

NORTH AMERICA NEWS

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UNITE TO WIN STILL GREATER VICTORIES

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VICTORIES

Peking, December 31, 1971 (Hsinhua)--
Following is the full text of the 1971
New Year's Day editorial by the "People's
Daily," the "Red Flag," and the "Liberation
Army Daily" entitled "Unite to win Still
greater victories":

Nineteen seventyone was a year of
victory. Marching forward courageously
along Chairman Mao's proletarian revo-
lutionary line, the people of all nation-
alities in China confidently step into
1971, a year of militancy.

When the world entered the 1970's,
Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement
of May 20, 1970: "THE DANGER OF A NEW
WORLD WAR STILL EXISTS, AND THE PEOPLE
OF ALL COUNTRIES MUST GET PREPARED. BUT
REVOLUTION IS THE MAIN TREND IN THE WORLD
TODAY." Developments in the international
situation in the past year have further
confirmed this scientific thesis.

The world has been in a state of
great upheaval in the past year. The
basic contradictions in the contemporary
world have sharpened. In particular, the
contradictions between U.S. imperialism
and Soviet revisionism on the one hand
and the people of the world including the
American and Soviet people on the other,
and the contradictions between the two
superpowers in their scramble for world
hegemony and spheres of influence have

become even more acute and widespread.
Aggression, subversion, control, inter-
ference and bullying by imperialism and
social-imperialism have aroused the people
of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the
rest of the world to rise against them.
Local wars between aggression and resist-
ance to aggression and between revolution
and counter-revolution have never
ceased. The imperialist camp is split.
The revisionist bloc is falling apart.
The reactionaries of various countries
are sitting on thorns. Various political
forces are in the process of further
division and reorganization. The cha-
racteristic feature of the world situation
can be summed up in one word, "upheaval,"
or global upheaval. In this situation,
the political consciousness of the prolet-
ariat and people of various countries
has rapidly risen, Marxist-Leninist
parties and organizations have been
tempered in the course of struggle, and
the revolutionary movements of the op-
pressed nations and people have deepened.
From the strategic rear areas of imperia-
lism to the "heartland" of capitalism,
revolutionary struggles are surging for-
ward. Countries want independence,
nations want liberation and the people
want revolution--this great historical
tide is pounding the decadent rule of
imperialism and all reaction.

Never before did U.S. imperialism
find itself in such a plight. Its
counter-revolutionary global strategy has
suffered one defeat after another. Its
powers of aggression have been enormously
weakened by the magnificent victories of
the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia
in their war against U.S. aggression and
for national salvation, by the growth of
the struggle of the Palestinian and other

Arab peoples against U.S.-Israeli aggression, by the rise of the revolutionary mass movement of the American people and by the upsurge of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. The profound change in the balance of forces between the United States on the one hand and Japan and the West European and other capitalist countries on the other has intensified their fight to shift their crises onto each other and their scramble for markets and sources of raw material. And the United States is faced with its toughest challenge in the 26 post-war years. All this has aggravated the political, economic and social crisis in the United States.

Following in the footsteps of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is grabbing out everywhere under all sorts of covers. While oppressing the people of different nationalities in the Soviet Union itself, the Brezhnev renegade clique is doing its utmost to control and exploit the people of the other countries in its "community" and working feverishly to expand its spheres of influence all over the world. Thus it is putting more and more nooses round its own neck. In the past year, Soviet revisionism has colluded with U.S. imperialism in nuclear deals, signed the agreement on West Berlin selling out the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic, conducted subversion in many countries, threatened the Balkans, undermined the armed struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and, above all, shamelessly and flagrantly supported the Indian reactionaries' armed aggression against Pakistan. All this has further exposed its social-imperialist features before the people of the world, subjected it to their fierce denunciation and landed it in a more and more isolated position.

Chairman Mao points out: "AFFAIRS IN THE WORLD REQUIRE CONSULTATIONS. THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF A COUNTRY MUST BE SETTLED BY THE PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTRY, AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MUST BE SETTLED BY ALL CONCERNED THROUGH CONSULTATION. THEY MUST NOT BE DECIDED BY THE TWO BIG POWERS."

Gone are the days when representatives of the two superpowers could decide the destinies of other countries at will by

sitting down together and making deals behind their backs. More and more medium and small countries are joining forces to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers; countries of the third world are increasingly playing a positive role in international affairs; and all the countries and people suffering from aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers are forming a broad united front. This is an important trend in international relations today. At the 26th session of the U.N. General Assembly, U.S. government obstruction was broken through and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority restoring China's lawful rights in the United Nations and immediately expelling the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that world body and all its related organizations; and, against the will of Soviet social-imperialism, the resolution calling upon India and Pakistan to cease fire and withdraw their armed forces was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes. Never before had there been a situation in which medium and small countries were able to play such an inspiring role in the United Nations through their joint efforts, the voice of justice was able to prevail to such an extent, and the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, were so isolated. The changes in the United Nations are a vivid reflection of the excellent international situation.

But imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are not reconciled to their defeat; they are bound to struggle desperately and continue to make trouble. The events of the past year have again vividly proved that the harder things go for them, the more frenziedly do they want to carry out aggression, interference and subversion, and even unscrupulously to provoke new wars of aggression. Therefore, the people of various countries must maintain high vigilance, constantly sum up their experience, reinforce their unity, build up their strength and persist in struggle

so as to win new victories.

Implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, the Chinese people achieved important successes in the past year. Together with the people of other countries, we have carried out resolute struggles against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and against the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers. Our revolutionary friendship with fraternal socialist countries has continued to grow, and we have marched shoulder to shoulder with the Albanian Party of Labour and all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in the world in the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at its centre. Our militant unity with the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression has grown stronger; we have acted in close coordination with the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism; and we and the Arab, African and Latin American peoples have supported one another in the anti-imperialist struggle; In the past year, our friendly contacts with the people of various countries have developed continually, our cooperation with many friendly countries has advanced, we have established diplomatic relations with 15 more countries, and, in particular, our lawful rights in the United Nations have been restored; the growing influence of our socialist motherland in the world has thus been fully demonstrated. All this inspires us with immense confidence to work hard and continue to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs.

The past year has been a year of great victory in CARRYING OUT EDUCATION IN IDEOLOGY AND POLITICAL LINE throughout the Party and among the people of the whole country. Adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, the whole Party, through reading and studying, opposing arrogance and doing away with complacency, and criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, has carried forward the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in a deep-going way and

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consolidated and developed the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The masses of cadres and Party members, and senior Party cadres in particular, have engaged in a serious study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and this has gradually become a common practice. They have raised their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and further exposed and criticized the conspiracies of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers who had illicit relations with foreign countries and attempted to change the line and policies of the Party and the socialist system. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have rallied still more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. This is of profound, a far-reaching significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration in China, and is a very heavy blow to social-imperialism and to imperialism, revisionism and reaction throughout the world. It is a great victory for the proletariat and people of China, for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The victorious progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the ever-deepening process of education in ideology and political line have enhanced the enthusiasm for socialism of the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals and promoted the steady advance of industry, agriculture, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and work in other fields; our socialist construction is thriving. In 1971 we successfully fulfilled the fighting tasks of the first year of the fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Total value of industrial and agricultural output increased by about 10 per cent over 1970. In agriculture, a good harvest was reaped for the tenth year in succession. In spite of relatively serious natural calamities, China's 1971 grain output

surpassed that of the rich harvest year of 1970, reaching 246 million tons. CHANGE THE SITUATION IN WHICH GRAIN HAS TO BE TRANSPORTED NORTH FROM THE SOUTH, a task laid down by Chairman Mao, began to become a reality. Industrial production continued to rise, and the quality of products improved and their variety increased. Steel output reached 21 million tons, or 18 per cent above 1970. This marked the rise of China's industry to a new level. Capital construction went ahead fairly fast. Prices remained stable and the market brisk throughout the country. Further, there was some improvement in the living standards of the people. There were a number of new developments and creations in the revolution on the cultural and educational fronts. Scientific and technological standards improved to some extent. The People's Liberation Army has become stronger and our national defence is more consolidated than ever.

Chairman Mao points out: "THE LINE IS THE KEY LINK; ONCE IT IS GRASPED, EVERYTHING FALLS INTO PLACE." Our work in the past year has fully testified to the correctness of this thesis. In the new year the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should continue to carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line, strengthening Party leadership and deepen struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, bring about greater progress in socialist revolution and socialist construction, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly pursue the line put forward by the Ninth Party Congress, UNITE TO WIN STILL GREATER VICTORIES.

In carrying out education in ideology and political line and unfolding the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, it is essential, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, to take the following as the important content: PRACTISE MARXISM, AND NOT REVISIONISM; UNITE, AND DON'T SPLIT; BE OPEN AND ABOVEBOARD, AND DON'T INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRE. Whether to

practise Marxism or to practise revisionism has always been the crux of the struggle between the two lines. It is essential to continue the deepening of the mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to READ AND STUDY SERIOUSLY AND HAVE A GOOD GRASP OF MARXISM and do a good job of revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the virus of the revisionist line. It is necessary to integrate theory with practice, and link past struggles with current ones so that we can make a still clearer distinction between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers, between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between what helps strengthen Party leadership and what weakens or rejects it. Chairman Mao has always advocated being open and aboveboard. Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers, engaged in counter-revolutionary activities for the purpose of restoring capitalism, are extremely isolated in the whole Party and the whole army and among the people throughout the country, and they cannot bear the light of day; they can therefore only resort to intrigue and conspiracy, and rumour-mongering and mud-slinging. By insisting on being open and aboveboard we will be able to detect and resist the anti-Party and anti-popular evil wind and constantly strengthen the unity of the Party. Chairman Mao points out: "WHAT DO WE MEAN BY UNITY? OF COURSE WE MEAN UNITY ON THE BASIS OF MARXISM-LENINISM, AND NOT UNPRINCIPLED UNITY." "BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE PARTY IT IS NECESSARY TO UNITE WITH THE VAST MAJORITY. ONLY THUS CAN THINGS BE DONE WELL." We must follow this teaching of Chairman Mao's and unite with the vast majority of the people, including those who have wrongly opposed us but are sincerely correcting their mistakes. Deepening education in ideology and political line is sure to raise the consciousness of the whole Party and people throughout the country in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is sure to give a tremendous impetus to all kinds of work.

Education in ideology and political line should go hand in hand with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. The aim of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to transform all those parts of the superstructure that are not in conformity with the socialist economic base and to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in every basic unit. Only by grasping education in ideology and political line can the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts have a correct orientation and go really deep. Struggle-criticism-transformation develops unevenly, much work remains to be completed, weak links and units still exist, and some new problems have cropped up and need to be solved. We must analyse the situation, sum up experience, study policies and make over-all plans so that our work will conform still more with objective reality.

It is essential to continue to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership and the ideological and organizational building of party committees and branches, to do a good job of **GETTING RID OF THE STALE AND TAKING IN THE FRESH** according to party principle and do mass work well among the workers, peasants, youth, women, intellectuals and other people. Party organizations should adhere to the mass line, be good at concentrating the collective wisdom, intensify investigation and study, grasp typical examples well and pay constant attention to Chairman Mao's teaching "**BE CONCERNED WITH THE WELL-BEING OF THE MASSES, PAY ATTENTION TO METHODS OF WORK**". We must adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour and combat the corrosive influence of the bourgeoisie. Communists should stand up for principle and dare to struggle against all erroneous tendencies running counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao says: "**OUR PARTY'S CONSISTENT PRINCIPLE IN DEALING WITH COMRADES WHO HAVE COMMITTED MISTAKES IS TO LAY THE MAIN STRESS ON EDUCATION, NAMELY, LEARNING FROM PAST MISTAKES TO AVOID FUTURE ONES AND CURING THE SICKNESS TO SAVE THE PATIENT.**" We must continue to apply this principle and, under the leadership of the proletariat, unite all the forces that can be united.

Chairman Mao has issued the call: 'IN INDUSTRY, LEARN FROM TACHING; IN AGRICULTURE, LEARN FROM TACHAI; THE WHOLE NATION SHOULD LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY; THE LIBERATION ARMY SHOULD LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY. We should follow this teaching and promote the vigorous progress of the revolutionary mass movement on all fronts. Progress of the revolutionary masses in industry, agriculture, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and other fields should continue in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, carry out in an all-round way the principle of **GRASP REVOLUTION, PROMOTE PRODUCTION AND OTHER WORK AND PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR** and go all out, aim high and fulfil or over-fulfil the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical results to greet the convocation of the fourth National People's Congress. In accordance with Chairman Mao's line on army building, the Chinese People's Liberation Army should strengthen army building and energetically grasp military and political training so as to raise its political and military qualities higher. It is necessary to strengthen militia building. It is necessary to **SUPPORT THE ARMY AND CHERISH THE PEOPLE, SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT AND CHERISH THE PEOPLE**, and thus strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity. It is necessary to deal resolute blows at the disruptive activities of the counter-revolutionaries. The army and the people throughout the country should conscientiously study the international situation and the Party's line and policies in foreign affairs, **HEIGHTEN OUR VIGILANCE, DEFEND THE MOTHERLAND**, be well prepared against wars of aggression and firmly smash all imperialist and social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion.

As we greet the new year, we express our deep concern for our compatriots in Taiwan, Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. Our compatriots there are our brothers by flesh and blood.

The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which brooks no interference by any outsider. We firmly oppose such concoctions as "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two Governments", "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" or "an independent Taiwan", and any similar intrigues. All U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan! We are convinced that the day is bound to come.

We have scored great achievements. But China is still a developing country, its economy is relatively backward and it is confronted with immense tasks in revolution and construction. Our achievements are inseparable from the support of the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over. We must continue to fulfill our internationalist duty and firmly support the just struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations throughout the world. In the face of the new fighting tasks at home and abroad, we should remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, study and work harder and strive to MAKE A GREATER CONTRIBUTION to humanity by winning new victories.

Long live the victory of Chairman's Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all the nationalities of China! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!
(end item)

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