

PEKING REVIEW

2

January 14, 1972

北
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報

**New Leap in China's National
Economy**

**U.S.-Soviet Scramble for Hegemony
In South Asian Subcontinent and
Indian Ocean**

The Theory of Two Points

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Peking Pays Last Respects to Comrade Chen Yi

Comrade Chen Yi, Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and concurrently Foreign Minister, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council, passed away on January 6, 1972 in Peking at the age of 71. He contracted carcinoma of intestine and failed to respond to all medical treatment.

A solemn ceremony was held on the afternoon of January 10 at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries to pay last respects to Comrade Chen Yi.

Great Leader Chairman Mao Attends Memorial Ceremony

Our great leader Chairman Mao attended the ceremony. He expressed his cordial sympathy for members of Comrade Chen Yi's family Comrade Chang Chien and her children, and encouraged them to work hard in the service of the people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, accompanied by Ker Meas, Acting Director of the Office of the Head of State, attended the ceremony on special invitation.

Also attending the ceremony were:

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;



Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao and Li Hsien-nien, Members, and Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members, of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee;

Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee;

Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and

Fu Tso-yi and Pebala Gelieh-Namje, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

At the centre of the hall where the memorial ceremony took place was a portrait of late Comrade Chen Yi and the urn containing his ashes covered with the flag of the Chinese Communist Party. In the hall were wreaths presented by our great leader Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee, and leading members of the Party and state Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Chu Teh, Ho Hsiang-ning and others.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, also presented a wreath.



Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, presided over the ceremony.

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee

and Premier of the State Council, made a memorial speech. (See below.)

Also present were: Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee now in Peking;

Leading members of the various general departments, services and arms of the P.L.A., the Science and

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Memorial Ceremony

Filled with grief, we mourn Comrade Chen Yi's decease.

Comrade Chen Yi was a Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and concurrently Foreign Minister, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council. All medical treatment was to no avail for the carcinoma of the intestine suffered by Comrade Chen Yi during his sick leave and he passed away at 23:55 hours, January 6, 1972, at the age of 71.

Comrade Chen Yi joined the Chinese Communist Youth League in 1922 and the Chinese Communist Party in 1923. He joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1927. During the period of the Red Army he served as division and army commander, Commander and concurrently Political Commissar of the Kiangsi Military Area; during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan he served as Commander of the First Detachment of the New Fourth Army and Acting Commander of the New Fourth Army; during the War of Liberation, he served as Commander of the Central China Field Army, Com-

mander of the Eastern China Field Army and Commander of the Eastern China Military Area and concurrently Commander of the Third Field Army. Among the posts he held after nationwide liberation was Mayor of Shanghai.

Comrade Chen Yi was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China and a staunch fighter of the Chinese people. Over the decades, both in the protracted revolutionary wars and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, Comrade Chen Yi kept on fighting and working hard in the service of the people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

The death of Comrade Chen Yi has bereft us of a veteran comrade-in-arms and a veteran comrade. It is a great loss to our Party and our army. With deep grief, we express condolences on his death. We should learn from Comrade Chen Yi his revolutionary spirit and transform our grief into strength. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and strive to fulfil our new fighting tasks at home and abroad and win new, greater victories.

Comrade Chen Yi, may you rest in peace!



Technology Commission for National Defence of the P.L.A., the Academy of Military Science, the Military and Political Academy, the P.L.A. Peking Units, the Peking Garrison and other P.L.A. departments;

Leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and other departments.

Attending were also functionaries of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments and cadres and fighters of the offices and units of the P.L.A. stationed in Peking, totalling more than 1,500.

Soong Ching Ling, Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chu Teh, Liu Po-cheng, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Li Fu-chun, Kuo Mo-jo, Hua Kuo-feng and Wu Teh as well as other leading members of the Party, government and army paid last respects to Comrade Chen Yi's remains at the hospital. Also paying last respects were Liao Cheng-chih, Hua Lo-keng, Lo Shu-chang, Jung Yi-jen, Wang Yeh-chiu, Chao Pu-chu and others.

Party and state leaders went to the hospital to see Comrade Chen Yi when he was seriously ill.

Samdech Sihanouk Writes Letter of Condolence to Comrade Chang Chien

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, wrote a letter in his own hand on January 8 to Comrade Chang Chien, widow of Comrade Chen Yi, expressing his deep condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's death.

In his letter of condolence, Samdech Sihanouk said: "At this moment of grief, please allow me, respected madame, to express to you through this letter and in the name of the Khmer people, their National United Front and their Government of National Union of Cambodia, and in my own name and in the name of

my wife and my family, our deepest condolences and profound respect, heartfelt admiration and immense gratitude to the memory of the beloved and much missed Marshal Chen Yi, a great patriot who, under the very wise and brilliant leadership of the venerated and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, loyally and effectively served his glorious motherland and heroic people.

"Towards the end of his exemplary life, Marshal Chen Yi had the great joy and pride to witness the historic victory of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the recognition of facts by that United Nations that

Taiwan Island indisputably and lawfully belongs to the People's Republic of China. This is a victory of the brilliant and unparalleled Mao Tsetung Thought and of the correct line of the Chinese proletarian revolution which Marshal Chen Yi served with full confidence and patriotism.

"Marshal Chen Yi's decease is a terrible loss to us Khmers, to whom he was a reliable and active friend. In our hearts we will always cherish the precious memory of his friendship, of the tremendous support he showed in speaking to me once again in our last and unforgettable meeting several months ago."

The Nation Studies New Year's Day Editorial

People all over China are studying the New Year's Day editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*.

The editorial has conveyed Chairman Mao's important instructions, analysed the domestic and international situation and set forth the fighting tasks for the new year. It has been a source of great encouragement to the people.

In studying the editorial, people across the country hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on all fronts last year. They are determined to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and continuously advance along the line of unity for victory laid down at the Ninth Party Congress.

Party committees and leading organs of army units stationed in some places have sent Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams to grassroots units to join the masses in studying the editorial.

Many workers in the iron and steel, coal, oil and chemical industries and in transport kept on working New Year's Day. Anshan's No. 5 open hearth furnace workers produced their first heat of steel that day in 80 minutes less time than had been called for.

Studying and discussing the editorial, cadres and commune members in Chengting County, Hopei Province, expressed their determination to make last year's rich grain harvest averaging 800 *jin* per *mu* a new starting point and to strive for a still better harvest in 1972.

In their study and discussion, the masses unanimously agreed that their victories could not be separated from the support given by the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over. They said they will continue to support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and oppressed nations throughout the world in the new year.

New Nuclear Test

China conducted a new nuclear test at 15:00 hours (Peking time) on January 7, 1972. The Chinese Government declares once again that the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is for the purpose of breaking the nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail by the two superpowers. At no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has all along stood for the convening of a world conference to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and, as the first step, to reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear countries at any time and under any circumstances. The Chinese Government and people are willing to strive for this goal together with the other peoples and peace-loving countries in the world.

Lao Patriotic Front Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on January 5 sent a message to Prince Souphanouvong expressing warm congratulations on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Lao Patriotic Front.

The message said:

"In the past 16 years, the heroic Lao people won great victories in combating aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, dealing heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and effectively co-ordinating with and supporting the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of Asia and the whole world.

"Of late, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people have taken the initiative in launching attacks in the Plain of Jars-Muong Soui Region and annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives. This is another inspiring major victory won in Laos since the magnificent victory along Highway 9, and another disastrous defeat for U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Now the curtain has already been raised

on the victorious prelude to the dry season offensive on the Indochina battlefield. The three Indochinese peoples are growing ever stronger in the fight, and the revolutionary situation is excellent. We firmly believe that, uniting closely, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in protracted people's war, the Lao people and the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples will certainly smash all new military adventures of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

"Following our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the 700 million Chinese people pledge themselves to providing a powerful backing for the Lao and the other Indochinese peoples and giving them all-out support and assistance till the U.S. aggressors are driven out of the whole of Indochina."

(Continued on p. 21.)

Brigadier General Haig's Trip in China

The advance party headed by Brigadier General Alexander M. Haig, Deputy Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, wound up technical arrangements for President Nixon's visit to China and left Shanghai for home by special plane on January 10. They had toured Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow.

During their stay in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying met General Haig and his party, as well as technical advisers and the crew of the special plane which brought them to Peking. Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei also held talks with General Haig.

While in Peking, the American guests visited a factory, a people's commune and a hospital, and toured the Palace Museum and the Great Wall. In Shanghai, they saw the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and the Children's Palace. In Hangchow, they did sightseeing on scenic West Lake and places of historical interest.

New Leap in China's National Economy

CHINA'S national economy made a new leap in 1971, the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the people of all nationalities in the country achieved this by deepening the mass movements "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and "In industry, learn from Taching."

By emulating the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai Brigade and working hard, the poor and lower-middle peasants overcame relatively serious natural calamities and got a rich harvest for the tenth successive year. Total grain output reached 246 million tons, surpassing that of the rich harvest year of 1970. The number of pigs in stock rose by 14 per cent. Increases were also registered in output of such industrial crops as sesame, rapeseed, tea and silkworm cocoons. China is now more than self-sufficient in grain. Hopei, Shantung and Honan Provinces, long deficient in grain, have achieved initial grain sufficiency. The task set by Chairman Mao to change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south is being gradually accomplished.

There was big headway in industrial production and construction. Last year's industrial output value was about 10 per cent more than in 1970. Output of major industrial products exceeded the previous year's. Steel production was 21 million tons. Pig iron rose 23 per cent; crude oil, 27.2 per cent; coal, over 8 per cent; cement, 16.5 per cent; chemical fertilizer, 20.2 per cent; mining equipment, 68.8 per cent; and metallurgical equipment, 24.7 per cent. Quality continued to improve,

variety increased and consumption of materials and raw materials, fuel and electricity was lowered.

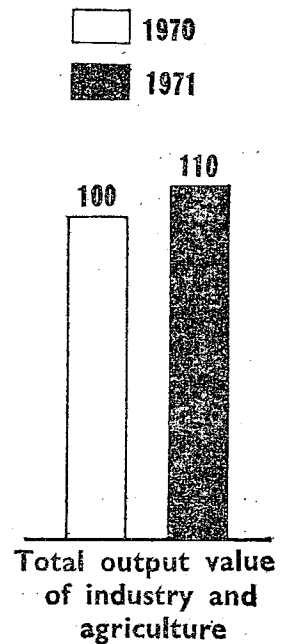
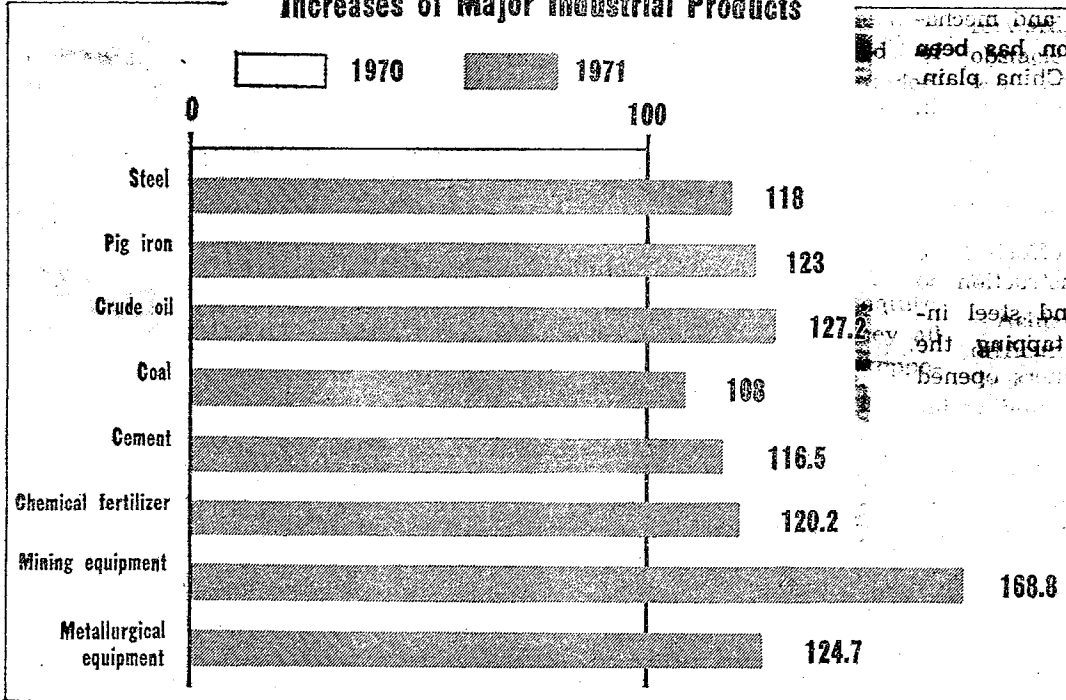
Considerable successes were made in capital construction. Many major factories and mines went into operation and new railways and highways were opened to traffic.

With the all-round development of industry and farming, China's financial and market situation was good. Revenue and expenditures were balanced. Markets in cities and rural areas flourished. Prices not only remained stable but, in the second half of 1971, the state cut the selling prices of petroleum products, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticide and raised the purchasing prices of sugar-cane and sugar-beets, oil-bearing crops and bast fibre crops. This increased the peasants' income. Consumer goods and non-staple food supplies rose and living standards steadily improved.

Following Chairman Mao's instruction to carry out education in ideology and political line, Party committees at all levels across the land launched a movement to conscientiously study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, and criticized the revisionist fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This helped the cadres and masses heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and promoted the great development of industrial and farm production and construction.

Beginning from the winter of 1970, tens of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants made great efforts in farmland water conservancy construction which

Increases of Major Industrial Products





Tapailou Production Brigade on Peking's outskirts reaps another bumper harvest.

was centred on building up fields giving high and stable yields despite dry spells and waterlogging. By the end of October 1971, they had completed more than 5,000 million cubic metres of earthwork and stonework and added over 30 million *mu* of high- and stable-yield fields — the biggest figure in the last ten years. These played an important role in China's tenth successive rich harvest.

The farm machinery industry has made rapid development. Apart from big key farm machinery enterprises, over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have built plants to make walking tractors, small power engines and factories to repair and manufacture farm machines. Tractors and harvesters are used on vast areas of farmland on the northeast China plain, and mechanized and electric irrigation has been popularized on the north China plain. In the major rice-producing areas in south China, rice transplanters and other machines for use in paddyfields are being popularized on large areas.

All over China, great efforts have been devoted to mine construction so as to develop the iron and steel industry. In addition to tapping the potential of old mines, miners opened new mines. The machine-building industry manufactured excavating, dressing and sintering equipment urgently needed in mining. Iron ore production in 1971 went up 26.1 per cent over that of 1970. Output of pig iron and steel set all-time records in China.

Chairman Mao consistently stresses that the initiative of both the central and local authorities should be brought

into play in socialist construction. He has pointed out: "It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and "The initiative of the localities should be brought into fuller play, and let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning."

Under the unified leadership and overall planning of the central authorities, the leadership of various levels in the localities mobilized the masses to build small factories and mines in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Many counties in the country now have small iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement plants and coal-mines. Output of the small chemical fertilizer plants and cement works accounts for 60 and 40 per cent respectively of the national total. By mobilizing the masses to locate coal deposits and open mines, the nine provinces south of the Yangtze River have opened many shafts and increased coal production. Traditional dependence by southern China on the north for coal is being changed step by step. Local industry has become an important reinforcement of China's industry and has contributed to a better distribution of industry and to giving aid to agriculture.

Factories and mines made multi-use in a big way and recovered and produced large amounts of metal and raw material for the chemical industry from industrial waste gas, liquid and residue. This not only promoted production and added to the state's wealth, but also improved the environment in the cities and ensured the people's health.



The Shoutu Iron and Steel Company fulfils its 1971 production plan 51 days ahead of time.

The Theory of Two Points

by Hsueh Li

The article "Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China" by the editorial departments of "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao" (see "Peking Review" No. 27, 1971) called on our Party members and cadres to "follow the theory of two points, not the theory of one point." Some readers have asked for an explanation. We publish the following article for their reference. — Ed.

WHAT is the theory of two points? It is what we usually call materialist dialectics; it is the Marxist-Leninist theory of the fundamental law of the universe. In this regard, Chairman Mao has given a comprehensive and penetrating explanation in his *On Contradiction*. Here we only give a brief account of our understanding gained through study.

What is the law of the motion and development of the universe? A scientific answer was given to this question only after the emergence of the theory of Marxist philosophy. While dealing with the law of the tendency of the rate of profit to fall, Marx pointed out in *Capital* that the law is "this inner and necessary connection between two seeming contradictions." Marxism holds that all objective things have two opposite tendencies which are interdependent and struggle against each other. The interdependence and the struggle between the two determine the life of all things and push their development forward. Lenin said: "In brief, dialectics can be defined as the doctrine of the unity of opposites." He called it "the kernel of dialectics." Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Marxist philosophy holds that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking. Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change."

The law of the unity of opposites is the Marxist world outlook and

methodology. Marxist world outlook means regarding all things as the unity of opposites in accordance with the law of self-movement and development of objective things, and Marxist methodology means using this law to know and change the world. This methodology is what is usually called the dialectical method of analysis. Lenin described it as "the splitting in two of a single whole" and Chairman Mao termed it "one divides into two."

In revolutionary practice, it is extremely important to use the Marxist world outlook and methodology correctly. Without grasping this scientific, dialectical method of analysis, it is not possible to have a correct knowledge of the world, still less to change it. That is why Chairman Mao has often taught our Party cadres that they should be good at using this scientific method of analysis. To facilitate their understanding, Chairman Mao has, in view of the different objects referred to, often expressed it in popular, lively and easily understandable terms—the more commonly used ones being the theory of two points, the theory of splitting in two and dual nature. Different as the terms are, they all mean the law of the unity of opposites.

In dealing with any question—such as appraising work, studying production problems, analysing the world situation or directing a revolutionary war—it is essential to adhere to the theory of two points and adopt the dialectical method of analysis.

Chairman Mao has taught us that "our attitude towards every person and every matter should be one of analysis and study" and that "it is necessary to make a clear distinction between right and wrong, between achievements and shortcomings." Whatever work he undertakes, a genuine revolutionary can contribute to the revolution as long as he works in the interests of the people and carries out a correct line; his achievements should be considered primary and his shortcomings secondary. But a concrete analysis should also be made in appraising his work. While it is wrong to regard everything he has done as positive—only achievements and no shortcomings or mistakes—it is equally wrong to regard everything as negative—only shortcomings and mistakes but no achievements whatsoever.

Similarly, it is essential to take this analytical attitude towards difficulties and the bright future. There are many twists and turns on the road forward for the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle against foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries. In each step forward, they have to get over many obstacles. In these circumstances, it is necessary to see both the difficulties and the bright future. They must recognize difficulties, analyse them and combat them, and not lose sight of the bright future which can surely be won after making efforts and overcoming all difficulties.

Achievements and shortcomings, difficulties and the bright future—these are two aspects of a single process and are the unity of opposites. We would be blindly clinging to achievements and the bright future if we overlook our shortcomings and difficulties, and this would lead to complete failure in our work. On the other hand, we would equally be blindly clinging to shortcomings and difficulties if we overlook our

achievements and lose sight of the bright future, and this would lead to passiveness and pessimism and eventual abandonment of struggle because of loss of hope in victory.

It is also necessary to adhere to the theory of two points in recognizing the reactionary forces. That is to say, it is necessary to take note of their dual nature. They represent the decaying classes and set themselves against the people of their own countries and of the whole world and therefore their doom is inevitable. Chairman Mao's famous thesis "Imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers" was put forward in accordance with this principle.

On the other hand, it is also necessary to see that imperialism and all reactionaries are temporarily strong, because the state machine and even such things as nuclear weapons are still in their grip. In this sense, they are real tigers, man-eating tigers and therefore must be dealt with seriously.

Basing himself on an analysis of the dual nature of the reactionary forces, Chairman Mao stated that "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously." This is the proletarian strategic thinking of defeating the enemy.

Chairman Mao's paper tiger thesis has been borne out by the history of the Chinese revolution as well as by revolutionary practice in many countries.

It is also necessary to adhere to the theory of two points in analysing the world situation. In his solemn statement *People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!* issued on May 20, 1970, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." "The danger of a world war" and "revolution" are the two aspects of an "entity"—the world situation. What are the conditions regarding these two aspects? Chairman Mao pointed out: The former "still exists" and the latter is "the main trend." This is the incisive

conclusion Chairman Mao came to regarding the special features of class struggle in the world after observing and analysing the development of the world situation over the past 20 years and more and studying the change in the relative strength of the world's revolutionary people on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the other.

The 20-odd-year history since World War II is one in which the people of various countries have repeatedly waged bitter struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, while the latter have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the former have been continuously fighting revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. By its wild attempt to dominate the world and its acts of aggression, interference and sabotage everywhere, U.S. imperialism has enabled the people of all countries to see its aggressive nature and inherent weakness more clearly and engage in revolutionary struggles against aggression and oppression. As the basic contradictions grow sharper and sharper and the political consciousness of the people in all countries steadily rises, the revolutionary movements of the world's people are forcefully surging ahead. A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is developing vigorously throughout the world.

Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution; this has become an irresistible trend of history which shows the main trend of development in the world situation today.

The world is changing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of all countries. This is one aspect, a principal aspect. But we must also see the other aspect—the aggressive nature of imperialism will not change. Never reconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism has not for a moment relaxed its arms expansion and war preparation efforts and has not in the least given up its aggressive ambitions. Lenin said: "Modern war is born of imperialism." As long as imperialism exists, there will be no tranquillity in the world.

The danger of a new world war still exists. This is another trend in the development of today's world. It is dangerous if we see only the raging flames of the revolution without noticing the enemies sharpening their swords and think we can lower our vigilance because of the excellent situation.

To uphold the theory of two points, it is imperative to oppose the theory of one point. The latter means idealist metaphysical methodology; it means thinking in terms of absolutes and a one-sided approach to a problem. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The metaphysical or vulgar evolutionist world outlook sees things as isolated, static and one-sided." If one takes this viewpoint towards the world, one will see the objective world either as irrelevant or as rigid and immutable and will mistake one part of phenomenon for the whole. This idealist world outlook and methodology runs counter to the law of development of objective things. When one adopts this viewpoint to analyse the situation, handle his work and direct a battle, one is bound to fail.

Whether one can uphold the theory of two points and overcome the theory of one point is not simply a question of method but a question of world outlook. The theory of two points belongs to the proletarian world outlook and the theory of one point belongs to the world outlook of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Without exception, the thinking of the people living in class society is stamped with the brand of a class and is invariably influenced by the political orientation of the class they belong to. Although some people are not from the exploiting classes, they are unavoidably affected by the idealism and metaphysics universally existing in class society. Therefore, everyone in the revolutionary ranks should see to it that the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint is eliminated from his mind and that he should make constant efforts to remould his subjective world while changing the objective world. Only in this way can the theory of two points be upheld and the theory of one point overcome.

Vigorous Political and Ideological Work

by Our Correspondent

"In industry, learn from Taching." The Taching Oilfield has been commended by Chairman Mao as a red banner on China's industrial front. From exploration to development, Taching has consistently followed the road of developing industry under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Following is the fourth article on the Taching Oilfield. The other three were published in "Peking Review" Nos. 47, 50 and 53, 1971. — Ed.

DRILLERS were working at high speed beneath a tall derrick as the drilling rig droned. Several People's Liberation Army men and workers were rolling a drilling rod to a place close by.

It was the 1268 drilling team of the Taching Oilfield. Organized in 1966, it immediately asked the commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. company stationed there to pass on to its members experience in carrying out political and ideological work. Remarkable success in this respect has accounted for the team's achievements. With an old drilling rig from the forties, it has in less than six years drilled more than 220,000 metres — three times as much as had been done in China in 42 years before liberation.

In the mass movement to learn from the Liberation Army, many advanced collectives like the 1268 drilling team have come to the fore in Taching.

Over 20 years ago, the Chinese People's Liberation Army defeated Chiang Kai-shek's 8-million-strong reactionary army armed by U.S. imperialism and liberated the whole of China with the exception of Taiwan Province. Today it is a mighty force defending the socialist motherland. Its success stems from the fact that it is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Back in 1929, Chairman Mao wrote *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, a resolution for the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Army of the Red Army, which enabled the Red Army to build itself entirely on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Advancing along the basic line stipulated in the resolution, the

Chinese people's armed forces have over the past several decades made tremendous developments in their Party and political work. A great school, the Liberation Army has educated its commanders and fighters in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, helped them raise their class consciousness and stimulated their revolutionary spirit.

Since the oilfield was opened, the Taching people have persisted in learning from the Liberation Army's experience in carrying out political and ideological work. They have set up political work departments at all levels and a system of carrying out this work, thereby strengthening efforts in this field.

Politics Is the Commander

A women's oil-production team was formed a year ago. With the exception of its political instructor and team leader who were veteran workers, the rest — several in leading posts and over 100 rank and filers — were apprentices just out of school; their average age was 21. The old practice was that they had to learn for three years before they could look after the oil wells. Could this inexperienced team do the job?

Some of the girls lacked confidence when they learnt that oil well stratigraphy was complicated and



Members of the 1268 drilling team.

looking after oil wells was not easy. Others thought that what mattered most was mastering technique. But the leadership in the Party branch held that under all circumstances politics must be put in command of technique and production. The team members were organized to study Chairman Mao's teaching **Politics is the commander, the soul in everything.** They criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist fallacies such as "technique comes first" and "put vocational work in command."

When veteran workers were asked to tell how the oilfield was built, they stressed that Taching's success was not entirely due to technique but, rather, to studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought which helped heighten revolutionary spirit among the workers and staff members and turn to account all positive factors. To do a good job in looking after oil wells, therefore, they must first and foremost foster the concept of serving the people entirely and wholly.

This was a profound education to the girls. A better understanding of the significance of producing oil helped them increase their sense of responsibility and confidence in taking care of the wells. They said: "Every drop of crude oil we turn out is direct support to the motherland's socialist construction, and more oil means added strength." They were aware that small as their oil-production room was, it was closely linked with national construction as a whole.

One of the wells the team was in charge of was notorious for high paraffin condensation which inevitably affected production. Determined to conquer it, the girls said: "We are live beings while the well is inanimate. Surely we can find some way to make it do what we want." Refusing to yield to difficulties, they found through repeated practice the way to tackle paraffin condensation.

A year later, they could work independently.

High technical skill was required for surveying pressure in the wells. This was done by specialized teams. However, they could not handle all the work now as the number of wells had increased. To produce more crude oil, the girls asked for the job. Communist Youth League member Yin Tsai-hsia and two others formed a pressure survey squad. Learning the necessary techniques from veteran workers, they studied together, looked for their shortcomings and, never wavering in the face of setbacks, finally mastered the techniques to do the job well.

Ideological Education

In learning from the Liberation Army, the most important thing is to follow its tradition of



Members of the women's oil-production team.

arming people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The maturing of the 1205 team's deputy leader Chang Hsiu-chih, known by the workers as a good leader whose thinking has been revolutionized, is a notable case.

Chang came to Taching 11 years ago to take part in building the oilfield, working as a young apprentice under team leader Wang Chin-hsi, the Iron Man. For a time he wavered before difficulties. "How can we drill wells," he wondered, "when we don't even have a place to live in? What future is there getting smeared every day with grease and mud?"

When Wang Chin-hsi knew of this he talked things over with Chang, keeping in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to strengthen class education among the young and raise their political consciousness. Relating his bitter life in the old society, he told Chang how he became an apprentice at the Yumen Oilfield when he was only 15. Working there for ten years, digging and moving earth and stones, he never had a chance to work on a drilling platform. He had only thin gruel to stave off hunger, lived in a dismal room in a cave, and wore a tattered sheepskin in winter. The overseer often whipped him for no reason whatever.

With great feeling, he told Chang: "No one oppresses us now. Instead, a veteran worker shows you the ropes as soon as you take part in work. Moreover, you enjoy all the amenities of state labour insurance. This is something we dared not even dream of in the past. Now that we have become masters of the country, we should have the correct attitude towards work. We are determined to open up this oilfield! We should look upon it as a great honour for us."

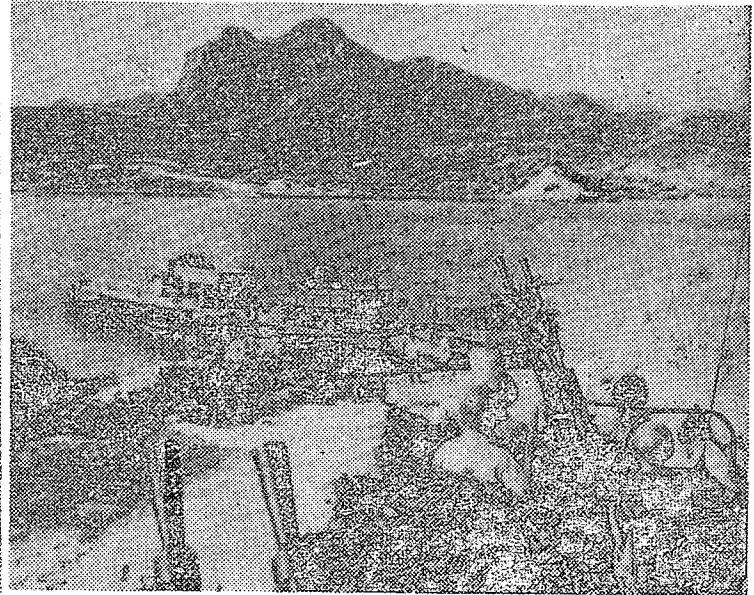
(Continued on p. 19.)

COUNTRIES WANT INDEPENDENCE,



◀ In south Viet Nam: At-
tacking an enemy position.

In north Viet Nam: A
well-guarded ferry crossing.
▼



▲
Laos: People's Liberation Army
fighters ambush the enemy in
Lower Laos.

▶
Cambodia: A unit of the Cam-
bodian People's Liberation
Armed Forces which are growing
in strength.



NATIONS WANT LIBERATION AND



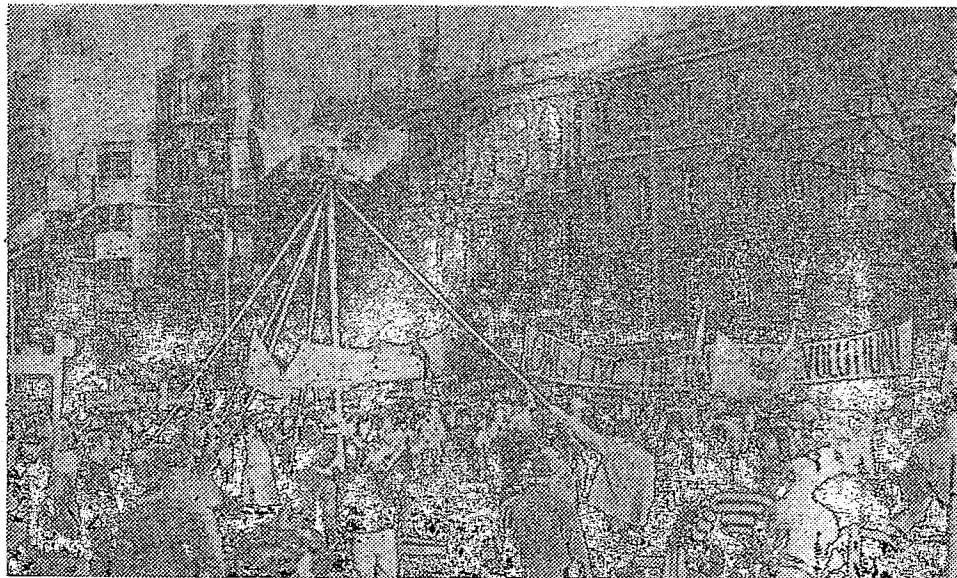
◀ Japan: Delegates from Okinawa Prefecture taking part in a Tokyo mass demonstration against the Okinawa "reversion" fraud engineered by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

▽ Palestinian guerrillas.



▲ Dhofar People's Liberation Army fighters on a military exercise.

▶ Australia: A 100,000-strong demonstration in Melbourne against the government for forcing youth to serve as cannon-fodder in the U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam.



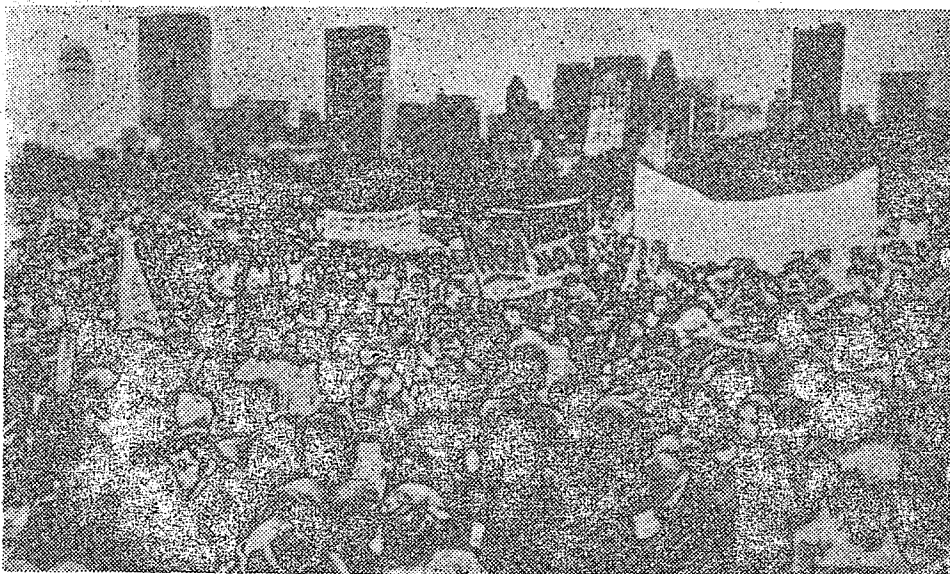
THE PEOPLE WANT REVOLUTION



▲
Guinea (Bissau): A commander of the people's revolutionary armed forces explains political significance of their task to his men.



▲
Chile: Mass rally celebrates nationalization of copper mines owned by U.S. monopoly capital.



▲
United States: Mass New York demonstration demanding immediate withdrawal of all U.S. aggressor troops from Indochina and protesting Amchitka Island underground nuclear test conducted by the U.S. Government.

U.S.-Soviet Scramble for Hegemony in South Asian Subcontinent and Indian Ocean

The two superpowers have beefed up their military strength in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet revisionists see India's war of aggression against Pakistan as a good opportunity to expand and consolidate their sphere of influence in the South Asian subcontinent and Indian Ocean. The scramble for this area between the United States and the Soviet Union will become ever fiercer in the days to come.

U.S. imperialism is planning to reinforce its military power in the Indian Ocean in the wake of the armed invasion and occupation of East Pakistan by the Indian reactionaries with the support of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. There are indications that these two overlords are stepping up their manoeuvres in their scramble for the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean.

U.S. Imperialism Strengthens Power

U.S. imperialism has constantly sent warships into the Indian Ocean and, in collusion with Britain, has speeded up construction of military installations on the strategic Island of Diego Garcia. When the Indian reactionaries launched the war of aggression against Pakistan with Soviet revisionist social-imperialism's support last November, the United States regarded this as a major "challenge" to its "interests" in the area and sent warships, including "the world's largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise*," to "show the flag" in the Bay of Bengal.

U.S. Defence Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim announced on January 6 that the U.S. navy task force built around the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise*

will remain indefinitely in the Indian Ocean. Asked how long that naval force would remain there, he said, "An end date does not exist at the moment." He added that one of the reasons in keeping the task force there was to enable the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet to get more "experience" operating in the Indian Ocean.

The Pentagon spokesman emphasized that the U.S. military authorities have "always regarded the Indian Ocean as an important and strategic part of the world." He added, "We are interested in the area. I think it could be anticipated that 7th Fleet naval vessels would operate more frequently there."

Friedheim also announced that beginning January 1, "responsibility" for the Indian Ocean was switched from the U.S. Navy's Atlantic Command to the Pacific Command. He pointed out emphatically that "this particular deployment of forces there was obviously related to the international situation on the (South Asian) subcontinent."

Friedheim also confirmed reports that the United States has taken over parts of the British naval station at Bahrain in the Persian Gulf area, where the U.S. Middle East task force is based. A U.S. navy announcement said that these actions "manifest the continuing strong in-

terest of the United States in the (Persian) Gulf." A UPI dispatch said, "All these actions appeared part of a new determination to strengthen the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, prompted in part by British withdrawal from east of Suez and in part by the Soviet Union's constant presence of 12 to 15 ships in the area."

William Mack, Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, said on January 6 that his fleet will "keep in a high state of readiness" and will increase its shadowing of Soviet ships in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Soviet Revisionists Don Old Tsars' Mantle

The Russian tsars had dreamt of sending their navy into the Indian Ocean to ensure for Russia "free sea lanes" to the various oceans. Russian tsar Peter I had said, "Water space — this is what Russia needs." Donning the mantle of the old tsars, the Soviet revisionist leading clique ambitiously set out on its expansionist activities in the Indian Ocean long ago with the aim of establishing a sea lane arch stretching from the Black Sea to the Japan Sea through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the West Pacific, linking Europe, Asia and Africa, in order to attain sea hegemony. Since Brezhnev took office, Soviet revisionism has tried to get hold of the right to use naval bases and ports of certain countries on the shores of the Indian Ocean by providing "economic aid" and "military aid" and other bait.

The Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet and Black Sea Fleet began intruding into the Indian Ocean in 1965 under the signboard of "visits."

Since 1968, Soviet fleets have "visited" almost every country on the Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, West Indian Ocean and Red Sea. Soviet naval vessels, disguised as fishing boats, and electronic spy ships, made up as trawlers or oceanic scientific research ships, were often sent to certain countries along the coast of the Indian Ocean to engage in criminal activities — stealing military and oceanic information.

A Soviet fleet, which took part in Soviet global naval manoeuvres in 1970, began to be stationed permanently in the Indian Ocean in 1969.

A formation of cruisers of the Soviet Pacific Fleet showed up in the Indian Ocean and carried out a military exercise there in 1971.

To turn India into an important base for its expansion in the Indian Ocean, Soviet revisionism has been hard at work bolstering up the Indian reactionaries for years. In 1968, the Soviet Union purchased with a number of aircraft the right for the Soviet Pacific Fleet to sail to Madras and Bombay and, at the same time, gave India several naval vessels in exchange for the right to use some of her naval bases.

To meet its design for expansion in the Indian Ocean, Soviet revisionism, by making use of India's expansionist ambitions, has abetted the Indian reactionaries in constantly carrying out armed provocations against other Asian countries.

Soviet revisionism regarded India's recent war of aggression against Pakistan as a good opportunity to further its control of India and step up its expansion in the Indian Ocean and its contention with U.S. imperialism for hegemony. The Japanese

paper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported that the Soviet Union considers "the prevailing Indo-Pakistan situation a golden opportunity to realize its Indian Ocean strategy," which is to use India as a "pawn" to "ensure a passage through the Indian Ocean for expansion in Southeast Asia." "The Soviet Union has acquired the possibility of establishing political and military operational bases in India," opening a "wide lane" for Soviet fleets in their "expansion from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean," the paper added. A Western news agency noted that Soviet revisionism's backing for India's armed occupation of East Pakistan "could give Moscow a privileged position in the Bay of Bengal."

When U.S. imperialism dispatched an aircraft carrier and other warships from the 7th Fleet to the Bay of Bengal, the Soviet social-imperialists countered by also moving cruisers and other warships from their Pacific Fleet into the bay. Kyodo News Agency in Japan reported that some 27 Soviet warships have been deployed in the Indian Ocean, reinforced by three of the four missile warships in the Soviet Pacific Fleet. This is a Soviet "show of force," it said. The *Times of India* reported on December 16 that the Soviet Union had moved "units of its powerful naval fleet into the Bay of Bengal" and that "the Soviet move is obviously a response" to the U.S. action "in sending out a task force of its 7th Fleet into the area."

Soviet revisionism recently accused U.S. imperialism of pursuing a "gunboat policy," declaring that "the Indian Ocean is not an American lake." But at the same time it regards the Indian Ocean as a Soviet "lake" and frantically followed a social-imperialist "gunboat policy" by sending its own task force there. The reason is that the scramble be-

tween U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism for domination over the Indian Ocean has intensified.

Voice of Medium-Sized and Small Countries

Aggression and expansion in the Indian Ocean by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism has long aroused strong discontent and opposition from the medium-sized and small countries of Asia and Africa. The leaders of Ceylon, Pakistan and Zambia have strongly denounced the superpowers for increasing their military forces and establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean, thereby threatening the security of the countries in the region. Ceylon's Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike has advanced a programme for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. She pointed out in her proposal, "Recent reports point to an increasing naval presence of Soviet and U.S. fleets in the Indian Ocean. Another disturbing development is militarization of the Indian Ocean." She criticized "direct or indirect intervention by superpowers in the internal affairs of states." This proposal of Ceylon's Prime Minister is supported by other countries.

As our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The imperialist wolves must remember that gone for ever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries." The affairs of the South Asian subcontinent can only be handled by the peoples of the subcontinent, and the Indian Ocean area affairs can only be handled by the peoples of the area. No domination or carving up of the area by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will be tolerated. Their interference and aggression in the area will only arouse the people of the area to rise against them, and their schemes of aggression and expansion are bound to end in utter defeat.

Advancing on Road of Armed Struggle

THE Communist Party of the Philippines, making every effort to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Philippine revolution, has, since its re-establishment on December 26, 1968, actively led the Philippine people in a national-democratic revolutionary struggle during the last three years. With guns in hand, the Philippine people led by the Party have brought about an excellent revolutionary situation.

New People's Army's Victories

After its re-establishment, the Communist Party of the Philippines set up the New People's Army in March 1969, thus opening the road of armed revolution. Shouldering the great task of overthrowing the reactionary rule of the three big mountains, U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, this army has grown in strength in the course of arduous battle by overcoming various difficulties.

From May to July in 1970, the New People's Army valiantly smashed a "big mopping-up" operation launched by the reactionary troops in Central Luzon and wiped out over 50 enemies. The alarmed Manila press cried out: "Guerrilla warfare has begun" in the Philippines.

Supported by the masses, the New People's Army had many new victories in 1971. *Ang Bayan*, organ of the Communist Party of the Philippines, reported that in the first four months of last year, the New People's Army wiped out over 320 men of the enemy regular forces and "Barrio self-defence units," exceeding the total number of enemies wiped out by it in the first year after its founding. In late April, the New People's Army smashed a joint "en-

circlement and suppression" campaign by enemy infantry, helicopters and tanks in Bamban town and the Bundok Bandera hilly area of Tarlac Province, wiping out more than 30 enemy troops and wounding scores of others. In the September 7 battle in Barrio Usor, Isabela Province, the New People's Army killed over 30 officers and men of the enemy regular forces. A report in *Pulang Handila*, organ of the New People's Army, said the army attacked the "security force" in Barrio San Pedro, Camarines Sur Province, on August 25 and 26, killing or wounding over a dozen enemies. The report added that the battle "signalled the start of armed struggle in the Bicol Region" and is "a signal for the rapid spreading of the raging flames of people's war in Southern Luzon."

Following the successful attack on the ordnance depot of the Philippine military academy in Baguio City on December 29, 1970, the New People's Army attacked the barracks of the "Lawin" task force in Echague, Isabela Province, on August 26 last year. The forward command post was destroyed, a number of enemy troops wiped out, and two helicopters and a reconnaissance plane blown up. On December 12, the New People's Army mounted successful attacks on three important military installations, including the headquarters of the "Lawin" task force and of the 5th Infantry Battalion in Northern Luzon.

Establishing Guerrilla Zones

The re-established Communist Party of the Philippines has in the past three years repudiated the roving-rebel ideology of the Taruc-Sumulong bandit clique, combined armed struggle and agrarian revolu-

tion with the struggle to build revolutionary bases and established guerrilla warfare zones one after another. Last year, the guerrilla zones in Central Luzon developed in the direction of guerrilla base areas, the revolutionary armed struggle developed rapidly in Northern Luzon and new guerrilla zones appeared in Southern Luzon.

Cadres of the Communist Party of the Philippines and commanders and fighters of the New People's Army went to the countryside to do propaganda among the masses and organize and arm them. While fighting to wipe out enemy troops and die-hards of "Barrio self-defence units," they mobilized the peasants to smash the reactionary authorities in the countryside and establish local organs of democratic political power—the revolutionary committees and the organizational committees. This aroused great enthusiasm among the poor peasants in the guerrilla zones. They launched a struggle for rent and interest reductions and for eliminating traitors and local despots. They organized mutual-aid teams in production and ran study classes. The young peasants raised their political consciousness through study and revolutionary struggle and actively joined the militia. In co-ordination with the New People's Army, they planted mines, set traps, and ambushed the enemy. "Mopping-up" operations were thus foiled one after another. They seized weapons from the enemy to arm themselves. The revolutionary armed forces have been growing and their combat effectiveness increased daily.

After visiting a guerrilla zone, a local newspaper correspondent said: The policy of the Communist Party of the Philippines has become deep-rooted among the peasants; the New

People's Army protects the people, is supported by them, and has a solid and rapidly developing base among the masses.

People's Anti-U.S. Tide Rises

Under the influence of the revolutionary policy of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle has developed continuously in the cities and towns. As the 1970s began, the workers, peasants and students in Manila set off mammoth anti-U.S. demonstrations. Within 40 days, over 400,000

people of various strata in more than 20 cities had held over 10 anti-U.S. street demonstrations. Angry shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with feudalism!" and "U.S. aggressors go home!" resounded throughout the islands. Last year's anti-U.S. struggle in the cities and towns continued to surge forward on a wider scope and was joined by more and more people. This reflects the Philippine people's growing aspirations to free themselves from U.S. imperialist control and realize genuine national independence and democracy.

Over the past three years, the Communist Party of the Philippines has led the people from victory to victory by relying on their own efforts. As one fighter in the New People's Army pointed out: The U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries are outwardly strong but inwardly weak like a decaying tree and are nothing to be terrified of. The people of the Philippines will surely take charge of their own destiny and win national independence and liberation so long as they dare to rise in struggle and dare to take up arms.

(Continued from p. 12.)

Team leader Wang Chin-hsi's words were an eye-opener to Chang and helped raise his class consciousness. He spent many a sleepless night comparing the present with the past. He made up his mind to live up to Chairman Mao's expectations and be "noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people."

From then on, Chang followed Wang Chin-hsi's example to the best of his ability, and neither rain nor windstorm or difficulties daunted him. One day when his leg swelled up, his comrades made him take a rest in his dormitory. Exasperated that such a minor ailment should hold him down, he threw the door open when his comrades had left and made straight for the well-site.

Revolutionary Style of Work

Learning from the Liberation Army's fine style of work, the Taching people have, in the light of the oilfield's characteristics, fostered their own revolutionary style of work, which is: Be honest and sincere in speech and deed and put strict demands on oneself, and have a meticulous organization, a serious attitude and good discipline. This work style is indispensable to a revolutionized contingent undertaking national construction.

Veteran worker Hsin Yu-ho, leader of the No. 4 oil-production team, is known for his meticulousness in everything he does. Before beginning his day's work, he always carefully examines the cable used for paraffin removal in the oil wells to see if there is any fissure that may cause it to snap. As the thin layer of lubricant on

the cable conceals fissures from the naked eye, he never fails to examine it inch by inch with a magnifying glass. His constant attention over the years has prevented many accidents and ensured safety in production. Following his initiative, the team has cultivated a strict and careful style of work and set an example for others to follow.

At one time, pressure in one of the wells with a stable and high output showed a slight fluctuation. Three young workers at the well ignored it because they thought it would not affect production. But when a veteran worker heard about it, he admonished them: "We Taching people have a saying: Do one thing well rather than let 99 get by!"

Recognizing the mistake of their negligence, the young workers immediately went to a research institute of geology and five other related departments some 50 kilometres away to look up the geological data of oil reservoirs. They studied some 10,000 related data and made over 100 formation correlation analyses together with the technicians and workers concerned before they finally found the cause of the pressure fluctuation. They took technical measures accordingly and restored pressure in the well to normal. This incident has helped the young workers to take a more conscientious and serious attitude towards whatever they do.

* * *

Drawing on the Liberation Army's experience in doing political and ideological work, Taching Oilfield has successfully trained a revolutionized contingent through the three great revolutionary struggles — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. And it is such a contingent that has acted heroically in opening and building the Taching Oilfield.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

Bombing Cannot Avert U.S. Imperialist Defeat

After the Lao patriotic armed forces and people had recovered the Plain of Jars and Muong Soui area, the United States sent a large number of B-52s to carry out barbarous bombing of the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region of Laos in a vain attempt to check the recent victorious offensive in this region by the Lao patriotic armed forces and people and prevent defeat for the U.S. aggressors and the Lao Rightist troops.

The situation on the Lao battlefield has developed in a more and more favourable direction for the Lao armed forces and people in the past year. Especially since the dry season, they have staged one powerful attack after another against enemy troops in Upper Laos and Lower Laos. Soon after retaking the strategically important Saravane and Tha Teng in Lower Laos, they occupied Paksong, thus recovering the entire Bolovens Plateau. These victories are highly important in consolidating and expanding the liberated areas in Lower Laos. The signal victory by the armed forces and people in the Plain of Jars and Muong Soui region in Upper Laos struck a staggering blow at U.S. imperialism and its Lao running dogs and the Thai accomplice troops. Following up their victory, they encircled the Vang Pao bandits' lair Long Cheng where the advisers of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency were stationed. A Western news agency report said that the bandit chieftain Vang Pao had got out of Long Cheng.

According to incomplete statistics, since the magnificent victories along Highway 9 last year, the armed forces and people wiped out more than 42,000 enemy troops and brought down or destroyed on the ground over 700 U.S. aircraft. The splendid victory which dealt a very

heavy blow to U.S. imperialism is a great contribution to the common struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. 1971 was a year of victory for the Lao people and a year of disastrous defeat for U.S. imperialism in its aggressive scheme to use Laotians to fight Laotians and use Indochinese to fight Indochinese.

No matter how many aircraft U.S. imperialism uses for its wanton bombing or what intrigues it resorts to in its desperate struggle, it can in no way prevent the Lao people from marching forward in victory. On the contrary, this will only bring it an even more ignominious defeat.

U.S. IMPERIALISM

Justifying New Aggressive Act

While the new U.S. wanton bombing of the D.R.V.N. was being angrily denounced by the people of many countries, U.S. President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers recently made repeated statements to justify the U.S. Government's new aggressive act.

In a radio-television interview with a reporter of the Columbia Broadcasting System on January 2, President Nixon again used the so-called "prisoners of war" question as a pretext to stubbornly refuse to set a deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. aggressor troops from south Viet Nam and continue the bombing of north Viet Nam. He alleged, "If POW's are still retained by north Viet Nam, in order to have any bargaining position at all with the Vietnamese, the north Vietnamese, we will have to continue to retain a residual force in Viet Nam, and we will have to continue the possibility of air strikes on the north Vietnamese."

In an interview with reporters of the American Broadcasting Company on January 5, Rogers repeated Nixon's argument on the so-called

"POW's" question, asserting that "we are not going to withdraw our troops until we feel we have done everything that we can to provide an opportunity for the other side to release the prisoners of war."

Nixon and Rogers tried to use the so-called "POW's" question to justify the U.S. refusal to completely withdraw its aggressor troops from south Viet Nam and its insistence on bombing north Viet Nam. This is absolutely preposterous. First, the so-called "POW's" question arises precisely because the United States started and has obdurately persisted in the war of aggression against Viet Nam. Second, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has put forward a 7-point proposal for an end to the war, including a solution to this question, a just and reasonable proposal which has won extensive support from just world opinion. If the U.S. Government is really concerned about the fate of the U.S. POW's, it should stop its aggression against Viet Nam and make a serious response to the 7-point proposal.

The Nixon government came to power with the promise "to end the Viet Nam war" and "to withdraw the U.S. troops." But today, three years since then, it still refuses to withdraw all U.S. aggressor troops from south Viet Nam and stop its aggression against Viet Nam. This shows that the Nixon government has no intention of keeping its promise. It will continue to carry out military adventures and to prop up the puppet regime in south Viet Nam, so as to facilitate U.S. imperialist colonial rule and enslavement of the south Vietnamese people. In short, this is what is called "Vietnamization of the war."

But the heroic Vietnamese people are marching forward victoriously and are dealing heavier and heavier blows to the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. If the U.S. Government continues to persist in its policy of aggression against Viet Nam, the noose which has already been put around its neck will only get tighter and tighter.

Textile Agreement With U.S.

Disregarding Japan's national interests, the reactionary Sato government again yielded to U.S. pressure and formally signed on January 3 a three-year agreement with the U.S. Government to limit exports of Japanese synthetic and woollen textiles to the United States.

According to the agreement, textile exports to the United States will be 30-40 per cent less than the original plan. As a result of reduced exports and the subsequent slash in production, some three to four hundred thousand of the approximately two million Japanese textile workers will be out of jobs. Many medium-sized and small Japanese mills will have to close down.

The contradictions and struggle between Japan and the United States

in the textile trade have been deep-seated. Swift development of the former's textile industry in the post-war years led to a rapid increase in exports, one-third of which has gone to the U.S. market. On the other hand, the textile industry also occupies an important place in the U.S. economy. But foreign textile products have poured in because of lower prices. The dumping of Japanese textiles in the United States not only deepened its textile industry crisis, but also aggravated its foreign trade deficit.

After taking office, Nixon put pressure on Japan in various ways on the textile problem. Two textile talks were held in 1970 between the United States and Japan, but no agreement was reached after sharp bargaining. Japanese ruling circles, in consideration of their own interests, unilaterally made on March 8, 1971 a "declaration of self-

restraint" and, of their own accord, limited exports of cotton, woollen and chemical fibre textiles to the United States. But this was rejected by the United States on the grounds that the Japanese formula fell far short of its demand. One of the main targets of attack when Nixon included the 10 per cent import surcharge in the August 1971 "new economic policy" was Japan's textile industry. The United States finally took an even tougher stand, threatening that if Japan refused a textile agreement with it, the U.S. Government would unilaterally restrict textile imports.

Since signing the inter-governmental agreement on limiting textile imports from Japan, the United States has been pushing a "protectionist" trade policy on a wider scale. U.S.-Japan contradictions have not eased because of the latter's submission.

(Continued from p. 6.)

Burundi Government Delegation's Visit

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Burundi led by Artemon Simbananiye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Planning, paid a friendly visit to China in the first half of January. While the delegation was in Peking, an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a trade agreement between the Governments of China and Burundi were signed.

Premier Chou En-lai and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wang Hsin-ting met Minister Simbananiye and all the members of his delegation, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Simbananiye and members of the delegation: Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and Member of the Supreme Council of the Republic Major Rwuri and Burundi Ambassador to Tanzania Mangona Protais. Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wang Hsin-ting held talks with the delegation.

A banquet in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the distinguished Burundi guests was given by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien the day after the delegation arrived in Peking. Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister Simbananiye spoke at the banquet.

Reviewing the development of last year's international situation, Acting Foreign Minister Chi pointed out: Africa, which used to be regarded as a strategic rear area of imperialism, has become a front in the anti-imperialist struggle. But the imperialists will continue their aggression, interference and subversion. By closing their ranks, heightening their vigilance and persevering in struggle, the African people will certainly be able to smash all imperialist schemes and intrigues and win still greater victories.

He praised the victories won by the Burundi people under the leadership of President Micombero in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, and paid tribute to the Burundi Government for its policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-

colonialism and support for the African national-liberation movements in international affairs. He thanked the Burundi Government for its consistent support for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

Minister Simbananiye spoke highly of the achievements of the Chinese people under the leadership of their beloved teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. He said: The moral and material aid which the People's Republic of China has given to countries of the third world suffering from the evils of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism greatly contribute to encouraging these peoples to carry on the struggle for their political and economic independence. The Government and people of Burundi, he said, support all the Chinese people's efforts to bring about a world guided by justice. He expressed the wish for greater contacts on a bilateral basis and preliminary consultations on policy and international co-operation between China and Burundi to better harmonize their positions on problems which today preoccupy all humanity.

ON THE HOME FRONT

"Shashihyu" — A Documentary Film

THE well-known Shashihyu Brigade in north China's Hopei Province came into the public eye with the showing of the colour documentary film *Shashihyu*.

It is acclaimed as "the home of contemporary Foolish Old Men." The Foolish Old Man is described in an ancient Chinese fable. Two tall peaks at the front of his house obstructed passage. With great determination, the old man and his sons used hoes every day to dig up the two mountains. God was moved and sent down two angels, who carried the mountains away on their backs. Advocating the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," Chairman Mao said that our god is the masses. Once the masses are mobilized they have inexhaustible strength.

The peasants in Shashihyu have this kind of spirit. The film shows how they persevered like the Foolish Old Man and worked hard to transform a poor village scattered on slopes and in gullies into a new prospering socialist village.

All there was before liberation were barren hills; even water had not been found. Drinking water for several hundred villagers had to be carried by shoulder or on donkey from a distance. Arable plots lay between rocky land. A single *mu* of farmland was divided into eight or nine parts, sometimes even as much as a hundred. The soil layer was very thin. Medium rainfall brought erosion of the soil and dry spells followed inadequate rain. Life for the people was bitter.

Led by the Party branch after liberation, the people have completely changed this village.

Building Fields. There are scenes of the peasants battling the high hills and barren slopes for grain. With steel billets and hammers, they cut hills and fill in the gullies. They are seen building stone embankments and carrying soil to the fields.

A storm and a mountain flood destroyed all the crops, stone embankments and many newly built terraced fields. The Shashihyu people tenaciously fought this disaster. They worked from early morning to dusk to prop up the fallen crops and transport stone for new embankments. Au-

diences are moved by the verses of a song, "To build one *mu* of land we walk ten thousand *li* shouldering soil; we get high output among rocks." To build one *mu* of Tachai-type terraced field which gives high and stable yields, the peasants literally had to walk ten thousand *li* to bring in 2,400 baskets of soil.

A decade of hard work changed the small and scattered plots into large tracts of terraced fields. In addition, the people dug deep, reclaimed waste land and piled soil up to one-metre deep on 500 *mu* of fields where the soil layer was thin. Grain yields on these fields have, in the past few years, annually surpassed the target of 400 *jin* per *mu* set for this area by the state.

Finding Water. The film also shows how the Shashihyu people ended their generations-old water shortage history after long years of effort.

In the big-leap year 1958, they dug wells and ponds with billets, hoes and dynamite.

The village was hit by a drought in 1965. There was no rain for eight and a half months and every well and pond dried up. No crops could be sowed. All the villagers went outside the village to get water by bucket, kettle, etc. Eighty-three days later, all the 12,000 *mu* of farmland



Moving rocks to fill gullies



Picking apples

had been watered and planted. That autumn the average per-*mu* output was 560 *jin*.

This incident spurred the Shashih-yu people to build water conservancy works. They continued digging wells and ponds and built a reservoir. Later they completed laying a 1,200-metre-long pipe, which wound around a 120-metre-high hill, to divert the spring at the back of the north hill to the village.

The audience sees the fresh and beautiful pictures the Shashihyu people have painted on barren hills — a reservoir in a verdant valley, ripples in the ponds, big ears of maize, sorghum and millet on terraced fields, trees on slopes, apples, peaches and pears in orchards. Smiling faces show their faith: The Shashihyu people who have won rich harvests will continue to display the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains to wrest still greater victory.

Highway Network Linking All Parts of China

FOR more than 20 years now there has been solid progress in China's highway construction. As a result, formation of a highway transportation network linking all parts of the country is under way.

In 1970 the nation's total mileage was 8.5-fold what it was before liberation, and the total number of motor vehicles for civilian use ten times as much. Motor vehicles now can reach more than 70 per cent of the rural people's communes and most production brigades. The length of asphalt or residual oil roads built in the first ten months of 1971 was 11 per cent over that of the same 1970 period.

In the early days after liberation, commanders and fighters in the People's Liberation Army and road builders built the Szechuan-Tibet, Chinghai-Tibet and Sinkiang-Tibet highways by cutting through snow-covered mountains and across rivers, plateaus and deserts. These highways linked the frontiers with other parts of the country and gave strong support to the socialist construction

of various nationalities in frontier regions. Guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," an upsurge in road construction by the people throughout the country began in 1958. In two years' time mileage had doubled.

Highway, including buildings, bus stops, etc., construction has made new advances since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. New highways built over the past five years total to more than a hundred thousand kilometres. Asphalt or residual oil roads built in 1970 were six times as many as in 1965. Kwangtung Province has constructed more than 12,000 kilometres of new highways. The Tibet Autonomous Region has built seven trunk highways and more than 70 branch lines so that more than 90 per cent of the counties in Tibet now have motor vehicle transport.

In the last few years, workers have devised new road- and bridge-building techniques. Bridge builders in Wuhsi County in east China's Kiangsu Province have worked out a new type of structure — a double arch bridge with traditional Chinese characteristics. Building this kind of eye-pleasing bridge requires less material and money. Easy to build, they have been popularized throughout China. Workers in different localities have used residual oil, a petroleum by-product, to surface roads on which traffic is 30 per cent faster than on gravel roads and fuel consumption reduced by some 20 per cent.

Opening road traffic has brought economic advances to places previously inaccessible to motor vehicles. Before being opened to traffic, Karmu was a place with only a few tents on the Chinghai grassland; now it is a town with a population in the tens of thousands and many factories, mines, farms, forests and pasture lands. As a result, the economy has developed rapidly. When a road was opened to traffic, the town of Tuotien in a mountain valley in Chuhsiung County, Yunnan Province, where large numbers of Yi

nationality people live in, had large amounts of new type of farm tools brought in. Sales of chemical fertilizer and insecticide have risen dozens of times, while consumer goods sales have more than trebled. In addition, large quantities of local products are transported to other places annually.

Power Industry in 1971

OUTPUT of electricity in China last year was 18 per cent over that of 1970. The absolute figure of the increase reached a new peak.

With improved management of enterprises and the planned technical renovation of existing generating equipment in different power plants, the total generating capacity increase was more than half that produced by newly installed equipment all last year. In many power plants where new equipment was not added, the capacity of generating equipment rose by a wide margin, while coal and power consumption was universally reduced.

A good number of large- and medium-sized hydroelectric or thermal power plants went into operation last year. Power output in Szechuan, Kweichow, Hupeh and Kiangsu Provinces and the Ningsia Hui and Tibet Autonomous Regions went up 39-80 per cent over 1970. Small power stations also developed rapidly. In Kwangtung Province alone, generating capacity of the small hydropower stations built in 1971 reached 100,000 kw., an increase of 40 per cent over 1970.

Electrical workers in Peking and in Hunan and Kansu Provinces successfully carried out the technical renovation of increasing the voltage on 110,000-volt transmission lines without shutting off the current. As a result, transmitting capacity was doubled, power loss reduced and a large amount of investment saved. By revolutionizing designing and adopting new technical innovations, Peking, Shanghai and Hupeh improved the location of transforming stations. This method which reduces the area of farmland used and saves half of the material has been widely popularized in other places.

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