

# PEKING REVIEW

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December 4, 1970

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*Study Materialist Dialectics and Be a  
Vanguard Fighter in Consciously  
Making Revolution*

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

The Parties and peoples of China and Albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. This friendship founded on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles is eternal and indestructible.

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

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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.

# **Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Comrades Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu**

— Most warmly greeting 26th anniversary of liberation of Albania

**C**OMRADE Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on November 28 sent a message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, extending, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, the warmest festive congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. The message reads in full as follows:

Tirana

## **Comrade Enver Hoxha**

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour,

## **Comrade Haxhi Lleshi**

President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania,

## **Comrade Mehmet Shehu**

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania,

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the brilliant festival of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Com-

munist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, wish to extend the warmest festive congratulations to you, to the glorious Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the fraternal Albanian people.

Since liberation, the heroic Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, have stood the severe test of domestic and international class struggles and traversed a glorious militant path. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people have consistently held high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism and upheld revolutionary principles and, daring to fight and daring to win, have waged with dauntless heroism resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, greatly enhancing the fighting will of the revolutionary people of the world and making important contributions to the cause of world revolution.

Overcoming the numerous obstacles raised by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, the Albanian people have unswervingly taken the road of socialism and won one great victory after another. The past year is one in which Albania has fully displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and in which Albania has won still more brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Heroic Albania is stronger than ever before.

At present, the revolutionary situation is excellent throughout the world; a new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is emerging. The two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and social-

imperialism, are revealing ever more clearly their ugly features of colluding and contending with each other in a vain attempt to divide the world. They have been landed in an unprecedentedly difficult position, and the days are not far off when they will be completely buried by the people of the world. Let us — the two Parties and peoples of China and Albania — unite still more closely with the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world and fight together to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!

Warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania!

Long live the great revolutionary friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Albania!

**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, November 28, 1970

## 26th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania Warmly Celebrated

**X**HORXHI ROBO, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Albania to China, gave a grand reception on the evening of November 29 to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

Huge portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, hung in the reception hall, flanked by the national flags of China and Albania.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk attended the reception.

Chinese leading comrades present at the reception were: 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; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Teng-kuei and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; 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.

Ambassador Robo and Premier Chou En-lai made warm speeches at the reception. (For full texts of

their speeches see pp. 5 and 7.) They praised the constant growth of the profound revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant unity between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Albania. Their speeches were punctuated by warm applause. Then the band played the national anthems of China and Albania.

The Chinese and Albanian comrades-in-arms heartily talked about their revolutionary friendship at the reception, and they repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and long life of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the closest friend of the Chinese people, to the health and long life of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and to the everlasting friendship between China and Albania.

Also present at the reception were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of the departments concerned under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Piro Kochi, vice-head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour who was on a visit to China, was present.

Also present were ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Dinh Duc Thien, Minister of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

To commemorate the 26th anniversary of the glorious festival of the liberation of Albania and the

victory of the people's revolution, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial entitled "Twenty-six Glorious and Fighting Years" on November 29. It pointed out that the People's Republic of Albania was born amid the raging flames of revolutionary armed struggle. The Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha took up arms, carried out a long and extremely arduous struggle against the seemingly powerful fascist aggressors from Italy and Germany, and eventually liberated their motherland by relying on their own efforts, overthrew the reactionary rule in the country and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. This great victory won by the Albanian people not only opened a new era in Albanian history, but also set before the world a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating strong ones and a small nation defeating big ones.

The editorial went on: The 26 years in Albania since her liberation have been 26 years of fierce struggle with class enemies at home and abroad; they are 26 brilliant, militant and triumphant years.

After going through severe tests of international class struggle, the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and the heroic Albanian people have become a strong shock force against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. This lofty spirit of firmly upholding Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has been highly praised by the revolutionary people of the world.

The militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have stood the test of violent storms; they are therefore unbreakable. We are deeply convinced that no matter what may happen in the world in the days to come, the Chinese and Albanian peoples will always be united,

fight together and be victorious together, the editorial concluded.

More than 1,000 workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and other revolutionary people of Peking held a grand rally on November 27 afternoon to warmly celebrate the glorious festival of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania together with their Albanian comrades-in-arms. Attending the rally were Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chiu Hui-tso, Kuo Mo-jo and others. When Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo spoke at the rally, warm applause burst forth in the hall. With profound proletarian internationalist feelings, the capital's revolutionary people at the rally extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal Albanian people.

The commanders and fighters of an air force unit of the P.L.A. held a meeting on November 26 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of Albania's liberation.

Attending the meeting were Jovan Andoni, Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy in Peking, and Madame Andoni; Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Embassy, and Madame Hakani; and other Albanian comrades in Peking.

Workers of Peking People's Foodstuff Factory and the Tungfanghung Motor Vehicle Plant in Peking held meetings on November 27 and 29 respectively in warm celebration of the Albanian anniversary. Jovan Andoni, Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy in Peking, Spiro Rusha, Commercial Counsellor, and Kleo Bezhani, Economic Counsellor, attended the meetings.

Rallies were held on December 1 in Shanghai, Wuhan and Kwangchow to celebrate this glorious Albanian festival.

## Speech by Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo

Dear Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

Dear Comrades of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Dear Comrades and Respected Friends,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Twenty-six years have elapsed since Albania was liberated from Nazi fascist occupation. The Albanian people are solemnly celebrating this glorious day. Please allow me to express my heartiest and sincerest thanks to you for attending this reception.

We are very glad to celebrate this festival in Peking together with our Chinese brothers, our loyal comrades-in-arms who share a common ideal with us.

And we are glad that also present at this reception are representatives from the people of various countries who are fighting U.S. imperialism and its lackeys with arms in hand.

Twenty-six years ago, Albania won liberation, achieved the victory of the people's revolution and overthrew the old system of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Since then the Albanian people have for ever freed themselves from the system of world capital-

ism. This is an important victory in the history of the Albanian people.

Over the past 26 years, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have carried out a profound revolutionary transformation in the political, ideological, economic, social and cultural fields in life. Albania has now become a country with advanced industry and agriculture, high living standards, indestructible national defence capabilities and a splendid prospect.

The mass movement for revolutionization has brought up a new revolutionary generation who have high moral virtues and the determination to devote themselves to the cause of revolution and socialism.

This year, the Albanian people are celebrating November 29 with tremendous successes. The Fourth Five-year Plan was fulfilled six months ahead of schedule. Nationwide electrification was realized on October 25 this year, that means, throughout Albania, whether in the cities or countryside, whether in the plains or on high mountains, every household is now lighted by electricity.

The road traversed by the Albanian people over the past 26 years is not a smooth one, it is a road fraught with difficulties. During this period, the Albanian people have not only waged a great struggle against the former state of extreme backwardness and the wounds of war, but also waged struggles against domestic class enemies and the repeated interference by imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism. However, the enemies have failed in their wild designs to subjugate the Party and people of Albania. The Albanian people have made preparations in all fields to deal with any enemies who dare to invade us, whether they be imperialism or social-imperialism. The Albanian people firmly believe that victory certainly belongs to us.

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania pursues an independent and revolutionary foreign policy. This policy is in full accord with the interests of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of Albania and the victory in socialism already won; it is in full accord with the great cause of the people of various countries for freedom, independence and the right to self-determination and for ensuring fraternal internationalist co-operation. We have consistently supported the fraternal Indo-Chinese peoples — the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples — in their great struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets. We are deeply convinced that the three heroic peoples of Indo-China will persistently carry their armed struggle to the end and realize their sacred aspiration.

We support the Korean people in their just struggle against imperialism and Japanese militarism as well as their lackeys, and believe that the Korean people's aspiration for the unification of their fatherland will certainly come true.

We support the heroic Palestinian people and other freedom-loving Arab peoples in their valiant struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We support all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America that are striving for national freedom, democracy and progress.

Albania and China have forged a genuine, brotherly, revolutionary and eternal friendship. This great friendship is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and built up by our two Parties headed by our two great leaders Chairman Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha respectively.

Chairman Mao has said: **"China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours. You are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have 'honey on their lips and murder in their hearts,' and neither are we. Our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms."**

The Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour highly rejoice over the great victories won by the great Chinese people in revolution, production and preparedness against war. By their selfless labour, the Chinese people have achieved brilliant successes in industry, economy, science, art and culture. The launching of China's first man-made earth satellite, the successful fulfilment of her plans, her high-grade industrial products which have caught up with or surpassed the world levels and her rich harvest of crops forcefully show that China is continuing her uninterrupted advance. And particularly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, a great upsurge in revolution has emerged in China.

The Chinese revolution, China's socialist construction, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the historic decisions of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China are all carried out in accordance with Chairman Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist thinking and under his direct leadership. All this provides valuable experience not only for China, but also for the people of various countries. It has enriched the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. The thought of Chairman Mao, which is being put into practice every minute and every hour, has made China the great hope for those peoples who love the freedom and independence of their own countries.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: **"The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people say that the great and glorious socialist China of Mao Tsetung is a beacon for the peoples of the world who are carrying on revolution, an iron pillar of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism and a great, sincere and invincible supporter to the peoples who are fighting for freedom."**

The historic victories won by China under the revolutionary leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao and the mighty strength possessed by the great

socialist China have enhanced the international prestige, reputation and role of China. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and an increasing number of countries has demonstrated the tremendous successes in China's foreign policy.

I thank you once again for your presence at this reception and for your attention. Allow me to raise my glass and drink a toast

to the great and unbreakable friendship between Albania and China,

to the glorious Chinese Communist Party,

to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader, the great Marxist-Leninist and the most intimate, most respected and most esteemed friend of the Albanian people, may he live a long life,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, the close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the health of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

to the health of comrades of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

to the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all those present here!

## Speech by Premier Chou En-lai

Dear Comrade Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo,

Respected Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Comrades and Friends,

We are particularly happy today to gather with our Albanian comrades-in-arms and join them in celebrating the brilliant festival of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of Albania. First of all, allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, to extend the warmest congratulations to the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious Albanian Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the fraternal Albanian people.

Twenty-six years ago, the heroic Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, holding high the banner of armed struggle and going through most arduous struggles, finally defeated the Italian and German fascist aggressors, liberated Albania and established a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since liberation, the Albanian people under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat, relying on their own efforts and working hard, have continuously won new victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. In recent years, the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha has displayed

the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Albania and adopted a series of important measures of revolutionization, thus greatly promoting the ideological revolutionization of the people and giving a powerful impetus to the vigorous development of industry, agriculture, culture and education and science and technology.

The Albanian people have now overfulfilled the production tasks set in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and realized ahead of schedule electrification of the whole countryside. The Albanian people are greeting with unbounded confidence the start of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. As a beacon of socialism in Europe, Albania is shining forth with even greater splendour.

The Chinese people are elated and inspired by the great successes scored by the Albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and sincerely wish the fraternal Albanian people new and still greater successes in the course of their victorious advance.

Consistently holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Albanian people have waged with dauntless revolutionary heroism unremitting and tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and firmly supported the revolutionary movements of the peoples of the world, thus making outstanding contributions to the cause of world revolution and winning the admiration and praise of the revolutionary people of the whole world. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people are infinitely proud of having the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people as their closest comrades-in-arms.

Comrades and friends,

The present world situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, accomplices and lackeys. The peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have continuously won new victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The struggle of the peoples of Korea, Japan and Southeast Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is mounting steadily. The Palestinian and other Arab peoples are persevering in fighting against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The flames of the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism are raging with increasing vigour. In order to defend their independence and sovereignty, an increasing number of Latin American countries, defying brute force, are openly opposing U.S. imperialist control and interference. In North America, Europe and Oceania, the revolutionary struggles of the broad masses of the people are also daily developing in depth. The peoples of the world have come to realize ever more clearly the criminal scheme of one or two superpowers to divide spheres of influence and contend for world hegemony. Never before in the world have voices been so resounding against the superpowers' practice of power politics and their wild attempt to monopolize international affairs. And never before have U.S. imperialism and its collaborator been so isolated in the world.

However, U.S. imperialism which is aggressive by nature is not reconciled to its defeat. It is feverishly making desperate attacks in a vain attempt to seize back its lost positions. Of late, U.S. imperialism wantonly dispatched large numbers of aircraft to invade the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and carried out barbarous bombing raids, openly threatening to expand the war. Meanwhile, in West Africa, the Portuguese colonialists with the support of U.S. imperialism went to the length of organizing mercenary troops to launch a piratical sudden attack on Guinea in a vain attempt to overthrow the independent Republic of Guinea and once again impose tyrannical colonialist rule on the Guinean people. But U.S. imperialism has completely miscalculated. The heroic Vietnamese and Guinean peoples, rising in resistance, have dealt telling blows at the U.S. imperialists and Portuguese colonialists and won great victories. The heroic Cambodian people and National Liberation Army have also dealt heavy blows at the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique, the lackey of both U.S. imperialism and the Saigon reactionary regime. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express warm congratulations and high respects to the fighting people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Guinea.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement of May 20 this year: **"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all coun-**

**tries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."** At present when world revolutionary struggles are mounting daily, U.S. imperialism which is wildly trying to dominate the world finds a disparity between its strength and its ambitions and cannot but push its neo-colonialist policies by resorting more and more to such tactics as using Asians to fight Asians and Africans to fight Africans, buying over the traitors of various countries for subversive activities and engaging mercenaries to launch sudden attacks. But no matter how U.S. imperialism and its collaborator rack their brains and resort to every conceivable tactic, they can in no way save themselves from their inevitable doom. Their evil doings against the current of history are but their death-bed struggles. Perceiving the situation clearly, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and daring to struggle, the peoples of the world will certainly be able to frustrate the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

**People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!**

Comrades and friends,

The two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Albania have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has stood the test of violent storms, it is the greatest and sincerest friendship in the world. As the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, **"It is a friendship guided by common aims and by the same ideals. It is based on steely foundations."** Let our two Parties, two countries and two peoples hold still higher the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, constantly strengthen our revolutionary friendship and militant unity and fight together to the end for the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries!

I now propose a toast

to the profound revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant unity between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Albania,

to the health and long life of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and the closest friend of the Chinese people,

to the health of Comrade Mehmet Shehu,

to the health of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk,

to the health of Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo and Mme. Robo,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends!



# Fresh Criminal Evidence of U.S. Imperialism's Hostility to the Korean People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

**U**NDER U.S. imperialism's manipulation, the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a preposterous "resolution" on November 24 permitting the U.S. aggressor army to hang on in south Korea under the U.N. flag. This is a fresh piece of criminal evidence of crass interference in Korean internal affairs, a vain attempt to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea and rabid hostility to the Korean people on the part of U.S. imperialism. It is also another sordid record of how U.S. imperialism has used the United Nations as a tool for aggression.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."**

The Korean war has been over for 17 years. But even to this day U.S. imperialism has continued to occupy south Korea by armed force, savagely suppressing the south Korean people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and constantly carrying out war provocations and armed threats against the northern half of Korea. Of late, while stepping up its aggressive activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S. imperialism has redoubled its efforts to equip and expand the south Korean puppet army. In these circumstances, the Nixon government, usurping the U.N. mantle again, has contrived to keep the U.S. aggressors in south Korea. The purpose is not only to turn south Korea into a perpetual U.S. colony and military base but to hang on there waiting for an opportunity to unleash a new war of aggression. It is abundantly clear that though having bitten the dust on the Korean battlefield U.S. imperialism has far from given up its aggressive designs. This being the case, the people of Korea, China and all Asia must maintain sharp vigilance.

In this resolution illegally and single-handedly dished up by U.S. imperialism, the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. aggressor army has been described as a measure to "preserve the peace and security of the area." This is gangster logic which turns things completely upside down. In the times of Truman, the U.S. Government sent an aggressor army in a naked armed aggression against Korea under the United Nations flag. The pretext it used was "securing peace and security." When the Nixon government launched its armed invasion of Cambodia earlier in the year, the

pretext was again something about striving for "a lasting peace." In U.S. imperialism's vocabulary, "peace" and "security" are synonymous with unbridled aggression and expansion, in other words, flagrant invasion of other countries by armed force.

The discussion on the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly also makes clear that unless an end is put to the monopoly of the United Nations by U.S. imperialism, the United Nations is incapable of doing anything worthwhile. The so-called U.N. "resolution" on the Korean question is nothing but the sole dictate of U.S. imperialism. The so-called "U.N. forces" are nothing but another name for the U.S. aggressor army. The so-called "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is nothing but an instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism for undermining the unification of Korea and carrying out aggression against that country.

In this contemptible farce directed by the United States, the Sato government of Japan played a revolting role. Its representative at the United Nations openly clamoured for "the continued presence of the United Nations in Korea," adding that "for many centuries" Japan has had "close relations" with Korea. What baloney! It is the tune of a hatchet-man of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. It is common knowledge that Japan's coveting Korean territory and committing aggression against Korea has had a history of a hundred years. By "close relations" the Japanese reactionaries mean bloodstained "relations" of plundering, enslaving and slaughtering the Korean people, the "relations" of Japanese militarism, revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, trying to lay its hands again on Korea. To call a spade a spade, the multifarious tactics of the reactionary Sato government to keep the so-called "U.N. forces" in south Korea are nothing but attempts on the part of Japan to use the U.N. signboard to dig in in Korea and pave the way for Japanese militarism to carry out aggression and expansion.

U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea is the crux of the Korean question. The only correct solution to the Korean question is the immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from south Korea so that the people of Korea can work out a set-

*(Continued on p. 14.)*

# Chairman Mao Receives Message of Thanks From President Toure

Chairman Mao Tsetung received on November 28 a message of thanks from President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea. The full text of the message reads:

Peking

His Excellency Mao Tsetung,  
Chairman of the Communist Party of China,

In the name of the people, Party and Government of the Republic of Guinea, I have the honour to extend to you my sincere, militant gratitude for your courageous taking of an unequivocal stand showing solidarity and support to the Guinean people in their fierce war of resistance against the Portuguese fascist bandits. I assure you of the consciousness and total preparedness of the people of Guinea who are fully mobilized with a view to

carrying on the struggle against the international imperialist hydra until its last strongholds are battered down. Despite the big number of forces of murderers thrown by the criminal Portuguese aggressors against our people, there is no doubt that final victory belongs to the just historic cause. As concrete proof of your sympathy and your solidarity, I am convinced that our peoples will emerge from the present severe trials with their relations of mutual understanding, mutual respect and true militant co-operation ever more consolidated.

With the highest consideration,

Ahmed Sekou Toure

Conakry, November 27, 1970

## Guinean People Trounce Invading Mercenaries

**U**NDER the command of President Sekou Toure, the heroic Guinean people and their armed forces are fighting valiantly and dealing heavy blows to the Portuguese colonialists and mercenaries and have scored great victories over the invading enemy. Of the 350 U.S. imperialism-supported mercenaries who intruded into the Guinean capital from the sea on November 22, two hundred have been killed and many others captured. The surviving invaders who fled back to Portuguese warships are still making harassment and seeking opportunities for new invasion.

The invaders intruding into Conakry included 300 white and African mercenaries and 50 Guinean counter-revolutionaries in exile who served as guides. They came ashore on boats launched from warships in the early morning of November 22. The first target of the invading mercenaries was the seaside summer villa of President Sekou Toure. The enemy attacked and burnt down the villa but in vain, for the President was not there. Meanwhile, the invaders occupied other strategic points in the city including barracks and a power station.

Resistance was quickly organized by Guinea against the invaders. Government officials leading combat units joined in the fighting. Meanwhile, troops were called to the capital from the interior. Also taking part in the valiant counter-attack were armed militiamen and a large number of people in the capital who

had received arms distributed by the authorities. That afternoon, the Guinean army began a large-scale counter-attack. Before long, they recovered the occupied points, thus keeping the situation under control. Badly battered, the mercenaries fled leaving behind many dead and many others captured. A group of them escaping to the coast attempted to put up a desperate struggle there by sheltering themselves behind the rocks, but they were completely wiped out in the end.

That evening, the Portuguese colonialists on board the warships sent mercenaries to make another landing in an attempt to rescue their scattered men. But they failed because of the fierce intercepting fire from the Guinean army. Not reconciled to their defeat, the Portuguese colonialists continued to keep their warships on the sea off Guinea. Under cover of foggy nights on November 23 and 24, they again moved the warships near the Guinean coast and carried out shelling in an attempt to provide cover for the mercenary troops' landing, but they failed again.

"The Voice of Revolution" Radio of Guinea on November 25 called on the people to heighten their vigilance especially at night, because "like all cowards and rogues, Portuguese colonialism likes the night and darkness." The radio said: "Every man to his post. Vigilance is the watchword."

After annihilating the mercenary troops which had landed and repeatedly repulsing their new attacks, the Guinean army and people continued to grasp their guns firmly in hand and were ready to deal still heavier blows at the invading enemy. Tanks and armoured cars of the armed forces patrolled the beaches and the city centre at all hours. Cannons and machine-guns were directed at the sea where the enemy warships were moving about. Large groups of armed militiamen who played an important role in the fighting to annihilate the mercenary troops guarded the airport and other important points. The workers, on or off duty, always kept their arms at hand.

### **President Toure Calls for Strengthening Unity of African Countries**

When receiving a Nigerian delegation in Conakry on November 26, President Toure strongly condemned the barbarous aggression launched against Guinea by Portuguese colonialism with the support of imperialism. He pointed out that African countries must strengthen unity in their struggle against imperialism.

President Toure said: "Imperialism has already set a plan of reconquest which it would methodically realize in order to confiscate the freedom attained by our countries. This time it is Portugal that serves as the bridgehead, representing the will of all those who oppose African emancipation. It is not only Portugal that attempts to infringe on the sovereignty of Guinea. Imperialism is linked together. The anti-imperialist people, regardless of nationality, colour, and religion, are also united in the struggle to safeguard their freedom, their unity and their dignity."

President Toure pointed out that Africa must defend itself. "It is not the foreigners that can safeguard our freedom," he said. "We are the only ones responsible for our sovereignty. Only by our attitude, our fight and our unity can we save the dignity of Africa."

President Toure laid particular stress on the unity of African countries in the fight against imperialism. "It is in the fight against imperialism that true African unity can be created," he said.

## **U.S. Imperialism — Backer and Arch Criminal Behind Armed Aggression Against Guinea**

U.S. imperialism is the backer and arch criminal in the current aggression against Guinea by the Portuguese colonialists and their mercenaries. Buffeted by a new high tide of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges throughout Africa and the whole world, it has shown its true colours and today finds itself all the more in disgrace.

Everybody knows that the Portuguese colonialist empire has long been decadent and on the decline. It was entirely due to the backstage machinations, support and co-operation of U.S. imperialism that it became so frenzy-stricken as to launch a piratical armed attack on the Republic of Guinea. No matter how hard U.S. imperialism tried to cover up this fact, it could not help letting the cat out of the bag. Let us see what it did after the aggression against Guinea.

### **Caught in the Act**

First, at a time when the Guinean army and people, under the command of President Sekou Toure, had successfully defeated the enemy intruders, a U.S. State Department spokesman said with ulterior motives on November 24 that the situation in Guinea still appeared to be confused. In spreading such a rumour, U.S. imperialism obviously meant to give the Portuguese colonialists a shot in the arm. The Republic of Guinea naturally would not tolerate such vilification. Guinea's Charge d'Affaires ad interim in the United States immediately refuted the allegation as

"whimsical." He said, "My Government has the situation well in hand," adding, "international imperialism, hiding behind Portugal, is mistaken if it believes that it can reconquer the Republic of Guinea." This was a severe blow to U.S. imperialism.

Second, when Afro-Asian countries called for condemnation of the Portuguese colonialists and aid to the Republic of Guinea at the November 23 U.N. Security Council discussion of the invasion of Guinea, U.S. imperialism, on pins and needles, was so troubled that it openly opposed the move by the Afro-Asian countries. The U.S. representative Charles Woodruff Yost even went so far as to try to blackmail the Afro-Asian countries; however, rather than help, this left the United States in an awkward position. Such a situation shows once again that U.S. imperialism has little support for its unjust cause and is extremely isolated and in disgrace even in the United Nations. It also exposes the fierce features of U.S. imperialism which stands on the side of Portuguese colonialism and pursues a policy of big-power hegemony against the Afro-Asian countries.

### **Old and New Colonialists Work Hand in Glove**

These disgusting performances by U.S. imperialism are by no means accidental. A rough run-down of historical facts enables one to see the collusion be-

*(Continued on p. 24.)*

# Samdech Sihanouk Visits Sinkiang

**A**FTER visiting Sian and Yen-an, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk and other distinguished Cambodian guests, from November 21 to 26, visited China's north-west frontier region—the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The distinguished guests brought with them the good news of the brilliant victories by the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They were cordially and warmly received by the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang. Their visit fully reflected the great friendship forged between the people of China and Cambodia in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

When Samdech Sihanouk and his party arrived by special plane in Urumchi on November 21, they were warmly welcomed by more than 100,000 revolutionary people of all nationalities. Urumchi was a forest of red flags that day. Along the main streets and from tall buildings hung streamers inscribed with words of welcome in both the Uighur and Han languages. Workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and other revolutionary people of various nationalities braved the bitter 20-degree-below-zero C. cold and, filled with profound friendship for the Cambodian people, gathered at the airport and lined the streets of the city to give the distinguished Cambodian guests a rousing welcome.

When Samdech Sihanouk and his party visited the Tungfeng Stock-Breeding People's Commune at the foot of Bogdo Peak in the Tianshan Mountains the next day, they received a grand and warm welcome from mounted militiamen of seven minority nationalities, including Kazakhs, Uighurs and Khalkhas, and men and women commune members in national costume. The distinguished guests tramped through the snow to the grandstand set up on the Tianshan Mountains to watch horse racing and other spectacular exhibitions full of national colour. They were also invited to the tents of the Kazakh nationality commune members with whom they had lunch.

Haszumu, leader of the first livestock-breeding mutual-aid team in the Sinkiang livestock-breeding area, expressed the common feelings of the people of all nationalities when he said: "What we have on the Kazakh grasslands today, we owe to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. We will follow Chairman Mao's teachings and resolutely support the people of Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

On November 23, the distinguished Cambodian guests toured the Shihotzu Reclamation Area of the Production and Construction Corps Under the Sinkiang Regional Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which is located at the southern fringe of the Dzungaria Basin, and visited the August First Woollen Mill, fields, forest belts and other installations in the area. The reclamation fighters warmly welcomed them and expressed their firm determination to support the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by deeds at their fighting post where they are building and defending the frontier area with rifle in one hand and hoe in the other.

On the 24th, Samdech Sihanouk and his party visited Hotien and saw the carpet factory there. On the following day they went to Kashgar and visited a farm implement plant, and Seman People's Commune on the outskirts of the city. The distinguished guests were welcomed by the people of various nationalities with songs and dances.

While in Sinkiang, Samdech Sihanouk praised the achievements made by the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang. He said that these were the result of the concerted efforts made by the closely united people of various nationalities in Sinkiang under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. These achievements, he pointed out, were a tremendous encouragement and support to the Cambodian people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. With the powerful backing of the Chinese people and the people of the world, he declared, the Cambodian people will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism.

During their stay in Sinkiang, Samdech Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests were accompanied on their sightseeing visits by Lung Shu-chin, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Commander of the Sinkiang Regional Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

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Samdech Sihanouk and his party returned to Peking on November 26 after visiting China's north-western region. At the airport to welcome them were Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo.

## New Iron-Clad Evidence of Revival of Japanese Militarism

THE Japanese reactionaries, after making elaborate arrangements, staged a so-called "Mishima incident" in Tokyo on November 25 in which the Right-winger and fascist Yukio Mishima committed suicide in the reactionary bushido style with a view to inciting a coup d'état by the Japanese army so as to accelerate militarization. The reactionary Sato government is exploiting this incident to prejudice public opinion in a flagrant manner, hoping in this way to go faster down the road of reviving militarism. This is additional iron-clad evidence of the revival of Japanese militarism by the Sato government.

The "Association of the Shield" ("*Tate-No Kai*") founded by the Right-winger and fascist Yukio Mishima is a militarist organization fostered single-handedly by the Sato government. The handful of its members under Mishima's command have been trained by the "Self-Defence Forces." On November 25, chieftain of this Right-wing force Yukio Mishima went to the headquarters of the Eastern Army of Japan's "Ground Self-Defence Forces" in Ichigaya, Tokyo, and, with the permission of Kanetoshi Masuda, commander of the Eastern Army, made hysterical outcries before more than 1,000 members of the "Self-Defence Forces." He clamoured that Japan's constitution must be revised to make the "Self-Defence Forces" a genuine "national army" of Japan so as to "defend Japan's history, culture and tradition centring on Tenno [Mikado]," and so forth.

### Mishima's Ravings Divulge Militarists' Vicious Intentions

Mishima's outcries threw off all disguise of the vicious ambitions of a handful of Japanese militarists to resurrect the fascist set-up of military dictatorship with Tenno as the centre in order to push the policies of aggression and war more rabidly. Mishima committed suicide in *hara-kiri* style after making his outcries.

The "Mishima incident" took place at a time when the Japanese Government convened an extraordinary Diet session which was addressed by the Tenno and at which Prime Minister Sato raved that Japan should "protect her national interests and contribute to peace in the Far East." The rabid action of Mishima in co-ordination with Sato's outcries indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are making use of the Rightist and fascist forces to push their counter-revolutionary politi-

cal line of militarization at an accelerated tempo. The "Mishima incident" gives Nixon, Sato and their ilk who vociferously deny the revival of Japanese militarism a sound slap on the face.

The howls of Mishima, chieftain of the "Association of the Shield," and the militarist outcries of Sato and his ilk are one and the same. In his lengthy speech last July 2 at the forum of the members of the "Society for Studies of State Policy," Yasuhiro Nakasone, Director-General of the "Defence Agency," said with the aim of fanning up militarist hysteria: "In the Japan-China War of 1894, not long after the capture of the Liaotung Peninsula, we were ordered to return it. At that time, the Japanese nationals took 'sustaining determination and perseverance' as a slogan. Afterwards, through the Japan-Russia War, we finally attained our objective." Do not these words mean the same thing as Mishima's demand for "reviving Japan's real features"? Is this not a brazen outcry of the Japanese militarists for the reoccupation of the places it had occupied before? Is this not exactly the criminal aim for which the reactionary Sato government published the "national defence white paper" and the fourth military build-up programme trumpeting wildly for arms expansion and war preparations?

After the "Mishima incident," Sato, Nakasone and company made a clumsy attempt to deny the ties between the "Association of the Shield" and the "Self-Defence Forces" on the one hand and made the hypocritical assertion that Mishima "upset law and order" on the other, trying hard to create the impression that only Mishima and his like are militarists while the military and political chieftains have no relations with them. How ridiculous! The more they try to hide, the more they are exposed.

### Sato, Nakasone and Co. Are the Chieftains and Bosses

As a matter of fact, Sato, Nakasone and their ilk are chieftains and bosses of the Right-wing militarist organizations of Japan. As is well known, militarist organizations of all descriptions are set up all over Japan under the wing of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. These Right-wing organizations have all kinds of connections with the reactionary Sato government and the Liberal-Democratic Party. Some of them were preserved from pre-war days while others are formed by war veterans. Many militarist organizations have in

reality become pools providing reserves for Japan's police and troops. The Japanese reactionaries have always regarded this contingent of reactionary forces as an important component part of Japanese militarist forces. All the chieftains of these organizations are old-time fascist militarymen or heads of the special service. For instance, Yoshio Kodama, a notorious chieftain of special agents, is the head of the big Right-wing organization "Association for Studying the Thinking of Youth" ("Seishi Kai"). The "Association of the Shield" organized by Yukio Mishima is nothing but a cell of Japanese militarism represented by Sato, Nakasone and others. Just as the Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party, holding the Sato government responsible for the "Mishima incident," pointed out, "The political attitude of the Sato cabinet which has given rise to various reactionary tendencies is highly controversial, it bears great responsibilities." On November 27, the Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party told foreign newsmen that the Sato government is reviving militarism in Japan.

Mishima had died in advocacy of militarism, and that is why the Japanese reactionaries vigorously play up the "Mishima incident." Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato openly took the lead in expressing sympathy for the act of the out-and-out militarist Yukio Mishima by uttering the rubbish that "it is a great pity that such an excellent writer has died." Echoing Eisaku Sato, some Japanese reactionary bourgeois papers and hired scribes loudly praised the militarist Mishima, alleging that "this is an act of aesthetics" arising from "concern for the country's destiny" and for the purpose of "reinforcing and rousing the Self-Defence Forces" and "reviving the bushido spirit," and so on and so forth.

### **Militarists Exploit "Mishima Incident" for Intensified Suppression of the People In Preparation for War**

There are indications that the Japanese militarists are trying to use the "Mishima incident" for stepping

up the suppression of the people's revolutionary movement and for making active preparations for launching aggressive wars abroad. After the incident, Masuo Araki, Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission of the Sato government, said that he had instructed the police authorities across the nation to make a thorough investigation into Right-wing and Left-wing movements. Nakasone, Director-General of the "Defence Agency," also bellowed that Japan had to eradicate threats of violence whether from the Left or the Right. It is very obvious that when such Right-wing and fascist elements like Araki and Nakasone talked of eliminating the Rightists, it was a lie; and what they really meant was to stamp out the Leftists. Their real intention is to seize the opportunity to suppress the movements of the Japanese people who are getting more and more dissatisfied with the militarist policies, so as to be able to unleash aggression unbridledly. This cannot but remind people of the "February 26 incident" of 1936. At that time, a group of young fascist officers under the instigation of the Japanese militarist forces staged a coup d'etat in Tokyo to facilitate more frantic pursuance of the policy of militarization. On the pretext of putting down this coup d'etat, other young officers of the Japanese military set up a fascist military dictatorship and then unleashed a war of all-out aggression against China in 1937.

The "Mishima incident" shows that the Japanese militarists, who always follow U.S. imperialism and make themselves the enemy of the Chinese and other Asian peoples, are faced with serious political and economic crises. They are scheming to take Hideki Tojo's old road by launching aggressive wars in a death-bed struggle. However, earth-shaking changes have taken place in Japan and Asia as compared with 30 years ago, and the revolutionary situation is most excellent today. Should Japanese militarism dare unleash aggressive wars, the Japanese people who are more awakened than ever, would fight shoulder to shoulder with the other Asian peoples and finally wipe out militarism!

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*(Continued from p. 9.)*

tlement of the question among themselves. As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, has pointed out, "For the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from south Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win victory of the revolution."

The Chinese people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for manipulating the U.N. General Assembly

to adopt the illegal "resolution" on the Korean question. We firmly support the Korean people in their just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, stooge of U.S. imperialism, and for defending the independence of their fatherland and achieving the unification of their country by peaceful means. The world situation today is in a fine shape. Confronted by the heroic Korean people and the people of other countries in Asia, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are doomed to ignominious failure no matter what schemes of aggression they may cook up.

*(November 30)*

# Study Materialist Dialectics and Be a Vanguard Fighter in Consciously Making Revolution

by Wang Shu-chen

*Woman worker of the Tientsin No. 4 Cotton Mill*

*In this article, Comrade Wang Shu-chen has used her experience and historical materialism to explain two points.*

*The first is that the working class is unable to develop advanced thinking spontaneously. This is a Marxist viewpoint. Lenin pointed out long ago that Marxism was the scientific theory summarized from revolutionary practice and was not developed by the working class spontaneously. The workers, peasants and other working people have simple proletarian feelings, and in practice they may have some materialist and dialectical ideas of a naive character, but all this is a far cry from the mastery of the scientific theory of dialectical and historical materialism. Hence the urgent need to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.*

*The second point is: One may not study philosophy but that does not mean he has no philosophy. Philosophy deals with class stand, viewpoint and method. It permeates all things. Whether one is aware of it or not, one's thinking and action invariably reflect a certain class stand, viewpoint and method; it is either a proletarian stand or a bourgeois stand, either a materialist or an idealist viewpoint, either a dialectical or a metaphysical method. Therefore, whether one knows and studies philosophy or not, whatever he says or does is, in fact, inseparably linked with philosophy and governed by a certain philosophy, and he is consciously or unconsciously applying philosophy all the time. Having understood this truth, one will be able to consciously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, carry out the struggle between the two world outlooks and learn to grasp the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods. — Ed.*

## Advanced Ideas Are Not Innate

**I**F we want to be proletarian vanguards, the most important thing is to arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao's dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and consciously remould our world outlook. Some comrades say: "The working class is the most advanced class. What could be wrong with our world outlook?" I examined this remark in the light of Chairman Mao's materialist dialectical concept that "one divides into two," and found that it was wrong. Advanced thinking does not

arise spontaneously from the working class. A member of the working class may not necessarily represent the whole working class. Whether a person can represent the working class or not depends, I think, first and foremost on his ideology, that is to say, we should see whether he makes conscious efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and uses it to guide all his actions. This is decisive and fundamental. Class origin is of course important, but not decisive. The decisive factor is whether he has the revolutionary ideology of the proletariat.

In reviewing the changes in my thinking since liberation, I deeply realize that it is Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics, that shows me the direction of advance and gives me courage, wisdom and strength.

Like my class sisters, I felt when Tientsin was liberated in 1949 that the contrast between the new and old society was like that between heaven and hell and we rejoiced from the bottom of our hearts. But how had such tremendous changes come about? What were the aims of the Chinese Communist Party? Was it the capitalists who kept the workers alive or vice versa? Why were we workers impoverished in the old society? And why were the landlords and capitalists rich? I could not make head or tail of these political accounts. It was through study after liberation that I came to know Chairman Mao's great theory on classes and class struggle and understand many questions that had previously puzzled me. This was the first great emancipation of my mind, the first great leap in my thinking.

The second great emancipation of my mind was in 1958 when Chairman Mao called for emancipating the mind, doing away with all fetishes and superstitions, and daring to think and act. We workers mounted the stage of proletarian philosophy and studied and applied Chairman Mao's works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. The great truth that knowledge originates in practice gave us immense courage. At that time, we spinners wanted to speed up the spindles to produce more yarn. But some people said: "Foreign technical data stipulate that the spindles must not revolve more than 200 times a minute, otherwise the machine will break down." To this we replied: "Let's try and see." We succeeded in finally breaking away from this convention which had held sway for scores of years.

This was another leap in our thinking. It was an event of extraordinary significance which deeply impressed us.

The third great emancipation of my mind was during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Should the revolution be continued under the dictatorship of the proletariat? Who are the targets of the revolution? How should the revolution be made? Can the political power be consolidated or will its colour change? These are basic questions which we can never clearly understand without the guidance of Chairman Mao's great theory and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself.

In the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, I had a poor understanding of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. At that time some people criticized me for not following Chairman Mao closely. I argued with them: "I suffered from the time when I was a child. Chairman Mao saved my family. I've been a worker for more than 20 years, how could you say I am not following Chairman Mao closely?" It seemed I was in the right and nobody could refute me. But when I think over it now, I doubt whether I was right. Can I say that I always follow Chairman Mao closely just because I suffered and because I am a worker?

I started working when I was only nine years old and in the old society I suffered all kinds of oppression and exploitation by the bureaucrat-capitalists and the bourgeoisie. Then came liberation. I have profound proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, but this does not mean that I have armed myself with Mao Tsetung Thought. I remember that before liberation I worked for the capitalists and every time a capitalist or an overseer beat or cursed me I always thought: "Why is one person different from another? Why aren't people equal? Why do some people have to go hungry, endure beating and humiliations and lead a life worse than that of beasts of burden? And why do some live in great comfort and lord it over others?" At that time, how could I answer these questions? I remember my mother used to say to me: "Child! It's all because of fate that you were born into a poor family!" Some workers said: "It's just bad luck that we have such a bloody overseer!" Though couched in different terms, both remarks were influenced by the reactionary philosophy of fatalism. They did not get at the essence, which is class oppression and class exploitation. The reactionary ruling classes in the old society used fatalism to benumb the working people, hoping thereby to enslave their minds and turn them into permanent slaves.

How can we understand that the working people are the motive force in the making of history and how can we be conscious of the great position of the working class in history if we haven't studied Chairman Mao's revolutionary theories since liberation? From practice I understand that we cannot accomplish

anything by subjective wish alone. Veteran workers who suffered much in the old society all wish to do more work for the Party and for socialism. But why don't facts sometimes correspond with their wishes? The answer is that they cannot distinguish what is proletarian from what is bourgeois, socialism from capitalism, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought from revisionism. Only when we master Mao Tsetung Thought can we make a clear distinction and overcome bourgeois ideas, capitalism and revisionism.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"True, the productive forces, practice and the economic base generally play the principal and decisive role; whoever denies this is not a materialist. But it must also be admitted that in certain conditions, such aspects as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role."** We must firmly bear in mind this great teaching of Chairman Mao and take a correct attitude towards ourselves. Whoever does not attach importance to class origin is not a materialist. But if one pays attention only to class origin and ignores advanced ideology, particularly ignoring the tremendous role of Mao Tsetung Thought in promoting the people's initiative, he will fall into the mire of metaphysics. Only by consciously arming our minds with Mao Tsetung Thought can we continue the revolution and make constant progress and bring into full play the initiative of revolutionaries in correctly knowing and changing the world.

### **Study Materialist Dialectics Hard and Break With Idealism and Metaphysics**

In consciously remoulding one's world outlook, one must study Chairman Mao's philosophical works hard, break with idealism and metaphysics and grasp materialist dialectics. The renegade Yang Hsien-chen advocated "combining two into one." I hadn't heard anything about this at that time, but through participation in the criticism of Yang Hsien-chen, I found that I also had the remnant pernicious influence of this fallacy in my head. For instance, in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution I was unable to see that contradictions and struggles existed within the Party; my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines was low. Wasn't this because of the pernicious influence of "combining two into one"? This was a big lesson to me. I thought about this for a long time and came to understand this truth: One may not study philosophy, but that doesn't mean he has no philosophy. The question is what kind of philosophy it is. If it isn't proletarian philosophy, it must be bourgeois philosophy.

In production, we often come up against two opposing views. Take the recent increase in the speed of the spindles for example. Most of the workers were for increasing the speed, maintaining that things are always developing and never remain at the same level. But a few others held that the speed could not be increased further. This is a manifestation of the clash between two kinds of philosophy, that is, the clash be-



tween the idea that things develop and the idea of stagnation, the clash between materialist dialectics and metaphysics.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Throughout the history of human knowledge, there have been two conceptions concerning the law of development of the universe, the metaphysical conception and the dialectical conception, which form two opposing world outlooks."** Here Chairman Mao says **"there have been,"** meaning that this is a universal law. Reviewing my experience in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking over the past decade and more in the light of this teaching, I deeply realize that there has been a struggle in my mind between the two world outlooks. Generally speaking, when I do things correctly, I have acted in accordance with materialist dialectics, and whenever I do things the wrong way, it is because of the idealism and metaphysics in my mind. This is an objective fact, independent of man's will. Only by acknowledging this reality and more consciously using Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics to overcome the idealism and metaphysics in our minds can we constantly make progress in revolutionizing our thinking and remoulding our world outlook.

#### **With High Aims, Persevere in Destroying Self-Interest and Fostering Devotion to Public Interest**

During the convocation of the Ninth Party Congress, Chairman Mao issued the great call **"Fear neither hardship nor death."** Like the "three constantly read articles" written by Chairman Mao, this great call points out the direction for us to remould our world outlook. I always say to myself: To continue the revolution, defeat imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, and to realize communism without the exploitation of man by man throughout the world, we must have a generation of people who **"fear neither hardship nor death."**

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"If any Communist or Communist sympathizer talks about socialism and communism but . . . is reluctant to shed his blood or give his life for it, then wittingly or unwittingly, such a person is betraying socialism and communism to a greater or lesser extent and is certainly not a politically conscious and staunch fighter for communism."** The proletariat has the unprecedentedly arduous and great historic tasks of completely overthrowing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, defeating imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, and realizing communism throughout the world. Those whom we are determined to defeat are a pack of wolves armed to the teeth, war maniacs brandishing atomic bombs. We must have proletarian vanguard fighters who **"fear neither hardship nor death"** to deal with such enemies. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, we can become such vanguards! And we can do a good job at our posts while bearing the high aims of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution in mind.

Whenever I meet difficulties, I always overcome them by "recalling the past" and "looking to the future." "Recalling the past" means recalling past sufferings. We must never forget our bitter suffering in the old society when we had to put up with all sorts of humiliations in order to make a living. Working together with our class brothers for the cause of the Party today, we can overcome all difficulties. "Looking to the future" means asking myself: "If the enemy should impose a war on us, will you take up the knapsack and plunge into battle without hesitation? Will you be able to persevere in battle without food for days on end?" By "recalling the past" and "looking to the future," which has proved very fruitful, my courage increases, my fatigue vanishes and all difficulties confronting me are nothing to be afraid of.

To temper oneself into a staunch proletarian vanguard fighter with the spirit of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" and the heroism of vanquishing all enemies, one must work at it bit by bit at his present post. When our mill started a vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy last July, the workers displayed great enthusiasm. I was on the night shift at the time, but I still had to take part in some meetings and attend to other activities during the day. So I was very busy.

There was a struggle in my mind: Must I go to work at night after busying myself all day? It seemed to me quite all right not to go. If I should go, the only thing was that I would feel too tired. Concerned about my health, some comrades said to me: "Why bother about working at night when you've busied yourself all day long? There'll be plenty of work for us. You'd better look after your health." What should I do? I said to myself: "If I don't do physical labour for one day, then it will be two days, three days . . . and soon I'll lapse into this bad habit. In the long run, I will become divorced from the masses and eventually be corrupted by revisionism."

So I made up my mind to temper myself. I persisted in working on the night shift. Sometimes my head swam and I felt like collapsing. But gritting my teeth and reciting to myself **"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,"** I felt better and continued working. In this way, I persisted in working on the night shift. I was extremely happy when I found that devotion to the public interest had got the better of self-interest in my mind.

Much remains for me to do in remoulding my world outlook. I am determined to make greater efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. I must see to it that, in the struggle in my mind, devotion to public interest will always triumph over self-interest, that materialism will triumph over idealism and dialectics over metaphysics. I will persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to be a Communist who has truly joined the Party ideologically and an advanced element of the proletariat in the true sense of the term.

# New Chapter in History of Water Control

— Great struggle by Hopei people to harness Haiho River

**O**UR great leader Chairman Mao's great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!" was issued on November 17, 1963.

This great instruction of Chairman Mao's expresses the ardent desire of the people of Hopei Province. Overjoyed, they vied with each other to go to the work sites. After seven years of hard work, they have successfully harnessed five major rivers of the Haiho River system's southern and western waterways. This has basically controlled floods and waterlogging in the Haiho basin and ended the prolonged history of grain-deficiency in this area. They have thus written a brilliant chapter in the history of water control.

## 1,000-Year-Old Destructive River Turned Into Beneficial One

The Haiho, which empties into the sea, encompasses several major rivers in Hopei Province. All the rivers flowing into the sea through it make up the Haiho River system, the largest in Hopei. This system ranges from the Taihang Mountains in the west to the Pohai Sea in the east and from the Yenshan Mountains in the north to the Yellow River in the south. The area it drains is 265,000 square kilometres, more than 70 per cent of all Hopei.

The rivers of this system brought great damage to the people of Hopei for centuries. The courses of many rivers in the Haiho basin are not very long and their currents are swift. A big rainstorm would suddenly pour a flow of up to 10,000 cubic metres per second into the Haiho. Because its channel close to the sea could only discharge around 1,000 cubic metres per second into the sea, flood waters overflowed the river banks and deluged the vast plains. Historical records show that there were 387 floods and 407 droughts during the 580 years between 1368 and 1948. There were many years when both drought and waterlogging struck the basin. This is how the poor and lower-middle peasants used to describe their plight in the old society: "The Haiho River flows a long way, just mentioning it breaks our hearts. Nine out of ten years its effects are catastrophic and we poor people have to flee from famine. Whenever the government talks about harnessing the Haiho, it means officials pocketing what they

squeeze out of the people. The poor, whose tears and blood drip into the river, await the liberation day and night."

The Hopei people built many water conservancy projects after liberation. However, the Haiho was not controlled for good because of interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Our great leader Chairman Mao in 1963 made his militant call: "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!" With profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, the people of Hopei organized big contingents to harness the river. They first tamed several major rivers of the Haiho River system's southern and western waterways and fought seven "battles of annihilation," thereby bringing big changes to the centuries-old destructive river.

Of the Haiho system's southern and western waterways, 19 large river channels, totalling more than 1,600 kilometres long, were excavated or dredged and 14 big dykes with a combined length of more than 1,400 kilometres were built. These projects now have the enormous capacity of discharging over 13,300 cubic metres of flood or rain water per second and have thus ensured the freeing of over 50 million *mu* of farmland from flood and waterlogging.

In Hopei's mountainous areas the people built and enlarged more than 1,400 big, medium and small reservoirs which detain huge amounts of flood water and water unused in winter. Thousands of pumping stations and more than 200,000 pump-operated wells dot the vast plains criss-crossed by ditches. This has enabled the province to have one *mu* of irrigated farmland per capita. The saline and alkaline soil area has been halved and good crops now grow on the low-lying land. Hopei has been self-sufficient in grain for three years. The grain yield in one-third of the counties and municipalities this year reached or went over the 400 *jin* per *mu* target set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

Mention of the changes brought about by the taming of the Haiho evokes from the people in the Heilungkang area the repeated cheers: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!" People formerly described the pre-liberation situation

in this area's 46 counties and one municipality as follows: "What we harvest in a drought year is grasshoppers, and in a year when there's waterlogging we're rich in frogs. In a normal year alkaline crust is produced, but what's hard to get are crops."

Some water conservancy projects were built in this area after liberation and things did improve, but the drought and waterlogging threat could not be completely done away with. Even as recently as three years ago, 45 counties and the municipality could not produce enough to be self-sufficient in grain. Thanks to the completion of the Heilungkang area drainage project, one of the projects to harness the Haiho permanently, and its benefits to this area, all 46 counties had enough grain or a surplus this year.

Following completion of the key project in Hsienhsien County, Wei Yung-ken, a poor peasant in his eighties, travelled a dozen *li* on foot with the help of his grandson to get to the site. Viewing the rushing waters which over the centuries had run wild and overflowed the banks, the old man said in a voice trembling with emotion as he watched the New Tzuya River flowing east: "You mighty river! Thanks to Chairman Mao's leadership, we've finally got you under control!" As he spoke, tears of happiness coursed down his cheeks.

What Wei Yung-ken feels is what everyone in the Haiho basin feels. They know that finish has been written to the centuries-long scourges brought by flood and rain, just as they know that pumps now send out jets of streaming water to sprinkle the seedlings. It is no wonder that under such circumstances they celebrate their rich harvests with a song: "The Haiho River runs far, golden rays sparkle under the red sun. The Foolish Old Man — a million there were — battled to tame the river and did away with the endless years of calamity from the Haiho. Red Tachai flowers bloom everywhere, wasteland and hills have been changed into granaries. The happiness we have we owe to Chairman Mao, and we will always follow the Communist Party."

### **Inexhaustible Power of Mass Movement**

The course of harnessing the Haiho is filled with sharp struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Like a clap of spring thunder, Chairman Mao's great call "**The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!**" shook all Hopei. The 47 million people in the province responded with enthusiasm. "Chairman Mao's words," they said, "express what we poor and lower-middle peasants want to say from the bottom of our hearts! We will do whatever Chairman Mao calls on us to do and must firmly and speedily carry out Chairman Mao's great call!"

It was precisely at that time that Liu Shao-chi, driven by his counter-revolutionary motives, came up with the sinister directive which said it should "take about 20 years" to control Hopei's rivers. His agents in water conservancy work followed this up by saying: "The years before 1970 should be devoted to planning and construction should start after 1970." They even spouted such malicious drivel as: "We have to be prepared for floods in Hopei for another ten years."

Having encountered tremendous suffering from flood and waterlogging, the people of Hopei solidly opposed the counter-revolutionary fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and his agents. Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, they fought sharp struggles against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. As the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution went deeper, they took part in revolutionary mass criticism everywhere at the Haiho River construction sites and in the mountain areas and on the plains. The poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary engineering and technical personnel specializing in water conservancy angrily denounced Liu Shao-chi and his gang for their crimes in undermining the work of permanently controlling the Haiho.

An all-out mass movement to harness the river started. Over the past seven years the peasant workers have built large numbers of water conservancy projects involving 1,500 million cubic metres of earth work. If this were piled into a dyke one metre high and one metre wide, it would circle the globe 37 times. This fully shows the people's tremendous power to remove mountains and fill in the seas.

Started in September 1966, the key project for the New Tzuya River in Hsienhsien County consists of a regulating sluice-gate, a flood inlet gate and a highway bridge. To finish the project before flood struck, the workers, cadres and peasant workers taking part in construction proposed diverting the water by May Day, 1967 and completing the regulating sluice-gate by July 1, 1967, so as to wind up the whole project ahead of schedule. However, the bourgeois technical "authority" was dogmatic, saying: "In my opinion the project cannot even be completed by September 1." And when the workers offered to continue construction in the winter, he replied: "If you want to go on, you'd better get a complete heating unit!" Putting aside their indignation, the workers held meetings at which they pooled their wisdom and solved the heating problem at the construction site. They used grass sacks and reed mats to cover over the site and set up dozens of stoves made from kerosene drums on different levels of the scaffolding. As a result of the joint efforts of the masses, the regulating sluice-gate was completed according to the schedule set by the workers, cadres and peasant work-

ers. And the entire key project was also successfully finished on time.

More than 40,000 bridges and culverts have been constructed on the Haiho River building sites in the past seven years. Most were built through the combined efforts of the workers, peasant workers and revolutionary technicians, all of whom broke with foreign conventions and adopted and integrated indigenous methods with modern ones. These imposing projects, sparkling with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought and embodying the wisdom of the working people, strengthen the people's conviction of the great truth **"Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed."**

### Understanding and Changing Nature

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature."** During the great struggle to harness the Haiho once and for all, the people of Hopei studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way and learnt to apply materialist dialectics to water control.

How could the Haiho be brought under permanent control? Should the water be controlled in isolation or should all the problems of flood and rain water, drought and alkalization be dealt with in a comprehensive way? Guided by Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, Hopei's cadres, masses and water conservancy engineers and technicians made large-scale investigations and studies and summed up their practical experience. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching to **"ensure that there will always be water for irrigation in times of drought and adequate drainage in times of heavy rain."** They then came to realize that drainage without irrigation cannot defeat drought, and irrigation without drainage will cause waterlogging and alkalization. They gradually worked out a body of practical experience for water control, that is, with an overall view of the entire river basin, to take both the upper and lower reaches as well as the areas along both banks into consideration; to combine building key projects with subsidiary ones, flood prevention with drainage, drainage with irrigation, the transformation of mountains with water control, and the use of surface water with tapping underground water. In the struggle to permanently harness the Haiho, the people of Hopei made full use of this experience.

To ensure that every basic unit carry through the big task of getting the Haiho under permanent control, every area, under an overall unified plan and according to their local conditions, adopted many important

measures to co-ordinate the building of key projects. These measures helped deepen the struggle to permanently taming the Haiho.

In the western mountain areas, great effort went into planting trees and building terraced fields and dams so as to conserve water and soil. Garden farming and the rational use of water and scientific farming were vigorously carried out on the plains. In the eastern low-lying saline and alkaline areas, the people did everything in their power to adopt comprehensive measures, which included building platform fields, draining water and alkaline elements, soil improvement, using good strains, building irrigation facilities and roads, and planting trees. These measures to transform mountains, water and farmland and plant trees were adopted from an overall point of view with a common goal and in accordance with special local conditions. They accelerated the progress of controlling the Haiho permanently.

### Haiho Building Sites Train New People

The building sites of the projects to harness the Haiho were battlefields in the fight against nature and big revolutionary crucibles that trained and tempered many dauntless fighters unafraid of hardship or death.

An unusual seaquake took place on October 5, 1968 while peasant workers were battling at the mouth of the Tuliu flood-escape channel to the sea. When tidal waves breached a dyke, a great many of these workers jumped into the rough waters to save the dyke. Knocked down by the big waves, they got back on their feet full of determination. "As long as we're here," they shouted, "the dyke will stand!" and "A human wall will be the sea dyke!" When one such wall was not enough, they formed a second and then a third wall. It took more than two hours of exacting effort and the effects of the seaquake were conquered by the heroic people working to get the Haiho under control for all time.

Taking the Liberation Army as their example, several hundred thousand peasant workers taming the river during the past several years walked hundreds of *li* to the construction sites. Even when their routes were near the railways, they did not take the train. Passing through villages, they slept on the streets rather than stay the night in villagers' houses. Wherever they stopped, they put up slogans and made propaganda among the masses, helped local commune members harvest autumn crops or sow wheat, and carried water and swept courtyards for dependents of revolutionary martyrs and army men and for those, like old people without family support, who are guaranteed an adequate livelihood by the production teams. They propagated Mao Tsetung Thought wherever they went. "They really keep alive the working style of the old Eighth Route Army!" is the way commune members praised them.

## Vice-Chairman Tung and Premier Chou Congratulate Comrades Lleshi and Shehu

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai, on November 25 sent a message to Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, extending on behalf of the Chinese people and Government the warmest congratulations on their reassumption of office. The message said: "On your reassumption of the office of President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the office of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania respectively, we extend the warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese people and Government.

"Under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian people have won one great victory after another in socialist revolution, socialist construction and the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. The Chinese people sincerely wish the fraternal Albanian people continuous, new and still greater successes in the days to come.

"The Chinese and Albanian peoples are the closest brothers and comrades-in-arms. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the 700 million Chinese people will always unite with the fraternal Albanian people and fight and win victory together with them.

"May the great revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples remain evergreen!"

## 10th Anniversary of Mauritanian Independence Warmly Celebrated

Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, Mauritanian Ambassador to China, gave a

grand reception on November 28 warmly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk; Premier Chou En-lai; Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Huang Yung-sheng; Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the reception.

Ambassador Sidi Aly and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the people of China and Mauritania. The Ambassador gave an account of the profound changes that have taken place in all sectors of national life of Mauritania in the ten years following its independence. Referring to the recent adoption and promulgation of the Mauritanian Four-Year Plan, he said: We are resolved to march ever onwards until complete victory. Speaking of the flagrant aggression against Guinea committed by the Portuguese colonialists with the support of U.S. imperialism, the Ambassador said: The Mauritanian people and Government forcefully condemn this perfidious and barbarous act of imperialism and firmly stand on the side of the fraternal Guinean people and Government.

In his speech the Ambassador enthusiastically praised the New China built within a record period of time thanks to the ever so beneficent conjunction of a hard-working, courageous and honest people and of a peerless leader, Chairman Mao.

The Ambassador said: Our attachment to international morality commands us to support all the just causes the world over and to expose and condemn all those renouncing themselves guilty, in our

eyes, of going counter to the rules of this international morality. That is why we expose and condemn the "two Chinas" plot. We have already stated and we repeat: Taiwan is nothing but a province of China. It must therefore be expelled from the United Nations and its seat must be returned to the mother country, the People's Republic of China.

Continuing, Ambassador Sidi Aly said: We expose and condemn the despoiling of the Palestinian people's motherland by imperialism and Zionism. We support the struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against the colonial domination and racial discrimination to which they are subjected. The U.S. aggressors must cease all bombardments and other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and totally withdraw their troops from south Viet Nam. The Ambassador added: We reaffirm that His Royal Highness Samdech Sihanouk is the sole legal Head of State of Cambodia and that the Royal Government of National Union headed by Samdech Penn Nouth is the sole legal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Coming to the end of his speech, the Ambassador expressed Mauritania's support for the struggle waged by the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, aimed at the peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland. He said that Mauritania was doing all in its power to obtain the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The Mauritanian Government and people have won general praise for their just stand in the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. We sincerely wish the Mauritanian Government and people continuous new

victories in the cause of defending their national independence, building their country and supporting the just struggles of the people of various countries.

The Vice-Premier pointed out: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mauritania, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have steadily developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Mauritanian Government stands for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the organization. Not long ago, at the U.N. 25th anniversary meeting, President Daddah, speaking out for justice, made warm and friendly remarks about China, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism and its followers for their plot to create "two Chinas." The Chinese Government and people express deep thanks to President Daddah and the Mauritanian Government and people.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien strongly condemned the barbarous armed aggression against the Republic of Guinea launched by the Portuguese colonialists with the support of U.S. imperialism. He said: President Sekou Toure has led the Guinean army and people in fighting back valiantly and frustrating the aggressive schemes of U.S. and Portuguese imperialism. These most vicious piratical acts of aggression perpetrated by U.S. and Portuguese imperialism have already aroused the boundless indignation of, and strong condemnation from, the people of Africa and the whole world. A new upsurge in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism is emerging on the African continent. He noted: Working hand in glove, U.S. and Portuguese imperialism employed mercenary troops to mount a sudden attack against an independent and sovereign state by piratical means; this has taught by negative example another lesson to the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world—the nearer U.S. im-

perialism approaches its extinction, the more frantically will it put up desperate struggles, and it will stop at nothing in so doing. We must heighten our vigilance, be ready at all times to smash the armed attacks and any subversive schemes by the imperialists and never allow their schemes of aggression and subversion to succeed. Otherwise, what has occurred today in Guinea may occur in other countries tomorrow. He went on: We note with admiration that the Mauritanian Government and people have expressed firm support to the just struggle of the Guinean people. The Chinese Government and people are resolved to stand together with you, with the other African people and with all the people of the world to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end.

The Vice-Premier strongly condemned the monstrous crime committed by the U.S. aggressors in flagrantly dispatching large numbers of aircraft recently to carry out barbarous bombing and strafing over broad areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

He said: The Chinese Government and people sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for its new war provocation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and firmly support the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

Premier Chou En-lai on November 27 sent a message to Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, expressing, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Mauritania.

The Chinese-African People's Friendship Association gave a reception on November 26 warmly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the independence of Mauritania. Among those present at the reception were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Mauritanian Am-

bassador to China Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, and diplomatic officials of the Mauritanian Embassy were invited to the reception. Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, and Ambassador Sidi Aly spoke at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Mauritania. In their speeches, they warmly praised the ever growing sincere friendship and co-operation between the people of the two countries.

### **Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception**

Bogdan Orescanin, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to China, gave a reception on November 27 to celebrate the National Day of Yugoslavia.

Present at the reception were: Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk as well as other distinguished Cambodian guests attended the reception.

Ambassador Bogdan Orescanin and Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua spoke at the reception.

Orescanin said: Yugoslavia supports the policy of freedom and equality of all nations, equality and sovereignty of all countries, big and small, developed and developing ones, irrespective of the differences of their social systems, or any other possible differences. The policy of non-alignment which is pursued by Yugoslavia is the policy of struggle against imperialism and hegemony of all kinds.

Ambassador Orescanin said: Yugoslavia has specially welcomed the normalization of the relations with the People's Republic of

China, and is deeply convinced that the relations between our two countries based on positive peaceful coexistence and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, will yield, with further mutual efforts, fruitful results in mutual co-operation in the political, economic and all other domains.

He said: Yugoslavia has always highly appreciated the heroic struggle of the Chinese people during their protracted revolution which was carried out under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and the great leader Mao Tsetung. Yugoslavia always maintains that the rights of the People's Republic of China as a member of the United Nations Organization should be recognized. Yugoslavia considers Taiwan to be an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

Ambassador Orescanin said: Yugoslavia resolutely supports the struggle of the people of Viet Nam against foreign aggression and all the demands of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Vietnamese territory. Yugoslavia has energetically raised her voice against the aggression committed in Cambodia, she has decisively offered her full support to the legal Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and to the liberation struggle of the Khmer people headed by His Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

He added: Yugoslavia also strives for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the territory of Korea; she fully supports the right of the Korean people to be sovereign in solving the question of their unification. Yugoslavia supports the just cause of the Arab people in their struggle against aggression, the demands for the withdrawal of

foreign troops from all the Arab territories, and particularly the cause of the Palestinian people for their justified and legitimate rights.

Vice-Minister Chiao Kuan-hua in his speech praised the Yugoslav people as a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. In recent years, he said, the Yugoslav people have defended their national independence and state sovereignty in their struggle against foreign interference and threats of aggression.

He stressed: The Chinese Government has always held that the relations between states should be guided by the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These principles should apply to all countries, whether they have the same or different social systems. We note with pleasure that it is precisely on the basis of these principles that the relations between China and Yugoslavia have developed in recent years. We are convinced that with the joint efforts of the two sides the relations between our two countries will further develop.

He added: Yugoslavia was one of the nations sponsoring the resolution for the restoration of the rightful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations, a resolution put forward by Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries. Together with many other friendly countries, Yugoslavia has made active efforts for restoring China's rightful seat in the United Nations and opposing the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." For this we express our sincere thanks.

Vice-Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said: The Chinese people and the people of the whole world firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people. We highly appraise the Yugoslav Government's just

stand in recognizing the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and supporting the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

He stressed: Of late, U.S. imperialism wantonly carried out barbarous bombings against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Asia and supported the Portuguese colonialists in organizing mercenary troops to launch a piratical sudden attack on the Republic of Guinea in Africa. This is a provocation against the Afro-Asian people as well as the people of the whole world.

Vice-Minister Chiao Kuan-hua declared: The Chinese people firmly support the people of Viet Nam and Guinea in their resistance against foreign aggression. We are determined to unite with all the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world and fight to the end for the defeat of U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys.

### **Premier Chou Sends Message Greeting National Day of Republic of Burundi**

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on November 27 sent a message to Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi, expressing, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on the 4th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Burundi. The message said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Government and people of Burundi in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence and wish the Burundi people new victories on their road of advance.

"May the Republic of Burundi enjoy prosperity and make progress.

"May the friendship between the Chinese and Burundi peoples develop and grow stronger daily."

(Continued from p. 11.)

tween the United States, a new colonialist villain, and Portugal, an old colonialist gangster; and one can understand that in the suppression of the African national-liberation movements, U.S. imperialism supplies the money and arms, while the Portuguese colonialists serve as the cat's-paw.

Since the United States and Portugal signed the 1951 "mutual defence assistance agreement," U.S. imperialism has provided Portugal with military aid amounting to more than 320 million U.S. dollars. It has supplied Portugal with large quantities of weapons; and more than 100 planes have been supplied to Portugal since 1952. Besides, U.S. imperialism has trained more than 2,000 military personnel for Portugal and stationed a "military assistance advisory group" there. It is precisely because of U.S. imperialist support and the support of the NATO bloc under its control that Portugal has been able to forcibly occupy colonies over 20 times the size of its own country and enslave a colonial population that is more than 40 per cent greater than the population of its own country.

A fact worth noting is that under U.S. imperialist instructions, the Portuguese colonialists in suppressing the national-liberation struggle in their colonies in Africa have been using tactics similar to those used by U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam. Also, the way

the Portuguese colonialists sent mercenary troops to invade Guinea is identical with the landing at Cuba's Giron Beach in 1961 by mercenary troops commanded by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency; and both invasions suffered ignominious defeats.

Public opinion in African and Arab countries has clearly exposed the crime of U.S. imperialism in the invasion of Guinea. The *Tanzania Standard* pointed out that the attack on Guinea by Portugal, the poorest country in Europe, would not have been possible without the support of the United States. The Syrian paper *Al Thawrah* said that the premeditated invasion of Guinea is part of the U.S. aggressive strategy which is in action in various parts of the world.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said, "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." In carrying out aggression against Guinea, U.S. imperialism and Portuguese colonialism are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. Their desperate struggle and counter-attack will certainly provoke new wrath against imperialism and colonialism throughout Africa and the world. The day of the total collapse of the remaining dam of imperialism and colonialism is not far off.

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