

PEKING REVIEW

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COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

September 6, 1970

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.

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The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious.

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Unite to win still greater victories!



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms
Vice-Chairman Lin Piao at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth
Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Communique of the Second Plenary Session Of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

September 6, 1970

THE Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China opened on August 23, 1970 and concluded victoriously on September 6.

The session was attended by 155 Members and 100 Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 255 in all.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, personally presided over the session.

Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao spoke at the session. The Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee attending the session enthusiastically discussed the items on the agenda of the session.

The Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee holds: Since the Party's Ninth National Congress and the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, in response to the great call of our great leader Chairman Mao "**Unite to win still greater victories**" and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of

the proletariat, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country have carried out the tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and achieved great successes. The mass movement of the people of the whole country for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought continues to develop in depth. New successes and experience have been constantly gained in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, oppose speculation and oppose extravagance and waste is deepening. Mass revolutionary criticism is fiercely sweeping away the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi; it has enormously enhanced the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the part of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of the people, inspired the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses of the working people and given a powerful impetus to revolution and production.

Rich harvests have been gathered in our socialist agriculture for eight years running, and another one is in sight this year. Industrial production and capital construction are developing rapidly. The mass movement for technical innovations is vigorously forging ahead. The launching of China's first man-made earth satellite signifies that our science and technology have reached a new level. Throughout the country prices are stable and the market is thriving. The situation is very good on the entire economic front. In response to Chairman Mao's solemn call "**Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland,**" the great Chinese People's Liberation Army, the people's militia and the people of the whole country, in order to guard against imperialist and social-imperialist aggression on our country, have further enhanced their preparedness against war ideologically, materially and organizationally. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever. A new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Plenary Session holds: The solemn statement Chairman Mao Tsetung issued on May 20, 1970, "**People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!**", is a great programme for the Chinese people, together with the revolutionary people of the world, to carry on the struggle against imperialism. As Chairman Mao pointed out, "**The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.**" The development of the international situation in the past few months has testified to this scientific thesis of Chairman Mao. The people of the three countries of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are continuously winning new victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The flames of the struggle of the people of Korea, Japan, the Southeast Asian countries and other countries in Asia against U.S. imperialism and against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are raging. Fearing

no threat and refusing to be deceived, the Palestinian and other Arab people continue to persist in heroic armed struggle. From Asia, Africa, Latin America to North America, Europe and Oceania, the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are vigorously surging ahead. The Albanian Party of Labour and other genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in the world have continuously achieved tremendous successes in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of various countries. Beset with troubles both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism have become increasingly isolated and are besieged by the revolutionary people the world over. In contrast, China's foreign relations are daily developing. On the basis of adhering to the five principles, we strive for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems and oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and have continuously won new victories. We have friends all over the world.

The Plenary Session holds that in the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is the fervent desire of the people of the whole country to convene the Fourth National People's Congress. The Plenary Session proposes to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress that necessary preparations be made so that the Fourth National People's Congress will be convened at an appropriate time.

The Plenary Session approved the State Council's report on the National Planning Conference and the National Economic Plan for 1970.

The Plenary Session approved the report on strengthening the work for preparedness against war presented by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party.

The Plenary Session calls on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country to hold high the great red banner of

Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and continue to fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress.

It is imperative to continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought consciously to remould our world outlook, linking closely with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics.

It is imperative to continue to **"carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,"** deepen revolutionary mass criticism and eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to carry to the end the revolution on the political and ideological front, the cultural and educational front, the economic front and in all spheres of the superstructure. It is imperative to grasp firmly the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste and continue to deal powerful blows to the handful of counter-revolutionaries, who sabotage socialist revolution and construction and who vainly attempt to restore capitalism.

It is imperative to continue to implement the policy of **"grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war"** in an all-round way and, with the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key, work arduously, rely on our own efforts, go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the National Economic Plan for 1970, continue to grasp firmly and strengthen the work for preparedness against war and further consolidate and strengthen the dic-

tatorship of the proletariat. We are determined to liberate Taiwan!

It is imperative to fulfil the task of consolidating and building the Party conscientiously and to strengthen the building of the Party ideologically and organizationally. The Party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members must have faith in the masses, rely on them and give further play to the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."** The great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the people of the whole country. On the basis of the great victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and through the Ninth Party Congress, the whole Party has achieved unprecedented unity and unification. We must continue to strengthen this unity based on the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Plenary Session calls on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, the revolutionary cadres, the revolutionary intellectuals as well as all patriotic personages throughout the country to greet the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress with new victories!

The Plenary Session calls on the people of the whole country further to strengthen by deeds the militant unity with the people of Albania, the three countries of Indo-China, Korea and Japan, and the Palestinian and other Arab people, further to strengthen the militant unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end!

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, **"unite to win still greater victories!"**

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Comrades Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun

— Most warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Comrade Choi Yong Kun,

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the great result of the Korean people's long revolutionary struggles. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people have traversed a brilliant path over the past 22 years. In the three years of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War in resisting U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean people, defying brute force and fighting courageously, defeated the U.S. aggressors, and thus not only defended the independence and security of their fatherland but also made important contributions to the cause of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. In the struggle for building socialism, the Korean people, relying on their own efforts, working hard and acting with staunch revolutionary will, have scored tremendous achievements. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people. We sincerely wish the Korean people continuous and greater successes in the cause of revolution and construction in the days to come.

At present the world revolutionary situation is excellent. A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is emerging. In order to extricate

itself from its predicament in which it is beset with troubles both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its collusion with Japanese militarism in frantically pushing its policies of aggression and war. The revival of Japanese militarism poses a serious threat to the Chinese people, the Korean people, the three Indo-Chinese peoples, the South-east Asian peoples and the other Asian peoples. In the face of our arch enemies, it is of very great significance to continuously strengthen the close unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples, the three Indo-Chinese peoples and all the Asian peoples. The strength of such revolutionary unity is invincible and is the reliable guarantee for defeating the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The Chinese people have always highly treasured their great friendship and militant unity with the fraternal Korean people forged and developed in the long struggles against the common enemies and will, as always, continue their efforts to further consolidate and strengthen such friendship and unity. The Chinese people most resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the realization of the unification of their fatherland. Should the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries dare to launch a new war of aggression in Korea, the Chinese people will give firm support to the Korean people in dealing blows at the aggressors till complete victory.

Long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Lin Piao,

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Chou En-lai,

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

Peking, September 8, 1970

Warmly Celebrating the Glorious Festival of the Korean People

KOREAN Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk gave a banquet on the evening of September 9 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Chinese and Cambodian anti-imperialist comrades-in-arms attended the banquet on invitation, joining the Korean comrades-in-arms in celebrating the glorious festival of the Korean people.

Present at the banquet were:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk; and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.K. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth;

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A.; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Also present at the banquet were:

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces led by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President of the Central Committee of the Alliance and Vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; and

The Economic Delegation from Ceylon headed by Tikiri Banda Ilangaratne, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade.

Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien delivered speeches full of revolutionary spirit at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and militant friendship cemented with blood between the people of China and Korea. Both speeches were greeted by extremely warm applause.

The Chinese, Korean and Cambodian comrades-in-arms time and again drank toasts to the health of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, to the health of the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and to the health of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Also present at the banquet were: Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, leading members of the Chinese departments concerned and heads of the diplomatic missions in China.

The China-Korea Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries also gave a reception on September 8, warmly celebrating this glorious festival of the Korean people.

Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk's Speech at the Banquet

Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk said: The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a historical event which opened a new epoch in the history of our country and in the life of our people. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows: **"With the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state**

who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands."

Holding aloft the glorious banner of the Republic, Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk said, our people defended in honour the freedom and independence of the fatherland and safeguarded peace in Asia and the world by defeating U.S. imperialism which perpetrated an armed aggression to wipe out our Republic in its infancy. After the war, in fact, innumerable difficulties were piled up one upon another before our people. But our people have overcome all the difficulties in the post-war rehabilitation and construction and marched

forward, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, that so long as there are people, territory, the Party and the people's power, a new life can be created. As a result, the old social economic relations and class relations which continued for centuries long have been fundamentally changed and exploitation and oppression abolished for good. Our people have built a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defending in national defence, with the most advanced socialist system in which all people are enjoying freedom and happiness.

In the past 22 years, he said, a great forward movement has been made in the struggle of the south Korean people for the south Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland under the banner of the Republic. The south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people have, from the first days of the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism, vigorously fought against the policies of colonial subordination and military aggression of the enemy and through this protracted struggle they have founded the United Revolutionary Party, their vanguard, and are continuously expanding and strengthening the revolutionary forces and waging a nationwide anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of various forms including armed struggle.

Hyun Joon Keuk said: Though a quarter of the century has passed since the defeat of the Japanese imperialists in Korea, still now the southern part of our fatherland is trampled down mercilessly by U.S. imperialism and the Korean people are suffering from the division of the territory and the split of the nation owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule.

The accomplishment of the cause of national liberation in the whole of the country and the realization of the unification of the fatherland is the extremest national task of the Korean people and the long-cherished, earnest desire of our people.

U.S. imperialism which crawled into south Korea to replace Japanese imperialism has not only turned south Korea into its complete colony and military base but also pursued a heinous ambition of invading the whole of Korea and Asia, making a stepping-stone of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating the manoeuvres of aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic on land and sea and in the sky, stubbornly opposing the just proposal of the Government of our Republic for the independent unification of the fatherland while intensifying their policies of colonial subordination in south Korea.

Owing to the stepping-up aggression machinations of the U.S. imperialists, today, the situation in our country is extremely tense and a serious situation in which

a new war may break out at any moment has been created.

Recently U.S. imperialism has been making a false clamour about the so-called "reduction" or "partial withdrawal" of the U.S. aggression troops occupying south Korea. But, in reality, behind the screen, it is further stepping up the provocation manoeuvres of a new war.

Such war clamours of U.S. imperialism cannot but bring the consequence of hastening its own defeat.

The Korean people do not want war, but they never fear war. The Korean people and the People's Army who are firmly rallied with a single mind and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander, prominent military strategist and the great leader of the Korean revolution, are fully ready to crush the aggressors if the U.S. imperialists dare provoke a new war.

The ambassador said: Today the U.S. imperialists are rearming the Japanese militarists and bringing them as "shock brigade" in their aggression in Asia.

Now the Japanese militarists, historically being accustomed to make "windfall" with the backing of the big ones, are actively serving U.S. imperialism in its aggressive policy in Asia and running frenziedly to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The ambassador continued: The present realities clearly prove that the struggle against Japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the world. The Korean people value the solidarity with the people of all countries of the world fighting against imperialism and actively support their revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, taught us as follows: **"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

The complete ruin of the world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and all the reactionaries and the final victory of the joint struggle of the world people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism is an inevitable fact. This is the fundamental trend of our time which no force can check.

"People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" — the statement issued on May 20 by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, constitutes a great inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world.

Hyun Joon Keuk concluded by saying that the militant friendship and unity between the people of Korea and China are unbreakable. He said: Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, taught as follows: **"Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism forget the historical lesson and dare to launch a new adventurous war of aggression again, then the Korean people will, as in the past, together with the Chinese people, fight against the enemy to the end in defence of the victorious gains of socialism and in defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."**

Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, taught as follows: **"We are for peace. But so long as U.S. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the Chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the Korean people."**

The two peoples of Korea and China will in the future, too, firmly unite in the struggle against the common enemy and fight together and win victories together.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at the Banquet

On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien first of all extended sincere and warm congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people.

Li Hsien-nien said: The Korean people are a heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the great fruit of victory won by the Korean people under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung through long and valiant struggles against Japanese imperialism. The Democratic People's Republic is the first revolutionary political power in the history of Korea, which truly represents the interests of the people. However, U.S. imperialism, which after World War II took the place of Japanese fascism in Asia, launched a barbarous war of aggression against the Korean people shortly after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a vain attempt to strangle the young Republic and further to invade China's mainland. Confronted with the frenzied attacks of U.S. imperialism and its vassals, the heroic Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, united as one and rising valiantly in resistance, finally defeated the blustering U.S. imperialism through three years of bloody battle, defended their fruits of victory and won the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War. Such revolutionary spirit of the Korean people of defying brute force, daring to struggle and daring to win has set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people of the world in their anti-imperialist struggles.

After the armistice, the industrious and brave Korean people, acting upon the teachings of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, rapidly healed the wounds of war and, displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, have vigorously unfolded a *Chollima* Movement and scored tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence. The Chinese people are elated

and inspired by every achievement of the Korean people as of their own and wish them new and still greater victories in revolution and construction.

Li Hsien-nien said: Innumerable facts prove that imperialism will never be reconciled to its defeat and its aggressive nature will never change. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has long pointed out: **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."** After the armistice in Korea, U.S. imperialism has not only continued to hang on in south Korea and refused to get out, turned south Korea into its colony and military base, and tried hard to obstruct the unification of Korea, but also carried out ceaseless military provocations and war threats from the air, sea and land against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attempting to unleash a new war of aggression. Just two days ago, U.S. imperialism made frenzied armed provocations against the northern part of Korea. What is more, Japanese militarism, which has already been revived with the fostering of U.S. imperialism, is making wild attempts to stage a comeback and realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," brazenly stretching its aggressive claws into south Korea and our territory Taiwan and serving as shock troops for U.S. imperialism in pushing its criminal scheme of "using Asians to fight Asians." Recently, the Japanese reactionaries collected together the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to form a so-called "liaison committee," thereby further bolstering up the West Pacific aggressive military alliance with U.S. imperialism as its behind-the-scenes boss and Japan as its main prop, directing the spearhead of aggression squarely against the peoples of Korea, China, Indo-China and other Asian countries. Not long ago, U.S. Vice-President Agnew again sneaked into south Korea, Taiwan and other places to engage in activities of giving blood transfusions to and pepping up U.S. imperialism's reac-

tionary puppets and plotting new schemes for aggression.

Li Hsien-nien said: However, the present era is no longer the time when Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism could ride roughshod over and do whatever they liked with the people of other countries. Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his solemn statement of May 20 this year, "A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." The development of the world situation is becoming ever more favourable to the revolutionary people and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. The revolutionary forces of the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, are daily growing in strength. The three Indo-Chinese peoples have won splendid victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S.-Israeli aggression is ever deepening. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, standing erect at the eastern outpost, has become a staunch bulwark

against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The heroic Korean people are invincible. The Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, "are keeping up a tenacious struggle to be fully prepared to crush any surprise attack by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, and to accelerate socialist construction and the unification of the fatherland." Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism dare to unleash a new war of aggression in face of the revolutionary forces of the Asian peoples and particularly of the united strength of the Chinese and Korean peoples and the three Indo-Chinese peoples which is being daily consolidated and developed, nothing but an even more disastrous defeat awaits them.

In conclusion, Li Hsien-nien said: Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the 700 million Chinese people, following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, will, as always, firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland till complete victory.

Premier Chou's Message of Congratulations to Third Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries

Lusaka

Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

On the occasion of the convocation of the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, I wish to extend congratulations to the conference on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

Since the Second Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in 1964, tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation. The struggles of the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the domination and division of the world by the "superpowers" and against racial discrimination are mounting daily; many Asian, African and Latin American countries are advancing victoriously on the road of struggle to shake off colonial rule, win national independence and develop national economy. This development of events forcefully shows that the Asian, African and Latin American countries will certainly

achieve continuous new victories in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence, if only they rely on their own strength, dare to fight and strengthen their unity.

The Chinese Government and people firmly stand together with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the countries and people in the world that love national independence, and support their just struggles against imperialist aggression, oppression and interference and against racial discrimination. We hope that the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries will contribute to the Asian, African and Latin American people's struggle for unity against imperialism and against world domination by big powers. We wish success to the conference.

Chou En-lai

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

September 7, 1970, Peking

Peasants Can Certainly Study and Apply Philosophy Well

by the Party Branch of the Chinchien Production Brigade
of Chiangshan County, Chekiang Province

IN response to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao: "Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," the poor and lower-middle peasants in our production brigade began to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in 1964. A mass movement to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking was launched during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. With profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, we have in the past few years closely combined our study with the three great revolutionary struggles — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — and applied what we learnt in these struggles. With materialist dialectics as our sharp weapon, we have analysed and handled various contradictions, recognized and mastered some objective laws and overcome many obstacles on our road of advance. Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking has become the mighty ideological weapon of the poor and lower-middle peasants in struggling with nature, class enemies and with self-interest. This has enabled our brigade to bring about a flourishing new situation in revolution and production. We all agree: "Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is a magic weapon. It is indispensable for continuing the revolution."

Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Gives Impetus to Class Struggle in Political, Economic and Ideological Spheres

Our brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants always take class struggle as the main subject in studying philosophy. In the period when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution entered the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, we have taken Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics **one divides into two** as our guidance in overcoming many instances of interference from the "Left" and Right and kept the struggle-criticism-transformation movement advancing along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After our brigade won initial victory in purifying the class ranks, some people thought that class struggle was "almost over" and said: "It's like holding a shotgun without seeing a bird to shoot at." With this question in mind, the production brigade Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants studied Chairman Mao's teachings "Never forget class struggle" and "Contradiction is universal and absolute, it is present in the process of development of all things and permeates every

process from beginning to end," and discussed the question "Is this victory of ours the end or a new starting point of class struggle?" Recalling the class struggle, one round after another, from the time of the land reform to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have come to a deep understanding that in class society, class contradictions and class struggle are universal and absolute. Every victory we win is only a new starting point and by no means the end of class struggle. Someone had said: "It's like holding a shotgun without seeing a bird to shoot at." But the fact is "There are birds but the shotgun is not at hand." We soon brought about a new high tide in the movement to accuse and expose the class enemies, make mass criticism and purify the class ranks. Thus we ferreted out a handful of class enemies hidden in dark corners. This gave a strong impetus to struggle-criticism-transformation. The poor and lower-middle peasants were full of warm praise: "'One divides into two' is a magic weapon. It is indispensable for struggling against the enemy. When the poor and lower-middle peasants master it, they become sober-minded and high in morale."

Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Gives Full Play to People's Initiative in Struggling Against Nature

Some cadres in our brigade used to pay attention to grasping only hoes and not people's ideology. Though the cadres were busy all day long with farm work, they did not do a good job in revolution or production. After studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary,**" we came to understand that people can think and the hoe is necessarily wielded by them. In the contradiction between man's thinking and the hoe, man's thinking is the principal aspect. Only by grasping ideology and doing a good job of ideological revolutionization can we grasp the hoe well, develop the collective economy and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we grasp only the hoe and not ideology, we will do a bad job in production. Even if we get some temporary increases in production, we may lose our bearings and the collective economy will degenerate and political power change its colour. We have since firmly taken the road of giving prominence to politics and persisted in placing politics in command of production and putting the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above everything else ever more consciously. As a result, the commune members

have further fostered the concept of farming for the revolution and developed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Our brigade suffered from a serious drought, rarely known in local history, in the autumn of 1967 and the late autumn crop was only 40 per cent of the usual output. The brigade leadership organized a mass discussion on how to overcome the drought. During the discussion, the masses repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results."** We came to understand that difficulty versus success and good thing versus bad thing are all instances of the unity of opposites. In given conditions, they can transform themselves into each other. The condition is the factor of man and we can certainly overcome drought and all other difficulties provided that we have people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and rely on our collective strength. With our thinking unified, the whole brigade waged a mass struggle against the drought. We turned up soil that was too hard to plough with hoes and carried water from a place 1.5 kilometres away. Though some commune members broke several hoes, we kept on sowing wheat and autumn vegetables plot by plot. Immediately afterwards the masses fearing neither cold weather nor frozen soil, launched a mass campaign to build water conservancy works. Hard work in the winter of 1967 and the spring of 1968 increased the storage capacity of the reservoir from 80,000 cubic metres to 220,000 cubic metres. Although no rain fell for more than 100 days in 1968, there were bumper harvests of wheat and rice, averaging a per-*mu* yield of 994 *jin*. This was a local record. Average grain output last year rose to 1,017 *jin* per *mu*. Pointing to the good crops, the commune members said with pride: "Look! This means that consciousness is transformed into matter."

Studying and Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking in a Living Way to Remould Subjective World Greatly Raises Consciousness in Continuing Revolution

Some commune members used to think: "It doesn't matter if peasants have some selfish ideas and hanker after a bit of private interest." After studying philosophy, the masses have come to understand the theory of quantitative changes leading to qualitative changes and realized that we should never treat bourgeois "self" lightly. Some poor and lower-middle peasants said: "When rot first touches a sweet potato, it is still a sweet potato, but if we don't handle it in time the rot spreads and when a bigger part of the sweet potato is affected, there is a qualitative change and it becomes a rotten sweet potato." If the masses are a bit keen about private interest and put aside less for the collective, quantitative changes will gradually lead to qualitative changes and the collective economy will degenerate and capitalism will be restored. The masses said: "If you don't launch an offensive on bourgeois 'self' and attack it, it will attack you." Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking has raised the commune members'

consciousness of fighting self and criticizing revisionism. After the collective had harvested peanuts and tallow-tree fruit, some women and children would glean those left in the fields and think this was "reasonable." Now they understand that it is not a question of taking home a few things, but of selfish ideas. As a result, they all consciously hand the gleanings over to the collective. The socialist spirit of selflessly farming for the revolution has grown considerably and there are many instances of good people and good things.

Our Chief Experience Is:

1. Smash the mystery of philosophy. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and company in a hundred and one ways opposed workers, peasants and soldiers studying philosophy. They fabricated the theory that "philosophy is mysterious." Some people were affected by that poisonous theory and thought that philosophy was too deep and hard to understand. When our brigade began to study philosophy, some people said it was a marvel for tillers to learn philosophy. So it was necessary to smash the mystery of philosophy in people's minds before we could launch the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. What we did was to organize the masses to study this teaching of Chairman Mao's in *On Practice* over and over again: **"The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice."** Everybody came to recognize that the philosophy of the proletariat is a scientific summing-up of the experience in proletarian revolutionary struggles. It originates from revolutionary practice and in turn guides revolutionary practice. What it is concerned with are revolutionary principles. Philosophy helps to make things clear and is no mystery. The two outstanding characteristics of proletarian philosophy show that the workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of philosophy. If they could not learn it, there would be no proletarian philosophy. We poor and lower-middle peasants have hearts infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao and fight every day at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. We have rich practical experience and we are best qualified to study and apply proletarian philosophy effectively.

We also deepened the revolutionary mass criticism and sharply exposed and criticized Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and company for their crimes in wildly opposing Mao Tsetung Thought and the study of philosophy by the workers, peasants and soldiers. We vigorously exposed and criticized the theory that "philosophy is mysterious." The more we criticized, the deeper our hatred for Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen and the greater our faith and determination in studying and applying materialist dialectics well. We

all said: "We poor and lower-middle peasants will certainly master this sharp weapon of philosophy to rebel against Liu Shao-chi, to rebel against class enemies."

We also keep summing up the experience of our study and use concrete facts drawn from practical struggle and life to illustrate the principles of philosophy, and further smash the theory that "philosophy is mysterious." The No. 2 Production Team reaped a poor harvest in 1967 owing to bad weather conditions. However, the team members not only had enough grain to eat but also some surplus, thanks to the strengthening of ideological and political work, the displaying of the spirit of self-reliance and the practice of economizing on grain. With this example in mind, the poor and lower-middle peasants studied Chairman Mao's teaching "**Bad things can be turned into good things.**" They discussed why it was that they could have a grain surplus in a lean year. They said with satisfaction: "If we poor and lower-middle peasants take the right path in studying philosophy, we can grasp everything of it just like parched fields absorbing every drop of rain. Why can't tillers study philosophy well?"

2. Combine study of philosophy with that of the "three constantly read articles" written by Chairman Mao—*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is the philosophy of proletarian revolution. It is in the service of the proletariat and the working people for their liberation. Only revolutionary people can master revolutionary philosophy. This is determined by the class nature of materialist dialectics. With the help of our kin the People's Liberation Army men, our brigade closely links the study of the "three constantly read articles" with that of philosophy and has thus brought the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to a new stage, constantly advancing along the road of continuing the revolution.

We deeply recognize: The "three constantly read articles" are a guide for the proletariat in continuing the revolution. They are brilliant philosophic articles. We can have a clear purpose and get a tremendous impetus for studying philosophy and really master materialist dialectics only if we study and apply the "three constantly read articles" well and foster wholehearted devotion to the revolution. On the other hand, we must conscientiously learn and master Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics on the basis of studying the "three constantly read articles." Only in this way can we do a better job of knowing and mastering the objective laws of the development of things, avoid blindness in doing things, increase our consciousness, and continue the revolution for ever.

Comrade Tai Hsiang-mei, a Communist Party member and a cadre, studied the "three constantly read articles" in 1959 and became an active worker who was brave and daring. But she did not care much about her work methods. The masses had complaints, and

criticized her during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. At first she did not realize the meaning and thought she had been wronged. Then the brigade ran a study class where the poor and lower-middle peasants studied with her the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's teaching "**One divides into two.**" She began to understand that to make revolution well she must "divide herself into two." That is to say, she must be both a motive force and a target of the revolution and must have both revolutionary vigour and correct work methods. Now she strives to act in every way as the new Party Constitution demands, keeps close ties with the masses, listens to their criticism with an open mind, and is full of vigour and vitality. She says: "Dialectics is a magic weapon that is indispensable for continuing the revolution. Only by fostering the concept of serving the people and mastering the dialectics of 'one divides into two,' can we hold and wield power well for the people, and always follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution."

3. Study and apply philosophy in a living way, combine study with application, and study and apply it in struggle. We had a period of groping in studying philosophy in our brigade. When the poor and lower-middle peasants began to study *On Contradiction*, they invited some people to help. They spent a dozen evenings studying the article but were still unable to understand it. Drawing lessons from this failure, we abandoned this method of study which was divorced from reality. Instead, we linked our study closely with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, with problems arising from struggle-criticism-transformation and with revolutionary mass criticism, and used Chairman Mao's materialist dialectical viewpoints to criticize all sorts of wrong ideas and to answer and solve practical problems. We got quick results.

Influenced by the sinister trend of counter-revolutionary economism, one production team in our brigade divided up part of its grain reserve last autumn. This caused a heated discussion among the commune members. Some were for exposing and criticizing this, but others were against this for fear it might spoil the reputation of the brigade as an advanced unit. Should the contradiction be faced or ignored? Should it be brought to light or covered up? With this question in mind, we repeatedly studied this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "**The interdependence of the contradictory aspects present in all things and the struggle between these aspects determine the life of all things and push their development forward. There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist.**" We saw that contradictions exist objectively and that the correct approach towards them is to expose and solve them constantly so that we can constantly push the development of things forward.

The poor and lower-middle peasants made the penetrating point: "Where there is a contradiction, we must deal with it through struggle; and when we deal with it through struggle we will be victorious. If we

try to cover up a contradiction so as to keep the title of an advanced unit, we'll find that we are not preserving our title but clinging to our backwardness." We seized this incident as a typical example and made revolutionary mass criticism. This helped us further eliminate the pernicious influences of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, stop in good time the sinister trend of counter-revolutionary economism and ensure the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."** Many commune members in our brigade now readily expose contradictions, combat mistaken ideas and wrong doings and criticize capitalist trends. As a result, the collective economy is being consolidated with each passing day. The poor and lower-middle peasants observe: "By studying and applying philosophy in relation to struggle, we find that the more we study, the better we understand and the more we can apply, the better results we get."

4. Grasp basic concepts and study and apply them time and again. Vice-Chairman Lin teaches us: "In order really to master Mao Tsetung Thought, it is essential to study many of Chairman Mao's basic concepts over and over again, and it is best to memorize important statements and study and apply them repeatedly." In accordance with this directive, we study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking with stress on such basic concepts as "one divides into two," the relation between internal and external causes, the two leaps (from matter to consciousness and from consciousness to matter), the human factor being primary, the necessity of grasping the principal contradiction, the philosophy of the proletariat as that of struggle, that bad things can be turned into good things and vice versa, and the correct handling of the two types of contradictions which are different in nature. We repeatedly study and apply these in relation to reality.

Our practice is to grasp new trends in class struggle and study philosophy with these in mind promptly, grasp the living ideas that interest everybody and organize the masses to study philosophy with these in mind, study philosophy in relation to assigning, checking on and summing up work, and study philosophy regularly by having a fixed system for study. We study a philosophic concept with a specific question in mind, make a point clear and get a concrete result. After we were cited as an advanced unit in the province in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, we studied the concept of "one divides into two" and recognized that being advanced is not absolute, but is relative to being backward. So we resolutely resisted complacency and remained modest despite achievements and are continuing the revolution to make constant progress. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "This method has many advantages. The first time we study a concept, it is new to us; the second time, we are already familiar with it; and after we study it many times, we are able to master it."

To grasp Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics, the masses must be mobilized boldly so that everybody gets into the trend of using philosophic concepts to analyse and discuss problems. Our production brigade has aroused the masses through such varied and lively forms as study classes, meetings to exchange experience in studying and applying philosophy, debates, short philosophic commentaries and wall-newspapers on the study of philosophy. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "Dialectics is a method of analysis, a method for debating. The more we debate, the clearer we are able to distinguish right from wrong, and the more we debate, the clearer we see the truth." Meetings to exchange experience in the study of philosophy, in particular, are a good form for studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking; and the political evening school is an important place for such study.

5. Leaders lay the stress and activists take the lead in studying philosophy. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined."** The Party branch of the brigade has fully recognized that, on the basis of studying the "three constantly read articles," the mass movement for the study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way is needed for the cadres and commune members to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution and needed for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Consistently following Vice-Chairman Lin's teaching that when confronted with a hundred and one tasks, we must grasp the fundamental one, namely, to put the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works above all work, we have set up a nucleus study group which consists of cadres and outstanding educated youth to organize and lead the masses in studying philosophy. We have also organized a spare-time writing group. On the basis of the study or exchange of experience in study and application by the masses, the writing group draws on instructive incidents as subjects for writing brief articles and commentaries on philosophy. Up to now, this group has written more than 200 articles and takes an active part in summing up experience, raising to a higher level and promoting the study of philosophy by the masses. In addition, we have also cultivated a contingent of over 80 activists. They are the backbone in study as well as in political and ideological work. The leaders and activists take the lead in studying and applying philosophy. This has promoted the constant development of the mass movement to study philosophy in the brigade.

The experience of our poor and lower-middle peasants in their living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking fully proves that when the worker, peasant and soldier masses grasp materialist dialectics, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength. This is of immeasurable significance in promoting vigorous development of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and in further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Let Us All Go Into Action, Rely on Our Own Efforts

— A study of "On Production by the Army for Its Own Support and on the Importance of the Great Movements for Rectification and for Production"

by the Writing Group of the State Planning Commission

Fundamental Principle of Socialist Revolution And Socialist Construction

OUR great leader Chairman Mao 25 years ago issued the great call "Let us all go into action" and "rely on our own efforts" in his brilliant writing *On Production by the Army for Its Own Support and on the Importance of the Great Movements for Rectification and for Production*. This brilliant concept of Chairman Mao's is a great indisputable truth arrived at in summing up the experience of the Chinese people's protracted revolutionary struggle, especially the experience of the eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan. Like an all-illuminating beacon, it lights up the course of triumphant advance for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over.

"Let us all go into action" and "rely on our own efforts" is a consistent concept of Chairman Mao's. In the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, this great call of Chairman Mao's tremendously aroused the revolutionary fighting will of the whole Party, the whole army and the people in all the liberated areas. Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary principle and marching courageously along the road of self-reliance, they smashed the Right capitulationist line represented by Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi, shattered the economic blockade imposed by the Kuomintang, won great victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and then went on to win great victory in the War of Liberation.

After the seizure of state power by the Chinese people, this great call of Chairman Mao's shone even more brilliantly. Under the guidance of the brilliant concept "Let us all go into action" and "rely on our own efforts," the people throughout the country foiled the blockade, aggression, subversion and sabotage by U.S.-led imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, and won resounding victories in both socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our motherland has been built into a socialist country with initial prosperity. The course of history has fully testified to this wise thesis of Chairman Mao's: "Not only can the Chinese people live without begging alms from the imperialists, they will live a better life than that in the imperialist countries."

The history of class struggle tells us that "Let us all go into action" and "rely on our own efforts" is a magic weapon for the revolutionary people in overwhelming their enemies and seizing political power through self-reliance, and also a reliable guarantee that the proletariat, having seized power, can consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, undertake socialist construction and prevent capitalist restoration. "Let us all go into action" and "rely on our own efforts" is a fundamental principle not only for the democratic revolution, but also for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Implementation of this principle completely frees a country from imperialist control and enables it to march with big strides along the broad road of socialism; failure to do this will again turn a country, though liberated, into a colony or dependency of imperialism or social-imperialism. Hard facts eloquently prove this great truth: Provided a country, big or small, firmly relies on the people and adheres to self-reliance, it will stand proudly in the family of nations and develop into an invincible force.

Arouse Enthusiasm for Self-reliance Among The Broad Masses

In this brilliant article, Chairman Mao sternly criticizes the erroneous practice which does not rely on the masses in work, but leaves everything to a few people in the leading bodies at the higher levels who "always shoulder loads heavier than they can really carry, dare not give the lower levels a free hand and do not arouse enthusiasm for self-reliance among the broad masses." He points out clearly that "to do so would both hamper the initiative of the large numbers of officers and men at the lower levels and fail to satisfy their needs. We should say, 'Comrades, let us all go into action and overcome our difficulties!'"

Socialist construction involves the struggle between the two lines: Whether to rely on the masses and adhere to self-reliance or to rely on a few specialists and be dependent on other countries. Adherence to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will bring greater, faster, better and more economical results while departure from it will produce smaller, slower, worse and costly results. By arousing enthusiasm for self-reliance among the

masses, a chemical works succeeded in trial-producing up-to-standard polycrystalline silicon in just 37 days of hard work. In another two or three months and with an investment of 900,000 yuan it will have an annual capacity of 12 tons of polycrystalline silicon. In contrast, another works with imported equipment and an investment of 30 million yuan, produce only four tons of polycrystalline silicon and two tons of silicon single crystal in a period of more than one year. In agriculture, the flowers of the Tachai Production Brigade's experience are in bloom everywhere as a result of relying on mass enthusiasm for self-reliance over the past few years. The Yanglihsueh Brigade in Pinhsien County, Shantung Province, wrested high yields of both grain and cotton from the saline fields along the Yellow River for years running. The per-mu yield of grain surpasses 1,000 jin while that of cotton is over 100 jin. Hsiyang County in Shansi Province where the Tachai Brigade is located, is affected by drought nine years out of ten. Most of the area is hilly. Per-mu yield of grain was only some 200 jin in 1966. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, great stress was put on the revolutionization of the thinking of the members of the leading bodies and the Tachai Brigade's experience in arousing mass enthusiasm for self-reliance was energetically popularized. As a result, the county's total grain output was doubled in three years. In 1969, its per-mu yield of grain exceeded the target set for the area in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

In this brilliant article, Chairman Mao teaches us: **"If only the leadership at the higher levels sets the tasks well and gives the lower levels a free hand to overcome difficulties by their own efforts, the problem will be solved and, indeed, solved in a more satisfactory way."** At present, in the new upsurge of organizing industrial and agricultural production, many units, areas and departments have acted according to our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching and entrusted the task to the masses and aroused **"enthusiasm for self-reliance among the broad masses."** As a result, a vigorous and thriving situation has emerged in both production and construction. In the Yentai area, a small integrated iron and steel enterprise was built in a little over two years with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Most of the equipment it needed was repaired or refitted by workers from old or cast-off pieces. By displaying fully the enthusiasm and creativeness of the worker masses, the body of the small blast furnace was made out of two waste furnace jackets and the hot blast stove was made by welding together several hundred pieces of steel scraps. The Shanghai Electro-Chemical Plant was entrusted with the task of making equipment for the capital construction of two major projects. At the beginning, instead of arousing the masses, several leading cadres themselves made plans behind closed doors and they asked the state for 264 pieces of various equipment. When the workers learnt about this, they roundly criticized the

pernicious influence of the revisionist line which emphasized on big and modern equipment but did not rely on the masses. Displaying the spirit of **"self-reliance"** and **"hard struggle,"** the workers themselves made 225 pieces of various equipment in a short period of time, saving the state several hundred thousand yuan.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** The fundamental premise of Chairman Mao's great principle **"Rely on our own efforts"** is confidence in the inexhaustible creativeness of the people. China has 700 million people. This is a decisive factor. Hundreds of millions of workers and peasants armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have tremendous potential enthusiasm for socialism. This is the source of strength for building socialism by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. The working people are the prime factor in the social productive forces. **Provided the revolutionization of people's thinking is done well and the masses' enthusiasm for self-reliance is mobilized, we can certainly find ways and means for attaining high speed in developing the socialist economy.** Therefore, only by **"all going into action"** can we **"rely on our own efforts."** Only by **"arousing enthusiasm for self-reliance among the broad masses"** and by launching vigorous mass movements, can we carry out the great principle **"Rely on our own efforts"** and bring its tremendous power into full play.

Weight Must Be Given to Indigenous Methods Created by Masses

In this brilliant writing, Chairman Mao points out: **"In our circumstances, production by the army for its own support, though backward or retrogressive in form, is progressive in substance and of great historic significance."** During the War of Resistance Against Japan, we adopted this method which was "backward" or "retrogressive" in form but progressive in substance, overcame extremely difficult material conditions and sustained the revolutionary war till final victory. Chairman Mao's great teaching and valuable historical experience have greatly enlightened us on this truth: Implementation of the principle of **"self-reliance"** in socialist revolution and socialist construction requires that weight be given to indigenous methods which are progressive in substance and can **"arouse enthusiasm for self-reliance among the broad masses"** and that the principle of simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods be adhered to.

Whether to simultaneously use modern and indigenous methods or to emphasize modern methods while neglecting indigenous methods constitutes two diametrically opposed lines, the proletarian line versus the bourgeois line, in industrial production and capital construction. The essence of the struggle between the two lines rests in whether or not we implement the mass line, the principle of self-reliance and the principle of "walking on two legs" and whether or not we strive

to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

The simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods is an important component of the general line for building socialism formulated by Chairman Mao himself and the whole series of principles of "walking on two legs." It is an important principle in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."** In order to build our country into a modern socialist power at the earliest date, we must not only introduce in every possible way new technology and new equipment, but also use indigenous methods that are suited to local conditions, starting from what simple equipment we have and making use of local materials. Only by simultaneously using modern and indigenous methods and walking on two legs is it possible to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses for self-reliance in developing industry, to make socialist industry spread all over China and to develop our national economy at high speed.

Liu Shao-chi, Po I-po and company were slavish compradors who feverishly opposed Chairman Mao's principle of "self-reliance" and "walking on two legs." They worshipped foreign specialists, foreign equipment and foreign dogma and did their utmost to depreciate the indigenous methods created by the masses. By slandering the indigenous methods as "not advanced," "unscientific," "irregular" and "without a future," they wielded the counter-revolutionary knives to slash the groups of small enterprises built by indigenous methods during the big leap forward, and poured cold water on the enthusiasm of the masses for developing industry by self-reliance and tried to sabotage socialist construction.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence."** Chairman Mao's analysis of the production by the army for its own support during the War of Resistance Against Japan is an example for probing into the essence of things by dialectical materialist viewpoint. We must also see the essence of the indigenous methods created by the masses. The Hangchow Semi-Conductor Element Plant was formerly part of a plant specializing in making articles from sheet iron for daily use. By relying on their own efforts and starting with indigenous methods, the workers of the plant overcame one difficulty after another and made over 40 pieces of special equipment for producing parts for the electronics industry. In less than a year, they built up their plant mass-producing low frequency power transistors and silicon controlled rectifiers. In the course of construction, the masses worked hard and ingeniously and showed the amazing tenacity and boundless wisdom of the working class. In making the high current transformer, the workers used an indigenous method to cut 120,000 silicon steel sheets to different specifications.

Two young workers devised an indigenous method for polishing the "swallow-tailed slot" which requires a mirror-like surface. All this vividly shows that the use of indigenous methods aroused the enthusiasm for self-reliance among the masses and in no time enabled the plant to make products urgently needed by the country's electronics industry. Faced with these facts, can we still say that starting with indigenous methods is not progressive?

The indigenous method is the mass method. It comes from the masses. It embodies the rich experience accumulated in practice and it has great scientific content. It embodies the fine tradition of the Chinese working people and their technical inventiveness in production. We need indigenous methods to start with because indigenous methods can give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses and best arouse enthusiasm for self-reliance among the masses so as to develop socialist industry and agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Facts have eloquently proved that indigenous methods can be used to make modern equipment, and indigenous methods can be turned into and even surpass modern methods. This is the natural law of the development of things.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements."** He also points out: **"Up till now, there are still some comrades who are not willing to launch vigorous mass movements on the industrial front. They describe the mass movement on the industrial front as 'irregular,' depreciating it as 'a rural style' or 'a guerrilla habit.' This is obviously incorrect."** To start with indigenous methods and to use indigenous and modern methods simultaneously means launching vigorous mass movements in industrial production and construction, while denying these means denying large-scale mass movements in the industrial field. Without mass movements on the industrial front, no greater, faster, better and more economical results will be achieved in industrial production and construction.

Local Initiative Must Be Brought Into Full Play

In this brilliant writing, Chairman Mao points out: **"The principle of 'unified leadership and decentralized management' has proved to be the correct one for organizing all economic activities in our Liberated Areas in the present circumstances."** This correct principle set forth by Chairman Mao brought into play the initiative in all base areas and greatly stimulated production in the Liberated Areas. Under the new conditions when China entered the stage of socialist revolution from democratic revolution, Chairman Mao timely set forth the principle of the simultaneous development of national and local industries, with comprehensive planning, division of labour and co-ordination under centralized leadership by the central government. Chairman Mao has time and again stressed that relationship between central and local government should be correctly handled.

In economic management, there should be unified leadership as well as local distinctiveness. It is necessary to practise unified leadership and management at different levels so as to bring into full play local initiative. In bringing into full play local initiative under the centralized and unified leadership of the central government, we must **"all go into action,"** and **"rely on our own efforts"** in running industry, agriculture and all other undertakings so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Ours is a vast country with rich natural resources and a large population and an uneven development of the economy in different regions. To bring all positive factors into play and develop the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must correctly handle the relationship between central and local government. That is, we must strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of the central government and bring into full play local initiative. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Without a high degree of democracy it is impossible to have a high degree of centralism, and without a high degree of centralism it is impossible to establish a socialist economy."** Only by strengthening the centralized and unified leadership of the central government, can we unify the national economy into a whole and make the different branches coordinate and promote each other in a planned way, so as to ensure that the production and construction of the country develop along the course of Mao Tsetung Thought. Only by bringing local initiative into full play and letting the local government do more things under the unified plan of the central government, can we better arouse enthusiasm for self-reliance among the masses, utilize all the material resources more rationally and effectively and tap all the potentialities to serve building a powerful socialist state. Only thus can favourable conditions be created for industry to aid agriculture, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-chi, Po I-po and their kind tried by every possible means to undermine the correct principle of the relationship between the central and local government, a principle laid down by Chairman Mao. As they sabotaged the nationally unified socialist planned economy and advocated capitalist liberalization, they strangled local initiative and ran centralized monopolistic capitalist trust in a big way in a vain attempt to undermine socialist economy both from above and from below and restore capitalism. Criticism of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has brought local initiative into play more fully. Local industries are being run throughout the country by relying on the efforts of the masses. Small coal pits and small iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery plants and small electric power stations have sprung up everywhere like bamboo shoots after the rain. There is an atmosphere of vitality all over the country.

The full play of local initiative is a big force which cannot be underestimated in building our country into a powerful socialist country. The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee organized more than a dozen small plants to build the Chinese-style machine for growing single crystals at high speed. This has told us in a vivid way that giving full play to local initiative not only can give full play to the enthusiasm of every enterprise for self-reliance, but can help those enterprises raise their rate of self-sufficiency in equipment under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels. At the same time, it can give play to the strength of **getting organized** by every enterprise so as to fulfil the new tasks constantly put forward in accordance with the development of political and economic situation and to create wonders even the gods cannot imagine. To give full play to local initiative and to implement the principle of developing big, small and medium-sized enterprises simultaneously and stressing on building more small and medium-sized enterprises are in essence to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of China's peasants in their hundreds of millions for building industry. Provided that the peasants' enthusiasm for building industry by self-reliance is aroused, a "chicken feather" will fly up to heaven and "a golden phoenix will fly out of a hen-coop." In this way, a new, magnificent chapter in China's industrial development will be written.

Grasp Links of Revolution and Production and Seize Still Greater Victories

In this brilliant writing, Chairman Mao clearly points out: **"The widespread movements for rectification and for production which began in 1942 and 1943 respectively have played and are still playing a decisive role, the one in our ideological and the other in our material life. Unless we grasp these two links at the right time, we shall be unable to grasp the whole chain of the revolution, and our struggle will not advance."** How close it is to us and how profound and important we feel it is when we restudy this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's today!

After the proletariat seized political power throughout the country, under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in which hundreds of millions of people are taking part is a great and profound political and ideological revolution. This great revolution has shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, exposed the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders within the Party, with Liu Shao-chi as their arch-representative, and smashed their plot to restore capitalism; it has tremendously strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. **"The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country."** This great revolution has criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticized all

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Occupationists Cannot Conquer Czechoslovak People by Armed Force

The Albanian paper "Zeri i Popullit" published an article on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Soviet revisionist invasion of Czechoslovakia. The article pointed out that the Czechoslovak patriotic forces are waging heroic struggles in order to drive the aggressors out of the country, rebuild the dictatorship of the proletariat and return to the road of socialism.

IN an August 21 article on the second anniversary of the armed occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* pointed out that the Soviet revisionist aggressors cannot conquer the freedom-loving Czechoslovak people by armed force.

The armed attack on and the fascist occupation of Czechoslovakia, the article said, quite openly revealed to the world public opinion the aggressive nature of the new imperialists, the Kremlin rulers, and the danger they pose to the freedom and independence of the peoples. Today the main danger to the peoples, to the cause of revolution and socialism, is represented by the two international partner gendarmes — U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. **"The occupation of Czechoslovakia,"** Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, **"is an example revealing the whole rottenness and degeneration of the ruling clique in the Soviet Union, which throws into relief its real imperialist features, a sworn enemy of the freedom and independence of the peoples. The aggression against Czechoslovakia was neither an isolated case, nor a unique event that cannot be repeated, but the first manifestation of the implementation of a fascist-style aggressive and chauvinistic policy, a starting-point for still greater adventures against the freedom and independence of other peoples."**

The article pointed out: The aggression against Czechoslovakia was part and parcel of the big plot of the two imperialist powers — the United States and the Soviet Union, and of the plans and efforts for the enslavement and plunder of other peoples and for the establishment of their hegemony in the world.

It went on to say: Over the past two years, on orders from the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the occupationists and the Prague quislings have been trying their best to suppress any resistance of the freedom-loving Czechoslovak forces against the hated occupation regime and against plunder and exploitation. The demagogic propaganda and deception, under the slogan of "friendship" and "normalization," and arrest and

imprisonment are part of the despicable measures and acts of the Soviet revisionist occupationists and their Prague puppets. It is impossible, however, to suppress a nation's feelings for freedom and independence and to suffocate its will and aspirations to live as master in its own country and be free of occupationists and traitors. The Czechoslovak people have not submitted to the occupationists; they are continuing their struggle for freedom and national dignity by various means and in various forms.

In face of this situation, the article said, the Kremlin new tsars are doing their utmost to extricate themselves from the predicament. To hoodwink the Czechoslovak people and public opinion, the Moscow revisionists concluded last May with the quisling Husak clique the so-called Soviet-Czechoslovak "new treaty" advertising it as an "agreement between two sovereign countries enjoying equal rights." By so doing they have placed themselves on a still more discrediting and ridiculous position. The article continued: The new treaty aims to legalize the perpetual occupation of the country by the Soviet revisionists and turn Czechoslovakia into a colony and military base of new Soviet imperialism. The Czechoslovak people clearly understand that there is no sovereignty to speak of under the chains of foreign tanks.

The occupied Czechoslovakia, the article added, is unable to do anything independent of Moscow both at home and abroad. Another fresh example testifying to this is the police blockade against the Secretary of the Cambodian Embassy in Czechoslovakia and a group of patriotic Cambodian students in Prague. This clearly shows that as regards its stand towards the just struggle of the Cambodian people, the Husak clique likewise carries out the instructions of its Kremlin bosses, acts in the same way as they do, and supports the reactionary Lon Nol clique.

The article said in conclusion: Foreign occupationists and the Czechoslovak stooges are surrounded by the waves of hatred and indignation of the Czechoslovak

working class, youth and people of various strata. With their long-standing revolutionary traditions, the Czechoslovak freedom-loving patriotic forces headed by the working class are courageously continuing their struggle

in various forms in order to drive out the occupationists, regain the lost freedom, rebuild their beloved homeland, restore the dictatorship of the proletariat and return to the road of socialism.

There Must Be a Marxist-Leninist Party For Proletarian Revolution

In an editorial on party building, *Voz Obrera*, organ of the Uruguayan Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement, puts stress on the application of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions of the Uruguayan revolution.

Voz Obrera, organ of the Uruguayan Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement, recently published an editorial on the building of a proletarian revolutionary party.

The editorial said: "For a long time we have repeated among all sections that without a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party, there can be no proletarian revolution, nor is it possible to carry out successfully a democratic revolution.

"We insist that the basic principle for the existence of such a party is that it is guided by Marxism-Leninism, the scientific summation of the experience of the proletarian revolution, and its most immediate expression is Mao Tsetung Thought, just as the thought of Lenin had enriched Marxism with the experience of the Russian revolution."

The editorial continued: "To create a real Communist Party is the central task of the Uruguayan revolutionaries in the present historical stage. We should not forget at any time that our strategy demands the existence of three instruments of fundamental importance which constitute the axis of all our struggle for seizing political power.

"They are:

"— A Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party;

"— A people's liberation army led by this party;

"— A united front of all the revolutionary classes and sections in which the party establishes in practice the most advanced orientation as the political representative of the working class."

The editorial pointed out the four conditions being created by the Uruguayan Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement for the building of such a party: "1. Acquire a unified thinking for the whole movement. This should be achieved by putting stress on the ideological building of the party. This has been the principal aspect of our work since the beginning of 1968.

"2. Establish close ties with the masses. Strive to form our movement in the principal sections of the masses. For this we have to apply and adhere to the mass line in all our work. We should always apply the principle of 'From the masses, to the masses.'

"3. Study profoundly the national reality. To carry out this study we have to apply the general principles and methods of investigation of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions of our country. . . .

"4. Establish a collective leadership which is representative of the whole movement, which is tempered in the class struggles and which has a high ideological and political level and is therefore capable of leading the struggles of the working class and other people. We hold that these four conditions are fundamentally in the process of formation. We have extensive important experience. We have successfully carried out the struggle against the 'Left' and Right tendencies within our movement. For these reasons, we hold that our movement has entered a new stage."

The editorial pointed out: "It should be stressed that party building must not be confined to the convocation of an inaugural congress of the party, but should develop unceasingly in the course of the class struggles and, above all, in the highest form of class struggle, people's war."

The editorial concluded with the slogans: "Let us prepare for the great congress of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought!

"Let us build such a party in the course of struggle!

"Let us build a people's revolutionary army in the course of struggle!

"Let us form in battle a great alliance of the workers and peasants and of all the Uruguayan people so as to drive away imperialism and defeat the oligarchies!"

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Repudiates Despicable Slanders by Indonesian and Malayan Authorities

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued a statement on August 29, sternly repudiating the despicable slanders against the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea by the Indonesian and Malayan authorities. The statement reads:

The governments of Djakarta (Indonesia) and of Kuala Lumpur (Malaya) are now making every endeavour to prove on an international scale that the Royal Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia is a "government in exile" and "a government without territory."

I wish to recall that first: even big American newspapers admitted that the National United Front of Cambodia of the so-called "Communists" occupies more than half of Cambodia; second: well-known American reporters (such as Richard Dudman) and French reporters (such as Xavier Baron) who were recently released by the National United Front of Cambodia formally recognize the existence of this Khmer Front and the Cambodian People's National Liberation Army; third: the principal ministers of the Royal Government (Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, Minister of Interior and Minister of Information) are on the land of Cambodia in the midst of the Khmer people and are leading the people's and national administration.

The so-called Lon Nol "government" only governs the city of Phnom Penh and its "authority" over some parts of the national territory outside of Phnom Penh is ensured exclusively by the south Vietnamese army of the Saigon generals Thieu and Ky.

In addition, this "government" is absolutely illegal as I pointed out in my "Open Letter to Kings, Heads of

State and Heads of Government of Non-Aligned Countries" while the Royal Government presided over by His Excellency Samdech Penn Nouth possesses all the attributes of the legal government of the Khmer state (it is appointed by the legal Head of State; it is at the head of an authentic people's army and administration now occupying two-thirds of the national territory).

Finally it is fitting to point out that Malaya is an incompletely independent state, still dependent on Great Britain, especially in the field of national defence, and dependent on U.S.A., especially in the economic and financial field.

As to Indonesia it is no more "neutral" than Malaya or the Lon Nol and Thieu-Ky regimes.

Since the deposition of President Sukarno in Djakarta, Indonesia has become a state serving the cause of American imperialism openly and helping U.S. imperialism no less openly to penetrate into fraternal countries which were independent a short time ago, such as Cambodia.

The inadmissible theses and pretensions formulated by the governments of Djakarta and Kuala Lumpur in the interests of the anti-popular and pro-imperialist fascist Phnom Penh regime deserve to be rejected categorically by the sovereign states of the third world because these two governments, while defending Lon Nol's evil cause, serve solely the interests of U.S. imperialists, their money-lender, and betray ignobly the cause of their own brother the Khmer people and, consequently, the ideals of anti-imperialist solidarity of the non-aligned nations and the people of the third world.

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kinds of bourgeois thinking, and shattered the disruptive activities of the handful of class enemies. It has greatly heightened the masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, aroused the Chinese people's revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," and promoted the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production with still greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Vice-Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress: "Grasp revolution,

promote production'—this principle is absolutely correct. It correctly explains the relationship between revolution and production, between consciousness and matter, between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces." We must correctly handle the relations between politics and economics and between revolution and production, grasp the two links of revolution and production and thus grasp the whole chain of the revolution, constantly push the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation forward and seize new and still greater victories.

Fine Revolutionary Situation in South Viet Nam

ADHERING to their great leader President Ho Chi Minh's behest to promote the revolutionary spirit of being "determined to fight and win," the people of south Viet Nam persevere in protracted resistance to the enemy, true to their tradition of bravery in fighting. They are dealing U.S. imperialism and its running dogs crushing blows.

Infinite Power of Guerrilla Warfare. One of the salient features of the war in south Viet Nam this year is the continuous and rapid development of guerrilla warfare. The main units of the People's Liberation Armed Forces, fighting in close co-ordination with the guerrilla units and regional forces, employ flexible tactics in attacking the enemy. The result is that the U.S. and south Viet Nam puppet troops, taken by surprise, have suffered heavily, in the mountain areas as well as in the plains, in their base areas as well as on the communication lines, in the air as well as on the waterways.

Taking advantage of the fact that the U.S. aggressor troops and the south Vietnamese puppet troops have been dispersed since the invasion of Cambodia, the People's Liberation Armed Forces in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien-Hue area and the Mekong Delta frequently attacked enemy bases and communication lines. They smashed his "pacification" scheme and put large numbers of enemy forces out of action. In May alone, they mounted more than 1,000 attacks on the enemy's bases and strongholds and inflicted on him 38,000 casualties, dealing the U.S. and puppet troops heavy blows. Saigon, Da Nang, Da Lat, Cam Ranh and other important sup-

ply bases for the troops invading Cambodia time and again came under attack.

The extensive attacks launched by the People's Liberation Armed Forces not only tied down the enemy but also created overwhelming difficulties for the enemy's transport services. Effective support was thus rendered to the people of Cambodia in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. On July 15, 21 and 23, the People's Liberation Armed Forces in Tay Ninh Province laid several ambushes on Highway No. 22 in the Sa Ma area bordering Cambodia and attacked enemy convoys rushing reinforcements to the Krek area in Cambodia. They destroyed or damaged 130 enemy vehicles and wiped out over 600 enemy troops.

During the monsoon season this year, the People's Liberation Armed Forces pressed on with guerrilla warfare and mounted attacks on a wide area. Small successes were accumulated to bring the people's forces big victories. Fostering the spirit of fighting courageously and continuously from the beginning of July, the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces mounted a powerful attack against the airborne troops of the U.S. aggressor army on Height 935 in Thua Thien Province and fought on for 23 days and nights. The U.S. bandits suffered a crushing defeat with a loss of 1,700 men killed or wounded and 97 planes shot down or damaged. During July the army and people in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area accounted for well over 2,700 enemy troops. In the Mekong Delta provinces, the People's Liberation Armed Forces frequently dealt telling blows to the enemy troops on "pacification" missions, annihilating enemy effectives. In Ben Tre Province and My Tho Province, the army and people wiped out more than 4,400 enemy troops in a month's fighting. The enemy's "special pacification" plan thus hit the rocks.

In the weeks immediately preceding the anniversary of the August Revolution and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the army and people in south Viet Nam were particularly enthusiastic in unfolding an emulation drive to perform meritorious services on the battlefield so as to greet the two occasions with the best military achievements. With the close co-operation of the broad masses of the people, the People's Liberation Armed Forces stormed the enemy's strongholds, laid ambushes and repulsed the enemy's "mopping-up"



South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. attack a U.S.-puppet strong-point.

operations, striking terror into the hearts of the U.S. and puppet troops. In the emulation drive in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien area, the People's Liberation Armed Forces, going over to the attack against the enemy continuously and extensively, wiped out close to 1,600 enemy troops in the plains and mountain areas in the first half of August. One of the air defence units in the area shot down 13 helicopters and damaged 10 during one engagement on July 30, all taking place within 35 minutes. The People's Liberation Armed Forces in Quang Nam Province made a surprise attack on the U.S. aggressor forces' stronghold at Tham Son in the night of August 6 and the small hours of August 7, killing more than 150 U.S. aggressor troops and destroying 4 heavy artillery pieces, 7 military vehicles and a large amount of materiel. The army and people of Ben Tre Province launched a number of attacks on many enemy strongholds simultaneously from the night of August 12 to dawn August 13, putting over 300 enemy troops out of action.

Giving expression to the boundless power of people's war, the heroic people of south Viet Nam have created an excellent revolutionary situation by the strength of their guns. In forging stronger ties of unity with the people of Cambodia and Laos, by supporting each other and persevering in protracted people's war, the people of south Viet Nam will surmount all difficulties in their way and win complete victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Surging Tide of People's Struggle in Enemy-Occupied Areas. Since the beginning of this year, workers, youth, students and Buddhists in the enemy-occupied cities in south Viet Nam have waged struggle after struggle to demand democracy and the right to live and oppose the U.S. imperialist war of aggression. Massive workers' strikes have dealt telling blows at the U.S.-puppet clique. Early this year, more than 70,000 workers of more than 100 trades in Saigon downed tools to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of the automobile workers, paralysing the city's transport. At the end of June, some 100,000 workers of the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh area staged a general strike, bringing the commercial and other activities of this area to a standstill. Workers of other cities also came out one after the other in support of the Saigon workers' fight against the fascist rule of the U.S.-puppet clique. The strikes were, however, not confined to these workers. Those employed in the U.S. military bases and logistics units took part in the struggle, too. The workers at the Saigon and Da Nang naval ports and the Thu Duc military warehouses and some 10,000 workers of the U.S. petroleum companies walked out from their jobs in quick succession.

The struggle of the youth and students in south Vietnamese cities against the fascist rule of the U.S.-puppet clique and against U.S. aggression is rising higher and higher, throwing the U.S.-puppet clique into grave anxiety. Early in March this year, the U.S.-puppet clique illegally arrested 40 university students, including leaders of the Saigon Students' Union to

suppress the vigorous student movement. This aroused stiff resistance from the students, and the struggle swiftly swept other parts of the south. University and middle school students in various cities kept away from the classrooms and staged demonstrations. One million people were drawn into the struggle in a short time. Panic-stricken, the U.S.-puppet clique immediately ordered the closing down of the universities and institutes and, taking battle actions, rushed large numbers of troops and police to Saigon, Hue and other places to reinforce the garrisons.

The crimes of U.S. imperialism in instigating the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage the coup d'etat and in widening the war of aggression in Indo-China did more to stir the indignation, which knew no bounds, of the people of various strata in the enemy-occupied cities of south Viet Nam. From late April to mid-July, massive demonstrations broke out repeatedly in Saigon and other cities against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the Thieu-Ky clique and the Lon Nol Rightist clique. Saigon students staged large-scale demonstrations in front of the puppet "presidential house" and "parliament" and the U.S. "embassy" to protest against the U.S. imperialist aggression in Cambodia and denounce the Thieu-Ky and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak cliques for their joint atrocities of killing Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. The striking students shouted: "Down with killer Nixon!" "Down with the Nguyen Van Thieu regime!" "Down with Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, butchers of the Vietnamese in Cambodia!" "Stop the war at once!" "Bunker, go home!" They threw rotten eggs and tomatoes at the U.S. "embassy." In defiance of brute force, the demonstrators fought valiantly with stones and incendiary bottles against the reactionary troops and police called out to suppress them. Recently, college students in Saigon and other cities have persisted in the struggle against the "military training" imposed on them by the U.S.-puppet clique and against the war of aggression. The people of other strata in other cities, including many disabled ex-servicemen of the puppet forces, joined in the demonstrations against the U.S.-puppet clique. On May 18 and 19, more than 200,000 Buddhists took to the streets in Saigon, Hue and Da Nang to demand that U.S. imperialism put an immediate end to its aggressive war.

The upsurge of the people's struggle in the enemy-occupied cities of south Viet Nam shows that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have failed in cowing the heroic south Vietnamese people despite military suppression and fascist rule. They have only opened the eyes of the south Vietnamese people in enemy-occupied areas to their bestial nature and made the people of all strata unite on a broader scale to wage a resolute struggle against them. Heavily pounded by the storm of the south Vietnamese people's armed struggle and the surging struggle of the people in the enemy-occupied cities, the U.S.-puppet clique has landed itself in a tight spot. No matter how hard U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may struggle, they can never save themselves from complete failure.

Splendid Achievements in D.R.V.N. Industrial And Agricultural Production

UNDER the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and with the firm resolve to defeat the U.S. aggressors, the heroic people in north Viet Nam have made splendid achievements in industrial and agricultural production by persevering in fighting and in production in the course of the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus making a tremendous contribution to seizing victory in the war.

When the D.R.V.N. was founded in 1945, industrial and agricultural production in north Viet Nam was very backward and its basis was weak as a result of prolonged plunder and sabotage by the French and Japanese imperialists. There were only a small number of shabby factories and mines and some 100,000 hectares of farmland were lying waste. The broad masses suffered from hunger and cold and about one million people died of starvation several months before the 1945 August Revolution.

Soon after its founding, the D.R.V.N. led the Vietnamese people in waging an arduous war against France for nine years and finally drove out the French colonialists. Then it led the people in north Viet Nam to reform and develop the national economy, bringing about a rapid development in industrial and agricultural production. Before U.S. imperialism brazenly started its wanton bombing of north Viet Nam in 1965, the latter had built an industrial system including electric power, metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, mining, construction material, textile and paper-making industries. The total value of industrial production in 1964 was 38 times that of 1955. In the agricultural field, a socialist reform of the small peasant economy was carried out. By 1965, 88.8 per cent of the peasant households had joined agricultural co-operatives. Compared with 1939, the year of highest agricultural output under French colonial rule, the cultivated land in 1964 increased from 1,915,000 to 2,400,000 hectares and grain output was more than doubled. The output of cash crops such as tea, sugar cane and tobacco also multiplied.

After U.S. imperialism brazenly extended the aggressive war to north Viet Nam on August 5, 1964, the north Vietnamese people, with the firm resolve to defend their fatherland, courageously resisted the U.S. aggressors while persisting in production. They speedily geared production to war needs and continued to achieve outstanding results in industry and agriculture.

The heroic working class of north Viet Nam who had undergone severe tests in war and brought into

full play the dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice persistently maintained electricity and coal mining production to meet the most urgent need of the war-time national economy. Taking power production as an example, the U.S. aggressors had bombed power generating units in north Viet Nam on more than 1,400 occasions, with some power plants repeatedly bombed for 300 times. Workers of the power department raised the reverberating slogan: "We restore whatever the enemy has bombed; when the enemy bombs it again, we restore it again." They courageously kept to their posts, overcame difficulties by every means, and guaranteed an effective supply of electricity.

Local industries were vigorously developed in various regions to meet with the war environments and ensure supply. According to incomplete statistics, more than 1,000 regional state-owned industrial units and 2,600 handicraft co-operatives were set up in the course of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The development of regional industries rendered vigorous support to the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to agricultural production, thus satisfying both military and civilian requirements. For instance, in Cao Bang Province where there was hardly any industry prior to the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, 32 medium and small-sized hydro-power stations with a total capacity of 4,332 kilowatts, ten farm tool and machinery plants, and scores of cement, phosphorous fertilizer, sugar refining, china-ware and other factories have now been set up to meet the needs of production and consumption. Yen Bai, Son La and some other provinces, which had to ship in farm tools from other provinces in the past, are now self-sufficient in this field, thanks to the establishment of regional industries.

Agricultural co-operatives have now been set up throughout north Viet Nam and have manifested their superiority through the tests of war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They are being steadily consolidated and developed. Of all the rural households, 95.1 per cent of them had joined agricultural co-operatives, with 94.3 per cent of them joining advanced co-operatives. In the Fourth Region where fighting was most ferocious, the ratio of rural households joining the co-operatives was the highest. All agricultural co-operatives in Quang Binh Province and Vinh Linh Region have been transformed into the advanced type. Under arduous war environments, many agricultural co-operatives in various regions brought into full play the fine revolutionary traditions of self-reliance and hard struggle, and organized the broad masses of co-op

members to surmount the difficulties caused by enemy air raids. They vigorously built water conservancy works, improved the soil, popularized the use of good strains of seeds, collected manure and manufactured fertilizer and as a result agricultural output was increased. By 1968, the per hectare paddy output had exceeded five tons for two crops in Hanoi, in Thai Binh Province, and in 55 districts and 2,628 agricultural co-operatives. In last winter and this spring, the average per hectare yield of rice crop in seven provinces and cities exceeded two and a half tons. In Vinh Kim Village, Vinh Linh Region, which is close to the 17th Parallel and has poor soil, the per hectare paddy output was formerly under two tons. During the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the U.S. air marauders bombed this village wantonly. With a gun in one hand and a hoe in the other, the co-op members fought heroically while working energetically in production. Sometimes, the seedlings were destroyed by

bombs just after they were planted. The co-op members immediately tilled the land again and planted new seedlings. This was repeated five or six times on some paddy fields. Through strenuous and tenacious efforts, they frustrated the scheme of the U.S. marauders to wreck their production and succeeded in reaping a good harvest. By 1965, the per hectare paddy output of this village had reached 5.2 tons. The agricultural co-operatives also went in vigorously for pig-breeding. The total number of pigs in 1968 was 500,000 head more than that of 1964.

The broad masses of workers and peasants in north Viet Nam are now working dauntlessly with ever higher revolutionary enthusiasm on industrial and agricultural production. They are determined to produce more material wealth, increase the strength to fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and give more powerful support to the front so as to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely.

Serious Provocation Against the Chinese People

DURING his recent Asian tour to carry on conspiratorial activities, U.S. imperialist chieftain No. 2 Agnew sneaked into China's sacred territory Taiwan on August 26 and secretly discussed aggressive plans with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, the political corpse entrenched there.

Agnew's conspiratorial Asian tour is the second of its kind this year. When he came to Asia last January, Agnew also made a special trip to Taiwan to meet the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang behind closed doors, telling it emphatically that "this area (meaning China's Taiwan Province) is of special importance to us" and that the United States will ensure fulfillment of its "treaty commitments" to the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. On his way from Seoul to Taipei this time, he hastened to announce assurances of continued U.S. "treaty commitments" to the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang.

It was reported that in their talks Agnew and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang discussed what they called "items of mutual concern." What are these "items" which are "of mutual concern" to U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang? They are: to prevent the Chinese people from liberating their sacred territory Taiwan, to support the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in attacking the Chinese mainland and to turn Taiwan into a U.S. imperialist base of aggression against China and Asia.

To perpetuate its forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan and to use it as a base of aggression, U.S. imperialism has recently stepped up its aggressive deployment there. On the eve of Agnew's arrival in Taipei, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's *Central*

Daily News disclosed on August 21 that the U.S. imperialist army invading Taiwan had recently set up in Taipei a "new U.S. army headquarters in the Pacific." E. Haines, Commanding General of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, attended the "inauguration ceremony." He stressed that the headquarters was established to co-operate with Pacific allies and other military units in Taiwan so as to co-ordinate various activities and tasks. This means mutual support in aggression. During his Taiwan stay, Haines visited the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's "fortifications and artillery positions" and sneaked over to Quemoy to peep into China's mainland.

Since the beginning of this year, high-ranking U.S. imperialist military and administrative chiefs have been making one furtive visit after another to Taiwan to conduct conspiratorial activities. Incomplete statistics put the number of such visitors in the tens, including William Westmoreland, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and McCain, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific. Westmoreland went to Taiwan last July for "an extensive exchange of views on the strengthening of military co-operation" with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, and for the scheme of training in Taiwan the "special forces" of south Viet Nam and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet cliques.

The fact that Agnew and other U.S. imperialist military and administrative chiefs went to Taiwan to step up their schemes of aggression is a serious provocation against the people of China and other Asian countries. It is another indication that U.S. imperialism will never give up its plots of aggression against China and Asia.

Outrageous and Unreasonable Evil Actions

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in a statement on September 2 lodged the strongest protest with the Czechoslovak Government against its series of actions in violation of international law and conventions towards the Cambodian diplomat Isoup Ghanty and all the Khmer students in Czechoslovakia. The Chinese people firmly support the righteous stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as stated in its statement, and express indignation with the Czechoslovak Government for its outrageous and unreasonable evil actions!

In response to the call of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Isoup Ghanty and the patriotic Cambodian students in Czechoslovakia declared their joining the National United Front of Kampuchea and took over the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Prague. Their patriotic and just actions expressed the will and aspirations of the broad masses of the Khmer people. This provides another proof that the counter-revolutionary coup engineered by U.S. imperialism in Phnom Penh is unpopular and that the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique is nothing but a running dog reared by U.S. imperialism, a degenerate of the Khmer nation who can in no way represent the Khmer people. The resolute and courageous act of Isoup Ghanty and the Cambodian students in Czechoslovakia in joining the people of their motherland in the great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is not only warmly applauded by the broad masses of the Cambodian people but has won the sympathy and support of the people throughout the world.

The Czechoslovak Government has gone so far as to ruthlessly persecute the Cambodian diplomat Isoup Ghanty and patriotic Cambodian students and has even forced them to leave the Cambodian Embassy in Prague. This is a serious violation of the elementary principles of

international law, a most outrageous interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia and a frenzied provocation against the Cambodian people now valiantly resisting the U.S. aggressors.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Whoever sides with the revolutionary people is a revolutionary. Whoever sides with imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism is a counter-revolutionary."**

Time and again the Czechoslovak Government has professed verbal "support" and "sympathy" for the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, but what are its deeds? It did everything to oblige the so-called "ambassador" of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and looked after him with tender care, being afraid that it might offend U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. However, it attacked and slandered the Cambodian diplomat and patriotic students who support Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. It even called out the police to blockade the embassy and cut off its water, electricity and food supplies in an attempt to starve the Cambodian patriots to death. It went so far as to hand over to the puppet ambassador of the traitorous Phnom Penh clique the messages sent to Isoup Ghanty by the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. Is it not perfectly clear on which side it stands — on the side of the Cambodian people or on the side of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys?

The Czechoslovak people sympathize with and support the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The outrageous actions of the Czechoslovak Government will certainly be sternly condemned by the revolutionary people throughout the world including the Czechoslovak people.

(September 5)

Vigorous Development of Japanese People's Struggle Against Japanese Militarism

THE struggle of the Japanese people against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is growing apace.

The May 20 solemn statement of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao — "People of the World,

Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" — has greatly inspired the Japanese people's struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Progressives of various circles in Japan are at one that Chairman



People in Tokyo demonstrate against the revival of Japanese militarism.

Mao's solemn statement has greatly enhanced the courage and armed the minds of the Japanese people in their struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Inspired by this statement, the struggle of the Japanese people against the "automatic extension" by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries of the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" surged wave upon wave in June, greatly promoting the mass movement against the revival of Japanese militarism. On July 7, the 33rd anniversary of the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan and on August 15, the 25th anniversary of the unconditional surrender of Japanese imperialism, workers, peasants, youth, students, women and progressives of various circles in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka and Yamaguchi held rallies and demonstrations of one kind and another to expose the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' revival of Japanese militarism, their active preparations for aggression and expansion overseas and scheme to revive the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." They expressed their resolve to carry on by actual deeds the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries through to the end. At rallies commemorating the 33rd "July 7" anniversary, the people of Japan proudly pointed out that the Chinese people today are not what they were like 30 years ago,

that the Japanese people, too, have awakened, and that in unity the Japanese and Chinese people are sure to smash the aggressive designs of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In commemorating the August 15 victory, representatives of various circles pointed out at rallies that the most important task of the Japanese people at present is to fight the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. If the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are bent on launching an aggressive war, the people of the world will wipe out the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries with revolutionary war. Some of the rallies sent out statements calling on the broad masses of the Japanese people to take an active part in the fight and unite with the people of China and the rest of Asia in fighting U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism to a finish.

Knowing full well that the revival of Japanese militarism will bring disaster to them, the people of Japan have unfolded struggles against militarism in all fields. When the U.S.-Japan joint communique which revealed the sinister scheme of U.S. imperialism to use Japanese militarism as its gendarme in Asia was made public last November, they linked their struggle against Japanese militarism with the struggle against the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" and the struggle against the expansion by U.S. imperialism of its war of aggression in Indo-China. Three hundred and sixty-seven noted Japanese figures of the political and cultural circles, workers' movement, religious and trading circles came out with a statement in strong protest against the expanded U.S. imperialist aggression in Indo-China and in firm opposition to the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism. To expand the war of aggression in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism planned to train its soldiers at Kitafuji, which it has long occupied, and collaborated with the Japanese "Defence Agency" in carrying out joint manoeuvres. Shouting slogans against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the heroic peasants of Kitafuji formed an iron wall with their breasts to obstruct the enemy's military vehicles. In this way, they prevented time and again the manoeuvres of the reactionary U.S. and Japanese troops from taking place. This is a sharp blow to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Two thousand people of various prefectures in the Kanto area held a rally at the U.S. military exercise ground there to protest against U.S. imperialism's expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China and against the revival of Japanese militarism.

In view of the fact that the Japanese reactionaries harbour ambitions for China's territory Taiwan Province and they attempt to carry out new adventures of war

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Li Hsien-nien Meets and Fetes Housni Younes

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, on September 5 met Housni Younes, Special Envoy of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Official Spokesman of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh), and his wife, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Present on the occasion was Hamdi Mahmoud, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking.

Also present were Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister, Ho Ying, a leading member of the West Asian and African Affairs Department, and Han Hsu, a leading member of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

That evening, Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to warmly welcome the comrades-in-arms from the anti-imperialist front in the Middle East. The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese people and the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples.

Speaking at the banquet, Li Hsien-nien said: For years the Palestinian people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and persisting in armed struggle, have been waging a courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and for national liberation and the recovery of the rights they have been deprived of. The Palestinian guerrillas, which have become a strong shock

force in the Arab national-liberation movement, enjoy a high reputation among the people of the world. The Chinese Government and people profoundly admire your heroic fighting spirit of fearing no brute force or sacrifice and your confidence in victory.

U.S. imperialism and its collaborator have all along regarded the unity of the Arab countries and the Arab people and the armed struggle waged by the Palestinian people as a big obstacle to their aggression in the Middle East and to their pushing the "Munich" scheme there. The "Rogers plan" now being stepped up for a so-called "political settlement" of the Middle East question is a criminal scheme plotted by one or two "superpowers," in disregard of the destiny of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, to redivide their spheres of influence in the Middle East and strangle the cause of the liberation of the Palestinian people at the expense of the interests of the Arab people. While carrying out their political scheme, U.S. imperialism and its collaborator have instigated the reactionary forces in Jordan to carry out repeated armed provocations against the Palestinian guerrillas in a vain attempt to disrupt the unity of the Arab countries and the Arab people so as to realize their scheme of making Arabs fight Arabs. But the battle-seasoned Palestinian people and other Arab peoples have not been taken in by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. The recent emergency meeting of the Palestinian National Council held in Amman formally declared that it refused and opposed

the "Rogers plan" and reiterated that armed struggle was the only way for realizing the aspirations of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian guerrillas have also taken the initiative in attacking the enemy in the battlefield, dealing incessant blows to the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. This is their most resolute and resounding answer to the "Munich" scheme in the Middle East.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, pointed out in his solemn statement issued on May 20 this year: **"A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."** We firmly believe that no matter what imperialism may resort to, military repression or political deceit, the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism and win victory in the war of national liberation provided they guard against the scheme of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator to sow discord among them and split them up, constantly strengthen their militant unity, make every preparation and persist in protracted people's war.

In conclusion, Li Hsien-nien said: The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and that of the people of Indo-China and the whole world. The anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples is a powerful support for the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. We will, as always, firmly support your just struggle.

In his speech, Special Envoy Housni Younes said: We are very glad to be present here in this solid revolutionary bulwark. This bulwark, proceeding from its unswerving principles, firmly supports us and

the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and their lackeys and for liberation from oppression and exploitation. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that our fighting people appreciate and cherish the unbreakable militant friendship which links them with the militant Chinese people led by the great leader and revolutionary teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Our people understand the historical truth **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."** So they have taken up arms and put up a fight against imperialism and its lackey, Zionism, in order to liberate their occupied motherland. The struggle of the Palestinian people is

growing in intensity and scale, the revolutionary unity between the Arab masses and Palestine has been further strengthened and a new upsurge of the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys has emerged in this region.

But capitalist imperialism is unreconciled to its defeat and has asked its collaborator for help. They made a deal and the "Rogers plan" was dished up. The "Rogers plan" is but a new "Munich" for the imperialists to control the potential of the peoples in our region and to undermine their struggle.

Housni Younes said that the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples had resolutely and flatly refused

all criminal schemes which were intended to prevent them from fulfilling their sacred national duty of liberating the entire Palestine. He said: We the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples are determined to persist in armed struggle till complete victory, defying all difficulties and sacrifices. We know that the road of revolution is full of hardships and twists and turns, but there is an irrefutable historical truth, that is, **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."**

Concluding his speech, Housni Younes expressed the wish that the militant ties between the people of China and Palestine would grow constantly.

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with the support of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese people have combined their struggle against Japanese militarism with the Japan-China friendship movement. Promoted by the Japan-China friendship movement, youth and students in Osaka enthusiastically carried out struggles against the establishment of a missile base in Nose town in Osaka by the Sato government. The participants at a mass rally stressed that the Japanese and Chinese people must unite to fight together against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The reactionary Sato government is planning to set up the largest military port in north Japan—in Ominato of Aomori Prefecture—as the main port for nuclear warships. And it is also planning to set up new bases for submarines and torpedo-boats at Matsumae and Yoichi in Hokkaido with Ominato base as the centre. This aggressive scheme has aroused stern opposition from the Japanese people. On August 30, about 500 workers and citizens from Shiribeshi in Hokkaido held a rally in Yoichi to demonstrate their opposition to the Japanese reactionaries who are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. Representatives attending the rally angrily denounced the Sato government for its plan to set up a new torpedo-boat base in Yoichi. They pointed out that this is a criminal scheme of Japanese militarism

which directs its spearhead of aggression against China and Korea and turns Hokkaido into a huge military base.

Educational workers, university students and middle-school students have unfolded struggles against the fascist educational system and the baneful influence of militarist ideology in a big way.

Many progressive college teachers and students in the country, defying ruthless persecution and suppression by the reactionary Japanese authorities, have courageously plunged themselves into the struggle. Many students of junior-middle schools and primary schools have also played some part in the struggle against Japanese militarist education.

At the same time, the Japanese people have also launched a courageous struggle against the Sato government's policy of economic militarization, which brings distress to the life of the people. Fishermen, peasants, workers, citizens and students living in Shizuoka Prefecture along the coast of Suruga Bay recently held rallies to oppose the Sato government's policy of militarizing the economy.

The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism is deepening and broadening. The daily awakening Japanese people are forming a broad united front against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and will deal heavier blows at their aggressive schemes.

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