labour in the three great revolutionary movements in a futile attempt to abolish this important measure for opposing and preventing revisionism.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has thoroughly smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and opened up broad vistas for the intellectuals to take the path of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's latest series of

instructions, the working class and its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, have mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure; the masses of cadres are going down to do manual labour; educated young people are going to the countryside and the mountain areas; literature and art and health work are being directed towards the villages; and it has become a common practice throughout the country to go to the factories and villages and the basic units of the People's Liberation Army. This tremendous, earth-shaking change, without parallel in thousands of years, is bound to speed up the remoulding of China's intellectuals.

The basic way to train new proletarian intellectuals will continue to be integration with the workers and peasants. One important objective in our proletarian revolution in education is to have the schools train intellectuals who are really familiar with the workers and peasants and have the ideology and feelings of the labouring people, know how to engage in socialist productive labour, and are able to be one with the workers and peasants instead of coming into contact with them only after they have graduated. Only thus can we accomplish the task put forward by Chairman Mao of training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Our government workers, writers, artists, teachers and scientific research workers should seize every opportunity to get close to the workers and peasants. Some can go to factories or villages just to look around; this may be called 'looking at the flowers while on horseback' and is better than nothing at all. Others can stay there for a few months, conducting investigations and making friends; this may be called 'dismounting to look at the flowers'. Still others can stay and live there for a considerable time, say, two or three years or even longer; this may be called 'settling down.'" The three methods proposed by Chairman Mao for the intellectuals — "looking at the flowers while on horseback," "dismounting to look at the flowers" and "settling down" — are universally applicable. The purpose is to have great numbers of intellectuals come into direct contact with the worker and peasant masses.

For many intellectuals, particularly the broad masses of educated young people, the most important method for integrating with the workers and peasants is that of "settling down." Chairman Mao teaches: "Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas." This can be accomplished only through a long period of contact with the workers and peasants and of eating, living, working and studying with them. A short spell will not do. Only in such a process over long periods can the intellectuals' superficial integration be turned gradually into their being one with the workers and peasants in thinking and feelings and their stand shifted to that of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out: **"Making friends with the workers and peasants is no easy job. Even now when people go to factories or villages, the results are good in some cases but not in others. What is involved here is the question of stand or attitude, that is, of one's world outlook."**

All intellectuals and cadres who go down to the countryside or factories must study this instruction of Chairman Mao's conscientiously and ponder over it. They must raise their consciousness in remoulding themselves. Good integration requires that the intellectuals make up their minds to remould themselves, adopt an active attitude, undergo a long and even painful process of tempering, be unafraid of hardship, fatigue and grime and have the courage to overcome all difficulties on the road forward. The desire for comfort and ease, fear of hardship and unwillingness to live a hard life and undergo tests in actual struggle will not bring good results or consolidate the progress already made. Instead, it will be very easy to be corrupted by the bourgeoisie and revisionists and "comfortably turn revisionist." This is something we must be vigilant against.

III

As struggle-criticism-transformation develops in depth, the question of grasping the struggle on the ideological front well and of promoting the work of uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals through revolutionary mass criticism becomes increasingly pressing.

Proceeding from the basic fact that sharp class struggle exists on the political and ideological fronts, Chairman Mao points out in this brilliant work: **"The question of ideology has now become very important. The first secretaries of the Party committees in all localities should personally tackle this question, which can be solved correctly only when they have given it serious attention and gone into it."** **"By 'tackling it' I mean that it must be put on the agenda and studied."**

Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress: **"Whether the proletariat is able to take firm root in the positions of culture and education and transform them with Mao Tsetung Thought is the key question in carrying the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end."** The cultural and educational positions are where there are large numbers of intellectuals and where the bourgeoisie has its traditional forces. With the deepening of struggle-criticism-transformation, penetrating criticism of reactionary bourgeois ideology in all spheres, and, in the course of doing this, taking a step further in planting the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought in all positions in culture are an indispensable part of the work in transforming the departments in culture and education and also in remoulding the intellectuals. Without penetrating criticism, we cannot really put down roots in the positions in culture and education or, if we do strike roots, they will not be firm. Furthermore, if the proletariat does not occupy the positions

in ideology, the bourgeoisie is bound to occupy them. Any slackening of proletarian ideological work means strengthening the influence of bourgeois ideology, and will provide opportunities for restoration activities of the bourgeoisie. We must therefore pay attention to the ideological and cultural fronts and really take firm hold of ideological work.

As a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Mao Tsetung Thought has been widely disseminated among hundreds of millions of people; the working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, strengthened leadership over the intellectuals and strengthened the influence of proletarian ideology; and among the intellectuals some activists have begun to appear who are determined to carry the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution through to the end. All these are very favourable conditions for our work in uniting with, educating and remoulding the intellectuals. Of course, the task is still a hard one and many comrades have had no experience in this respect. Furthermore, the influence of bourgeois ideology and the old force of habit will still stubbornly assert themselves and obstruct the intellectuals in remoulding their world outlook. We must be prepared to spend quite a long time on the work of mass criticism on the ideological front. The old poisonous weeds have not been all thoroughly criticized, and even if all of them had been, new poisonous weeds will show up and we will again have to wage struggle. Here, we must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's famous words in this brilliant work: **"There can be no development without differentiation and struggle. Truth develops through its struggle against falsehood. This is how Marxism develops. Marxism develops in the struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology, and it is only through struggle that it can develop."** So long as we bear this truth in mind, conscientiously and diligently study Chairman Mao's many important works concerning this matter and take Chairman Mao's instructions as our guide, we shall have the courage, the perseverance and the means to carry out the struggle on the ideological front successfully. We must arm ourselves with the point of view of class analysis as pointed out by Chairman Mao, and, in the course of ideological struggle, organize, steel and expand the ranks of proletarian intellectuals. We must adopt an active attitude, persevere in making efforts to grasp typical cases well, make thoroughgoing and concrete investigations and studies, and first concentrate our forces in doing a good job of the mass criticism of a certain question of a certain field so as to acquire experience.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The question of the intellectuals is above all one of ideology, and it is not helpful but harmful to resort to crude and high-handed measures for solving ideological questions."** **"Our comrades must understand that ideological remoulding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and they must not attempt to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving**

a few lectures or by holding a few meetings. Persuasion, not compulsion, is the only way to convince them." Learning how to convince people is a key question in doing ideological work among the people well, especially among intellectuals. A sharp struggle between two world outlooks pervades the work of uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals. All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, must be subjected to criticism; in no circumstances should they be allowed to spread unchecked. However, such criticism should be fully reasoned, analytical and convincing. "We must learn to conquer erroneous ideas through debate and reasoning." We must study well and raise our level of Mao Tsetung Thought so as to convince people. Therefore, the method of persuasion is also a method for urging ourselves to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. In the process of re-educating intellectuals, some of them may have ideological reversals. When such a thing happens, we must not be impatient. It is always through repeated struggles that the old ideology is overcome and the new ideology is developed. We must be good at giving guidance according to the situation, do ideological and political work warmly and step by step guide as many intellectuals as possible on to the path of the proletarian revolution.

IV

To do the work of uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals well requires that the Party's proletarian policies towards intellectuals be conscientiously carried out.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All our Party comrades must understand that a correct policy towards the intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "Giving attention to re-educating the large numbers of college and secondary school graduates who started work quite some time ago as well as those who have just begun to work, so that they will integrate with the workers and peasants. Some of them are sure to make a success of this integration and achieve something in regard to inventions and innovations. Mention should be made of these people as encouragement. Those who are really impossible, that is, the die-hard capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical authorities who have incurred the extreme wrath of the masses and therefore must be overthrown, are very few in number. Even they should be given a way out. To do otherwise is not the policy of the proletariat. The above-mentioned policies should be applied to both new and old intellectuals, whether working in the arts or sciences."

The general spirit of this directive by Chairman Mao is for us to handle correctly the two different types of contradictions, that is, those between ourselves and the enemy, and those among the people, and it instructs us to set into motion all positive factors, and,

as far as possible, turn the negative factors into positive ones, so as to guide them to serve the socialist cause.

It is essential to have faith in the vast majority of the intellectuals. Among the intellectuals, not a few come from exploiting class families, with relatively complicated records in the past and have made mistakes of one kind or the other because of the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. But, we must understand that the vast majority of intellectuals are patriotic and are willing to serve the people; they want to be remoulded and can be remoulded. There indeed are counter-revolutionaries and die-hards, but they are very few in number. Only by proceeding from this can we have a firm desire to unite with the vast majority of intellectuals and strengthen our confidence in re-educating them. We should be confident that, by thoroughly criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and being guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the majority or the vast majority of intellectuals can indeed integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers step by step and change the old ideas instilled in them by bourgeois education, and they will thus be able to contribute their share in serving the people. Some will achieve something with regard to inventions and innovations. While receiving re-education, those who are successful in integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers and do something with regard to inventions and innovations should be encouraged. We should use them as examples to educate other intellectuals. As regards those elderly intellectuals who support the socialist revolution, we should unite with them, help them make progress and make proper arrangements for their living.

As for those intellectuals who have made mistakes, stress must similarly be put on educating and re-educating them, doing patient and careful ideological and political work and "help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack," and they should be "given a way out." With regard to those intellectuals who are good people having committed errors characteristic of capitalist roaders in power but who have now raised their political consciousness and gained the understanding of the masses, they should be promptly "liberated," assigned to suitable work and encouraged to go among the masses of the workers and peasants to remould their world outlook. As for the bourgeois reactionary academic authorities, we should either criticize them and see, or criticize them and give them work to do, or criticize them and provide them with a proper livelihood. In short, we should criticize their ideology and at the same time give them a way out.

The implementation of the Party's proletarian policies towards the intellectuals is bound to meet with interference from erroneous Right or "Left" trends. The handful of class enemies will also come out to make trouble and engage in sabotage. This requires that we conscientiously study and grasp Chairman Mao's thesis

(Continued on p. 24.)

**Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. What-
ever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too.**

— MAO TSETUNG

China's Women in Socialist Revolution And Socialist Construction

OUR great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "China's women are a vast reserve of labour power. This reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country." Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, New China's working women have made tremendous contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Women activists and women heroic personages have emerged on every front. Particularly through tempering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's working women have further enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are working even more vigorously at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, constituting a powerful force in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. The following examples have borne this out fully.

Women Workers Building Hutung Glove Factory by Self-Reliance and Hard Work

The Hutung Glove Factory in Shanghai's Yangpu District was set up in 1958, the year of the big leap forward. At that time, the whole factory had only eight housewives as its workers and seven indigenously made machines for knitting gloves. Now the factory has more than 180 workers, all but four of whom are women. In the last decade and more, in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant instruc-

tions on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," they have persisted in running the factory diligently and frugally and scored outstanding achievements. Through their efforts the factory's backward methods of production, based solely on hand operations, have been transformed to semi-automatic. Since 1966, they have used second-rate cotton yarn and waste material from the big factories to produce 55,800 dozen gloves, 1,300 bales of cord, 199,000 dozen net handbags, 150,300 *jin* of rope and 108,000 *jin* of string, thereby saving the state 507,000 *jin* of cotton.

In 1960, China's national economy was faced with temporary difficulties. It was then that the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi fanned up the evil wind of restoring capitalism. His agents in Shanghai followed him closely by slashing the number of neighbourhood workshops, hoping to strangle the neighbourhood industry in its cradle. To fight on along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or to close down the factory and go home was the question posed before the women workers. Faced with this serious class struggle, the factory's revolutionary masses recalled the beast-like miserable life which the working women endured before liberation and remembered the exciting days when they organized themselves to make revolution in response to Chairman Mao's great call. With tears and deep feeling, they stated firmly: "We will never go backward!" And standing in front of a portrait of Chairman Mao, they took this oath: "Chairman Mao! Oh Chairman Mao! We will resolutely follow your teaching of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.' We will carry the revolution through to the end and never turn back!"

Because the workers persevered, the factory continued its operation. However, new tests followed. How to solve the problem of raw material? "We will find it ourselves!" Off the workers went to factory after factory to collect waste and discarded gloves to be rewoven. Although the cast-off gloves were torn and dirty, they

were not to be rejected. The workers, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, fear neither hardship nor fatigue. To clean the gloves, they washed them in the streams even in severely cold weather. Whenever their fingers became numb with cold, they warmed them a while and continued with their work. Not a few workers' hands cracked and bled, yet they persisted in washing with a strong will. They had only one motivation: "To win honour for Chairman Mao and to overcome difficulties for the state!"

Thus in the fierce battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, the workers of the Hutung Glove Factory won their first round victory.

The revolutionary workers paid attention to practising economy — of everything, at any time and at any place. They considered "Practise frugality in carrying out revolution" and "saving every copper" as the concrete expression of their boundless loyalty to the great leader Chairman Mao. The action of every worker was a translation of the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, diligence and frugality in running factories.

The story of a cotton quilt was passed on in the factory. In the early stage of the factory's history, during China's three years of natural disasters, a quilt was needed for the workers on night watch duty. The opinion of some was: "Our night duty workers are performing a public service. To ensure these workers sufficient warmth, the factory should provide a quilt." But most of the women disagreed: "The state still has difficulties and we should help it to solve them and not ask for anything from it. We better solve the problem ourselves." So the workers relied on their own efforts and solved the problem.

In summer, the air in the workshop was rather suffocating. Some measures had to be taken to lower the temperature. Fully utilizing the factory's old and waste material plus some ten yuan, the women made and installed a ventilator themselves. The problem of lowering the temperature and the heat in the whole workshop was solved.

Originally all production in the factory was manual, so labour intensity was high. In early 1968, to facilitate the expansion of production, the factory's revolutionary committee considered requesting the approval of its superior level for more equipment. It was then that the committee members studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." This study



Wu Kuei-hsien (second from right), a woman worker at the Northwest No. 1 State Cotton Mill and outstanding Communist, earnestly teaches young workers the technique of joining thread ends.

raised their level of understanding, so the revolutionary committee decided to boldly mobilize the masses and rely on them to change the backwardness of manual operation. It led the revolutionary masses of the entire factory in revolutionary mass criticism, in relentless denunciation of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist trash of "relying on the experts to run factories," the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the theory that "the masses are backward." This further enhanced the consciousness of the factory's revolutionary masses of the struggle between the two lines. The workers proudly raised the militant slogan: "Obtain equipment, personnel, output and quality in the process of technical innovation." At that time they faced many obstacles. Except for 40 young women who had just entered the factory, the vast majority of the workers were middle-aged. Because the latter's level of education was low, they knew very little about technique. Not one of them was a technician, nor did the factory own any machine tool. They had only an old hand drill which they bought from a second-hand store and a worn-out hand vice. Consequently it was extremely difficult to completely change the system of manual operation.

However, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers feared nothing. "The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." With boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, the workers liberated their minds, did away with all fetishes and superstitions and overcame pessimistic sentiments to display the revolutionary spirit of the "paupers." A mass drive for technical innovation was unfolded.

The revolutionary workers studied Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions again and again. In the

spirit of "the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," they began to construct while they studied and researched. Finally, making use of old wood and scrap iron and spending about 100 yuan, they trial-produced a semi-automatic machine to spin cord and a semi-automatic machine to knit gloves. The backwardness of manual operation was overcome.

A Woman Communist Brimming With Vitality

Stories of the outstanding deeds of Comrade Tung Tsai-pao, a 71-year-old woman Communist, are being passed from mouth to mouth among the people in the Tienmu Mountain areas of western Chekiang Province. Comrade Tung follows our great leader Chairman Mao closely, unswervingly puts into practice and defends his proletarian revolutionary line, and serves the people wholeheartedly. She is praised as a Communist, old but vigorous and loyal.

Enthusiastically responding to Chairman Mao's great call "Get organized," Tung Tsai-pao and the poor and lower-middle peasants in her native village, Paiszu Village, set up an agricultural producers' co-operative in the spring of 1954 and she was elected its vice-chairman. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the agricultural co-operative movement in the village, like that in other parts of the country, developed vigorously. However, in an effort to restore capitalism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi stirred up an evil wind with the intent of slashing the number of co-operatives. The capitalist roaders in Anchi County also hastily sent a person to Paiszu Village to order the dissolution of the co-operative. But Tung Tsai-pao and the other poor and lower-middle peasants were staunch in resisting the sinister wind, and they said: "Before liberation, we suffered from the oppression and exploitation of the landlords and rich peasants and led a life even worse than that of beasts of burden. Now that Chairman Mao has led us on to the bright road of collectivization, here you come trying to undermine our co-operative, wanting us to return to the old path of individual farming. You are simply day-dreaming!" Led by Tung Tsai-pao and Chiu Sung-ching, chairman of the co-op, the 18 poor and lower-middle peasant households who persevered in running the co-operative were united as one. They collected by themselves the funds needed for the purchase of draught animals and farm implements and overcame many difficulties in spring ploughing and rice-transplanting. Collective production took a vigorous spurt forward. That year witnessed a spell of serious drought, such as was seldom known before. Tung Tsai-pao and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the co-op, sharing the joys and hardships of the masses, tunnelled the mountains from which to draw water to

beat the drought. This enabled them to reap an exceptional bumper harvest. Their per-mu yield of grain soared 200-odd *jin* higher than that of the well-to-do peasants who had withdrawn from the co-op and farmed individually. The superiority of the collective economy was fully demonstrated.

Later, at the time when China met with temporary economic difficulties because of three consecutive years of natural disasters, the evil wind whipped up by Liu Shao-chi, known as *san zi yi bao* (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, the fixing of output quotas on the basis of the household) rampaged over Paiszu for a period. Again Tung Tsai-pao headed the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging a resolute struggle against the capitalist tendency in the countryside and succeeded in consolidating the position of socialism there.

Tung Tsai-pao is not only firm in taking the socialist road, but also has a high level of consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1966, when the blazing flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution spread all over Anchi County, Tung Tsai-pao and the poor and lower-middle peasants, at an evening political school run by the brigade, conscientiously studied the "16-Point Decision," that is, the *Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution*, formulated under the personal guidance of Chairman Mao. Repeatedly, Tung pondered over many problems, recalling the serious, heart-stirring struggle between the two classes and the two roads since liberation. She sensed that from the central down to the local authorities there were indeed persons who attempted to restore capitalism. This awareness caused her many sleepless nights. Scenes of her miserable family history and her wretched childhood before liberation flashed through her mind's eye. In the vicious old society, her family, comprising nine members, was so poor that they had neither a roof over their heads nor a speck of land under their feet. What they wore were rags and what they ate were scraps fit only for dogs. Of her six brothers and sisters, three died of starvation. She herself was sold as a child bride 44 days after she was born. At 14 she became a cowherd. For 28 years, she had toiled for the landlords, subjected to their oppression and exploitation. Upon the liberation of the country, Chairman Mao rescued her from the sea of misery. Emancipated, she became one of the masters of the country. As she recalled her past, she felt drawn closer to Chairman Mao. The comparison between the old and the new societies deepened her love for socialism. Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Chairman Mao's teaching "It is right to rebel against reactionaries," Tung Tsai-pao who was then approaching 70 years of age, along with the revolutionary masses, rose in rebellion against Liu Shao-chi and the handful of Party capitalist roaders in the locality. At a county meeting

they thoroughly exposed and vehemently denounced the latter's towering criminal activities aimed at the restoration of capitalism and thus gave a big boost to the victorious advance of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the county.

As she progressed in continuing the revolution, Comrade Tung Tsai-pao diligently studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant works — the "three constantly read articles" — in a living way and set a strict demand on herself, conforming to the tenets in Chairman Mao's teaching "Utter devotion to others without any thought of self," and of serving the people wholly and entirely. In the Spring Festival of 1965, Tung went to an army unit to see her son. On the 4th day of the lunar new year, heavy snow suddenly fell, and at dusk a gale blew. She thought to herself: In such a big storm, will the peasants in my production team who enjoy the "five guarantees" — food, housing, fuel, means of bringing up of their children and burial — have difficulties? Will the drainage ditches of the farmland silt up with sand? Will the team's bamboo saplings cultivated on the experimental plots be dislodged? As she thought of all this, her anxiety mounted and she felt impelled to hurry back to the production team. By the following day, traffic was blocked by heavy snow. But in spite of this, she declined the suggestion of her comrades that she prolong her stay and insisted on going back. Braving the biting north wind, she set out for home. Aided by a walking stick, she trudged on for three and a half days against the wind and snowstorm, covering more than 200 li. At last she reached her village. As she passed by her own house, she did not enter, but went instead directly to the homes of those peasants who enjoyed the "five guarantees" to inquire after them. She also inspected the bamboo saplings, not feeling at ease until she was sure that everything was all right.

One night last autumn, there was a crash of thunder followed by a torrent of rain. Immediately she got out of her bed, wondering whether the pouring rain posed any danger to the newly-built reservoir. After hurriedly gobbling a few mouthfuls of rice, she put on a rain-hat made of bamboo splints and leaves and a straw rain-coat, rolled up the trouser-legs and ran out into the downpour. She walked 15 li over rough mountain paths and arrived at the site of the reservoir. Without a moment's delay, she joined in the battle to subdue the flood alongside the peasants who were in charge of protecting the dykes.

Finally, upon success, the 1,000-odd poor and lower-middle peasants left the site of the reservoir. Upon seeing the elderly Tung Tsai-pao marching in the column, the masses observed: "Mother Tung has great concern for us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade Tung Tsai-pao was elected to serve as a member of the revolutionary committee of the Chiahsing area, and concurrently as vice-chairman of the revolutionary committees of both Anchi County and the

Shangshih Commune. Though her status has changed, her dedication to the revolution and the people has remained the same. She has devoted even greater efforts to the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, established still closer ties with the masses, taken a more active part in collective productive labour and advanced courageously along the broad road of continuing the revolution.

Serving the People With a Loyal Heart

All over south China the news spread rapidly: Chen Shu-ching, a nurse in a P.L.A. hospital under the Kwangchow Command, successfully used the new acupuncture method to cure poor peasant Chen Yeh-fang, a woman commune member who had been paralysed for 17 years. Warm with praise, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Chairman Mao has sent the P.L.A. men and women to us. They are loyal in serving the people; their hearts are always linked with those of the people."

Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," Chen Shu-ching went with the other comrades of a medical team to the hilly districts in the southern part of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in March last year, to help the poor and lower-middle peasants prevent diseases and to cure the ailments of the sick. Crossing mountains and rivers, she came one day to Chen Yeh-fang's house in Tajang Village of the Mingshan Commune in Yulin County. Bedridden for years, Chen Yeh-fang was so moved that tears of joy filled her eyes. To her kinswoman from the P.L.A. she narrated her past sufferings.

Before liberation, Chen Yeh-fang was forced in her early teens to work for the landlords. She had to rise early and go to bed late, enduring cold and hunger. Her health was greatly impaired by brutal exploitation and oppression. In 1952, both her legs became paralysed. She went from place to place seeking the help of the doctors, but was told by the so-called "famous doctors" that her case was "incurable." For 17 years she lived in agony, hoping against hope that her disability would be cured one day so that she could participate in the motherland's socialist construction.

As she listened to these bitter outpourings, Chen Shu-ching was roused to greater indignation than ever at Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. With deep proletarian feelings she said to Chen Yeh-fang: "Chairman Mao has sent us here. We are determined to cure the paralysis of your legs."

Chen Shu-ching who lacked experience in treating the sick was aware that she faced enormous difficulties

for the poor peasant woman had been afflicted with serious paralysis for many years. However, she studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching that young people should dare to think, dare to speak and dare to act, should be boldly creative, and must not be intimidated by "big names" and "authorities." This increased her courage and confidence. She resolved to do everything to restore the health of the paralytic, thereby defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line by her action.

To facilitate medical treatment, she moved to Chen Yeh-fang's house to live with her. She tended the sick woman with care and helped with the household chores. In the evenings, they studied together Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," so as to arm the patient with Mao Tsetung Thought and increase her confidence and will-power to overcome her malady. Taking into consideration the entire case history, Chen Shu-ching decided to use the method of deep needling which gave strong stimulation. To do this, however, it was necessary to locate the most sensitive points for acupuncture. Comrade Chen Shu-ching, who was devoted to serving the people, made experiments on more than 30 points on her own body, in the course of which her whole body sometimes went numb with pain and her face was covered with beads of sweat. This greatly moved Chen Yeh-fang who said: "Stop needling please! You might hurt yourself." But Chen Shu-ching replied: "Don't worry, sister. I am willing to risk my own life, if need be, in order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cure your paralysis." Her perseverance paid off; she finally found the points for needling, which ensured safety and produced good effects.

The new acupuncture method enabled Chen Yeh-fang's paralysed legs to regain sensation. On the morning of the seventh day after this method was applied, she could stand on her feet again for the first time in 17 years. But owing to muscular atrophy, she still could not walk. So while continuing with the needling, Chen Shu-ching massaged her legs and often carried her outside the house to practise walking. After 37 days of careful treatment and nursing, Chen Yeh-fang could walk with the help of a stick.

The news stirred all the commune members in the surrounding villages, and was soon on everybody's lips. Within two days, over 300 people came to see Chen Yeh-fang. The poor and lower-middle peasants in Tajang Village organized a team which went, despite the rain, to the hospital from which Chen Shu-ching had come, to report the happy news to its Party committee. Chiu Shih-lung, an old poor peasant, said to everyone he met on the way: "I'm over 70 now, but I've never seen anyone paralysed for 17 years who could walk again. Today this has happened, and it's all because of Chairman Mao's wise leadership!"

When Chen Yeh-fang's old mother heard the news, she came over that very night from a hilly village more than 60 li away to see her daughter. It was a moving

scene when mother and daughter met. Filled with indescribable joy, the old woman embraced her daughter's legs, stroked them and gazed at them for a long time. With tears of gratitude she said: "Yeh-fang, I gave birth to you, but Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party have saved you. We must always remember Chairman Mao's great benevolence!"

Chen Yeh-fang has completely regained her health and can walk without the help of a stick. She is now one of the county's activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Chen Shu-ching, the nurse, is now 24 years old. She joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1965 and, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, has matured rapidly. She has been cited many times as a "five-good" soldier and a model Communist Youth League member. She has won a second-class merit, and has been honoured with admission into the Chinese Communist Party. Always persisting in studying and applying the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, she is imbued with a boundless sense of responsibility in her work and boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades. Everyone praises her as a comrade who is filled with utter devotion to others without any thought of self.

They Love Their Uniforms, Not Silks and Satins

"Tat-tat-tat. . . ." The sharp sound of rifle shots rent the air, rising above the howling wind which swept from the sea across Kulei Island. Reports of good marksmanship followed each time a red flag appeared over the shooting-range. Lin Chen-yu, who had just returned from Peking after attending the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the other militiawomen were practising shooting. They belonged to the Hsiaan militiawomen's platoon of the Kulei People's Commune in Changpu County of Fukien Province. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, this platoon is a heroic people's armed force which is ready at all times to answer the call and fight the invading enemy. It is a revolutionary force which "fears neither hardship nor death."

Hsiaan is a fishing village where the inhabitants engage in fishing and agriculture, the former being their main occupation. Responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call to "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," the Party branch of the production brigade decided to form a platoon of militiawomen. With Lin Chen-yu, Lin Jung-hua and Huang Ah-tsai taking the lead, the class sisters in the village soon got organized. Filled with loyalty and determination to "defend the socialist native village, defend the great motherland and defend Chairman Mao," they took

up guns and joined in the defence of the motherland's eastern seaboard.

Led by the brigade's Party branch and helped by other departments concerned, this militiawomen's platoon, brimming with profound proletarian feelings, has in the past few years eagerly and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, and achieved remarkable results in helping defend the motherland. It has been cited on many occasions as an advanced collective in the special region and in the county for its living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. It is praised by the masses as a present-day "red detachment of women."

No matter how busy they are with production, all the militiawomen, led by their platoon leader Lin Chen-yu, have never slackened their efforts in training hard in order to be able to deal telling blows at any invading enemy. "We'll not fear death in battle if we do not fear hardships in ordinary days," they said. "The farther we throw the hand-grenades, the greater our strength develops in destroying the enemy forces."

News of Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze River greatly inspired everyone in the platoon. "The women of Hsiaan have never swum in the sea," they remarked. "But today, to defend Chairman Mao and to meet the needs of the world revolution, we'll ride the waves of the East China Sea so as to be able to fight on the sea as well as we do on the hills. We'll follow Chairman Mao's brilliant example and conquer the seas." Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" they dauntlessly learnt to swim in the turbulent sea. Before long, Lin Chen-yu became an excellent swimmer, while the other militiawomen in the platoon also acquired the ability to swim several *li* at a stretch. Thus the whole platoon has become a people's armed force which can fight on the land as well as on the sea.

"Never forget class sufferings and always remember the blood debts, firmly keep in mind our class origin from generation to generation, and tightly grip the guns to safeguard our motherland." This dictum depicts another outstanding characteristic of the Hsiaan militiawomen who are all daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants. In the old society, their parents were oppressed and persecuted by the reactionary government, and each family has a bitter history. Statistics reveal that before liberation, when the Japanese aggressors rode roughshod over the Chinese people and

when the Kuomintang reactionaries oppressed the broad masses of the people, of the 384 people in the 76 households in Hsiaan, 156 people in 41 households were forced to flee their native village and lead a life of misery. It is these class sufferings and blood debts and oppression by foreign aggressors that have roused the Hsiaan militiawomen to great indignation. It is this burning class hatred that has spurred them to organize themselves, take up guns, undergo intense and hard training in order to deal crushing blows at any invading enemy. And it is this same burning class hatred that has educated them to raise their vigilance, stand sentry on the seacoast and safeguard the motherland.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the militiawomen of Hsiaan have waged a resolute struggle against the handful of absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party and against the handful of class enemies. By relentlessly criticizing the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," every one of them has further raised her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the words of fighter Hsueh Chen-hua: "In those years when the war raged, the Red Army crossed the snow mountains and the grassland, defied enemy gunfire and fought bravely to liberate the whole of China. When tortured by the enemy, the Red Army men did not show the slightest fear, and when confronted by bayonets, they did not flinch. Thanks to their struggle, we are leading a happy life today. Our enemies are now trying to change the political colour of our socialist motherland, but we will never, never tolerate it. We are determined to carry forward the heroic spirit of our revolutionary forerunners, hold tightly the guns in our hands, and acquit ourselves well in standing sentry for Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland."



The Hsiaan Production Brigade's platoon of militiawomen, an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, is studying Chairman Mao's works.

Japanese People Ardently Love Chairman Mao's Brilliant Works

QUOTATIONS From Chairman Mao Tsetung and Five Works of Chairman Mao (a single volume containing *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, and *Combat Liberalism*) published in Japanese by the Peking Foreign Languages Press were recently put on sale in bookstores all over Japan. They got a very warm reception by broad sections of the Japanese people. Some 4,300 copies were sold from February 16 (the first day these books were on sale) to March 3. Further orders kept flowing in.

Since it was put on sale in Japan in 1966, the treasured red book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* has won the hearts of the broad masses of the workers, peasants, youth and students. More than 140,000 copies have been sold by one bookstore dealing with Chinese books and periodicals in Tokyo alone.

Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung, another red book treasured by revolutionaries, which was translated into Japanese and published by the Peking Foreign Languages Press, was put on sale last October, and within a few months has become a best seller. Revolutionary workers, peasants, youth and students in Japan rushed to buy it. Many of them expressed their determination to carry out the Japanese revolution under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Today, this radiant revolutionary treasured book has become more and more widely circulated among the Japanese people. It is widely read in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya and other big cities and very warmly welcomed in the cities, towns and villages from Hokkaido to Kyushu. Some youth longing for revolutionary truth made special trips from the countryside to Tokyo to buy the book. In Tokyo, a bookstore where Chinese books are obtainable sold more than 1,500 copies of *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung* in less than two weeks.

After studying the great military thinking of Chairman Mao, many readers have clarified the orientation of their struggle and found themselves infinitely more confident and courageous than before.

At a discussion meeting, young worker Goto who is consistently active and brave in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries said: "After studying Chairman Mao's military writings, I've been able to see clearly the orientation of the revolutionary struggle and learn the truth '**Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.**' If the universal truth of Mao Tsetung

Thought is correctly integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution, the Japanese revolution will surely win victory."

A leader of the workers' movement Takashima said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung's writings have made me see and think more clearly. We will surely find the road of the Japanese revolution broader and broader ahead if we act in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought. Having studied Chairman Mao's brilliant military essays, I have come to understand deeply that revolution means violence, that China has won its revolution through violence and that the Japanese revolution must rely on violence, too, if it is to attain victory. In advocating 'peaceful revolution,' the Miyamoto revisionists are only fooling people as well as themselves. Such utterances only serve to expose the ugly features of this gang of renegades. The ruling class will never give up political power of its own accord without resistance. To seize political power, we the proletariat must carry out violent struggle. Therefore, we must always keep in mind the question of armed struggle. Only by following the line of violent revolution can we hope to win victory."

Watabe, a 18-year-old student in a higher middle school of Matsuyama city, Ehime Prefecture, said that "having read the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung*, I now realize the greatness of Chairman Mao and of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Although I am still young, I realize that it is also necessary to make revolution in Japan in order to achieve socialism and communism. To build a new society of the people, I shall study harder the thought of socialism in the future." He said that he would organize with his schoolmates a group to study Mao Tsetung Thought.

In a letter written recently in prison to a bookstore selling Chinese books, Munakata, a student in Waseda University, who was arrested by the Japanese reactionaries only because he had taken part in the students' struggle said that he persisted in studying in prison the *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tsetung*. He said the more he studied, the firmer his fighting will became and he would carry the struggle through to the end.

The fact that the broad masses of the Japanese people are so keen to obtain and study Chairman Mao's illustrious works fully demonstrates that the Japanese people dearly love Mao Tsetung Thought and take it as their guide in revolutionary struggle.

V.N.A. Reports Raid on Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia, Vietnamese Government's Proposal for Meeting of Parties Concerned

THE Viet Nam News Agency recently reported the raids on the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam in Cambodia on March 11 and the D.R.V.N. Government's proposal for a settlement of the problems between the parties concerned.

V.N.A. reported on March 12: "A number of saboteurs yesterday morning broke into and smashed the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam in Cambodia and manhandled their personnel." The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the D.R.V.N. and the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the R.S.V.N. have met Prince Norodom Phurissara, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to protest against the above acts of the saboteurs. They stated that these acts ran counter to the line of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, impaired the friendship between the peoples and governments of Cambodia and Viet Nam, contravened international law and only benefited the U.S. aggressors.

V.N.A. reported on March 13: "According to foreign press reports from Paris, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, has expressed his 'deep sadness' at the sacking of the Embassies of the R.S.V.N. and the D.R.V.N. in Phnom Penh by saboteurs."

V.N.A. reported on March 14: Tran Van Duoc, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the D.R.V.N. in the Kingdom of Cambodia, on March 14 called on the Cambodian Foreign Ministry to which he stressed once again the extremely grave character of the provocation and raids by hooligans on March 11. He put forth to the Cambodian Foreign Ministry the D.R.V.N. Government's proposal for a settlement of the problems between the parties concerned.

"Tran Van Duoc declared:

"1. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam takes note of the regret voiced by the Royal Cambodian Government concerning the incident which took place on March 11th against the office and the

members of the D.R.V.N. Embassy, its Trade Representation, and the Viet Nam News Agency Bureau in Phnom Penh. While stressing the extreme graveness of this incident, it demands once again that the Royal Government punish the culprits, compensate the Vietnamese party for the damage caused to it on that occasion, and promptly take all the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts, create conditions for the normal functioning of its Embassy, its Trade Representation, and of the Viet Nam News Agency Bureau, guarantee the security of the offices and the members of those organs, guarantee the security of the person and property of the Vietnamese nationals residing in Cambodia, in conformity with international law and practice.

"2. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has always been and will always be desirous to maintain its friendly and good-neighbour relations with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, of the 1954 Geneva Agreements of Indo-China and of mutual respect for the interests of the two parties. It has always respected the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its present borders.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam highly values the policy of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, which is aimed at maintaining and developing its friendly and good-neighbour relations with Viet Nam, and which also conforms to the aspirations of the Cambodian people.

"3. For that reason, the Government of the D.R.V.N. holds that the questions raised by the parties concerned will be settled in the interests of Viet Nam-Cambodia friendship.

"Anxious to contribute to the removing of the hindrances to the relations between the two countries, the D.R.V.N. Government proposes that the parties concerned meet on March 15, 1970 or at any other time suitable to the Cambodian side. For this purpose it accredits its Charge d'Affaires ad interim Tran Van Duoc pending the arrival of its official representative."

(Hsinhua dispatch from Hanoi, March 16)

R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government Proposes Meeting With Cambodia

VO ANH TUAN, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Kingdom of Cambodia, called on the Cambodian Foreign Minister on March 14, stressing once again the extremely grave character of the provocation and incident of wrecking on March 11 and of the manhandling of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, according to South Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency.

Vo Anh Tuan put forward a proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the settlement of the issues between the two sides.

1. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam takes note of the regret expressed by the Royal Government of Cambodia over the provocation on March 11 against the Embassy of the R.S.V.N. in Phnom Penh and its personnel.

2. The R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government urges that the Royal Government take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts, create conditions for normal functioning of its Embassy, guarantee the security of the Embassy and its personnel, guarantee the security of person and property of the Vietnamese nationals residing in Cambodia as provided for under international law, punish the culprits and compensate the south Vietnamese side for the damage caused to it in the said incident.

3. The R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government is gratified to note that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has ceaselessly striven for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and good neighbourliness between south Viet Nam and Cambodia.

Right on its establishment in June 1969, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam stated in its program of action: "To maintain friendly relations and to carry out a policy of good neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality, to recognize and pledge respect for her present borders." Since then, the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government has always strictly kept to this policy of friendship.

4. Among countries having relations of friendship, all questions that cropped up can always be settled in the interests of the two sides.

In that spirit, the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government proposes that the representatives of the sides concerned meet on March 15, or any other time suitable to the Cambodian side. The R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government has the honour to notify the Royal Government of Cambodia that Vo Anh Tuan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Phnom Penh, has been accredited to that meeting pending the arrival of its official representative. (Hsinhua dispatch from Hanoi, March 16)

Editorial Published by Press Release of "Counter Cabinet" of People's Socialist Community of Cambodia

A PRESS release of the "counter cabinet" of the People's Socialist Community of Cambodia on March 14 published an editorial on the recent raids against the Embassies of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam in Phnom Penh.

Entitled "At Last, Her Majesty the Queen Intervenes," the editorial said that Her Majesty the Queen of Cambodia "summoned the Acting Head of State, the head of government and members of the government in charge of ensuring public order to place before them their responsibilities."

The editorial said that the Queen indicated that such incidents "cannot continue another day without bringing irreparable damage to the country and to the reputation of Cambodia abroad."

It said that the Queen had asked the government to "display energy in suppressing all acts of violence against shops, places of worship and private houses."

The editorial said: "Rumours have been circulating that our Embassy in Peking has been the target of demonstrations, but this has not been officially confirmed. We wish that this report is false."

(Hsinhua, March 16)

Korean Oceanographic Research Group Declares Not to Take Part in Oceanographic Researches With Soviet Union

FOLLOWING is a report of the Korean Central News Agency from Pyongyang on March 7:

"The Oceanographic Research Group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is staying in the Soviet Union in order to make a geophysical investigation into the east sea of our country together with Soviet scholars in accordance with the Protocol of the Third Session of the Standing Sub-commission on Scientific and Technical Co-operation of the Korea-Soviet Inter-Governmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Questions made public the following statement today in connection with the fact that Japanese scholars will take part in this work:

"The Oceanographic Research Group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is staying in the Soviet Union in order to make a geophysical investigation into the east sea of our country together with the Soviet scholars in accordance with the Protocol of the

Third Session of the Standing Sub-commission on Scientific and Technical Co-operation of the Korea-Soviet Inter-Governmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Questions.

"Originally we agreed only to carry out the forthcoming oceanographic researches together with Soviet scholars.

"But it is said that Japanese scholars, too, are going to participate in this work. Our group has never been consulted on conducting the forthcoming oceanographic researches jointly with Japanese scholars besides Soviet scholars nor has had such intention from the outset.

"Also, we have never been entrusted to carry out joint oceanographic researches with Japanese scholars, which runs counter to the agreement already reached between Korea and the Soviet Union.

"Therefore, our research group declares that it will not take part in this research work."

(Continued from p. 14.)

on correctly distinguishing and handling the two different types of contradictions and conscientiously study and grasp Chairman Mao's teaching that "it [the proletariat] can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them." This requires that we should keep firmly to the stand of the proletariat and adhere to the Marxist-Leninist scientific method of investigation and study consistently advocated by Chairman Mao and do the work meticulously. It is essential to guard against a working style that is crude, or the subjective style of substituting impression or emotion for policy or the liberalist style of refusing to resist or combat erroneous Right or "Left" tendencies. Only in this way can the Party's policies be truly and completely carried out and play their tremendous role.

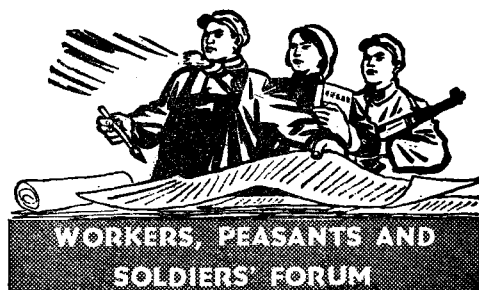
The mighty storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution makes it possible for the broad masses of intellectuals in our country to experience deep-going tempering and testing in the struggle between the two

classes, the two roads and the two lines. In this brilliant work, Chairman Mao earnestly teaches us: "If over a period of several five-year plans a fairly large number of our intellectuals accept Marxism and acquire a fairly good grasp of it through their actual work and life, through the practice of class struggle, production and scientific activity, that will be fine. And that is what we hope will happen." Provided we firmly carry out the proletarian line and general and specific policies stipulated in this brilliant work of Chairman Mao's and his many directives on the question of intellectuals, we are convinced that, under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, a new-type contingent of proletarian intellectuals truly serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers will certainly grow and mature steadily and make its due contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

(Slightly abridged translation of an article originally published in "Hongqi," No. 3, 1970.)

Aggressive Designs of the Japanese Reactionaries Will End in Bubbles

by the Fighters' Commentaries Group of the "Dagger" Company of a unit under the P.L.A. Wuhan Command



THE Japanese reactionaries are sabre-rattling! Evidence is Eisaku Sato's "policy speech" in the Diet some time ago.

In this "policy speech," the Prime Minister of the reactionary Japanese Government bellowed that the 1970s is "an important period in which a new stable order and balance can be established between nations," that Japan "will carry unprecedented weight in world affairs," that Japan "regards the 70s as a decade of Asian development," etc. After Sato set the counter-revolutionary tune, Japan's monopoly capitalists and the upper crust of the ruling party fell over each other in articulating their views to incite militarist sentiments and plump for arms expansion and war preparations. It gives one the impression of a ferocious aggressor itching for action in Asia.

What kind of "development" in Asia do the Japanese reactionaries have in mind? What is the "new stable order and balance" they want to establish?

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "What about the Kuomintang? Look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future." One need only look below the surface of the counter-revolutionary clamours of the Japanese reactionaries, look up the manuals of the old-line Japanese militarists and examine the performances of the Japanese reactionaries to see through them as a pack of hyenas.

The Japanese reactionaries have advanced the time-table in implementing Japan's fourth rearmament programme with military outlays running to the tune of more than 5,000,000 million yen. This is 11 times as much as what Japan spent on the first. At present, Japan is going all out to build up a "strategic air force" for what it calls operations overseas. It is expanding many-fold the total tonnage of its naval fleet with a construction programme of nuclear submarines and aircraft-carriers, vainly trying to become a "deterrent force on the seas" and lord it over in the Pacific region.

It is plundering uranium resources in Africa, Southeast Asia and other parts of the world for the development of long-range missiles to step up its nuclear armaments.

These Japanese reactionaries have flagrantly marked out our sacred territory Taiwan Province, south Korea and Indo-China as their spheres of influence, frantically claiming that Taiwan is "an extremely important factor in Japan's security" and that "south Korea is essential to Japan's own security." They have bragged that they would use force to obstruct the Chinese people in the liberation of their own territory Taiwan. And they are strengthening their counter-revolutionary tie-up with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and the puppet regimes in south Viet Nam and south Korea.

Harping on the "theory of Japan as a master race," a shopworn tune often played by the old-line militarists, the Japanese reactionaries nowadays fly the tattered banner of "aid" and "trade" and strut about in south Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya and other countries. There they carry out economic infiltration, stop at nothing in extending their influence and voraciously plunder the natural resources of the Asian countries and made the people there sweat for them. They have turned Southeast Asia into a key area for Japan's monopoly capital to carry out overseas expansion.

It is patently clear to all that Sato's "Asian development" and "stable order and balance" are synonymous with "aggression in Asia" and "hegemony in Asia," the phrases used by the Japanese militarists. This shows that the objective of Japanese militarism is to expand further in Asia, grab markets, seize sources of raw materials and opportunities for investments in the service of Japan's monopoly groups. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries harbour wild designs to suppress the rising national-liberation movements in Asia in order to shore up the precarious position of U.S.-led imperialism in Asia. It also shows that Japanese militarism is bent on antagonizing the 700 million Chinese people and the people

of all Asia as well, as it tries to revive its preposterous "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." This ferocious Asian gendarme is indeed cooking up a monstrous counter-revolutionary scheme!

Eisaku Sato who talked big, and rabidly at that, in his policy speech had the backing of and received encouragement from U.S. imperialism, his counter-revolutionary backstage manager. Ever since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism has been most assiduous in reviving Japanese militarism and beefing up the aggressive military forces in that country. With Richard Nixon in the White House, U.S. imperialism has become even more impatient in letting loose Japanese militarism, for Nixon smugly calculates that his "new Asia policy" of getting "Asians to fight Asians" can be pushed with the establishment of a new military alliance of aggression with the United States pulling the strings behind the scenes and Japan playing the key role. In his foreign policy report some time ago, Nixon openly clamoured for giving Japanese militarism "a unique and essential role to play." Once again this exposes the criminal plot of U.S. imperialism to use

the Japanese militarists in acts of aggression against Asia.

"A new source of great world storms opened up in Asia." So wrote the great teacher Lenin a long time ago. In today's Asia, revolution is in the ascendant and the people are on the march. The great People's Republic of China which stands rock-firm in the East is a powerful political force against imperialism and revisionism. Storms of people's revolutionary struggle are raging in Japan and other countries in Asia. The days when Japanese imperialism could ride roughshod over Asia are gone for ever. U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression in Asia has landed itself ignominiously on the rocks. If the Japanese reactionaries go on tailing after U.S. imperialism and lining up with social-imperialism and if they commit themselves irrevocably to a course of aggression and expansion, they can only end up being swept into the same grave with the U.S. imperialists by the vigorously rising storms of the people's revolution in Asia. Whatever wild schemes the Japanese reactionaries may dream up, they are sure to go completely bankrupt!

Stepped-Up Soviet-U.S. Cultural Collaboration

By signing the so-called agreement on "cultural exchanges" with U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists are out to poison the minds of the Soviet people with the utterly decadent American culture. The essence of the matter is to exercise bourgeois dictatorship over the Soviet people.

THE Soviet revisionist renegade clique and U.S. imperialism recently signed an agreement on "cultural exchanges" for 1970-71 in Washington. This is the most comprehensive cultural agreement since the Soviet revisionists began their cultural collaboration with U.S. imperialism in 1958 when their first "cultural exchange" agreement was signed. It is also the first deal by both sides in their flurry of activities to collaborate with each other since the beginning of this year.

Only 13 days were needed for Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism to clinch a deal in the negotiations for signing this agreement, 29 days less than the time to negotiate the preceding agreement. It is the shortest negotiation of this kind since 1958. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Martin J. Hillenbrand, who took part in the negotiation,

expressed full satisfaction at the smoothness of the deal. He said: The negotiators had set a "record" "in terms of the brevity and dispatch with which the agreement has been reached."

Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are fiercely contending on a global scale, each trying to realize its own rabid ambitions. At the same time, they are collaborating with each other and have clinched various kinds of sinister deals to jointly cope with the revolutionary people. The swift conclusion of this cultural agreement precisely reflects their eagerness to collude while contending with each other. It also fully shows that there has long been no difference in their cultures; both are utterly decadent bourgeois cultures, which have set themselves the task of poisoning the minds of the people and, in particular, the minds of the young people,

and which can be used by each other to serve its reactionary rule. Hence there was no need for too much trouble in reaching an agreement.

The new agreement provides for a much wider scope of "exchanges" between the two sides, including "new categories" apart from the old ones. The number of research students and scholars exchanged will increase from 30 in the 1968-69 agreement to 40 and the number of major performing art troupes exchanged from three to five.

The U.S.-Soviet "agreement on cultural exchanges" is signed every other year. Along with their intensified political collusion, Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have become more and more enthusiastic about cultural collaboration. Last year, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique not only invited one U.S. jazz band after another to perform in Moscow and other big cities, but invited them to spread poison in remote areas in the Soviet Far East, something which had never happened in the past. Soviet revisionist jazz bands on many occasions gave joint performances with U.S. jazz bands and considered this an honour. Through such "exchanges," the Soviet revisionist jazz bands' skill, namely the "level" of decadence, has been greatly "raised." Leonard Garment, special art consultant to Nixon, saw the performance of a Soviet revisionist jazz band in Moscow last year and praised the Soviet revisionists highly for their "masterly study" of U.S. jazz. He said: "These musicians are excellent, excellent! They are comparable to many of our best young players."

To speed up the spreading of the American way of life, the Soviet revisionists are now showing U.S. films in the country on a wider scale. A U.S. film is often shown simultaneously at scores of Moscow cinemas. The broad masses of the people are highly discontented with this. But A.V. Romanov, Chairman of the Committee for Cinematography of the Soviet revisionist Council of Ministers came forward to defend U.S. imperialism publicly and shamelessly, alleging that it is necessary to make an "all-round analysis" of the utterly decadent U.S. trashy films and it will not do to "negate" them "completely."

The exhibition "Education U.S.A.," which opened in Leningrad last July and was to be held in turn in Kiev, Moscow, Baku, Tashkent, Novosibirsk and other cities according to the plan, is still on in the Soviet Union today. Expressing great satisfaction, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jacob Beam said: "The meaning and significance of these exhibits extend beyond the political scenes."

While energetically peddling reactionary and decadent "American civilization" in the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialism time and again has lavished praise on sinister models of Soviet revisionist literature and art, commending them for their success in learning from U.S. imperialism. Last April, the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presented its highest award the "Oscar," the academy's most "coveted" award in Western filmdom, to the Soviet revisionist film *War and Peace*, calling it the best foreign film shown in the United States. Recently, the "Child Study Association" of the United States has presented "the 1969 children's book award" to a Soviet revisionist novel. The alleged reason for granting the award was that "the book points up how similar are the problems of young people in Russia and the United States." The essence of the matter is: in the eyes of the U.S. bourgeoisie, "how similar" are the "problems" in the Soviet Union where capitalism has been restored and in American society, and therefore it is entirely possible for the U.S. bourgeoisie to use revisionist literature and art to serve its interests. Of late, a few scribes in the pay of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have been particularly energetic in their anti-China outcries. It is probable that they wanted to win more rewards from U.S. imperialism!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines."**

The fact that Soviet revisionism worships "American civilization" and U.S. imperialism so highly appreciates Soviet revisionist culture shows that they are jackals of the same lair, and also nails the lie mouthed by Brezhnev and his gang that they want to "combat bourgeois ideology." The Soviet revisionists glibly announced that they "would mount attacks on the ideological front," but in fact they want to "attack" the Soviet working people and Marxism-Leninism with rotten-to-the-core bourgeois culture. While they are at liberty to poison the minds of the Soviet people with the utterly decadent "American civilization," the Soviet people are not allowed to boycott and oppose it. This is a ruthless class struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat in the realm of culture, and a naked bourgeois dictatorship exercised by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique over the Soviet people.

But no matter how Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism collaborate and carry out "exchanges," they cannot save themselves from their doom; they will only go to their graves together, pulling each other along.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

Vigilance Over U.S. Imperialism's New Plot to Step Up Its War of Aggression

Recovering the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region recently, the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos have won a new victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Not resigned to its defeat, ferocious U.S. imperialism is falling back on the strategy of "escalation" in its intervention and war of aggression against Laos. It is making frantic counter-attacks by carrying out wanton bombing raids on the liberated areas of Laos.

A U.S. news agency reported that the recent bombing reached a daily average of 400 sorties. Such "saturation raids" were conducted day and night under the orders of Creighton Abrams, commander of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Viet Nam, and with direct authorization from U.S. imperialist chieftain Richard Nixon. The bombing plan was worked out by U.S. imperialism's 7th Air Force Headquarters in Saigon. The Air Attache Office of the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane also took part in directing operations. U.S. aircraft on these bombing missions took off from U.S. military bases in Thailand and south Viet Nam.

U.S. imperialism blatantly used B-52 strategic bombers in its recent attacks. On March 1 and 2 alone, these B-52s flew as many as 40 sorties.

At the same time, it sent an increasing number of "military advisers" and C.I.A. agents to do jobs in its war of aggression in Laos. Three

Western correspondents who had visited a secret military base in Central Laos disclosed that there they "saw American military barracks" in which scores of C.I.A. agents were working on the strategy to destroy the liberated areas. These barracks, they said, "have direct dial phones to Guam and the White House."

Confronted with angry condemnation by the people the world over, a harassed Nixon hastened to make a "statement on Laos" on March 6. While arrogantly reiterating that U.S. imperialism would "continue to conduct air operations" in Laos to serve so-called "national interests" of U.S. imperialism, he stated hypocritically that he intended "to reduce American involvement and not to increase it." Notwithstanding the counter-revolutionary dual tactics Nixon painstakingly pursued to cover up these U.S. atrocities, his fellow creatures within the U.S. ruling circles gave the show away by admitting that in Laos today "American troops and equipment are fully involved in what could become an even deeper commitment than we have experienced in Viet Nam" and that the United States is going down "the same road" in Laos as in south Viet Nam.

It must be pointed out that the intensification of the war of aggression against Laos by the Nixon government is an important part of U.S. imperialism's criminal designs of aggression against the whole of Indo-China. Nixon declared in no uncertain terms in his March 6 statement that what the United States "does in Laos has thus as its aim to bring about conditions for progress toward peace in the entire Indo-Chinese peninsula." The United States, he added, is trying above all "to save

American and Allied lives in south Viet Nam which are threatened." He also quoted the late U.S. imperialist chieftain John Kennedy as saying in 1961 that "the security of all Southeast Asia will be endangered if Laos loses its neutral independence." U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird, openly defending the unprecedentedly wanton bombing of Laos by U.S. imperialism, said it was to "protect our position in south Viet Nam."

This is out-and-out gangster logic! According to this logic of Nixon and his gang, realization of peace in Indo-China does not require the complete and total withdrawal of the several hundred thousand U.S. aggressor troops and the dismantling of all the military bases of U.S. imperialism in Indo-China, but the expansion of the war against Indo-China and the intensification of the U.S. imperialist aggression against Laos. According to this logic, the safeguarding of the neutrality and independence of Laos does not require an end to the U.S. imperialist intervention in Laos, but the intensification of the U.S. imperialist aggression against Laos. According to this logic, U.S. imperialism can unleash a war of aggression in any part of the world under the pretext of "protecting the U.S. position" and "saving American and Allied lives... which are threatened." U. Alexis Johnson, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, asserted recently that the United States is conscious of Laos' hidden "threat to the security of Thailand" and that Southeast Asia "will not be an area from which we will want to divorce ourselves, but rather an area which, in both absolute and relative terms, will be increasingly important to us."

All this nonsense exposes to the hilt the out-and-out gangster features of U.S. imperialism. It rips off the cloak of "peace" which Nixon used to drape over ferocious U.S.

imperialism in his recent notorious foreign policy report.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches 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. This is a Marxist law." In intensifying its war of aggression against Laos, U.S. imperialism can only tighten the noose round its neck. So long as the Laotian people strengthen their unity and persist in a protracted war, they will certainly smash the U.S. imperialist schemes and win final victory in their war against aggression.

REACTIONARY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Frantic Arms Expansion and War Preparations

Weighed down with difficulties at home and abroad, the reactionary Indian Government has embarked on a mad course of arms expansion and war preparations in its efforts to serve U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism as a pawn in opposing China, to carry out an expansionist policy towards its neighbours and to put down the Indian people more ruthlessly.

The military budget proposed to the Lok Sabha on February 28 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for fiscal 1970-71 is more than 11,515 million rupees (approximately 1,535 million U.S. dollars), or 467 million rupees (approximately 62 million U.S. dollars) more than the figure for fiscal 1969-70. From 1963 to 1968, the Indian Government realized its monstrous first five-year plan for arms expansion and has been pushing for a much bigger arms expansion plan since 1969. The Indian press has disclosed that total military expenditure for arms expansion in the present budget reaches 61,500 million rupees

(approximately 8,200 million U.S. dollars), topping the first arms expansion plan by about 10,000 million rupees (approximately 1,330 million U.S. dollars).

The reactionary Indian Government's frantic arms drive for war is aimed at expanding at the expense of neighbouring countries. To deceive the Indian people by setting up counter-revolutionary public opinion, it has been working overtime, using the lie of the so-called "double threat" from China and Pakistan. Indira Gandhi clamoured at the end of last year that the Indian Government must strengthen its armed forces and "be constantly on guard against dangers to the security of the country." Reactionary Indian newspapers recently screamed that India had to be in "a perpetual state of virtual war-mobilization." Openly ignoring the independence and sovereignty of neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim, the capitalist press in India howled: "India's strategy for the 70s must first aim at ensuring that the country remains the dominant power south of the Himalayan crests." India's Defence Ministry has been peddling the idea that India's "interests in the Indian Ocean are fundamental" and that India must "be able to assume her rightful place in the region."

Along with these wild counter-revolutionary outcries, the reactionary Indian Government has in the past few years intensified war preparations along the China-India and India-Pakistan borders. It was reported that it has deployed large numbers of troops on the "western front" of the India-Pakistan border and India's "northern frontier," south of China's Tibet region. The Indian Government has also speeded up building fortifications, airstrips, highways and railways in areas bordering on China and Pakistan. Indian newspapers have revealed that planes and trucks of the Indian army rear services have

been busily engaged in transportation for days on end on the western section of the Sino-Indian border. Since the beginning of 1969, Indira Gandhi, the army chief of staff, the commander of the gendarmerie and other reactionary government and military bigwigs have been active in the frontline areas bordering on China and Pakistan. The Indian Defence Minister has ordered that every possible means be used to obtain military intelligence on China. The reactionary Indian Government has also systematically set up a group of radio stations in Calcutta, Kajkot, Leh and other border areas to carry out anti-China and anti-Pakistan propaganda.

If they are to step up their expansion abroad, the Indian reactionaries must first of all intensify their attacks and suppression against the Indian people in order to hold on to their shaky dark rule. As they must rely on foreign "aid" to meet the needs of arms expansion and war preparations, they thus grow more dependent externally on U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism and go further in selling out the national interests. At the same time, internally, they milk the people even more viciously. India's present domestic and foreign debts total some 200,000 million rupees (approximately 26,000 million U.S. dollars). The number of unemployed has reached 18 million, while 200 million of its over 500 million population go hungry.

The feverish arms expansion and war preparations by the Indian reactionaries have sharpened the contradictions between them and the Indian people and deepened India's economic and political crises. As a result, they are heading for their doom faster. With the people taking up arms to resist the reactionaries' attacks and suppression, the flames of revolutionary armed struggle are raging more and more furiously in India.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

struggle between the two lines still higher and made new progress in both revolution and production.

During the socialist revolutionary emulation drive, the company sent two study groups, with veteran workers imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm and experience as the main force, to visit and learn from the advanced experience of the Wuhan, Taiyuan and Paotow Iron and Steel Companies and other fraternal iron and steel enterprises in Chungking, Shanghai, Anshan and Penki.

The workers of the company's iron smelting plant who had visited the iron smelting plants of the Anshan and Penki Iron and Steel Companies brought back many advanced methods. They stressed the need to learn the excellent thinking and good style of work of the fraternal enterprises and the need to put politics in command of techniques and to use revolution to lead production forward. They organized all the blast furnace operators to run a Mao Tsetung Thought study class. They studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works — the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune, The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*) and *On Practice*. This helped them get rid of the complacency which had impeded their progress, conscientiously

Peking Steel Workers Win New Successes In Socialist Revolutionary Emulation Drive

DETERMINED to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and for our great socialist motherland, the workers and revolutionary cadres at the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking have scored new successes in both revolution and production in the socialist revolutionary emulation drive. This is a result of their having followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness" and conscientiously learning from the advanced experience of the six plants and two universities in Peking (the Peking General Knitwear Mill, the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, the Peking No. 3 Chemical Plant, the Peking Peichiao Timber Mill, the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, the Nankou Locomotive and Rolling Stock Machinery Plant and Tsinghua and Peking Universities), and modestly learning from the experience of fraternal iron and steel enterprises and other outstanding units.

Overfulfilling its state production plan in 1969, the company's output of steel, steel products, cast pipes, coke and other products hit an all-time high. In the first two months of this year, it again topped state production quotas for pig iron, steel, steel products, cast pipes, coke, dressed ore and other products. Daily output of these products was greater than that in the corresponding period last year. Of these, daily output of steel and dressed ore rose 60 and 66 per cent respectively. Quality was stable and consumption of raw material lowered.

The struggle-criticism-transformation mass movement since the com-

pany's socialist revolutionary emulation drive got under way last September has forged ahead and the situation has become better and better in both revolution and production. In this excellent situation, the workers and revolutionary cadres firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "Even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant. Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind. This is a truth we must always bear in mind." They have made constant efforts to do away with complacency.

In an effort to deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation, the company has on several occasions chosen representatives and sent them to the six plants and the two universities in Peking to study with open minds their advanced experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and in conscientiously carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism - transformation. Carrying the revolutionary mass criticism to a new high tide recently, the company's workers have dealt heavy blows to a handful of class enemies, raised their own consciousness of class struggle and the



Revolutionary workers of Peking's Shoutu Iron and Steel Company achieve new successes in the socialist revolutionary emulation drive. Photo shows iron-smelting workers working in front of a furnace.

tiously sum up their experience and work out unified operation methods. As a result, pig iron production quickly went up and coke consumption was reduced. The coke consumption rate at the plant's blast furnaces in February was much lower than in January.

Moreover, the workers and revolutionary cadres of the company conscientiously learnt from the experience of other outstanding units. Workers' representatives sent by the company's sintering plant to visit and learn from the Hungtoushan Copper Mine brought back advanced experience in building the mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results by implementing Chairman Mao's principle "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," and placing revolution in command of production. Without a moment's

delay, the sintering plant workers ran study classes to draw upon the experience of the copper mine. The plant had to use fire bars processed and transported from Hopei and Shantung Provinces for the sintering machines. These bars wore out rapidly and accounted for half the plant's consumption of spare parts.

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,**" the workers took the Hungtoushan Copper Mine as their example and gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. Within half a month, they themselves had added a foundry to their plant by using old and waste material and equipment. As a result, the plant has become self-sufficient in fire bars.

been overfulfilled. The amount of coal and oil transported in this period topped all previous records.

To win new victories in revolution and production, many responsible cadres of the revolutionary committees of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions went to the forefront of railway transport and, along with the railway workers, studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. They firmly implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.**" All this helped bring about a substantial rise in the volume of goods transported by rail.

In mid-February, railway transport faced great difficulties because of heavy snow in the northeast, the regions under the Sian and Lanchow Railway Bureaus and in certain parts of the areas under the Railway Bureaus of Huhehot, Peking and Chengchow, and windstorms in the Chengtu area. The revolutionary committees of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions strengthened their leadership over the transport work, and adequate preparations were made against the cold weather in advance. During the inclement weather, the leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the railway departments and the P.L.A. men supporting the broad masses of the Left went to the forefront and joined the workers in clearing away snow and ice and took measures to overcome problems arising from the cold. As a result, instead of declining, the number of waggons loaded and unloaded in these areas in both the periods from February 11 to 20 and for the remainder of the month increased over that of the first ten days of February.

Tremendously inspired by the revolutionary slogan of winning honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland, the revolutionary masses of the railway departments all over the country sparked a new upsurge of the socialist revolutionary emula-

China's Railway Workers Score Splendid Successes in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

WITH heroic determination to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "**Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,**" China's railway workers have gained consecutive outstanding successes in the first spring of the great 1970s. They have done an excellent job in fulfilling the January-February transport tasks set by the state, and reached an all-time high in loading and unloading in these two months as compared with the corresponding months of previous years, contributing anew to the support of the nation's industrial and farm production.

In January and February, the coldest months of the year, wind, snow and very low temperatures often created innumerable difficul-

ties for railway transport. The Spring Festival holidays also fall in these two months. Previously, the amount of freight handled in these months usually dropped. But this year, the railway workers, energetically assisted by the People's Liberation Army men supporting the broad masses of the Left, vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production. The former situation of handling less freight during these two months was fundamentally changed. The number of freight waggons loaded and unloaded in January was more than 10 per cent above the previous peak for this month and the February figure showed a 3 per cent rise over that of January.

The transport tasks of such major goods as coal, oil, metallurgical materials, metal ores, cement, chemical fertilizers and insecticides have all

tion drive. At the beginning of this year, the railway system's workers and revolutionary cadres expressed their heroic determination to score outstanding achievements in the first spring of the great 1970s and thus lay a good foundation for winning new victories in revolution and production throughout the year. Railway bureaus, their subsidiary units and the departments concerned learnt from one another so as to achieve a mutual advance, and the masses developed more highly the communist style of work and the spirit of socialist co-ordination. In the revolutionary emulation drive, many railway bureaus adhered to the

practice of first unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and severely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "put production targets in command" and "production comes first," which was spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. They always took the overall revolutionary interests into account, let others have conveniences and shouldered difficulties themselves. In addition, they conducted investigations and studies regarding the materials needed for industrial and farm production. By making rational arrangements for their timely transport, with priority given to key ma-

terials, they have greatly increased the volume of these materials transported by rail, thereby providing effective support to industrial and farm production.

The railway workers all over the country are conscientiously summing up their January-February experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. They are determined to guard against arrogance and rashness, continue their victorious advance, heighten the new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and win still greater victories in both revolution and production.

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