



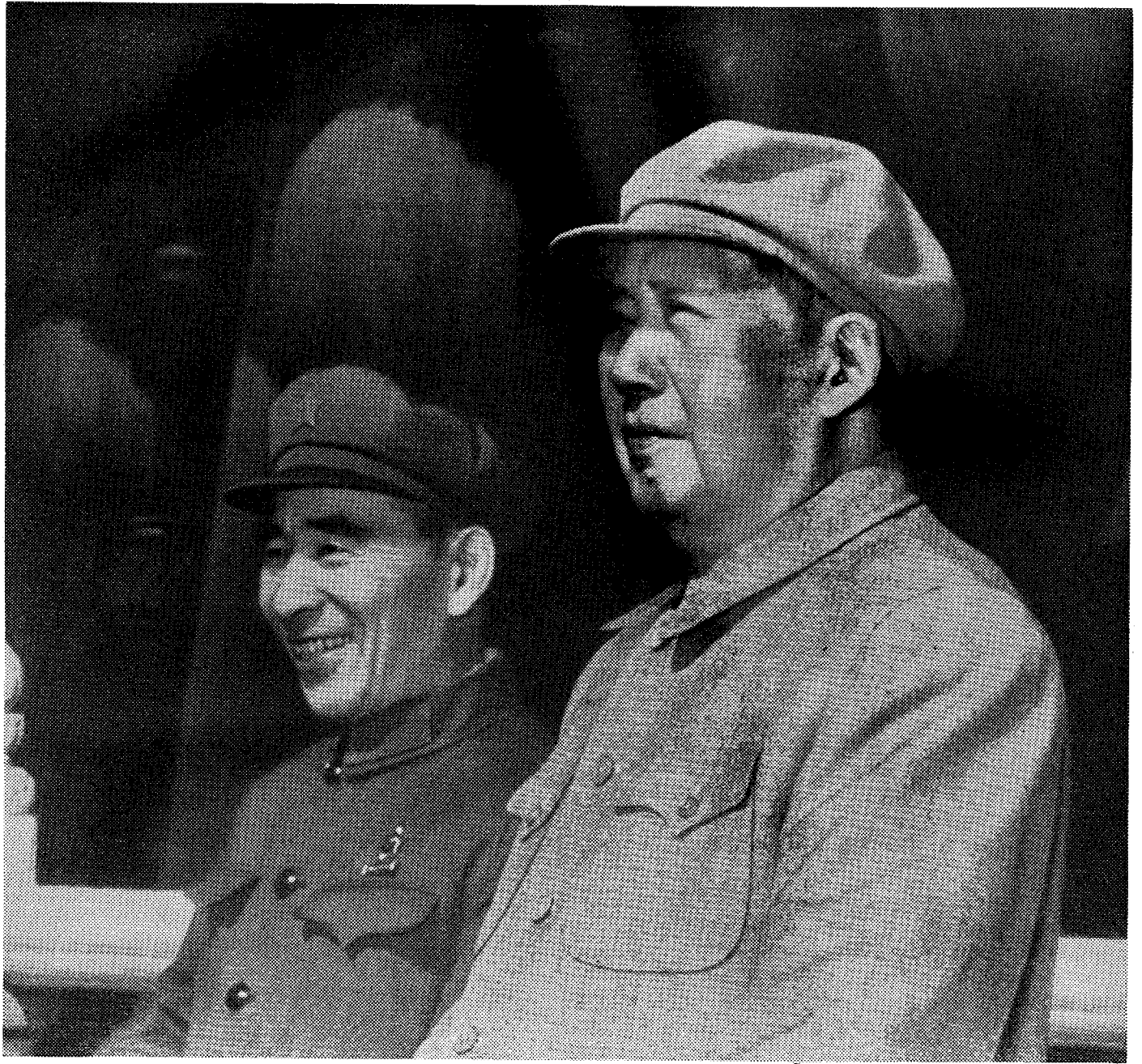
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Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao

# Usher In the Great 1970's

—1970 New Year's Day editorial of "Renmin Ribao,"  
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

**T**HE 1960's is over. The proletariat and other revolutionary people of the world have proudly stepped into the great 1970's with militant strides.

Keeping the whole globe in view and looking ahead into the future, the people of all nationalities in our country are full of excitement, and from the bottom of their hearts they wish Chairman Mao, our great leader and the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, a long, long life!

Early in the 1960's, Chairman Mao pointed out with great foresight: "The next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period."

The history of the 1960's has powerfully testified to this great prediction by Chairman Mao.

The past decade has been a decade in which **the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily**, a decade in which Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been engaged in open polemics and fierce struggles with modern revisionism and won great victories, and a decade which has seen a vigorous development of the great struggle waged by the revolutionary people of the world against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries.

In the past decade, under new conditions, the revolutionary movement of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people **has swept the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt**. The national-liberation movement has advanced in surging tides. Revolutionary Marxist-Leninist political Parties and organizations have grown daily in the course of struggle. Capitalism is irretrievably on the decline while socialism thrives with irresistible force. The great socialist China towers like a giant in the East. Albania, the beacon of socialism in Europe, shines ever more brightly. The heroic Vietnamese people with their iron fists have badly battered U.S. imperialism. The great truth "**Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**" set forth by Chairman Mao has been inspiring the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their armed struggle on an ever broader scale. The dyke of the colonial system of imperialism has been falling off one part

after another. The raging flames of revolution have already engulfed the "heartlands" of imperialism. The financial and monetary crises shaking the West and the ever deteriorating and deepening economic crises have landed capitalist economy in a still more hopeless state. The old world is tottering with volcanoes erupting and crowns falling to the ground one after another. Nowhere on the globe can imperialism find a "tranquil oasis" any more.

Not long after it had climbed to the position of the overlord of world capitalism after World War II, U.S. imperialism tumbled down from its zenith. It has engaged in arms expansion and war preparations, committed aggression and built military bases everywhere, putting so many nooses round its own neck, which are being tightened by the people of the world. In the United States which claims to be the "richest" country in the world, tens of millions of people are increasingly suffering from poverty and hunger. The reactionary U.S. rulers are sitting on thorns in the face of the struggle waged by the proletariat and the masses of the people of the United States against monopoly capital and the Afro-American struggle against violent repression. None of the masters of the White House has found a panacea to save U.S. imperialism from its decline. The Wall Street bosses, who boastfully described the twentieth century as "the American century," now helplessly lament that the United States has entered its "difficult years." The rapid decline of U.S. imperialism strikingly demonstrates that the capitalist system is already in the grip of a new and most acute general crisis.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique — the centre of modern revisionism — is heading for total bankruptcy at an accelerated tempo. Khrushchov the clown, who swaggered like a conquering hero not long ago, is now a heap of dirt beneath the contempt of mankind. His successors Brezhnev and company are faring even worse and their conditions deteriorating year after year; they are saddled with crises both at home and abroad. They are enforcing fascist dictatorship at home and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad. This has completely revealed their features as social-imperialists and aroused the mounting opposition of the people in the Soviet Union and other countries. The emergence of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is but an episode in the course of imperialism heading for total collapse. It can avert neither the downfall of the entire imperialist system,

nor its own destruction. In the final analysis, the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine" is nothing but a variation of moribund neo-colonialism.

In contrast with the plight of the declining enfeebled imperialism and social-imperialism, socialist China under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao has become even more consolidated, prosperous, powerful and vigorous. Chairman Mao has personally led our Party in unfolding, together with the Marxist-Leninists of the world, the great polemics against modern revisionism, and this has prepared conditions for even greater victories of the world proletarian revolution ideologically, theoretically and politically. The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has shattered the dreams of the imperialists and revisionists for the restoration of capitalism in China and opened up, in the history of the international communist movement, a bright road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end. The great Mao Tsetung Thought has been disseminated among the 700 million people on an unprecedented scale. The far-reaching historic influence of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is more and more manifest. Our great socialist motherland has become a powerful political force of our time in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism; it has become the most reliable friend of the proletariat of all countries and of all oppressed people and nations as well as the hope of the world revolution.

**The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.** Through the great upheaval, great division and great reorganization in the 1960's, the revolutionary forces of the world have grown and the alignment of classes has become clear. The new development of the fundamental contradictions of the world will inevitably continue to give rise to revolution. The 1970's will be years in which the storms of the people's revolution will rise still more vigorously throughout the world, years in which the collapse of imperialism will be hastened in the midst of countless contradictions, and will be important years in which the revolutionary forces of the world will wage fierce battles against the counter-revolutionary forces which are struggling desperately. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism can never escape their doom no matter how they collude with each other and contend for spheres of influence, no matter how many schemes and tricks they resort to and what kind of wars of aggression they launch. They will not last long.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity.** Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, our great Party, great people, great country and great army can surely fulfil the glorious mission assigned us by history and will never fail to live up to the hope placed on us by the people of the world. In the new year,

the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should rally still more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought still better and use Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking of **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** to push forward and examine the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. They should guard against arrogance and rashness and fulfil still better and faster the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth National Congress of the Party.

At present, the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is deepening on all fronts. The proletarian policies put forward by Chairman Mao are being further carried out in an all-round way. New things of the proletariat with boundless vitality are emerging everywhere. We should integrate the great mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. We should firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, and carry out the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in all the units at the basic level. We should continue to unfold revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. In the ideological and cultural fields, we should hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and continue to wipe out the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; in the political field, we should do a good job of purifying the class ranks according to the Party's policies and strengthen the dictatorship over the handful of counter-revolutionary forces; and in the economic field, we should consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and, in a planned way, deal blows at the corrosive and sabotaging activities of the bourgeoisie. We should carry on the revolution in education, scientific research, literature and art, the press, public health and other fields perseveringly and in a deep-going way to achieve new successes and gain new experience.

During the Ninth Party Congress Chairman Mao pointed out time and again: **"It is imperative to grasp typical cases well."** **"As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it."** We must resolutely carry out this extremely important instruction of Chairman Mao's, make overall plans and actively and carefully fulfil all tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation by stages and in groups and in a deep-going and meticulous way.

On the basis of purifying the class ranks it is necessary to grasp firmly the work of Party consolidation and building. Using Chairman Mao's great theory



on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to build our Party is the basic guarantee for developing the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a matter of vital and far-reaching importance to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Throughout the process of Party consolidation and building, we must give first place to the ideological consolidation of the Party, conscientiously study the new Party Constitution, conscientiously educate the Party members and the activists who ask to join the Party in the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on Party, and the relationship between the leader, the political Party, the political power, the class and the masses and criticize the Right or ultra-Left bourgeois reactionary trends of thought. We must correctly handle the work of **"getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh."** Every Communist Party member must examine himself and thoroughly remould his own world outlook in the light of Chairman Mao's instructions and the requirements set in the new Party Constitution.

With the deep-going development of struggle-criticism-transformation, a new high tide of industrial and agricultural production is emerging. The leadership at all levels must stand at the head of the mass movement and implement in an all-round way the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** put forward by Chairman Mao and his great instruction **"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war"** so that the movement advances along the course of Mao Tsetung Thought in a deep-going and sustained way. So long as we give full scope to the initiative of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary intellectuals, unite all the forces that can be united with and bring into full play the superiority of the socialist system, our country will be able to catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels in industrial and agricultural production and in science and technology. The principles of **"self-reliance"** and **"hard struggle"** set forth by Chairman Mao should be put into practice in every province, every county, every basic unit and every undertaking. It is necessary to investigate and study the problems that concern policy in economic work. In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway.

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

This great instruction of Chairman Mao's, with Marxist-Leninist far-sightedness, indicates the orientation of struggle for the people of the world and is of

far-reaching historic and practical significance. Imperialism means war. The people of the world must heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold! The whole Chinese people must heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold! We must be fully prepared both ideologically and materially. The centralized leadership of the Party must be strengthened. The leading organs at various levels must go a step further and achieve proletarian revolutionization ideologically, organizationally and in working style, and apply the policy of **"better troops and simpler administration"** so as to suit the needs of preparedness against war. We must consolidate and perfect the revolutionary committees at various levels, continue to strengthen the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary **"three-in-one"** combination and unite in the common struggle against the enemy. It is necessary to strengthen the unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government. The Chinese People's Liberation Army should continue to carry forward its glorious revolutionary tradition and the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and continue to do a good job of the **"three supports and two militaries"** (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training) and should make further progress politically and militarily; it must persevere in giving prominence to proletarian politics, implement the **"four goods"** (i.e., good in political and ideological work, in the **"three-eight"** working style, in military training and in arranging everyday life) in an all-round way, enhance its fighting capabilities and be ready at all times to win new merits in defending our great socialist motherland.

It has long been our consistent policy to develop diplomatic relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, but on no account can we tolerate the invasion and occupation of our sacred territory by any imperialism or social-imperialism. We are determined to liberate Taiwan — the sacred territory of our motherland! If imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade our country, we will resolutely drown them in the vast ocean of people's war!

The revolution is forging ahead and the people are marching forward. The dawn of a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the system of exploitation is ahead. Workers of all countries, unite! Proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite! **Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!**

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

Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live our great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!



# New Upsurge in Peking's Mass Movement To Study and Apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a Living Way

**I**NSPIRED by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, Peking's revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres, in the course of fulfilling the militant tasks set by the congress, have been conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have set off a more deep-going and more solidly based new high tide in the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. This has further heightened their consciousness of continuing the revolution and helped the great mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation to develop in depth. Day by day, the great revolutionary alliances and revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations in factories, villages, government offices and schools have been consolidated and developed. Revolutionary mass criticism is surging forward wave upon wave. The work of purifying the class ranks has been in the main completed. Party consolidation and building in most units has been carried out in a planned way. The revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres are firmly putting into practice Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They are devoting themselves to grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. A new vigorous atmosphere has arisen in Peking as a result of the situation becoming better and better in every field of work.

In the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, revolutionary committees at all levels in Peking have carried forward the revolutionary style of study that integrates theory with practice. They have paid special attention to study being carried out by the leading members in order to propel the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the basic units a step further. With a view to solving their specific problems, these units have organized various types of Mao Tsetung Thought study classes and held forums on exchanging experiences in their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. A new situation has emerged in which leading members take the lead in studying and applying what they have learnt and the masses in general follow suit.

Using Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon, Peking's revolutionary committees at

all levels have been leading the revolutionary masses in developing revolutionary mass criticism more extensively and more penetratingly. They have gone a step further in criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminating its pernicious influence. They have criticized all erroneous tendencies and mistaken ideas in the Party and the revolutionary ranks that run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and criticized the capitalist tendencies in society so that Mao Tsetung Thought will occupy all positions.

While intensively studying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have reviewed the tremendous struggle of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has deepened their understanding of the concept of political power and greatly heightened their consciousness in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have profoundly recognized that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the life-blood of the working class and other working people and that with political power they have everything and without it they have nothing. They firmly keep in mind our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance." Acting on this teaching, they have heightened their revolutionary vigilance a hundred-fold and are always alert to new trends in class struggle. They have vowed never to forget class struggle and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Taking as their examples the six plants and two universities (the Peking General Knitwear Mill, the Hsinhua Printing House in Peking, the Peking No. 3 Chemical Plant, the Peking Peichiao Timber Mill, the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, the Peking Nankou Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, Tsinghua University and Peking University) where personnel of P.L.A. Unit 8341 are supporting the Left, the members of the revolutionary committees at all levels are striving to realize the ideological revolu-



tionization of the leading groups, actively promoting the revolutionization of their own thinking and doing their best to build up "a revolutionized leading group which maintains close ties with the masses" so as to do a good job of wielding political power for the proletariat. In accordance with the conditions set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, they have made strict demands on themselves. They study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and overcome the mistaken idea that "we have taken power into our hands, important tasks have been accomplished and the revolution has come to an end." Firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's great call "Unite to win still greater victories," they have further strengthened unity within the revolutionary committees and are enthusiastically going to the factories and rural areas where they take part in collective productive labour together with the workers and peasants and thereby link themselves closely with the masses and reality. Praising them, the workers and peasants have said: "With such cadres, political power will remain rock-firm in the hands of the proletariat." Many revolutionary committees at the grass-root levels often adopt "open-door" rectification and other methods and listen with open minds to criticism and suggestions from the masses for improving their leading work. They have in this way helped consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Over the past year, especially since the Ninth Party Congress, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have, in the course of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to heighten their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution. They have thus deepened their understanding of Party policies and increased their ability to put them into practice correctly. Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and carrying out his various proletarian policies in an all-round way, the six plants and two universities where members of P.L.A. Unit 8341 are supporting the Left have united all the people who can be united and dealt steady, accurate and relentless blows at the handful of diehard class enemies. Various units in Peking have launched an upsurge in learning from the advanced experience of these six plants and two universities. With specific problems in mind, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*. Applying the method of class analysis, they made a clear distinction between the two types of contradictions which are different in nature, thereby bringing about an all-round implementation of the various Party policies and expediting the work of purifying the class ranks and "liberating" the cadres in the city.

At present, most cadres at the district, county, bureau or higher levels, who made mistakes previously, have been "liberated" and some have joined the "three-in-one" leading groups.

Through their study of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses have heightened their consciousness of remoulding their own world outlook. With the living ideas and new problems in their minds, they have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, consciously fought self, criticized revisionism and resisted bourgeois ideas and capitalist tendencies. As a result, the new morality of working wholeheartedly for the revolution and for the people has been greatly developed. Our great leader Chairman Mao's latest instruction "I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" has further armed the revolutionary masses. Large numbers of advanced people, who fear neither hardship nor death and who have performed meritorious deeds, have emerged on all fronts. The Lienhuapan Production Brigade of the Shihcheng People's Commune, Miyun County, an outstanding collective in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, was hit by an unusually serious mountain flood last summer. Most of the land, crops and buildings were damaged. But the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants said in high spirits: "Floods may wash away our land, crops and houses, but they cannot shake our determination to follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution." Led by the brigade Party branch, they organized study classes and studied and applied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" in a living way. Taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade as their example, they brought their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death into full play and rebuilt their farmland and homes in the mountain gully devastated by the flood.

The revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres have also repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat while studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They deepened their realization that throughout the historical stage of socialist society, the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism always exists. Therefore, they must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." They must look into, check and do everything in the light of preparedness against war, energetically grasp revolution and promote production, and be ready at all times to smash the schemes for aggression by imperialism, revisionism and reaction.



# Great Victory for Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line on Party Building

— An investigation report on Party consolidation and Party building in Peking Hsinhua Printing House

**F**OLLOWING the great leader Chairman Mao's programme for Party building: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," the leading group responsible for Party consolidation and Party building in the Peking Hsinhua Printing House has, with the help of the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team of Unit 8341 of the People's Liberation Army stationed there, carried out the work of consolidating and building the Party organization. Party branches have been set up and a new Party committee was established in May last year. Through its work the leading group greatly raised the Party members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, heightened their consciousness in continuing the revolution, purified the Party ranks, forged still closer ties between the Party and the masses and strengthened the Party's combat strength.

## Raising Party Members' Consciousness of Class Struggle and Struggle Between Two Lines Through Consolidating the Party Ideologically

At the beginning of the movement, the printing house set up a "three-in-one" group composed of Party members who are revolutionary cadres, outstanding workers and members of the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team to lead the work of consolidating and building the Party. Helped by the P.L.A. propaganda team, the leading group conscientiously studied the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "To put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically, our launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology." This helped them understand clearly that the primary task in consolidating and building the Party was to give the Party members a general and profound re-education of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, with Chairman Mao's programme for building the Party as the criterion and fighting self and criticizing revisionism as the principle. They regarded the process of consolidating and building the Party as a process to

raise Party members' consciousness in continuing the revolution, and to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

After making clear the aim and significance of consolidating and building the Party, the leading group first of all used Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building to fully mobilize the Party members and non-Party people in the plant to take an active part in the movement. They were organized to study seriously Chairman Mao's programme for building the Party and to thoroughly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building and all stripes of bourgeois ideas that run counter to Mao Tsetung Thought.

At the beginning, some Party members incorrectly thought that the movement was merely to expel some from, admit some to, and persuade a few to withdraw from the Party and to take disciplinary measures against a few Party members; they paid no attention to the ideological consolidation of the Party. A few of non-Party people thought that the work of consolidating the Party concerned only the Party members, and was none of their business. Keeping in mind these living ideas current among the masses, the group leading the consolidation and building of the Party organized the masses to study relevant teachings of Chairman Mao's. As a result, the Party members and non-Party people acquired a correct attitude towards the movement, and all took an active part in it. The Party members followed the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "we stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight. Every Communist and revolutionary should take up this weapon." They conscientiously carried out criticism and self-criticism, especially self-criticism, and made strict demands on themselves. Proceeding from their knowledge of the struggle between the two lines, they conscientiously summed up their experience and drew lessons from it and eagerly took the initiative in soliciting the opinions of others.

One Party member had heart-to-heart talks with 75 non-Party people and modestly listened to their views. In this way, he strengthened the relationship between the Party and the masses and revolutionized his own thinking in a deep-going way. The non-Party people enthusiastically participated in the movement, regarding their action as a glorious task and a right given them by Chairman Mao. They eagerly attended meetings and made comments. They helped the Party members, tempered themselves in the process and deepened their profound proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao.

Through conscientious ideological consolidation among the Party members and mass political and ideological work, the Party members and the revolutionary masses rapidly raised their level of ideological consciousness. The Party members examined and at the same time corrected their mistakes and shortcomings. They became vigorous and their revolutionary zeal was redoubled. This created a political atmosphere in which personal ease of mind and liveliness prevailed in the printing house, with the Party members making revolution on their own initiative, and the revolutionary masses eagerly commenting. Everybody studies Chairman Mao's works, and all have heightened their political and ideological consciousness. A new unity of the Party members and the revolutionary masses has been achieved on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought.

#### **"Eliminating Waste Matter" While Strengthening Education of Party Members Who Committed Errors**

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Eliminating waste matter,**" the leading group resolutely cleared out of the Party the proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road, degenerates and alien-class elements. In doing this work, they mobilized the Party members and revolutionary masses to undertake revolutionary mass criticism of the class enemies who had wormed their way into the Party, to eliminate the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building, to settle accounts with the class enemies who had committed towering crimes in the Party and further raised the Party members' and revolutionary masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

In the course of consolidating and building the Party, a question of paramount importance arose, namely how to correctly treat a number of Party members who had committed errors of this or that kind.

At first, some Party members and non-Party people could not treat them correctly and some even advocated that those Party members who had committed errors should be persuaded to withdraw from the Party. With the help of the P.L.A. Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, the group leading the consolidation and building of the Party ran Mao Tsetung Thought study classes to achieve unity in thinking and in the understanding of Party policies. Careful work was done to teach the

Party members and revolutionary masses how to make a comprehensive, historical and dialectical analysis of Party members who had committed errors in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "**We should lay the stress . . . on the analysis of the circumstances in which the errors were committed, on the content of the errors and on their social, historical and ideological roots, and this should be done in the spirit of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones' and 'curing the sickness to save the patient,' in order to achieve the twofold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. The adoption of a careful attitude in handling cases of individual comrades, neither glossing things over nor doing harm to comrades, is a sign that our Party is vigorous and flourishing.**" Stress was laid on re-educating the Party members in the struggle between the two lines.

One example is that of the former acting director of the printing house who had done some good things for the Party and the people during the period of the democratic revolution. But because his world outlook had not been remoulded well, and he had for a long time failed to study Chairman Mao's works in earnest after being admitted into the Party, his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was not high and therefore, he had carried out the revisionist line in his work and committed fairly serious errors. Through criticism, education and help by the masses during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly in the course of consolidating and building the Party, he arrived at a profound recognition of his errors and resolved to correct them. Moreover, he did fairly well in his work. After analysing his life as a whole and the root cause of his errors, the masses decided that a comrade like him should be kept in the Party.

There was another Party member who had been badly poisoned over a long period by Liu Shao-chi's sinister book *Self-Cultivation*. As a result, he lacked revolutionary vigour and became politically apathetic. He failed to fulfil the exemplary role expected of a Communist Party member. But, through his conscientious efforts to revolutionize his thinking and the warm-hearted help and education by his comrades in the campaign for consolidating and building the Party, he came to a deep understanding of his past errors. He criticized his mistaken ideas such as "since we have won political power and improved our living standards, we can slacken our efforts in making revolution." He began to study Chairman Mao's works diligently and work hard, thus acting as a Communist Party member should. Everybody agreed that a person who corrected his errors was a good person and that such a comrade could remain in the Party.

The experience of the printing house shows that the great majority of the Party members who committed errors can eventually become fighters of the vanguard of the proletariat provided there is patient, careful work to help them with Mao Tsetung Thought and to awaken their class consciousness. But as regards those few



Party members who committed serious mistakes, there should be appropriate disciplinary measures taken against them according to each case.

### **Actively and Carefully Infusing New Blood Into the Party, Strengthening the Party Organization and Achieving Unified Leadership**

On the basis of ideological and organizational consolidation, the Party organization at the printing house, adhering to the principle of doing the work both actively and carefully, admitted into the Party in good time those who had measured up to the standards for a Communist and, at the same time, elected a number of outstanding Communists to the leading bodies of Party organizations at various levels. Implementing conscientiously the great leader Chairman Mao's instruction: "A proletarian Party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality," the Party organization received a strong impetus and was infused with more vitality.

After the consolidation and building of the Party began many comrades in the printing house applied to join the Party. In view of this excellent situation, the group leading the consolidation and building of the Party took vigorous measures to "pay attention to . . . admitting politically conscious workers into the Party in a planned way." They ran Mao Tsetung Thought study classes, organized the applicants to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and his programme for Party building, helped them remould their world outlook and constantly examine their motives for wanting to join the Party. At the same time they launched revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary fallacy like "joining the Party in order to climb up" advocated by Liu Shao-chi. Strictly abiding by the standards set for Party members, they accepted members in separate groups and at different periods.

A woman worker who came from a poor family, cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, had applied for Party membership many times since 1952. However, because on many occasions she had fought against the revisionist line on Party building pushed by the capitalist roaders, the latter considered her "a fault-finder," and so refused her admission into the Party. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, this woman worker, holding high the great banner of revolutionary rebellion, rebelled with other comrades against the capitalist roaders in the printing house. She dared to struggle resolutely against all erroneous views, actions and tendencies which ran counter to Mao Tsetung Thought. In this movement for consolidating and building the Party, she gained membership and was elected a leading member of the Party branch, thereby adding fresh blood to the Party.

After ideological and organizational consolidation had been basically finished, the various workshops proceeded to organize full discussions among Party mem-

bers and the masses, after which the leading bodies of the various Party branches were finally elected by the Party members. On the basis of this, and through repeated discussions and consultations, the new Party committee was finally established by elections by Party members.

The first question faced by the new Party committee is how to achieve unified leadership with the Party leadership as the core. According to the provisions of the new Party Constitution, the Party committee first made clear and established the relations between itself and the revolutionary committee as one of leading and being led. The Party committee considered it essential to carry out the following points before unified leadership could be achieved:

(1). The most fundamental aspect of unified leadership is to achieve leadership by Mao Tsetung Thought. Using Mao Tsetung Thought to command everything is the soul of unified leadership. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee must act strictly in accordance with Mao Tsetung Thought.

(2). Since most of the members of the revolutionary committee are members of the Party committee, the administrative organs of the revolutionary committee are at the same time administrative organs of the Party committee; the Party committee does not establish separate administrative organs.

(3). The revolutionary committee must carry out the decisions of the Party committee.

(4). Strictly carry out the Party's principle of democratic centralism, "create the kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind." This enabled the Party organization to become truly "a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

\* \* \*

The consolidation and building of the Party has created an excellent situation in the Peking Hsinhua Printing House under the unified leadership of its new Party committee as regards grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. The campaign among the Party members and revolutionary masses for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has now reached a new high. The leading groups at all levels have become militant headquarters in giving prominence to proletarian politics and grasping revolution and promoting production. The political and ideological consciousness of the Party members and non-Party people has risen to an unprecedented height. They are united as one in their concerted efforts to hold high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress and to strive for still greater victories.

— Hsinhua correspondent

# Revolutionary Committees Are Forging Ahead

**I**N the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary masses of our country, under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, have crushed the small pack of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road headed by Liu Shao-chi and regained that part of the leadership they had usurped. Political power in the country is today firmly in the hands of the proletariat since three-in-one revolutionary committees, consisting of representatives of the revolutionary cadres, representatives of the armed forces and representatives of the revolutionary masses, have been set up at all levels. This is a great victory for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This is an important development of Marxism-Leninism by Chairman Mao in building up political power.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The fundamental question of revolution is political power. To have political power is to have all, to lose it is to lose all." Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says: "Leadership means political power." To guard against the political power of the proletariat from ever changing colour, it is imperative that the revolutionization of those in positions of leadership be intensified all the time. From their birth, the revolutionary committees at all levels, guided by Chairman Mao's great teaching concerning continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have steadily forged ahead along the road of revolutionization.

## Leaders Set Example in Revolutionizing Their Thinking

Revolutionary committees were born in fierce class struggle. Those chosen to sit on them have been steered and tested in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tsetung Thought and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they are leaders who enjoy the support and confidence of the revolutionary masses. But they realize that participation in the revolutionary committee, far from meaning the end of the process, means setting a higher standard for the revolutionization of their thinking. They know they must make efforts in unceasingly continuing the revolution, for only in doing so can they meet the needs of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they say, call for the revolutionization of the thinking of those who lead, and it is a matter of crucial importance for strengthening the build-up of proletarian political power.

Revolutionary committees at all levels abide by Chairman Mao's great teaching: "We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution." Animated by the spirit of making revolution consciously and thoroughly, revolutionary committees see that those in positions of

leadership make constant efforts in revolutionizing their thinking and acquit themselves well as leaders who guide the masses in the revolution and as servants of the people. Revolutionary committee members are assiduously studying and applying Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way and, with "fight self, criticize revisionism" as their guiding line, make unrelenting efforts to remould their subjective world while remoulding the objective world and strive to become the vanguard in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Many revolutionary committees make Chairman Mao's brilliant article *Serve the People* required study for committee members in order that they do a good job in revolutionizing themselves ideologically. Revolutionary committee members take the initiative in gathering views and opinions from the masses by working in certain selected units, by organizing Mao Tsetung Thought study classes, by having heart-to-heart talks with the masses, etc. With these views and opinions in mind and contrasting their own thoughts with the spirit of serving the people "entirely" and "wholly," as displayed by Comrade Chang Szu-teh, they "fight self, criticize revisionism," remould their world outlook and take a step forward in fostering the spirit of serving the people "entirely" and "wholly" and "fearing neither hardship nor death."

Many revolutionary committee members come before the masses on their own to report to them how they are getting on with the remoulding of their world outlook, ask for criticism from the masses and put themselves under mass supervision. To enhance their own class consciousness, others often ask old workers and old poor peasants to recollect the history of their family misery and how they were oppressed and exploited in the old society. Still others invite activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to talk about their experience in order to learn from the masses how they revolutionize their thinking. The revolutionary committee of one dyeing textile mill in Puning County, Kwangtung Province, has moved the meeting place of its political study from the revolutionary committee office to the workshops where they can study with the workers. Using Chairman Mao's three brilliant articles — *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* — as the criterion, they "fight self, criticize revisionism" before the workers. They lay down a heavy barrage against Liu Shao-chi's theory of "joining the Party in order to climb up," act in accordance with Comrade Chang Szu-teh's spirit of serving the people "entirely" and "wholly" and judge themselves by the communist qualities — utter devotion to others without any thought of self — displayed by Comrade Norman Bethune. They thus set stringent demands on them-



selves. From time to time they go into the workshops, complete with overalls, to work among the workers and engage in political studies with them, seriously remould their world outlook and raise their understanding of the need to make revolution consciously and ceaselessly.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's teaching "**Seek not official posts, but revolution,**" members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the rural people's communes, frequently go among the masses and, together with the poor peasants and lower-middle peasants, learn how to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way so as to promote their own revolutionization, thereby enabling the revolutionary committee to wield political power still more effectively on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants and wholeheartedly serve them. The Liliuchuang Production Brigade of Tulin People's Commune in Chingho County, Hopei Province, is one example. After the establishment of the brigade's revolutionary committee, committee members took the lead in enthusiastically studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, with the leading cadres studying and discussing experience in the application of Mao Tsetung Thought with the poor and lower-middle peasants. As a result, the masses helped the cadres progress and the cadres set an example for the masses. With the cadres and the masses understanding each other perfectly, they are now making continuous progress on the road of revolutionization.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**We have the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We can get rid of a bad style and keep the good.**" In the course of promoting the revolutionization of the thinking of those in positions of leadership, revolutionary committees at all levels adhere to this teaching and constantly unfold criticism and self-criticism. Leading cadres on many revolutionary committees go to the masses, working, studying and living with them. They often seek out people for chats and listen attentively to their criticisms, and in doing so more often than not get rid of bad styles of work and develop good ones. The revolutionary committee of Sanhui People's Commune in Shangyu County, Chekiang Province, for example, holds periodic rectification meetings to which the masses are invited. Here the committee members frequently ask the poor and lower-middle peasants to make criticisms and suggestions so that they themselves can constantly improve their methods of work by immediately overcoming any defects and mistakes. With the cadres having the masses in their hearts and minds and the masses giving the cadres their enthusiastic support, the revolutionary situation at this people's commune has never been as fine as it is today and there is a solid upturn in production.

### Ordinary Workers

One of our Party's fine traditions is cadre participation in labour, which is a basic measure for preventing capitalist restoration. It was put forward by Chairman Mao after summing up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One of the main reasons some cadres in the past committed the error of taking the capitalist road was that they had long been out of touch with labour, the masses and actual practice. As they were unable to withstand the bourgeoisie's sugar-coated bullets, they fell into the mire of revisionism.

Chairman Mao says: "**By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism.**" Guided by Chairman Mao's great thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, members of revolutionary committees at all levels in various parts of the country have from the start persevered in doing collective productive labour and being just ordinary people while being "officials." This has greatly stimulated the ideological revolutionization of all those in positions of leadership.

The members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Haicheng Commune in Pingliang County in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "**The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people,**" have persevered in regularly participating in manual labour. Like ordinary commune members, every one of them is equipped with farm tools. They take these along and work wherever they go. Back in the office, they regularly carry manure to the fields, plant vegetables, repair bridges, pave roads, and so forth with the masses there. When they return from meetings at the county seat, they always first go to the production brigades to work, and at the same time relay the instructions from the higher level and collect comments and suggestions from the masses before holding a meeting later to study the matter in an all-round way. Through labour, the leading cadres become ideologically tempered and red, their work becomes more meticulous and their feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants steadily deepen.

In some fishing commune revolutionary committees, apart from leaving just one committee member behind in the office to look after routine work, all the others take up responsibilities in different places. They go deep among the people on the islands and fishing boats and go out to sea with the fishermen to take part in productive labour. The revolutionary committees of some factories and mines repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching: "**It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour,**" and relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-chi's "theory of labour as punishment" and persevere in doing collective productive labour for at least one-third of their time every month. In some county revolutionary committees, the leading members are divided into three groups: one to attend to routine work, one to directly take part in productive labour at the basic levels, and the third to go make on-the-spot investigations and study, solve practical problems and sum up advanced

experience. These three groups rotate jobs at periodic intervals.

On returning to the production brigade after attending the Ninth Party Congress in Peking, Comrade Jao Hsing-li, Party Central Committee Member, found the commune members busy transplanting early rice. He immediately put down his travelling bag, removed his shoes, rolled up his trousers and hurried to the fields to work along with the commune members. After the day's work was done he did not stop to wash his feet and put on his shoes but rushed over to the cow barn and pigsties to check up on the condition of the animals. When the poor and lower-middle peasants advised him to take a rest, he replied: "A cadre is a servant of the people. If cadres don't work, they'll cut themselves off from the masses and gradually become revisionists and the political power of the proletariat will change colour."

Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers" has been implemented through deeds by the revolutionary committees in all parts of the country. They have come to understand deeply through participation in labour that a knife will get rusty if it is not ground and a man will turn revisionist if he does not labour. The more they sweat doing labour, the closer they are to the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants; the more sunburnt they are, the redder is their ideology and the closer they are following Chairman Mao. Only by persevering in labour can they hold and use power for the people well and keep China's revolutionary political power from ever changing colour. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants say with joy: "The cadres nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought are our best leaders. With such leading cadres holding power for us, we can march forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for ever."

### Going Deep Into Reality

Referring to the comrades at the basic levels who were newly elected to the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao exhorted them during the Ninth Party Congress: "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour and that they must perform their duties." In his report to the Ninth Party Congress, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao pointed out: "Cadres, old and new, must constantly sweep away the dust of bureaucracy and must not fall into the bad habit of 'acting as bureaucrats and overlords.'" Following Chairman Mao's and Vice-Chairman Lin's teachings, revolutionary committees at all levels have constantly and sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of encouraging



People's Liberation Army representative Li Tzu-hou, vice-chairman of the Hsingkuo County Revolutionary Committee in Kiangsi Province, has a heart-to-heart talk with commune members while working with them in the field.

cadres to behave like bureaucrats and overlords, and swept away the bureaucratic dust that they found on themselves. They have constantly gone deep among the masses and into reality, stood at the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment — and led the masses in marching ahead. At the same time, acting on Chairman Mao's great teaching "They [correct ideas] come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment," they have carried out investigations and research with the masses in the course of social practice, grasped first-hand information and discovered and summed up typical experience to guide and promote work in all spheres.

Leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of Chienping County in Liaoning Province usually spend half their time working at the grass-roots in the countryside. There they take part in productive labour and make investigations and do research. In one year alone, for instance, they summed up and spread more than 50 kinds of typical experience found among the masses, thereby greatly stimulating the development of work in the whole county. Practice has proved that when leading cadres go deep into reality, forge close links with the masses and grasp the experience of actual struggle, they take the initiative in work and are qualified to speak on questions when they arise and bureaucracy can in this way be prevented at the roots. On the other hand, if they separate themselves from reality, from manual labour and from the masses, they will certainly misuse their power and order people about to no purpose and thereby set out on the road of bureaucracy. Leading members of Penki County Revolution-



ary Committee personally went into battle to obtain a bumper harvest by overcoming the harm that frost could bring to farm crops. They discovered and spread the experience of the Chienchangpao poor and lower-middle peasants, who, displaying the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man" who removed the mountains, fought the frost for a day and a night by burning tree leaves to counteract the cold spell and succeeded in beating off the threatening damage and gathering a bumper harvest. The result was that grain output throughout the county increased by a wide margin as compared with previous years. Some leading members of the revolutionary committee have gone to production brigades and production teams in the countryside, or to workshops, shifts and groups in factories. Wherever they go, they work there, studying problems while taking part in manual labour, and they jointly sum up experience with the peasants and workers and then disseminate it in an all-round way. While engaging in actual struggle, they have also discovered and trained large numbers of activists who have emerged from the masses. These activists, who are boldly used and relied on to do mass work, become the backbone in rallying and leading the revolutionary masses to grasp revolution and promote production. With deep understanding, many revolutionary committee members have noted that once the leading cadres have firmly established themselves at the grass-roots and gone deep into reality, they will be wise and clear-sighted, capable of discovering new things and understanding new problems, bear the over-all situation in their minds and have typical examples on hand, give correct leadership, lead the revolutionary masses to conscientiously advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bring about steady development in both revolution and production.

### In Close Touch With the Masses

When the new revolutionary committees had just come into being, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call "**Remain one of the common people while serving as an official**" to cadres of the revolutionary committees at all levels. In the last two years, revolutionary committees at every level all over our country have followed Chairman Mao's teaching and adopted a series of measures which have promoted the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups, brought about even closer relations between the revolutionary committees and the masses and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revolutionary committee members represent the masses and serve them. They can become good "officials" only after they have acted as good common people. That is why after the founding of the revolutionary committees at all levels the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi's revisionist fallacy "the masses are backward" was severely criticized. Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Don't lose touch with the people,**" they have faith in the masses, rely on them, represent their interests in everything, always have them in mind, persevere in "**from the masses, to the masses,**" consult

with them when problems arise, and are their modest pupils. Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "**However high an official is, he should go among the masses as an ordinary worker,**" many revolutionary committee leading members have frequently visited the poor and lower-middle peasants in their homes to talk with them and study and hold meetings together. Some have constantly gone to workshops, shifts and groups in factories to eat, live, work, study and "fight self and repudiate revisionism" with the workers. Problems are solved on the spot as soon as they are discovered, and the leading members exercise the kind of leadership by tackling problems face to face with the masses. They have given full play to and maintain "**a style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism.**"

Leading members of the revolutionary committee of the machine-building plant of the Huainan Colliery in Anhwei Province go deep among the masses and forge close links with them. Wherever they go, they do manual labour and carry on their routine work. They meet the masses any time and anywhere, on the roadside, in the workshops and at the eating table and amiably talk with them, ask them for suggestions and discuss their work with them, and enthusiastically help them solve practical problems in work and everyday life. On holidays, revolutionary committee members are on duty by turn so that the workers can have a good rest. From the day he took up his duties, Ayimuhan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Ahoerh Production Brigade of the Tayutuszu Commune in Hsinho County in Sinkiang, has constantly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* with the commune members alongside the fields and ditches and sitting on the kang (a kind of bed) and helped them solve practical problems.

Speaking from personal experience, many committee members are of the opinion that they now have sharp eyes and ears and can effectively wield power for the people and serve them well only when they have got rid of bureaucratic airs and kept in close touch with the masses. Only when the leading group itself is revolutionized can it lead the people in revolutionizing their thinking and can there be solidarity between cadres and the masses. And only in this way can they be united as one, hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, grasp revolution and promote production, further consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and push the cause of socialist construction forward.

Under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as deputy leader, revolutionary committees at all levels in our country, holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, are leading the broad masses of the revolutionary people forward in great strides along the brilliant road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!



## Peking's Working Class Overfulfils State Plan Ahead of Schedule

**P**EKING'S working class has won tremendous victories in both revolution and production by firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and putting revolution in command of production. The 1969 state targets for the city's industrial production were met ahead of schedule and then overfulfilled. Total value of Peking's industrial output is 34 per cent above the peak year in the city's history and 62 per cent higher than in 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Compared with 1968, Peking's output of electricity, pig-iron, rolled steel, coal, coke, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments and meters, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, medicines, plywood, cotton yarn and cotton cloth, knitwear, machine-made paper and other major industrial items all went up by a big margin; the rise in the production of steel, cement, motor vehicles, pumps for industrial use, internal combustion engines, motors, synthetic fibres, transistor radios, rubber shoes, enamelware, plastic goods and some other chief industrial items was several fold. Quality remained stable for most of these items. More than 800 factories and enterprises completed the state annual production plan more than half a month ahead of time.

"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." Peking's rapid industrial production growth convincingly testifies to this great truth.

The victories in both revolution and production on the Peking industrial front were attributed, first of all, to the wise leadership and concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with

Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, and also to the guidance by the advanced experience gained by six plants and two universities, the vigorous support of the People's Liberation Army, and co-operation and assistance given by other regions as well as to the Peking workers' thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and their self-reliance and arduous struggle.

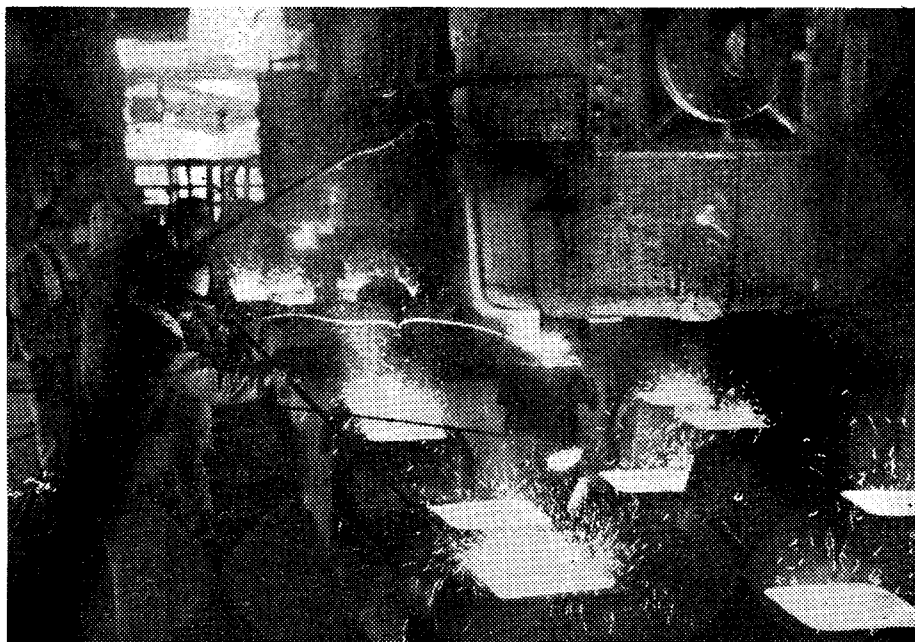
Greatly inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, Peking's workers, who fight alongside Chairman Mao, have made the six plants and two universities their example, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan in a more conscious way and carried forward the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in depth and on a larger scale. The further development of the mass campaign of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has helped the workers and cadres raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and brought about the all-round implementation of the proletarian policies laid down by Chairman Mao. The splendid situation in revolution has resulted in the new production upsurge.

"Win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!" Peking's workers responded actively to this revolutionary proposal by the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company and launched an enthusiastic socialist revolutionary emulation drive in all industrial and mining enterprises. With Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon, the workers criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash hawked by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents. During the emulation drive, the workers

firmly kept to the principle of giving prominence to proletarian politics and using revolution to promote production, thereby guaranteeing overfulfilment of the state production targets.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and working hard, the workers have speeded up production and construction and raised the capacity to produce complete sets and the level of self-sufficiency. In a period of a little over nine months, the Revolutionary Committee of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company led the revolutionary masses in building a blooming mill. While overfulfilling production quotas for chemical fertilizers, the Peking Experimental Chemical Works broke with old conventions and introduced a new production process to build in less than six months a big modern methyl alcohol workshop which previously would take at least a year and a half.

Workers in Peking made more than 10,000 technical innovations in 1969. Large numbers of new products have been turned out, new technological methods evolved and new materials and equipment developed. Among the rising branches of Peking's industry, the electronics industry enjoys rapid growth. The variety



Shoutu Iron and Steel Company revolutionary workers seize every minute to make more and better steel for the motherland.

of transistor instruments and radio elements has more than doubled and output rose three-fold. In addition, many new products were made.

With the beginning of the new year, the workers in Peking are making further efforts to arm their minds with Chairman Mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and summing up the experience they gained during the past year. They are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher and go all out for greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

## Shanghai Industry and Agriculture Score Splendid Successes

**U**NDER the wise leadership of the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Shanghai, holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, have firmly implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"

vigorously grasped revolution and energetically promoted production. Last year, they scored new victories in industrial production and had a bumper harvest.

The city's industry met the state plan on December 17, with total output value registering a 15 per cent increase over that of its peak year, 1968. Compared to 1968, big rises were reported in production of major products which are vital to the development of the national economy. These include steel, metal-cutting



machine tools, tractors, harvesters, threshing machines, insecticides, tyres, printing machines, small-size electric machinery, bearings, transistor radios, transistors, caustic soda, dyestuffs, cotton yarn and cloth, synthetic fibres, bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, soap and cigarettes. New products, new techniques, new technological processes, and new equipment have come to the fore one after another. A large number of high-grade, precision and advanced products were made last year by the metallurgical, meter and tele-communication equipment manufacturing, chemical and other basic industries, and advanced new techniques and technological processes were adopted, such as electronic techniques, automatic controls and multiple-purpose utilization. The machine-building industry produced a 125,000-kw. steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor, a 32-ton tip truck for mines, the *Fengshou-45* wheeled tractor, a 4,000-ton die-casting machine and large numbers of other up-to-date complete sets of equipment for the development of the various branches of the national economy. Last year saw an all-time high in the city's total output value for the textile industry, in output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printed and dyed cloth and other major products, in average output per standard unit, in labour productivity and in the accumulation of funds.

On the basis of successive leap forward years, Shanghai's outskirts reported another bumper harvest in 1969. Average per-*mu* yield for grain was 1,196 *jin*, which greatly exceeded the mark set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development. Both per-*mu* yield and total production topped any previous peak for Shanghai.

Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and inspired and spurred on by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in Shanghai have further consolidated their great revolutionary alliances and revolutionary three-in-one combinations. They have also carried on a deep-going mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. All this has greatly stimulated the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production.

Shanghai's million-strong industrial workers in 1969 launched revolutionary mass criticism in the economic sphere. They relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as "putting profit in command," "material incentives," "the theory of productive forces," and "relying on experts to run the factories." Through such revolutionary mass criticism, many units changed irrational rules and regulations in a planned way, and brought into full play the might of the three-in-one combinations with the workers as the mainstay and with revolutionary cadres and revolution-



**Vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production, workers of the Shanghai Transformer Plant, working with greater, faster, better and more economical results, fulfilled the 1969 state production plan 50 days ahead of schedule.**

ary technicians participating. This resulted in the successful trial-manufacture of group after group of high-grade, precision and advanced products.

The fundamental reason for Shanghai's tremendous successes in industrial and agricultural production was extending and deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, vigorously grasping revolution, firmly putting politics in command of professional work, using revolution to command production and unswervingly giving prominence to proletarian politics.

The tremendous victories chalked up by Shanghai's industry and agriculture once again profoundly testify to the truth that the relationship between politics and production can only be one in which politics are in command of production and must never be reversed nor put on a par. We cannot give prominence to politics and production alternately, nor can the two be severed.

Shanghai's workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres are at present determined to win still greater victories in the new year, and win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the socialist motherland.

# Excellent Situation in Tientsin in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and holding high the Ninth Party Congress' banner of unity and victory, the working class in Tientsin is earnestly carrying out all the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and has brought about an excellent situation in revolution and production in industry, communications and transport, and capital construction throughout the city. By December 28, the Tientsin industrial front had fulfilled the 1969 state plan three days ahead of schedule, total output value was up 28 per cent over 1968 and a new record had been set. The workers in capital construction and communications and transport also met with flying colours their targets for the year.

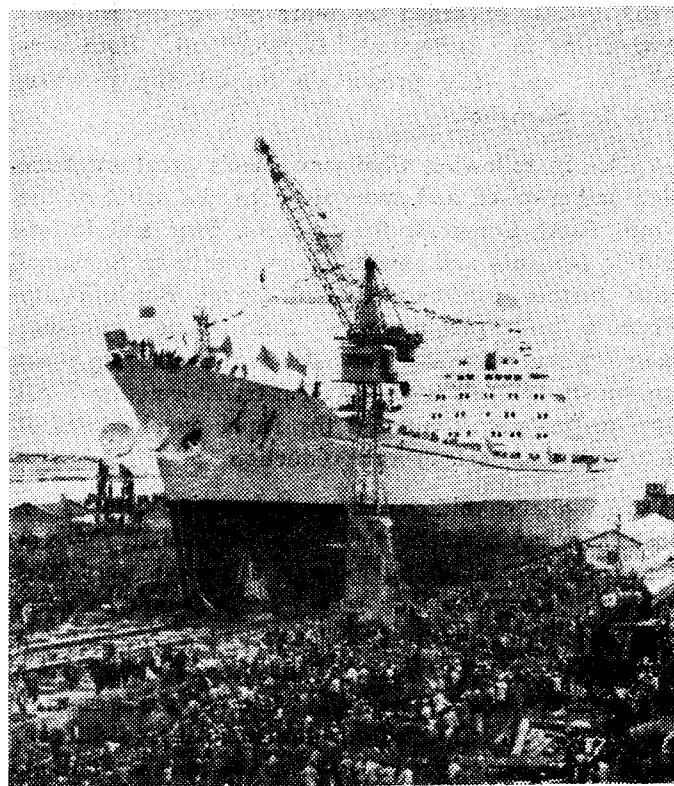
A sharp upturn took place during 1969 in the output of steel, rolled steel, metal-cutting machine tools, alternate current motors, meters and instruments, telecommunication equipment, pure soda, caustic soda, cement, roofing felt, insecticides, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printed and dyed cloth, sewing machines, bicycles, wrist watches, soap, machine-made paper, dry-cell batteries and plastic goods.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, Tientsin's working class is studying Mao Tsetung Thought more conscientiously and more diligently. Warmly responding to the revolutionary proposal of Peking's Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, the workers launched a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation movement. In this movement, they put revolution in command of production and stimulated the development of production. One-third of the city's factories and enterprises met their 1969 state production plans at least one month ahead of time and a great number of factories set their best annual production records.

In grasping revolution and promoting production, the Tientsin workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and, proceeding from the interests of the whole, they made big efforts to raise the level of self-sufficiency in raw and other materials and in the ability to produce complete sets of machinery and electrical machinery. Compared with the beginning of last year, the level of self-sufficiency in non-ferrous and ferrous metal materials and the ability to produce complete sets of machinery and electrical machinery, and of

radio elements and related items went up more than 20 per cent. The level of self-sufficiency in chemical raw materials rose 14 per cent.

Chairman Mao teaches: "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." In launching the mass movement for technical innovations and scaling the peaks of science and technology, Tientsin's workers combined fearless revolutionary heroism with a scientific approach. According to incomplete statistics, Tientsin introduced more than 7,000 technical innovations and successfully manufactured more than 1,000 new products in 1969. Among these were a 10,000-ton freighter, new-type electrolyte machine tools, large capacity electronic elements and a giant soda ash fluidized furnace. All these are up to advanced levels. With the



By breaking down fetishes and emancipating the mind, revolutionary workers in Tientsin Hsinking Shipyard have successfully built the 10,000-ton Tientsin freighter on a 5,000-ton dock.

development of the electronics industry, electronic and automatic control techniques have been introduced on a wider scale in the machine building, metallurgical, chemical, light and textile industries. Tientsin's medical equipment industry has specially produced many light, compact, simple, and low-priced new products to meet the needs of the countryside, and these products have been greatly welcomed in the rural areas.

Having fulfilled the 1969 state plan, Tientsin's workers, in order to win even greater victories in the new year, are determined to make further efforts in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, and work with even greater revolutionary fervour to raise quality, continuously increase output and expand the range of their products.

## Anshan Iron and Steel Company Makes New Contributions to Socialist Construction

**F**IRMLY carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and co-ordinating the concept of viewing the situation as a whole with their own work, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the plants and mines under the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and its revolutionary workers made new and important contributions to socialist revolution and construction in 1969 during their great struggle to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

The company's output of steel, iron, steel products, iron ore and metallurgical coke all surpassed the annual state plans by December 28, 1969. This was a powerful support to industrial and agricultural production and capital construction all over the country. Workers in the Anshan company successfully trial-produced more than 370 new products last year, over 100 of them being major products. They also introduced more than 2,000 technical innovations, including over 200 major ones.

Since the successive establishment of the Anshan Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the revolutionary committees of the plants and mines under the company, the principle of putting revolution in command of production has been firmly adhered to and the situation in revolution and production has become better and better.

During the mass movement to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, the leadership at all levels of the company and its revolutionary workers have given prominence to proletarian politics. They have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, unfolded revolutionary mass criticism, conscientiously implemented the Party's policies, enhanced their proletarian Party spirit and overcome their bourgeois factionalism. This has enormously quickened the pace of the revolutionization of people's thinking and

helped to make great achievements in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

The vigorous movement for carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation has further increased the workers' enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production. Under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels, the workers seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teachings: "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account" and "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." After studying these and other teachings by Chairman Mao, they said in high spirits: "Everything proceeds from the interests of the whole and everything serves them; ask less support from other parts of the country and make more contributions to the whole nation."

Guided by the concept of viewing the situation as a whole, the revolutionary workers of the Anshan company took active steps to gradually attain self-sufficiency in ore, spare parts and material, so as to lighten the burden on other places and turn out still more steel, iron and steel products. Early last year, together with the workers of the No. 3 Metallurgical Construction Company and supported by the masses in all of the city's trades and professions, a contingent of workers from different plants and mines of the company waged "people's war" in building a large iron mine. It was practically completed in less than a year. By making full use of production potentialities, the revolutionary workers in the old mines raised January-November ore output by 65 per cent over that of the corresponding period in 1968. This reduced to a great extent the amount of ore supplied to the Anshan company by many of the country's mines.

Through self-reliance, the company's revolutionary workers made large amounts of mining equipment and spare parts and material last year. Most of the more than 1,000 ore-dressing installations put up at the



Chitashan Iron Mine were produced by the Anshan company's workers. Equipment included China's first large autogenous mill, which has a six-metre diameter and does not use any medium. It was produced in a little over one month. Workers in the company's General Machine Repair Plant are not only doing repair jobs but manufacturing large spare parts and material. They were successful in producing a 2,300-ton hydraulic press. The Anshan company's rate of self-sufficiency in spare parts and material jumped tremendously in 1969 and reached about 90 per cent. It has

realized the goal of using less ore, spare parts and material from other parts of the country and producing more steel, iron and steel products.

The revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are now determined to continue their advance and make new and still greater contributions in the struggle to grasp revolution and promote production in order to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

## Chekiang Province's Grain and Cotton Yields Exceed Targets Set by National Programme For Agricultural Development

**D**URING the tremendous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chekiang Province's poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres have won successive great victories in getting high and stable yields. This is due to their efforts in firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production. Grain and cotton yields all over the province have surpassed the high targets set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

In the region south of the Huai River, Tsinling Mountains and Pailung River, the National Programme for Agricultural Development stipulated that the annual average per-*mu* yield of grain, in the 12 years starting from 1956, should increase from 400 *jin* in 1955 to 800 *jin*. Chekiang lies in this region. In this period, the programme called for an increase in the annual average yield of cotton (ginned cotton) from the 1955 national average of 35 *jin* per *mu* to 40, 60, 80 or 100 *jin* per *mu* according to local conditions. Chekiang's target was 100 *jin* per *mu*.

In 1969 Chekiang hit an all-time high in total grain output. Its average grain yield reached 820 *jin* per *mu* in 1966 and rose to more than 850 *jin* per *mu* in 1969. Having obtained a succession of rich grain harvests, Chekiang has been sending out more and more surplus grain in support of the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

While winning high and stable yields of grain, Chekiang has also raised its output of industrial crops and products of rural side-occupations by wide margins. For four years running, its cotton yield has been sustained at more than 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*.

The total output of silkworm cocoons in 1969 increased more than 50 per cent as compared with 1965, the year prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. In the same period, the total output of tea went up by some 40 per cent. For four years in a row, the number of pigs averaged more than 2.5 per household in the province.

This big leap forward in Chekiang's farm production is a result of the victory for our great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It is a result of the unprecedented popularization of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought and the widespread and deep-going unfolding of the mass movement — "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in Chekiang's rural areas have firmly grasped the struggle between the two lines as the key and, in the light of the actual class struggle and the struggle for production in the rural areas, used Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon to relentlessly expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the big renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents. In 1955, in warm response to Chairman Mao's great call, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the province launched a tremendous upsurge in the movement for agricultural co-operation. Frantically opposing the peasants in their taking the socialist road, the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents adopted the reactionary policy of "resolute contraction" and dissolved 15,000 co-operatives (embracing 400,000 peasant households) in the province. The poor and lower-middle peasants were exceedingly enraged by their counter-revolution-

ary crimes. In the period when China's national economy was faced with temporary difficulties, the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents, in an attempt to restore capitalism, vociferously advocated in Chekiang their counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such 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 or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land, and to engage in private enterprises).

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary cadres of the province in the tremendous Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution thoroughly settled accounts with Liu Shao-chi and his agents for their towering counter-revolutionary crimes. The flames of revolutionary mass criticism spread all over the plains, mountainous areas and sea islands of Chekiang. The sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism helped the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres rapidly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, greatly increased their revolutionary initiative and creativeness and promoted the fast growth of farm production.

From their practical experience in struggle, they have recognized still more deeply the infinite power of Mao Tsetung Thought, and their very profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao have become more intense. On their own initiative, they placed the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above all other work and destroyed self-interest and fostered devotion to the public interest. They have exerted greater efforts in fostering the idea of farming for the revolution. By persevering in their study of the "three constantly read articles," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Houfan Brigade in the Tachen Commune, Yiwu County, have promoted the revolutionization of their thinking and brought about big advances in production. In 1969 the brigade's per-*mu* yield of grain averaged more than 1,800 *jin*.

Chekiang's poor and lower-middle peasants have persevered in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the three great revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) and continuously scored twin victories in revolution and production. They said: "Once we master Mao Tsetung Thought and wage struggle, the heaven bows before us, the earth is transformed, the effects of natural calamities are overcome and the class enemy collapses. Once we master Mao Tsetung Thought, we have a clear orientation and a far-sighted view. While standing in the fields, we have the motherland's interests in our hearts and see things from the world point of view. Displaying boundless

revolutionary drive to reap more grain and cotton and breed more pigs, we contribute our share in the fight against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of Chekiang Province launched a mass movement — **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai."** Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they struggled against nature and the class enemies, built irrigation canals through mountains, levelled the land, and wrested farmland from the sea by building dykes, thereby achieving one great victory after another. Now, advanced units, following the example of the Tachai Brigade, are emerging throughout the rural areas of Chekiang Province.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching **"Take agriculture as the foundation,"** the revolutionary committees at all levels in Chekiang have continuously strengthened their leadership over agriculture ideologically and organizationally. They have conscientiously improved their methods of work and made intensive investigations and studies. They have also organized large numbers of cadres of the leading organs and those in the departments of industry, commerce and health work to go to the rural forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and persist in participating in collective productive labour. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, the cadres have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, fought self-interest and criticized revisionism and carried out all of Chairman Mao's proletarian policies. Together, they have seriously put into practice the Eight-Point Charter for agriculture,\* earnestly carried out scientific farming and thus promoted the continuous advance of revolution and production in the rural areas.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching **"They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity,"** the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres of Chekiang Province are conscientiously summing up their experiences in grasping revolution and promoting production. They are resolved to further develop the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, carry out still better all the fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and win still greater victories in revolution and production in 1970, so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

\* The Eight-Point Charter — Based on the experience of mass practice and the results of scientific research, the great leader Chairman Mao summed up the measures for increasing farm yields into eight points, known as the Eight-Point Charter. They are: building water conservancy works, additional application of fertilizer, soil improvement, use of good strains, rational close planting, plant protection, innovation of farm implements and field management.

We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers.

Our goal must be attained.

Our goal can certainly be attained.

— MAO TSETUNG

# Developing China's Medical Science Independently and Self-Reliantly

by a reporting group of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science

**U**NDER the guidance of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, medical and health work in China has developed by leaps and bounds in the last 20 years since the founding of New China. The backward state of lacking doctors and medicine, of being attacked by diseases epidemic in old China has thoroughly changed. Medical science in China has reached or surpassed the world advanced level in many aspects and created successive wonders.

The great leader Chairman Mao's teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is the fundamental principle guiding the development of China's medical science. The process of carrying out this principle is one of struggling against the revisionist slavish comprador philosophy and doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and made it possible for China's medical science to march in big strides along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in health work and win great victories.

## Victories in Preventive Medicine Won by Taking Our Own Road

In order to rapidly eliminate diseases which harm the health of the people and to improve our health conditions, we Chinese people have taken to heart Chairman Mao's teaching "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions," and, since 1952, have set our minds on continuously unfolding country-wide patriotic health drives aimed at destroying pests and eliminating diseases. Health con-

ditions in China's cities and countryside have undergone earth-shaking changes. Many diseases which seriously threatened the health of the people have been rapidly controlled or eliminated. Cholera, small-pox and bubonic plague have long been wiped out in China. Kala-azar no longer exists in the country and active syphilis and gonorrhoea do not exist now in most parts of China. Encephalitis (B), scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, measles and other acute epidemic diseases have declined notably; the incidence and mortality rates of tuberculosis have also decreased remarkably. Schistosomiasis was once prevalent in the areas south of the Yangtze River and endangered the health of more than 100 million Chinese people. Its incidence and mortality rates have been substantially reduced. This disease has been basically wiped out in most of the areas where it was once rampant. Outstanding achievements have also been made in improving the workers' working conditions, in preventing occupational diseases and in curing patients of them, thus effectively protecting the health of the labouring people. All this shows the incomparable superiority of China's socialist system.

To prevent the occurrence of various epidemic diseases and to cure patients, New China pays much attention to developing biological products. The vaccines used in preventing diseases and curing patients of them have increased from a dozen or so varieties at the time of China's liberation to 30. Most of them can be drypacked. Several of these vaccines, each of which prevents various kinds of diseases, are now made in China, and some of them surpass the world advanced level. China can now produce most of the serums used in diagnostics and in blood typing. In contrast to the days of old China when the labouring people had no



After being treated with the new acupuncture method, these children who suffered from the after-effect of infantile paralysis have recovered. Now they can walk and run like normal children.



right to receive any preventive vaccines, in 1968, over 500 million people all over the country were treated with vaccines of various kinds, thereby effectively controlling the spread of many diseases.

For more than one hundred years, all countries including China obtained vaccinia from cows. In the past, a vast number of cows used for farming was needed for this purpose and the vaccinia had to be prepared in a room free of any bacteria. This restricted its mass production within a short period and the cost was high. Some countries have tried to produce it by other methods, but none has solved the question fundamentally. Inspired by Chairman Mao's great teaching "Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind," China's biological workers criticized the fallacy advocated by bourgeois "authorities" that "according to reports in foreign journals, the immunity of the vaccinia obtained otherwise is questionable." Through their own efforts and research, they succeeded in producing a new vaccinia in 1964. Its technological process is simple and it can be mass produced in an ordinary laboratory. The raw materials needed in making this vaccinia are abundant in China, so its production cost is quite low. Observation of large numbers of people who received this vaccinia in recent years confirms that its immunity is good and the reaction is mild. The successful research has ended the century-old history of obtaining vaccinia from cows.

Owing to the influence of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace pushed by the capitalist roaders, before 1953, China's vaccine for encephalitis (B) was prepared in chick embryo tissue as it was done in the United States.

After 1954, China copied exactly what was done in the Soviet Union where the vaccine was prepared from the brain of rats. Mass injection in human bodies shows that the effect of the vaccine prepared in the first way is unsatisfactory and the latter produces a strong reaction, sometimes accompanied by serious sequelae. In 1958, the big-leap year, China's research workers succeeded in trial-producing a new vaccine for encephalitis cultivated in chick embryo tissue. Its effect is quite good and the reaction is mild. In addition, it has the effect of lowering, to a certain degree, the incidence. But following this, some bourgeois "authorities" did their best to spread the idea of complacency, saying that the quality of the encephalitis vaccine had "reached its peak." At the same time, they spared no efforts in misdirecting vaccine research into a purely theoretical channel, divorced from reality. At the initial stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary biological workers, determined to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, produced another new variety of encephalitis vaccine after several months of hard struggle. Its mass use in the last few years testifies to its good effect and mild reaction. The quality of this vaccine is superior to those produced before and conforms to the advanced world level.

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, an acute infectious disease caused by an infection with coccus, is a serious threat to the health of children. The bourgeoisie in foreign countries have always held that "diseases caused by a coccus infection cannot be prevented." In the past few decades, the research of vaccine for epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis yielded no success. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by

other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace," China's biological workers have set their minds to win honour for the great leader Chairman Mao and their socialist motherland. By relying entirely on their own efforts, starting from 1965, they used China's own strain to cultivate the vaccine by a special method and succeeded. Mass treatment in the past few years has proved that the vaccine is both safe and effective. This thoroughly repudiates the fallacy that "diseases caused by a coccus infection cannot be prevented" and opens a way to produce vaccines for such diseases.

Recently, in their research of measles vaccine, China's biological workers continued to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and replaced the "199" general culture solution, which is considered a "must" by other countries and is meticulously prepared, with China's own culture solution. The production cost has greatly declined. The vaccine retains its potency longer when stored at normal temperature, thereby breaking the world record.

The great victories in the development of China's preventive medicine fully testify to the tremendous creativeness of the Chinese people guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in health work.

#### **Breaking Through Foreign Conventions in Scaling New Peaks in Medical Treatment**

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, China's medical personnel serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. While absorbing all the positive achievements of modern medicine, they have waged repeated, fierce struggles against the slavish ideas of worshipping everything foreign and of inertia spread by the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi. They have constantly raised their technique of medical treatment and cured patients of many diseases formerly termed "incurable." "Forbidden zones" in medicine are being opened up one after another.

The ever-growing successes in treating extensive burns and rejoining severed limbs speak for China's revolutionary medical workers' profound proletarian sentiments towards the labouring people and their soaring revolutionary determination. This shows that China's technique of medical treatment has reached an advanced level.

As early as 1958, inspired by the three red banners — the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune — China's revolutionary medical workers succeeded in saving steel worker Chiu Tsai-kang, who suffered from burns covering 89.3 per cent of his body surface. This destroyed the dogma spread by the Western bourgeois authorities on traumatic surgery that "a patient with burns encompassing more than 80 per cent of the body surface cannot be cured," and created a wonder in treating burns. Afterwards, many patients who were victims of extensive burns and were

considered doomed by foreign experts were saved all over China. Rich experience in the research of burns and related treatment has been accumulated.

In 1968 a young woman worker, Wang Shih-fen, was severely burnt while rescuing state property. Ninety-eight per cent of her body surface was burnt and 88 per cent was of third degree, more than four times as great as Chiu Tsai-kang's third degree burns. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and led by the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, China's medical personnel displayed the spirit of daring to struggle and to win. Using dialectical materialism to guide their medical practice, they broke through the limits of foreign conventions and developed China's own method of treatment in cases involving the control of pulmonary edema, shock, prevention of infection by bacillus pyocyanus, extensive eschar, grafting, etc. The success in overcoming Comrade Wang Shih-fen's rare case of extensive burns was due to a combination of medical treatment and her active co-operation in waging a tenacious struggle against her burns and ensuing diseases, inspired by boundless loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao and her dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Subsequently, China's technique of treating burns has risen still higher.

Products made from dried albumin are essential in treating extensive burns. In foreign countries, it is extracted from fresh human blood. Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the capitalist countries tried to choke us in this respect, saying: "We may export a little of it to you, but you must provide us with fresh blood." We Chinese people ignored them. Their blockade only further actuated our revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance. Not long ago, China's medical research workers succeeded in extracting dried albumin from the blood of an afterbirth, making a valuable contribution to the treatment of extensive burns. This achievement, unprecedented in the world history of biological products, has greatly heightened the Chinese people's morale and it crushes the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

In 1963, China gained its first success in rejoining severed limbs when a worker's severed arm was re-joined and regained its function. The successful operation embodies the noble ideas of China's medical workers who serve the people wholeheartedly. It also demonstrates that technique in osteology and surgery in China has soared to an advanced level. Many examples of victory in rejoining severed arms, hands and fingers are reported from every corner of China. Severed limbs were successfully rejoined eight, ten or eighteen hours after injury. The iron-clad facts refute the erroneous conclusion of foreign authorities that "a severed limb cannot be rejoined six hours after injury." Applying the brilliant teaching of our great leader Chairman Mao "Go on discovering, inventing, creating

**and advancing.”** China’s medical workers are constantly improving their technique in administering treatment. In May 1969, a worker’s leg was successfully rejoined 24 hours after it had been cut from the body. In July last year, a locally trained physician of a brigade in a people’s commune in Kiangsi Province used his home-made herbal medicine in rejoining a severed finger of his 5-year-old daughter. Later on, this medicine was used many times with good results in experiments on rejoining the legs of animals. These new achievements are new eloquent proofs of the infinite creativeness of the Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought.

Now, in China, treating extensive burns and rejoining severed limbs can be done not only in the well-equipped city hospitals, but also in those areas where conditions are comparatively poor. Doctors of a clinic in a mountainous region restored the well-being of a poor-peasant commune member who suffered from burns involving 50 per cent of his body surface. A severed hand of a 4-year-old child was successfully rejoined in a health centre of a rural people’s commune. Recently, in a prophylactic hospital in Changteh area, Hunan Province, Chinese medicinal herbs were used to treat and heal a poor-peasant commune member, 91 per cent of whose body had been scalded (25 per cent of the scalds third degree), with the exception of his head. All these vivid facts are evidence that not only has China’s technique of treatment advanced, but it is widely practised. They fully demonstrate socialist New China’s incomparable concern and love for the labouring people, an expression unattainable in all capitalist countries.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, China’s medical workers dare to set foot on the unbeaten track and scale the technical heights of medical treatment one after another. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has further spurred their revolutionary spirit. Tumours as large as 45, 55 kilogrammes or even larger which were diagnosed as “irremovable” by the bourgeois “authorities” were indeed removed. Patients whose hearts had stopped beating for 23 or 29 minutes were resuscitated and later regained their health. China’s medical personnel are marching even more bravely towards new technical heights of medical treatment.

### **Great Development of Pharmaceutical Industry From Scratch**

In the early post-liberation period, China’s pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry still remained in a “poor and blank” backward state. Practically everything depended on imports. Chairman Mao penetratingly pointed out: **“Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures**

**can be painted.”** Drawing immense spiritual strength from the great leader Chairman Mao’s brilliant thinking, the Chinese working class and revolutionary people have blazed a trail by working hard and relying on their own efforts, smashed the blockade by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and surmounted difficulties to bring about a rapid and all-round development in the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry. Ten years after the founding of New China, a complete pharmaceutical and medical equipment industrial system was established, and China now makes many of the major medicines, antibiotics and medical apparatuses and instruments.

Guided by Chairman Mao’s great teachings **“Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people”** and **“Follow our own road in developing industry,”** we have, in the course of developing our pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry, paid special attention to the actual conditions in our country so that the products can effectively meet the needs of clinical treatment. Many special Chinese-type new drugs — such as those used in treating schistosomiasis, tumour and fulminating epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and for curing septic shock resulting from toxic dysentery — have been successfully made from home raw materials, which is a reason why development has been rapid. The successful research on submerged fermentation of ergot fungus and direct extraction of ergometrine and their subsequent production — both of which top the world’s performance — mark the accomplishment of a work which the Western bourgeoisie has failed to do over the past 30 years.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao’s brilliant directive **“In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas,”** China’s pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry has forged ahead in still greater strides since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; many innovations and breakthroughs have been chalked up, the cost has been reduced, and production is geared to the needs of the rural areas. Many “three-in-one” groups, composed of workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary leading cadres, have gone deep to the villages to make investigations and study, collect folk prescriptions, and use dialectical materialist viewpoints to sum up the experience gained by the people. Remarkable success has been registered. Health departments in many counties and rural people’s communes have built “indigenous pharmaceutical works” which process and make various kinds of Chinese medicine from the herbs collected by themselves. In Tehsing County, Kiangsi Province, all the 120 and more production brigades have set up their own “indigenous hospitals” in the short space of a little over a year after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, and every brigade has nearly 300 kinds of drugs made from medicinal herbs. Through deep-going investigation into the actual conditions and mass research, drugs of special efficacy to common and



endemic diseases and even to difficult cases have been found. Successful research has been conducted on new medicines for biliary ascariasis and snake-bites, and on various kinds of specially effective styptics. Giving play to the revolutionary spirit of struggling hard and working by concerted efforts, Chinese research personnel and workers took only 20 days and nights to accomplish the total synthesis of a steroid, a task which bourgeois "experts" estimated would take two to three years, and found a new medicine more effective than that made abroad. Raw materials for making this medicine are in abundant supply.

China built its first antibiotics laboratory in 1952. Firmly forging ahead along the road of "self-reliance" pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao and vigorously carrying out the work of screening agents for preparing antibiotics from Chinese soil, China succeeded in producing its own strains for making antibiotics in 1959. Today, the country produces scores of antibiotics which are in common use, and the level of fermentation of the strains for several major antibiotics compares favourably with the best in the world. Most of the provinces and major cities have built antibiotics works, and most of these use their own special technological process in production. The output of antibiotics has since 1952 increased tens of thousands-fold.

In the past two years or so, our country has successfully done research and produced nearly ten new varieties of antibiotics, such as kanamycin, kangdimycin and qingdamycin. This signifies China's entry into the world's advanced ranks in antibiotic research and production. Relying on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, a group of young people have overcome difficulties and blazed a new trail in discovering our own strain for making qingdamycin. They succeeded in doing this in spite of the blockade on technique imposed by U.S. imperialism and the shortage of reference material. Thanks to the leadership of the Party and co-operation from departments in charge of research work, clinical practice and production, the entire task of research, trial-production and clinical testing of this antibiotic was completed in a year, a speed which greatly surpassed that of U.S. imperialism.

Revolutionary mass criticism has promoted the development of science. One research department criticized the pessimistic view spread by foreign "experts" that "there is no new antibiotic to be found in the soil; the acme has been reached." Just within two months this department discovered another antibiotic which has proved effective in clinical practice — a rare accomplishment in the history of antibiotics. A certain small Chinese medicine workshop built by indigenous means during the great leap forward in 1958 had never produced any antibiotics before. Daring to break down conventions, it recently built a workshop in only six months to produce terramycin. Shortly afterwards, the workshop went into operation, and the level of fermentation there tops the whole country and ranks

among the world's best. In short, with regard to the variety, quality and output of antibiotics, in certain respects China has taken less than 20 years to catch up with and even surpass some capitalist countries which are famous for producing antibiotics, and China has far outstripped social-imperialism.

China is now able to make several thousand kinds of medical equipment. Hospitals in the cities and clinics in the rural people's communes throughout the country now use various kinds of excellent medical instruments and equipment made domestically. In addition, China has successfully trial-manufactured many complicated medical apparatuses and precision instruments, such as electronic microscopes. In recent years, the country has turned out many apparatuses which have proved effective in clinical practice and which are small in size, light in weight, low in cost and suitable for use in the countryside. These include a small-size high-frequency electronic cautery apparatus used to excise living tissues and cauterize blood vessels, as well as in brain surgery, gynaecology, urology and ear, nose and throat treatment; a transistor freezing apparatus which is capable of immediate sectioning and therapy and is ready for making a pathologic diagnosis as soon as the specimen is excised during operation, and which can quickly and easily remove wart, nevus or capillary angioma without leaving any scars; a transistor impulse electric therapy machine which is efficacious for strains of the lumbar region, sprains, neuromyalgia and hemiplegia. There is also the "June 26" medical instrument, which was first made by an ordinary young electrician and weighs only 0.2 kilogramme. Used in conjunction with acupuncture, this instrument can restore respiration in a patient whose breathing has ceased but whose heart still beats, even feebly, and whose nerves still react to electricity. It can also treat various kinds of neuralgia and hemiplegia with very good healing effects.

All these facts eloquently show that the Chinese people have high aspirations and the ability to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

### Chinese Medicine Forges Ahead to Create Wonders

Chinese pharmacology and medicine, embodying rich clinical experience and theoretical knowledge, are a treasure-house of experience gained by the Chinese people in waging struggles against diseases over the past several thousand years. The famous doctor Hua To of the Han Dynasty discovered the anaesthetic 1,700 years ago. The *Compendium of Materia Medica* by Li Shih-chen of the Ming Dynasty was translated into several foreign languages in the early 17th century and was widely disseminated all over the world. However, the reactionary ruling classes of the old China took a national nihilistic attitude towards traditional Chinese medicine. This attitude and the adverse effects of imperialist cultural aggression seriously undermined

Chinese medicine. Since the founding of New China, under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, tremendous successes have been achieved in the theoretical study of traditional medicine, the prevention of diseases and clinical treatment by Chinese medicine, the study and making of Chinese medicines, the publication of books and promotion of education on traditional Chinese medicine.

Our great leader Chairman Mao attaches great importance to the development of traditional Chinese medicine and consistently advocates the integration of Chinese and Western medicine. Chairman Mao has personally formulated a whole series of principles and policies for developing Chinese medicine. In 1958, inspired by Chairman Mao's call "**Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house; efforts should be made to exploit them and elevate them to a high level,**" an unprecedented mass movement surged throughout the land to exploit the hidden treasures of Chinese medicine. The past ten years and more witnessed great successes in integrating Chinese and Western medicine to cure patients with bone fractures, infantile paralysis, acute appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, ectopic pregnancy, cataract and other diseases. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been shattered, and Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the health departments have been repudiated for their crimes in squeezing out, attacking and smothering traditional Chinese medicine. This has enabled Chinese medicine to develop by leaps and bounds and work wonders unheard of in the history of medicine.

The Keshan Disease\* is an endemic disease which seriously endangers the people's health and lives. Before liberation, many people in several provinces in the northern parts of China suffered from it. This disease, which hit the patients quickly and hard, had a high mortality rate. Active measures of prevention were taken after liberation, with the result that the incidence of the disease decreased, while the endemic area was brought under control or reduced in size. But owing to the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work, the work of prevention at that time was in the hands of only a few bourgeois "authorities" who wantonly spread the fallacies that the Keshan Disease was "incurable" and that anyone who had contracted it "would die within five years." This is why for many years the disease was not brought under complete control. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has taken still deeper root in the hearts of the people. Under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, a poor peasant and

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\* An endemic disease named after Keshan County in northeast China, where it was first discovered. This is a systemic disease manifested mainly by lesions of the heart muscle. It often results in heart failure caused by atrophy of the heart muscle.

Communist Party member called Liu Shao-hsien, drawing on the rich experience of Chinese medicine, discovered a remedy for the disease. With the fearless revolutionary spirit "**When we die for the people it is a worthy death,**" he made an experiment on himself by first taking the medicine he had prepared. He succeeded in finding a new remedy, which is easy to prepare, made from ingredients abundant in supply and low in cost. Tests have proved the efficacy of this new medicine, and its rate of healing is about 90 per cent. Thus a stubborn bastion, the Keshan Disease which used to impair the Chinese people's health, was smashed.

Acupuncture treatment dates back several thousand years in China. Easy to handle and effective in healing, it can be applied to a wide scope of diseases. In the course of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers over the years, China's medical personnel have steadily raised the level of treatment by acupuncture. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have gone a step further in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and brought about further development of the age-old acupuncture treatment. After studying Chairman Mao's teaching "**Serve the people whole-heartedly,**" Chao Pu-yu, a young medical worker in the People's Liberation Army, resolved to do his best to cure the deaf-mutes and relieve these class brothers and sisters of their sufferings. He made repeated needling experiments on his own body, vowing that he would willingly run the risk of becoming a mute himself. Together with other medical personnel of a P.L.A. unit, he followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "**young people should dare to think, dare to speak and dare to act, should be boldly creative.**" Using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide their practice in treating patients, they created the new acupuncture method and succeeded in throwing open the "forbidden zone" in curing deaf-mutes.

The experience gained in curing deaf-mutes has been popularized throughout the country. To date, the medical workers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army alone have treated more than 200,000 deaf-mutes with the new acupuncture method, and the rate of effectiveness was over 80 per cent. More than 100,000 former deaf-mutes now can listen to radio broadcasts, and they can speak, sing songs and cheer "Long live Chairman Mao!"—the most powerful note in the world.

Persons suffering from infantile paralysis sequelae have long been regarded as "incurable." Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, the medical personnel of a P.L.A. hospital have treated more than 3,000 children suffering from infantile paralysis aftereffects with the new method of acupuncture; remarkable results have been reported in more than 90 per cent of the cases treated. Children paralysed for several or more than ten years can now stand without the help of crutches. With copies of the red treasured book *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* in their hands, they sing and

dance, wishing the great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

Compared to the old methods, the new method of acupuncture is easier to handle and serves the masses with greater, faster, better and more economical results. It has smashed the monopoly of acupuncture techniques by a few bourgeois "famous doctors" who in the past had turned the simple and easy-to-handle needling methods into something complicated and mysterious. Thus new horizons have been opened up for Chinese medicine. While employing the new method, Chinese medical workers constantly probe into new ways of treatment, thereby creating a whole range of new methods of treatment which combine Chinese and Western medicine, and these have proved very effective in clinical practice. News is constantly pouring in from all parts of the country, reporting the success of

these methods in treating blindness, headaches, dermatitis, neuralgia and other diseases. Under the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the age-old acupuncture treatment has demonstrated new and immense vitality.

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our great leader Chairman Mao said: "Let the domestic and foreign reactionaries tremble before us! Let them say that we are no good at this and no good at that—we, the Chinese people, will steadily reach our goal by our indomitable efforts." Working indefatigably, the masses on China's medical and health front have over the past 20 years relied on invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to win tremendous victories in the realm of medical science. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our medical science will surely record still more splendid successes in the days to come.

## Red Revolutionary Area in India Shines Like a Beacon

— The revolutionary armed struggle in Srikakulam under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) is expanding

**L**IKE a beacon light, the red revolutionary area which has come into being in Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh, is shining brightly on the woe-stricken land of India. The oppressed people in that country hail and praise it as "the most advanced bulwark of India."

Srikakulam District is a mountainous area covered with thick forests in the northeastern part of Andhra Pradesh. For generations the peasants here have been kept in subjection, and now they are taking up arms under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) against their oppressors. They have smashed the feudal yoke and overthrown the crushing tyranny. The greater part of Srikakulam has been turned into a red revolutionary area with yesterday's oppressed becoming masters of the land. Today, everywhere in this area is a scene of revolutionary vigour and the people sing with revolutionary gusto:

*Rise up, oh, ye Adivasi heroes,  
And flex the muscles  
Of your taut and sinewy body,  
And plunge with the force of a hurricane  
Into battle against your class enemies.*

The red revolutionary area in Srikakulam District was created by the Indian revolutionaries with the blood they shed in battle.

### Take the Road of Armed Struggle

Every family of the poverty-stricken peasants in Srikakulam has a history written with blood and tears.

Ruthlessly exploited and oppressed for generations by the landlord class, they eke out a miserable existence like beasts of burden. The life of the Girijans is even worse, for the fertile land arduously reclaimed by them on the plains was seized by the landlords and usurers with the help of police brutality. Dispossessed, they are driven to live in the mountain areas.

Oppression begets resistance. The peasants of Srikakulam began waging an unrelenting struggle against their feudal oppressors. But the revisionists in the state tried their best to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the Srikakulam peasants, using all kinds of despicable means to lure them on to the so-called "parliamentary road." Aided and abetted by the revisionists, the counter-revolutionary armed forces repeatedly carried out sanguinary suppression of the peasant revolution in the district.

Lessons written in blood have prompted the suffering peasants of Srikakulam to seek more eagerly the truth for liberation. They finally found the correct road of struggle from great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought disseminated there by the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). A report of the Srikakulam District Committee of the C.P.I. (M-L) has put it well: "Since the victory of people's war in China, people in the backward countries firmly believe that it is only people's war that is to be adopted in these countries for their liberation." "People's war is inevitable in this country." "We can raise the consciousness of the peasants only by intensifying the armed class struggle in villages and thereby annihilate

the class enemies." The district committee decided thoroughly to rebel against the revisionist leadership in the state and resolutely take the road of armed struggle, which is the correct one. From November 25, 1968, the district committee began to mobilize the masses of the peasantry to take up arms and fight.

Charu Mazumdar, leader of the C.P.I. (M-L), personally kindled the flames of the armed struggle in Srikakulam. Arriving there in March 1969, he instructed the district committee to "build up guerrilla squads and start struggle immediately." He conveyed to it the correct thesis made by Comrade Lin Piao in his work *Long Live the Victory of People's War!*: "Guerrilla warfare is the only way to mobilize and apply the whole strength of the people against the enemy."

Members of the Srikakulam District Committee of the C.P.I. (M-L) went deep into the countryside, established guerrilla units and propagated the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." They aroused the masses, organized them and armed them. As the peasant movement swept through the land like a storm, the revolutionary armed forces developed speedily. The C.P.I. (M-L) has now more than 100 guerrilla squads under its leadership and the areas of armed struggle have rapidly extended from the mountains to the plains and coasts. The revolutionary armed forces have turned 300 villages into a red area and set up preliminary organs of people's political power called "Councils for the People's Uprising" to take charge of administration and production and lay the groundwork for land distribution. "People's Courts" have been set up in all villages to try the enemies and pass judgment on them. The broad masses of the peasants heartily hail the birth of the red area.

### **"Whether We Live or Die, It Must Be for the People"**

The above is the slogan adopted with pride in their hearts by the revolutionaries of Srikakulam District. Courageous in battle against the enemy, they have accomplished many a heroic and moving feat.

Srikakulam's revolutionary peasants scorn the ferocious enemy. Fighting with home-made guns, hand-grenades, swords, spears, and bows and arrows, they have badly battered the "Central Police Reserve Corps" and the state police forces equipped with modern weapons. In 1969, they fought 65 engagements with the police and smashed the reactionaries' armed "encirclement and suppression" operations one after another. The peasant masses and the guerrilla squads fought side by side, raiding landlords' estates, seizing enemy weapons, suppressing local despots, burning land and loan contracts and distributing the landlords' grain and land. Overwhelmed with joy, the masses shouted: "Long live the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)!"

"Long live the armed revolution!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" They look upon the guerrillas as their own kinsfolk and enthusiastically provide them with grain, vegetables and shelter.

In May last year, the reactionaries barbarously killed Krishnamurthy, one of the leaders of the Srikakulam guerrilla units, and six guerrilla fighters. Upright and dauntless, hero Krishnamurthy sternly denounced the reactionary police officers: "You cannot stop the advance of the revolution by murdering us. No power on earth can suppress the armed revolution of our people which has just started. The present regime of exploitation and oppression is doomed."

When one hero falls, tens of thousands of others rise to step into the void. Sampurna, a woman fighter of the Srikakulam central guerrilla squad, is one such heroine. Sampurna, the mother of three children, was arrested by the enemy in June last year, and the reactionaries viciously threatened and cajoled her. One reactionary police officer tried to soften her up: "You have your children, your parents and your husband's parents. Why then should you get yourself involved in all this trouble? Wouldn't it be better for you to recant your mistake and return to your home and also to persuade your husband to give up all this and return to the path of sanity?" Neither threats nor blandishments by the enemy could shake Sampurna's revolutionary resolve. She replied with firmness: "I did not seek this trouble, far from it. But I found that the solution of the problem of starvation and that of bringing up my children are inseparably connected with the solution of the problem facing the peasantry. And the way to solve this problem has been pointed out by Mao Tsetung Thought. So I have taken this path illuminated by Mao Tsetung Thought, in order to make not only my own children but also those of millions of the poor toiling people happy."

Suppression by the Indian reactionaries can never put out the flames of armed struggle of the revolutionary Srikakulam people who are determined to carry the armed struggle through to the end. They will not rest till victory is won.

Initiated in Srikakulam, the flames of armed struggle have now spread to 19 localities in 10 nearby districts, and its impact is spreading to other parts of the country.

Charu Mazumdar, leader of the C.P.I. (M-L), pointed out recently: "Srikakulam is fighting valiantly, tomorrow the whole of Andhra will join the fight." With infinite confidence, the Indian revolutionaries have raised the solemn, militant slogan: "Let us build Srikakulams in other parts of the country."

More and more red revolutionary areas like Srikakulam are indeed coming into existence in the vast land of India. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), the revolutionary struggle of the Indian people is bound to score victory after victory.



# Argentine People Repeatedly Launch Storms Of Revolutionary Struggle

**S**TORMS of powerful revolutionary mass struggle have burst out time and again in 1969 in Argentina which is under the strict control of U.S. imperialism, heavily pounding at the rule of U.S. imperialism and the U.S.-fostered military dictatorial regime of Carlos Onganía. The vigorous development of mass movements in Argentina has reflected the excellent situation of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people as a whole.

The mass revolutionary struggles launched by the Argentine people last year were unprecedented in scale, magnitude and vehemence for decades in the country and were rarely seen in Latin America in recent years. Frightened by these stormy revolutionary struggles, U.S. monopoly capital cried out in alarm that "a new tumultuous and unstable period" had begun in Argentina.

At the end of last May, a storm of the Argentine people's revolutionary struggle, with the important industrial city of Cordoba as its centre, rapidly spread to more than ten major cities of the country and developed into a nationwide general strike involving one million workers. This was followed by an impressive strike of 2.5 million workers in August. In September, a general strike of 180,000 railwaymen which started first in Rosario, the third biggest Argentine city, and the subsequent nationwide angry campaign against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorship pushed the revolutionary mass struggle in the country to a new high.

In the powerful waves of mass struggle, the Argentine working class has shown its mighty strength. Defying suppression and resisting deception, the broad masses of workers waged tit-for-tat struggles against the reactionaries. Instead of using peaceful means as in the past, they turned to highly militant means of violence. In Cordoba, the revolutionary masses with industrial workers as the backbone, displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit in struggle. They took the city centre, encircled government buildings, stormed police stations and set fire to U.S.-owned firms. Using rocks, iron bars and home-made incendiary bombs, the courageous worker masses fought street battles with paratroopers equipped with bazookas and machine-guns. Some demonstrators heroically wrenched arms from the reactionary troops and police and exchanged fire with the enemy. The revolutionary masses fought for four days and three nights with the troops and police. In Rosario, which was under the close control of troops

sent out by the dictatorial authorities, the worker masses, fearing no brute force, threw up street barricades in the workers' quarters. Using sticks and home-made incendiary bombs, they fought a fierce battle against the reactionary troops and police. Some workers engaged the troops and police in hand-to-hand combat. All this struck telling blows at the reactionary rule. Workers and students acted in co-ordination and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle and won the warm sympathy and support of the patriots of various social strata.

It is noteworthy that in Argentina, a country where mass movement had for many years been influenced rather deeply by bourgeois reformism, the mass struggle has broken through the bounds of pure economic struggle and has assumed distinctive characteristics of political struggle since the beginning of 1969. It has been clearly spearheaded against U.S. imperialism and against the criminal dictatorial rule of monopoly capital. The angry chase given to the U.S. imperialist "special envoy" Rockefeller by the Argentine people, sometime between the end of June and early July, was a concentrated manifestation of their inveterate hatred for the crime-laden U.S. imperialists. They have also unfolded continuous struggles against the dictatorial rule of the Onganía regime and its reactionary economic policy which serves the interests of U.S. imperialism at the expense of the working people. In their struggles, the revolutionary masses have put forth clear-cut slogans against the dictatorship and persecution and for democratic rights. Their battle cries included: "Fatherland, yes! Colony, no!" "Election, no! Revolution, yes!" and "Fight, fight, fight, never cease to fight, for a workers' government, a government of workers and people!" This demonstrated a new revolutionary awakening of the working class and the masses of Argentina.

In their struggle, the Argentine worker masses have discerned more and more clearly the true features of scabs who have usurped trade union leadership, and organizationally, begun to break through their heavy control. Workers in quite a number of trades took an active part in the May and August nationwide general strikes after overcoming the obstruction put up by union bosses who sold out the working class' interests. On September 16, some bosses of the Rosario Railwaymen's Union tried to call off the strike but the revolutionary worker masses firmly opposed any compromise and persisted in the strike. In Cordoba, the

working class successfully held the October 29 strike despite the sabotage by scabs who had grabbed leading posts in the trade unions. In the course of the struggle, revolutionary workers in not a few factories and enterprises set up underground workers' committee, the organization of their own, to actively lead the struggle of the worker masses.

What is of great significance is that the new-born revolutionary force of the Left in Argentina has given enthusiastic support to the fiery mass struggles and taken an active part in them. In the course of the struggles, they repeatedly criticized and repudiated the reactionary trends of reformism and revisionism as well as the erroneous tendency of urban terrorism. The Argentine revolutionary force of the Left has grown daily in the flames of revolutionary struggle.

The steady upsurge of mass movements in Argentina is the inevitable result of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression. For many years Argentina has been one of the key countries upon which U.S. imperialism has imposed the so-called "economic stabilization plan" in Latin America. Under this plan, the door of Argentina was thrown wide open to the intensified penetration of U.S. capital and its national economy was brought to bankruptcy. The life of the working people has gone from bad to worse. The dissatisfaction and resistance of the people has been increasing daily. In order to maintain its colonial domination, U.S. imperialism has repeatedly played the counter-revolutionary dual tactics politically. After the failure of its fraud of so-called "representative democracy" there, it flagrantly

installed Carlos Onganía, the notorious "gorilla" brass-hat, in power through a military coup, instituted a bare-faced military dictatorial rule, and extolled this blood-thirsty tyrannical government as the "model" of "effective" military regimes in Latin America. But the harsher the oppression, the stronger the resistance. The tempestuous storms of mass struggle in Argentina over the past year were the violent outbursts of the people's strong dissatisfaction with U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The situation of the revolutionary struggle of the Argentine people is a new mark of the vigorous development of the revolutionary situation in Latin America as a whole. It shows that on this continent which is groaning under extremely heavy national and class oppression, the people's revolutionary struggle will surely develop in greater depth. No matter how U.S. imperialism plays its counter-revolutionary tactics of military suppression and political deception, it can in no way stem the torrent of revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people from rolling forward.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves." The increasing awakening of the people in Argentina and in Latin America as a whole and the steady growth of the revolutionary forces there will surely and eventually bury the criminal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in the continent.

## Roaring Flames of Italy's Mass Struggle

ONE after another, storms of mass struggle were set off by the Italian people in 1969. The worker, student and peasant movements have supported and stimulated one another and formed a mighty revolutionary torrent heavily pounding Italian monopoly capitalist class reactionary rule. The Italian people's revolutionary practice last year once again testified to the brilliant thesis of our great leader Chairman Mao that "the proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening."

Since the beginning of 1969, the tide of struggle of millions of workers, peasants and students against brutal exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalist class has been constantly rising in Italy. Following the nationwide general strike of 18 million workers last February, the Italian people angrily rose in another nationwide struggle in April, with 12 million workers going on strike to protest the bloody suppression of demonstrating masses by the reactionary Italian authorities. In November, 20 million workers went on

a general strike across the length and breadth of the country to protest ruthless exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital, and soaring prices and rents. Students and several million farm workers held successive nationwide strikes and demonstrations during the year. Time and again, their actions paralysed the entire country, dealing the monopoly capitalist class severe blows. According to Western bourgeois news agency reports, the hours workers were on strike in the first ten months of 1969 totalled 249.7 million, bringing a loss of one million million lire to Italy's monopoly capitalists. This fully shows that there is a powerful latent revolutionary force in the Italian people who have a glorious tradition of struggle against fascism.

During the fierce class struggle, an increasing number of Italian revolutionary people have come to realize that the capitalist and imperialist system is the root cause of their suffering and that to put an end to their oppression and exploitation and achieve complete emancipation, they must smash the capitalist and imperialist system and overthrow the criminal rule of the

monopoly capitalist class. Therefore, while fighting for their vital rights, the broad masses of workers, peasants and progressive students have begun pointing the spearhead of their struggle at the decadent capitalist system and the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class. In the cities and countryside, people often hear such militant slogans as "Down with the bourgeoisie!" "Death to capitalism!" "The bourgeois state apparatus must be smashed!" "Long live the proletarian revolution!" and "Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!" All this fully demonstrates that the Italian people are fast awakening and that things are getting tougher and tougher for the reactionary Italian ruling clique.

Hard hit by the revolutionary mass movement, the reactionary Italian ruling clique is running scared. While continuing to indulge in political deception, it has resorted more and more to open violent suppression to bolster its criminal rule. This has further exposed its vicious features and educated the Italian people by negative example. They have come to understand gradually that it is necessary to use violent means to resist ruthless suppression by the reactionary authorities. In their 1969 struggles, the workers and students in Rome, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Florence, Naples, Palermo and other cities, as well as the peasants in Sicily, Sardinia and other regions, have shown their heroism, tenacity and fearlessness. They have not only valiantly challenged bourgeois "law and order" by going on strike, demonstrating, occupying factories and schools and blockading main thoroughfares, but have also erected street barricades and used rocks, iron bars, wooden batons and bottles as weapons in courageously fighting the fully armed reactionary police.

On one occasion, the inhabitants of Battipaglia in southern Italy bravely battled the reactionary police for 12 hours. They destroyed ten police cars, set fire to the police station gate, the town hall and the railway station, cut off rail and road traffic there and at one time had control of the whole town.

In Fondi, a town 80 kilometres south of Rome, a large number of progressive youths broke through a police cordon, stormed into the town hall and burnt large quantities of reactionary documents to ashes.

The hideous renegade and scab features of the Italian revisionist clique have been exposed still further in Italy's vigorous and surging revolutionary mass movement. Its true colours have been seen more and more clearly by the country's advanced workers and progressive students. While fighting the reactionaries, a large number of progressive workers and students waged staunch struggles against the revisionists by quitting the revisionist-controlled organizations and setting up their own militant ones. Growing numbers of Italian workers, peasants and students have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in their fiery struggles. In their raging demonstrations and other struggles, many workers and students were seen holding aloft portraits of Chairman Mao and *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung*.

The vigorous development of Italy's revolutionary mass movement is an inevitable result of the deepening political and economic crises and the sharpening of class contradictions there. It can be said with certainty that with the daily awakening of the Italian people and the ever deepening of the general political and economic crisis in the capitalist world, the storm of the revolutionary mass movement will sweep Italy on a larger scale and with greater momentum.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

# Founding of Communist Party of Japan (Left) Proclaimed

THE Japanese proletarian revolutionaries and the broad masses of revolutionary people in Japan have risen in rebellion against and broken with the Miyamoto revisionist clique of the Japanese Communist Party since the clique betrayed revolution, did its utmost to emasculate and attack great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, opposed violent revolution and advocated the revisionist "parliamentary road." Some of them have formed Left revolutionary organizations or groups, while others have set up revolutionary societies for studying and learning Mao Tsetung Thought. The overwhelming majority of these

organizations have their own official publications. The National Council of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), which is one of these Left revolutionary organizations, proclaimed that it has formally founded a Party.

It was reported that not long ago, the National Council of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) held a national congress and issued a manifesto on November 30, 1969, proclaiming the founding of the Communist Party of Japan (Left).

The manifesto pointed out: "U.S. imperialism and its appendages, the traitorous Japanese reactionaries

with the monopoly capitalist class as their centre, are the enemies ruling over the Japanese people. The Soviet modern revisionists and the Miyamoto revisionist clique are the biggest accomplices of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries." "To overthrow the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and liberate the Japanese people, these two accomplices must be smashed."

The manifesto pointed out that the Japanese revolution should crush counter-revolutionary violence with the people's revolutionary violence and set up the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the proletariat.

The manifesto paid warm tribute to the great victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao. It pointed out that socialist China has become the impregnable bulwark of the people all over the world in their struggle for liberation.

The manifesto vehemently denounced the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries for intensifying their military collusion. It pointed out that the Japan-U.S. "joint communique" issued by Nixon and Sato represents an attempt of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to step up their oppression and exploitation of the Japanese people and revive militarism rapidly so as to bind the

Japanese people tightly to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism and mobilize Japan in an all-round manner to serve the U.S. plan of aggression against Asia.

The manifesto said: "Comrade Mao Tsetung has analysed all the contradictions in the present-day world and pointed out: 'With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.'" The manifesto made it clear that the Communist Party of Japan (Left) will stand at the forefront of the revolutionary struggle, wage a resolute struggle against the class enemies and be prepared to hit back at large-scale wars of aggression plotted by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

The manifesto pointed out in conclusion: "We will hold aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and unite with the broad masses of the Japanese people to strike down U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Japanese reactionaries and carry through to the end the great and glorious cause of liberation of the Japanese people."

The congress adopted a "political report" and a Party constitution and elected the Central Committee of the Party.

## Study Mao Tsetung Thought by Integrating It With Revolutionary Practice of Australia

THE *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in an article on December 18, 1969, calls on Australian Marxist-Leninists to study Mao Tsetung Thought systematically and integrate it with Australia's revolutionary practice.

The article says: "As the class struggle sharpens it becomes ever-more necessary to study systematically the works of Chairman Mao Tsetung." Mao Tsetung Thought is contemporary Marxism-Leninism.

It continues: "Mao Tsetung integrated Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution which he led and is still leading. No other revolutionary leader in history has had such long experience in leading revolutionary struggle."

It states: "Without question Mao Tsetung is the Lenin of today.

"Only by using the weapon of Mao Tsetung Thought can the struggle against modern revisionism be waged. If there is no struggle against revisionism then there is no revolutionary movement but only class collaboration."

Sternly denouncing modern revisionism for undermining the revolutionary struggle of the world's people, it notes that today the world is aflame with revo-

lution. The decisive battle against imperialism has been joined. Modern revisionism has been thrown up against the proletariat and other working people in a desperate attempt to divert and break down their struggles. The revisionist traitors now in the leadership of the Soviet Union have made preparations for an aggressive war against the centre, the foundation of the world revolutionary movement, China. Hence the struggle against the revisionist traitors is vital. It is in this struggle that the revolutionary parties of the proletariat will be built and the way cleared for the victory of the world proletarian revolution.

In conclusion, the article emphasizes: "The weapon with which we will defeat revisionism is Mao Tsetung Thought. Let us study Chairman Mao's works with the concrete needs of the Australian revolutionary movement in mind and these needs, in the words of Chairman Mao are: 'A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party—these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy.'"



# Crisis-Ridden U. S. Economy

**T**HE economic situation in the United States rapidly worsened in 1969. The financial-monetary crisis grew ever more serious and a new "over-production" crisis is drawing nearer and nearer. Harsh reality has exploded all of U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon's big talk when he took office early last year. This situation shows that U.S. imperialism, hard-pressed by its twin crises, is at the end of its rope.

## Intensified Financial-Monetary Crisis and Frequent "Over-Production" Crisis Alarms

What U.S. imperialist new chieftain Nixon took over from his predecessor Johnson in January last year was a rotten legacy bristling with internal and external difficulties. In the economic field, huge financial deficits had appeared year by year. Inflation kept getting worse. Prices had shot up for five successive years, and the dollar's international position continued to deteriorate. To wangle votes in these circumstances, Nixon boasted before he took office that he would "check" inflation within six months. After entering the White House, he made a series of empty promises about "defending the dollar." Last June 19, he bragged that the measures he had adopted to "check" inflation "will begin to have effect within a matter of two to three months."

His "two to three months" and six months have long passed but inflation, instead of being "checked," continues to grow. A most striking illustration of this is that price increases last year were sharper than in any previous year. Consumer goods prices in November 1969 were 5.8 per cent higher than in the same month in 1968, reaching an all-time high for the past 18 years. Especially food and clothing prices, rent and medical costs, which affect people's standard of living, went up even more sharply.

The international payments situation has also drastically deteriorated. The U.S. export trade showed deficits in the first two quarters of last year in succession, an unprecedented occurrence in the past 20 years. The total international payments deficit for the first three quarters of 1969 stood at 8,050 million dollars, two and a half times the 1961 deficit, the highest in U.S. history. By the end of August 1969, short-term dollar bonds in the hands of other capitalist countries had risen to 41,500 million dollars, a sharp increase of 8,000 million dollars over the same period in 1968. At present, all of the U.S. Government's gold reserves have shrunk to a total of just over 11,100 million dollars,

insufficient to pay off one-third of the foreign claims against it. All this has greatly weakened the position of the dollar.

What, after all, are the devices that Nixon boasted were capable of "checking" inflation? They are nothing more than such worn-out tricks as tax increases, higher interest rates and tight credit. But the result of Nixon's devices is that inflationary trends have not been stopped and the financial crisis is deepening. At the same time, the ensuing difficulty in obtaining credits and in capital turnover and the shrinking of purchasing power have made a new "over-production" crisis imminent.

In the first ten months of last year, it was reported, sales on the U.S. domestic market dropped three per cent compared with 1968, and inventories of enterprises piled up quarter by quarter. Orders dropped markedly in all industries in the fourth quarter except the war industries. Beginning from August, last year, industrial production declined for four consecutive months and, by November, to its lowest in the past five years. Affected industries included manufacturing, mining, building and oil, as well as textiles. In fact, signs of weakness were evident in many industrial branches last year. The auto and construction industries, which rely on "instalment payments," "mortgage loans" and other measures for drawing on purchasing power in advance to keep up their sales, were particularly worse off. Confronted with the storm of a new "over-production" crisis, Wall Street stock prices began tumbling in mid November and by mid December had dropped to the lowest level in the past three years. This fully reflects the consternation of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class. The *International Herald Tribune* raised an alarm in an article on December 1: "The evidence is growing that the country is in the early stages of recession." Some "economists" for the U.S. monopoly capitalist class said in dismay that "we're going to get the greatest economic shock of our lives in the first four months of 1970," and predicted "a very severe economic slowdown."

## Bogged Down Deeper and Deeper in Political-Economic Crisis, U.S. Imperialism Cannot Be Saved by Exploitation at Home And Aggression Abroad

The "over-production" crisis is a product inherent in the capitalist system. The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in 1947: "The economic power of

**U.S. imperialism, which grew during World War II, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. The further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out.** The United States has gone through four fairly large "over-production" crises in the years between the end of World War II and 1960.

U.S. imperialism has always relied on **ruthless exploitation of the people at home, a feverish arms drive and economic expansion abroad to "stimulate" its weakened economy, put off the outbreak of an "over-production" crisis and mitigate the effects of such a crisis.** In the more than 20 post-war years, U.S. military expenditures totalled 1,100,000 million dollars, with the result that the United States registered huge budgetary deficits in 17 of the fiscal years during this period. To make up these deficits, reactionary U.S. ruling circles resorted to unrestricted issuance of paper money and other methods to squeeze the people mercilessly, and this gave rise to a vicious inflation. U.S. imperialist wars of aggression and economic expansion abroad have resulted in annual overseas spending of huge sums of dollars, while the fierce scramble among the imperialist powers for commodity markets greatly affected its foreign trade earnings. This has brought about huge deficits in the U.S. balance of international payments for many years in succession. Inflation and international payments deficits have led to an increasingly weakened position of the dollar. All this has made the U.S. financial-monetary crisis more and more serious.

At the same time, climbing prices brought on by inflation and numerous exorbitant taxes and levies have further diminished the purchasing power of the working people and aggravated the sharp contradiction between production and marketing, which is the cause of an "over-production" crisis. Credit sales and other measures adopted by the monopoly capitalist class to draw on the people's purchasing power in advance and to strengthen exploitation actually deepens this contradiction. Thus an even greater and deeper "over-production" crisis is in the making. U.S. imperialism is in this way inextricably sinking deeper and deeper in the whirlpool of a vicious circle of "over-production" crisis and financial-monetary crisis.

Threatened by the serious financial-monetary crisis, Nixon had to adopt a "tightening up" policy after coming to power. However, this can in no way provide a fundamental solution to an "over-production" crisis and the financial-monetary crisis. Nixon is still taking the beaten track of arms expansion and war preparations, of aggressive wars and economic expansion abroad and oppression of the people at home.

While chanting his "peace hymn," Nixon is actually making great efforts to intensify the arms drive for

war and wantonly carrying out wars of aggression. U.S. defence expenditures in fiscal 1970 will exceed 70,000 million dollars, of which military spending for its war of aggression in Viet Nam still accounts for 23,500 million dollars, and funds for purchasing nuclear weapons and missiles will reach more than 20,000 million dollars. The U.S. economy is lopsidedly developing towards a war economy. By the first half of last year, the number of personnel engaged in military industrial production had reached 5.38 million. All this shows that U.S. imperialism will never change its policies of aggression and war.

U.S. monopoly capitalist groups are stepping up their economic expansion abroad in an attempt to shift their domestic economic difficulties on to others. U.S. imperialist overseas investments were over 60,000 million dollars in 1968 and are still rising. So-called foreign economic "aid" to be extended by the Nixon government in fiscal 1970 will remain well over 2,000 million dollars.

The Nixon government is intensifying its attack on the broad masses of the labouring people at home. In effect, his so-called "tightening up" measures are ones that force the American labouring people to tighten their belts. It was reported that Nixon will propose for the next fiscal year a budget of more than 200,000 million dollars without indication of any "tightening up." Revenues from exorbitant taxes and levies to be imposed by the government at all levels in fiscal 1970 under the pretext of "checking inflation," will be as much as 300,000 million dollars, that is, each American will have to pay an average of 1,500 dollars in taxes.

The U.S. imperialist onslaught against the people at home has brought about a rapid upsurge in the American people's struggle. The number of workers' strikes in the first 10 months of last year topped the 1968 record of 5,000. Five million workers in many trades are planning strikes in 1970. The Afro-American struggle and the student movement are billowing wave upon wave. Class contradictions in the country are becoming sharper and reactionary U.S. ruling circles are up to their necks in a political crisis. U.S. imperialist aggression against and plunder of the world's people have in turn promoted their increased awakening. The revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism is raging with growing fierceness.

The great teacher Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The U.S. imperialists and all other such vermin have already created their own grave-diggers; the day of their burial is not far off."** More and more awakened people all over the world, including the American people, are the grave-diggers of U.S. imperialism, which has committed all kinds of evil, and they will eventually send it to its grave.

# Japanese Reactionaries Had Better Stop Daydreaming!

by Chang Kung

**I**N the "joint communique" on his talks with U.S. imperialist boss Nixon, Japanese reactionaries' chief-tain Eisaku Sato blatantly claimed that China's sacred territory Taiwan Province was "a most important factor for the security of Japan." In his speech to the Japanese Diet on December 1, 1969, he asserted once again that the "security" of Taiwan was "a matter of serious concern" to Japan's "security." This is an unconcealed clamour for war by the Japanese reactionaries who are pointing the spearhead of aggression at China in the vain hope of using armed force to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan. This is a rabid provocation against the Chinese people!

Such utterances by the Japanese reactionaries are nothing new to the Chinese people. The same gangster logic was used when Japanese militarists, from Giichi Tanaka to Hideki Tojo, unleashed aggression against China. Wherever the Japanese militarists wanted to stretch their tentacles of aggression, they invariably claimed that such an area was necessary for Japan's "security."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "When we say 'imperialism is ferocious', we mean that its nature will never change, that the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, that they will never become Buddhas, till their doom." The Chinese people, who have long experience of struggle against imperialism, have long seen through the aggressive nature of Japanese militarism and have been highly vigilant against it.

Japan's militarist forces have never reconciled themselves to the fact that they were driven out of the Chinese territory Taiwan and had to return it to China. They still dream of occupying Taiwan again one day. As far back as the Yoshida and Kishi cabinets, the Japanese authorities raised a hue and cry that "it is not yet decided to whom Taiwan belongs." Yoshida blustered that he "will never let the Chinese Communists occupy Taiwan." Kishi yelled that Japan would spare no effort to prevent Taiwan "from being taken by the Communists." Sato's recent hullabaloo is entirely in the same vein as that of Yoshida and Kishi.

To realize their rabid ambition of occupying Chinese territory, the Japanese reactionaries have been striving to separate Taiwan from China by every pos-

sible means. They have been most active in co-ordinating with U.S. imperialism in the criminal plot of creating "two Chinas." Every year at the U.N. General Assembly session, they have zealously followed U.S. imperialism in obstructing the restoration to China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations, and in keeping that political corpse the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, which has long been spurned by the Chinese people, in the United Nations. At the same time, they are secretly plotting an "independent Taiwan" in order to create conditions for its annexation.

The Japanese reactionaries have carried out expansion and penetration into Taiwan on a large scale in order to realize their scheme of seizing it step by step. In the past decade or so, Taiwan has been flooded with Japanese goods. Statistics show that in the five and a half years from 1964 to the first half of 1969, Japan's export surplus in its trade with Taiwan totalled 760 million U.S. dollars. Japan's exports to Taiwan in 1968 were three times its imports from Taiwan. Japan has outstripped the United States and taken over first place in Taiwan's import and export trade. At the 1969 "promoting co-operation" meeting between Japan and the Chiang bandit gang, Japan took a step further and put pressure on the latter to relax its import controls and grant it most favoured-nation treatment in custom duties so that the way would be cleared for the dumping of Japanese goods on Taiwan on an even larger scale. By means of setting up banks, making investments and loans and other activities, Japanese monopoly capital has stepped up its penetration into Taiwan's financial, monetary, production and business fields. There are more than 260 firms set up by Japanese direct investment in Taiwan. Japanese goods have, to a considerable extent, monopolized the Taiwan market. Japan also tries to use its "loans" to the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to tighten its control on Taiwan's industry and agriculture. Soon after Sato took office, a loan in yen equivalent to 150 million U.S. dollars was granted to the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. In November 1969, Japanese monopoly capital granted it another yen loan equivalent to 250 million U.S. dollars.

Moreover, Japan has taken a direct part in Taiwan's various "construction" projects in the name of so-called "technical co-operation." Statistics show that in Taiwan

today the number of enterprises under "technical co-operation" between Japan and the Chiang bandit gang has reached 172. "Co-operation" covers a wide field, ranging from branches of civilian production to military supplies. Large numbers of Japanese "technical personnel" who have made deep inroads in Taiwan are engaging in sinister activities under the banner of "co-operation." The Japanese reactionaries' economic expansion in Taiwan has made the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang more and more dependent on Japan. They not only want to control the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang economically, but also to make it submit to their dictates politically.

It is against a profound international background that the Japanese reactionaries are intensifying their manoeuvres in carrying out aggression against China's territory Taiwan Province. In order to push through its so-called "new Asian policy" since Nixon took power, U.S. imperialism, which is in an impasse, has become anxious to have the Japanese reactionaries share an "important responsibility" and "play a key role" in U.S. aggression in Asia. With a view to encouraging the Japanese reactionaries to serve its policy of aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism has consented to reward them by letting them have a hand in places such as Taiwan and south Korea which it has forcibly occupied. And social-imperialism, in order to oppose socialist China, has also worked tirelessly in egging on the U.S.

and Japanese reactionaries to point their spearhead of aggression against China.

Supported by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have grown increasingly arrogant. While visiting the United States, Sato sent his brother Kishi, accompanied by a number of reactionary politicians, to Taiwan for conspiratorial activities there. The two echoed each other and repeatedly let off anti-China howls. This fully reveals the ferocious features of the Japanese reactionaries who are colluding with U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to oppose the Chinese people with redoubled efforts.

However, no matter how painstakingly the Japanese reactionaries vainly try to reoccupy our territory Taiwan, they can never succeed in their wild designs. We must warn the Japanese reactionaries: Taiwan is China's sacred territory and the Chinese people are determined to liberate it. Any attempt to lay hands on Taiwan is sheer daydreaming! A handful of Japanese militarists who are vainly trying to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan are like mayflies trying to topple a giant tree! They have overrated themselves! The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought are not to be bullied! Whoever dares to try to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan and embarks on an aggressive venture against China will be smashed and buried at the bottom of the Pacific!

## U.S. Imperialism's "Reduction" of Military Bases Is a Big Fraud

by Hung Chuang-chih

*of an armoured unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*

**M**ELODRAMATICALLY, U.S. imperialism recently announced that it was going to "consolidate, reduce, realign or close" some of its overseas military bases. This is another clumsy trick by U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon who, up to his neck in trouble, can find no way out.

Is U.S. imperialism really going to give up the places it has seized and occupied and cut down its force of aggression? Even in his recent speech on the question of the "reduction" of U.S. military bases, U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird gave the lie to this. While announcing the so-called "reduction programme," Laird said quite bluntly that the "reduction" measures

on U.S. "overseas" military bases and personnel "will not affect" U.S. "facilities and personnel" in Thailand, south Korea and south Viet Nam. In other words, Washington certainly would not reduce its many important military bases in Asia which are especially designed for slaughtering the Asian people and putting down the Asian people's revolution. Far from cutting down, U.S. imperialism is strengthening its aggressive military deployment, which is directed against the great socialist China and other Asian countries.

The Nixon government is trying to use the "reduction" of military bases to hoodwink the American people and the people of the world to cover up its crime



of large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. While making a big fanfare about the so-called "reduction" of military bases, it is furiously expanding and re-equipping U.S. imperialism's military installations to meet the needs of its expansion abroad and intensification of the suppression of the revolutionary people of the world. For example, while U.S. imperialism is raising a hue and cry that it is going to "reduce" some of its B-58 bombers, it has announced it would be equipped with the new FB-111 bombers, etc. Though it is obviously hell-bent on arms expansion and aggression, it nevertheless has the brass to claim that it is going in for a "reduction." Though it is obviously allotting huge amounts to improving its military equipment, it nevertheless claims it is "economizing" on military expenditures. This is the age-old practice the U.S. reactionaries employ to deceive the American people and the people of the whole world.

The great Lenin has pointed out: **"All oppressing classes stand in need of two social functions to safeguard their rule: the function of the hangman and the function of the priest."** This is exactly the way with U.S. imperialism. While Nixon is trying to palm off the new "reduction" fraud on military bases, he has reached out with his hangman's claws.

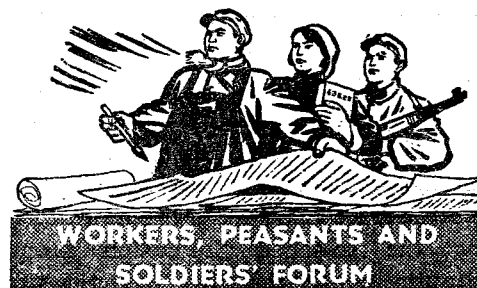
In a scheme to suppress the Arab people's just struggle on a still bigger scale, Washington recently instigated the reactionary Lebanese authorities to coordinate with the Israeli aggressors to savagely suppress the Palestinian guerrillas and even openly threatened that it was ready at any time to land units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Lebanon for armed intervention. It was precisely at this time that in Asia U.S. imperialism ordered the Laotian Rightist troops to gang up with Thailand's reactionary troops and, supported by the U.S. air force and under the direct command of U.S. "advisers," launch wanton attacks on the liberated areas of Laos. It was also at this time that another U.S. high-altitude pilotless reconnaissance plane intruded over China's Central-South area for reconnaissance and provocations. Also about the same time, U.S. imperialism intensified the use of its military bases in Asia, those in Japan and Thailand in particular, to more wildly carry out its wars of aggression for slaughtering the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Thailand. U.S. imperialism is also speeding up its aggressive activities in other parts of Asia.

Hard facts testify that the Nixon government's "reduction" of military bases is a fake, and that it is actually beefing up its military bases, intensifying its acts of aggression and more brutally trying to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. Since taking office, Nixon has carried out his policies of aggression and war more cunningly and more wildly. Everyone knows this. But it is precisely this reactionary

Nixon government whose crimes reach to the heavens that announced it is "pulling back its troops!"

The more U.S. imperialism steps up its aggression and arms expansion, the faster it is rushing to its doom. This is a law that U.S. imperialism has no way of resisting. Since it is engaged in large-scale arms expansion and war preparations, an enormous amount of its revenue is devoured by military expenditures and this naturally worsens the economic and political crises in the United States and brings about ever sharpening class contradictions there. Because U.S. imperialism is trying to ride roughshod everywhere in the world, it has put itself in the position of being surrounded ring upon ring by the people of the world and being battered by them. No matter what trickery Nixon tries, he is unable to extricate the United States from the difficulties besetting it at home and abroad. That "reduction" of military bases and "economizing" circus is nothing but Nixon's desperate effort to wriggle out of the deepening crises.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has consistently taught us: **"The imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, . . . they will never become Buddhas, till their doom."** The aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. To the people of the world, who have long seen through the reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism, Nixon's hoax is nothing but a loathsome act. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America will never believe the "fine words" of U.S. imperialism, nor will they ever place their hopes of winning liberation on its "sensibleness." The revolutionary armed struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American people are dealing crippling blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. As our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The United States has set up hundreds of military bases in many countries all over the world. China's territory of Taiwan, Lebanon and all military bases of the United States on foreign soil are so many nooses round the neck of U.S. imperialism."** Today, these nooses round U.S. imperialism's neck are being further tightened by the revolutionary people of various countries in the world. A new upsurge against U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction is rising throughout the globe. The day is not far off when U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will meet their doom.



# Warmonger Nixon's Lies Nailed by Facts

**B**IGWIGS of the U.S. aggressor troops in south Viet Nam blatantly declared recently that U.S. aggressor troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops are continuing their "effort to use the most effective tactics and weapons in every combat situation in Viet Nam," including poisonous gases. This is a naked confession that U.S. imperialism has persisted in using inhuman chemical weapons in its war of aggression in Viet Nam, and reveals the U.S. imperialist ferocious features before the people of the world once again.

This confession by the authorities of U.S. aggressor troops in Viet Nam has completely nailed the lies of U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon who recently said that the United States would "renounce the first use" of chemical weapons and "renounce the use" of biological weapons. Nixon hypocritically said in his statement on November 25 last year that he had decided on the "renunciation of the first use of lethal chemical weapons" and the "renunciation" of "the first use of incapacitating chemicals" by the United States, and that the United States "shall renounce the use of lethal biological agents and weapons and all other methods of biological warfare." This is a shameful trick of Nixon to fool the people of the world, including the American people. And it is also a smokescreen spread by this warmonger to cover up U.S. imperialism's criminal activities in hastily preparing and engaging in chemical and biological warfare.

It is well known that U.S. imperialism used inhuman chemical and germ weapons on a large scale as far back as in its war of aggression against Korea. And in its wars of aggression in Viet Nam and Laos, it has incessantly sprayed toxic chemicals on a large scale over vast areas of both countries. According to a recent report by the south Viet Nam Giai Phong Press Agency, in the first ten months alone since Nixon's inauguration, the U.S. aggressors sprayed toxic chemicals on several thousand occasions in many areas in south Viet Nam, which damaged farm crops, ruined forests and killed livestock. Even more serious is that tens of thousands of civilians were poisoned and killed. Facts have clearly proved that U.S. imperialism was the first to use and has been consistently using chemical and germ weapons. Towering crimes against the peoples of China, Korea, Viet Nam and Laos which can

never be washed away have long been committed by U.S. imperialism.

In order to use chemical and germ weapons on a large scale in its aggressive wars, U.S. imperialism has spared no effort to intensify research, testing and manufacture of chemical and biological weapons since the end of World War II. According to obviously doctored figures released by U.S. official quarters, funds allocated to chemical and germ warfare in fiscal 1969 amounted to more than 350 million dollars, or seven times that of fiscal 1950. Apart from numerous bases and testing grounds set up at home for chemical and biological weapons, more than 50 universities and colleges were assigned the job of studying and manufacturing chemical and germ weapons. At the same time, U.S. imperialism has stored large quantities of chemical weapons at many of its military bases abroad, including Okinawa, the Philippines, south Korea, China's Taiwan Province which it occupies by force, and West Germany and other places. Just after Nixon's above-mentioned statement was made public, Western news agencies disclosed that the United States had no intention to renounce research on germ and chemical weapons. The U.S. bourgeois magazine *Newsweek* admitted recently that Nixon's decision will not close down the "six army chemical and bacteriological warfare centers" where most of the chemical and biological weapons are manufactured. The magazine also revealed that the U.S. army's stock of chemical weapons includes deadly gases.

Obviously, Nixon's aim in issuing such a hypocritical statement is to appease the increasingly harsher denunciation of the reactionary U.S. Government by the people of the United States and other parts of the world. In March 1968 over 6,000 sheep were killed by poison when the U.S. army was conducting toxic gas tests in the state of Utah. Many people were injured because of leaking gas at the U.S. military base in Okinawa last July. These incidents were indignantly condemned by people in and out of the United States. This has thrown U.S. ruling circles into a terrible predicament. Even the Western press had to admit that Nixon made his statement because of the "criticism" and the "upsurge" of the demand at home and abroad for the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons.

Western news agencies reported that no sooner had Nixon's statement been made public than White House

officials rushed forth to explain that the toxic chemicals the United States is using in Viet Nam and in "riot control" (which should read suppression of mass struggles) do not fall under the restrictions announced by Nixon. This is an open confession that U.S. imperialism still persists in using chemical weapons to poison and kill the revolutionary people. The fact that the bigwigs of the U.S. aggressor troops in Viet Nam recently howled that they would continue to use poisonous gas in south Viet Nam proves this to the hilt.

Immediately after Nixon made his fraudulent statement, it was exposed and condemned by the peo-

ple of Viet Nam and the revolutionary people of the whole world, but won warm praise from the Soviet paper *Pravda*, which published a series of commentaries, expressing a "welcome" to the U.S. decision and acclaiming it as an "active step."

The decisive factor in the outcome of a war is not this or that kind of weapon, but the people. Atom bombs cannot save U.S. imperialism from its doom, nor can chemical and biological weapons. Today, revolutionary storms throughout the world are surging forward. No matter how desperately it struggles, U.S. imperialism's days are numbered.

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