

PEKING REVIEW

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Long Live the Great Unity of The People of the World!

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"Renmin Ribao" Commentator

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Working men of all countries,
unite!

Long live the great unity of
the people of the world!



Our great leader Chairman Mao with his close comrade-in-arms
Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

Leading Cadres Conscientiously Study Marxist Classics

Since the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, leading cadres at various levels in the Party have scored new achievements in deepening education in ideology and political line as a result of their conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works, and criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Many leading cadres have recently seriously studied *Anti-Duhring*, *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *The State and Revolution* and Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces and the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes peddled by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. They have also launched a self-education movement to oppose conceit and self-complacency and stand for modesty and prudence.

Primary Need of Revolution

Members of the Party committee of a P.L.A. Kwangchow unit are veteran cadres who have followed Chairman Mao in fighting south and north and have experience in making revolution for dozens of years. They realize that those with working experience must study theory and constantly raise their political, ideological and theoretical level so that they will not mistake their partial experience for the general truth and can avoid committing empiricist mistakes and correctly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They regard studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the primary need of the revolution

and the basic duty of leading cadres. Besides keeping to the rule of daily study, they set aside one or two hours a day for reading. In the past few years, they have persevered in their studies and have read *Anti-Duhring*, *Philosophical Notebooks* and *Critique of the Gotha Programme*. They have integrated the study of Marxist-Leninist works with that of Chairman Mao's works. They have studied what Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin taught in their works and how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and they have criticized the old and new revisionists for tampering with Marxism-Leninism. After a few years' study, they raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism and enhanced their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Criticizing Revisionism

The leading cadres of the Peking No. 1 Commercial Bureau have organized classes for the study of these classics. Reviewing the Party's history of the struggle between the two lines and the history of the international communist movement has helped them profoundly understand the protracted and complex nature of class struggle. Some comrades noted that in his sinister *Self-Cultivation*, Liu Shao-chi, while quoting Lenin, deliberately deleted the important conclusion "Make the dictatorship of the proletariat necessary." They pointed out that one of the characteristics of the counter-revolutionary activities of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political charlatans was that these quacks, under the cloak of Marxism, used every trick to deceive and hood-

wink the masses and carry out their vicious anti-Marxist activities. They have deepened their understanding of the importance of studying these works. They have come to know that only by studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought hard, can they distinguish between dialectical materialism and historical materialism on the one hand and idealist apriorism and idealist views of history on the other. In the course of study, they deepened their criticism of revisionism. The more they criticized, the deeper was their hatred towards revisionism for its betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and its attempt to restore capitalism.

Distinguishing Between Genuine Marxism and Sham Marxism

Leading members on Kwangtung's Maoming Municipal Party Committee are conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works. They have done this in close connection with the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — and with the actual state of their work and thinking so as to promote their ideological revolutionization. A deputy secretary of the municipal Party committee drew a lesson from his mistake in making a wrong decision when he carried out one of the Party economic policies in the light of his out-dated experience. His speech given in connection with the reality of his work greatly enlightened other comrades. He did not study revolutionary theory seriously for he mistakenly thought that he had a good class origin and had experience. At a time when the revolutionary situation was develop-

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Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao Join Revolutionary People and Foreign Friends in Peking Celebrating May Day

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao mounted the Tien An Men Rostrum on the evening of May 1 to join the working class and other working people in the capital and foreign friends from the five continents in joyously celebrating the festival of unity for struggle by the workers of the world — May 1, International Labour Day.

Filled with triumphant joy, 500,000 revolutionary people in the capital attended the grand evening festivities. Red flags fluttered in the breeze over Tien An Men Square, which was ablaze with lights and presented a revolutionary scene of unity in struggle. A giant portrait of Chairman Mao hung on Tien An Men Gate. Giant portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin flanked the square. Four big slogan-towers stood in the southern part of the square, reading "Long live May 1, International Labour Day!" "Long live Marxism!" "Long live Leninism!" and "Long live Mao Tsetung Thought!" In front of the Monument to the Heroes of the People was a big illuminated slogan: "Unite to win still greater victories!"

At 8 p.m., the band struck up *The East Is Red*. The great teacher Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao went up on to the Tien An Men Rostrum. Glowing with health and in high spirits, Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests and repeatedly waved to the masses of people. At this time, the rostrum and the huge Tien An Men Square became a scene of jubilation. Workers, peasants and soldiers waved their red-covered copies of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and cheered continuously "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!" "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao!" and "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

Among the distinguished guests with Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the rostrum attending the festivities were:

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

Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi of the Kingdom of Iran; Madame Leila Hoveyda, wife of the Iranian Prime Minister; and Madame Rahim Khan, wife of Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force, who is accompanying the Princess on her visit;

Nguyen Duy Trinh, leader of the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

Captain Charles Samba Sissoko, leader of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Mali and Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation; and Robert Tiebile N'Daw, member of the delegation and Minister of Industrial Development and Public Works;

V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand;

Thakin Ba Thein Tin, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma;

Jusuf Adjitorop, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia;

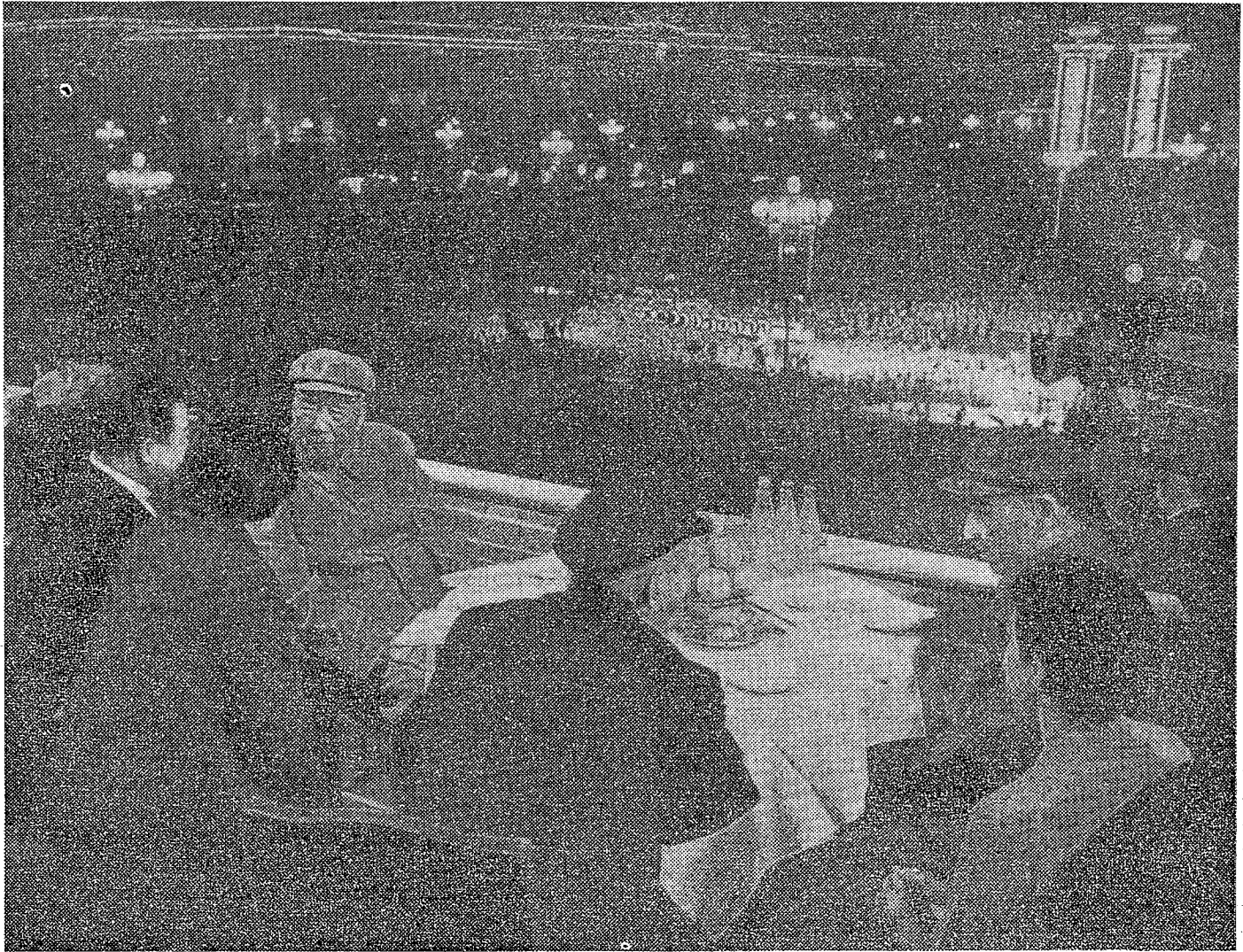
Kim Myong Son, leader of the Delegation to China of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea;

Bato Karafili, First Secretary of the Tepelene District Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; and Edip Oheri; and

Ohsakhan, leader of the Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front.

With Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin on the rostrum were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China now in Peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames with the exception of absentees on



Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin and Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the N.U.F.C. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme. Sihanouk on the Tien An Men rostrum.

account of work or sickness): Yeh Chun, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng and Tung Pi-wu; and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee: Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing.

Also present on the rostrum were:

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

Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee now in Peking;

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme;

Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: Fu Tso-yi and Li Teh-chuan.

Workers, peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals from Peking factories, villages, government offices and schools and

commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army formed many circles of dancers in spacious Tien An Men Square. To joyful melodies, they performed around a hundred songs and dances including *Mao Tsetung Thought Shines With Radiance*, *Brilliant Rays of the Spirit of the Ninth Party Congress*, *Long Live the Paris Commune*, *Acclaim the May 20 Statement*, *Hail the Spectacular Victory on Highway 9* and *Harvest Dance*. They also performed scenes from *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, *The Red Detachment of Women* and other model revolutionary theatrical works.

The crowds enthusiastically cheered China's great victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and socialist construction and the great victories of the revolutionary people of the world in their united struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. They expressed their determination to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticize revisionism and rectify the

style of work, deepen the education in ideology and political line, continue to carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the Ninth Party Congress and the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee and win new victories to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China and the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress. They also pledged to carry forward the spirit of proletarian internationalism, strengthen their great unity with the people throughout the world and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries.

More than two thousand foreign friends from over 60 countries and regions on the five continents joined the people in the capital in the joyous festivities that evening. Bringing to the Chinese people the friendship of the people of various countries of the world, they received a warm welcome from the revolutionary people of Peking.

Foreign friends at the festivities on the rostrum were:

Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and Madame Yuvaneath; Princess Norodom Roeungsy, daughter of Samdech Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Sihanouk; Madame Kou Roun; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State; Thiounn Mumm, Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Keat Chhon and Thiounn Prasith, Ministers of the R.G.N.U.C.; Van Piny, Vice-Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and Madame Van Piny; and Ang Kim Khoan, Cambodian Ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Madame Ang Kim Khoan;

Members of the entourage of Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi of the Kingdom of Iran: Architect Kamran Tabatabai Diba; Amir Massoud Mirfakhrai, Member of the Prime Minister's Office; and Hossein Amir Sadeghi, Photographer of the Imperial Court;

Desire Trifaux, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) (*l'Exploite*); and Yves Pechon, Member of the Central Committee, and Secretary of the Brussels Regional Committee, of the Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) (*l'Exploite*);

Members of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Mali: Sidi Coulibaly, Technical Adviser to the Office of the Head of Government; and Souleymane Kouyate, Division Chief of the Planning and Statistics Bureau;

Brigadier Omer Mohamed Said, leader of the Sudanese Friendship Delegation and Under-Secretary of the Ministry of National Guidance of the Sudan; and members of the delegation: Mohamed Mahi Ismail, Director of the Institute of Music and Drama; and El Faki Abdel Rahman, Director of the National Theatre;

Members of the Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front: Nang Southra, Nang

Say, Thao Khamdy, Thao Khamhom and Thao Khamlieng;

Members of the Delegation to China of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pak Gon Chan, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Light Industry Workers of Korea; Kim Su Ik, a division head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kang Chung Sil, spinning worker at the Pyongyang Textile Mill, labour hero; and Liu Yong Mun, Third Secretary of the Korean Embassy in China;

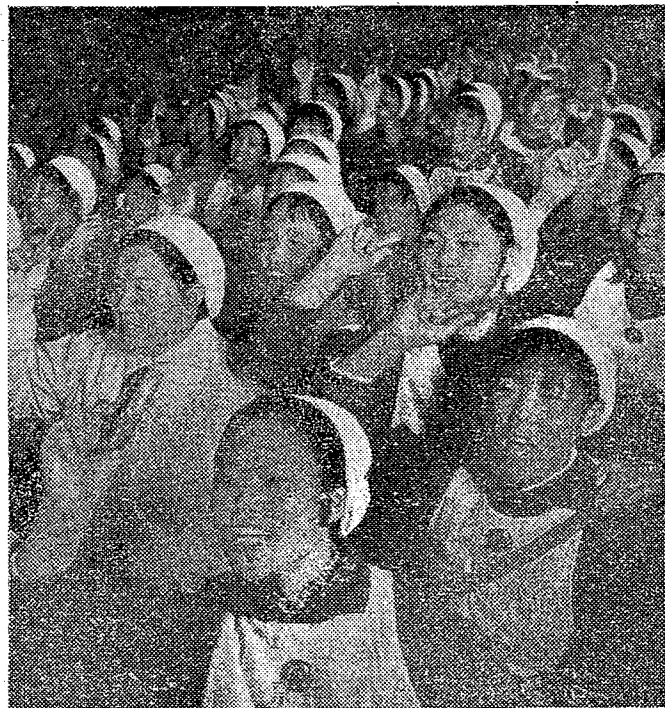
Tran Diep, leader of the Visiting Group From the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Vice-Minister of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy; Hong Ky, deputy leader of the group and Vice-Minister of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy; and Nguyen Thi Hung, Chairman of the Control Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

Herminio Garcia Lazo, leader of the Cuban Government Trade Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade;

Jose Nsue Eyama, leader of the Equatorial Guinean Trade Delegation and Mayor of Ebebiyin;

Air Commodore Kamal Ahmad, Commandant of the Staff College of the Pakistan Air Force; and Group Captain Harrison M.C. Misra, S.K., Deputy Commandant of the college;

Edward Bull, leader of the Australia-China Society May Day Delegation to China and Secretary of Waterside Trade Union Federation, Victoria State;



Tien An Men Square was astir when Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin appeared on the Tien An Men rostrum. Peking workers jubilantly shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Teruaki Sakata, Secretary-General of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Headquarters; Toshio Kurihara, leader of the Second Japan-China Agricultural Exchange Delegation to China; Katsuyoshi Kuribayashi, leader of the Workers' Study Group to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox); Tokuo Sato, leader of the Japanese Workers' Friendship Delegation to China of Fukushima Prefecture; and Kisei Fujita, leader of the Japanese Kansai Workers' Second Study Group to China;

Friends from the People's Republic of the Congo: Raymond N'Golo and Maxime N'Debeka;

Peruvian journalists Manuel Jesus Orbezo, Antonio Meza Cuadra and German Carnero;

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and Madame Djawoto;

Frederik Risakotta, Acting Head ad interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau;

American friends Frank Coe, Ruth Coe, Sol Adler, Pat Adler, William H. Hinton and Madame Hinton;

Friendly Canadian personage Chester Alvin Ranning;

French friends Doctor Georges Pathe and Madame Pathe, Doctor Armand Riche and Madame Therese le Roux;

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and their wives; and L.F. Ilyichev, head of the Soviet Government Delegation to the Negotiations on the Sino-Soviet Boundary Question; and V.I. Lubin, deputy head of the delegation.

Also present on the Tien An Men Rostrum were leading members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army;

Leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses of departments under the State Council;

Leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses of the Supreme People's Court;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and patriotic personages;

Members of the Standing Committee of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, Members of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee.

Compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese in Peking also took part in the evening celebrations.

A spirit of proletarian internationalism and an atmosphere of unity for victory prevailed in the festive

Chinese capital. Red flags flew over the main streets and small lanes in the city and in many places colourful archways were put up for the occasion.

Peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in the morning of May 1 held a rich variety of activities to celebrate the festival. These included performances of scenes from model revolutionary theatrical works, sports exhibition at the Working People's Palace of Culture, the Summer Palace and other places. Many compatriots from Hongkong and Macao and representatives of patriotic overseas Chinese took part in the celebration activities. Comrades and friends from the five continents and the people in the capital joyously gathered together, talking about revolutionary friendship and exchanging festive greetings.

Comrades from heroic Albania who joined the people of Peking in celebrating May Day were greeted with very warm applause wherever they went. The crowds sang the song *We Are True Friends* composed by Albanian comrades on the basis of a quotation from Chairman Mao, and repeatedly shouted: "Firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries!"

With militant songs and dances, armymen and people in Peking welcomed their comrades-in-arms from heroic Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. Wearing working clothes and carrying pneumatic picks, militant workers from the Muchengchien Coal Mines presented their item *Miners Firmly Support the Three Peoples of Indochina in Their War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation*. A P.L.A. art propaganda team performed items including *The People of China and Viet Nam Are Fighting Shoulder to Shoulder*, *Hail the Spectacular Victory on Highway 9* and the Cambodian song *Defend the Motherland*.

A combat hero of the former Chinese People's Volunteers met Korean comrades-in-arms at the Working People's Palace of Culture. They shook hands warmly and exchanged greetings. They recalled how the Chinese and Korean people had fought side by side to resist the U.S. brigands on the Korean battlefield and talked about the militant friendship between the people of China and Korea sealed with blood.

Group after group of Japanese friends joined the Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers in singing revolutionary songs. Hand in hand they had photographs taken together for souvenir.

Facing the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad, the capital's people joyously celebrated the festival in high spirits and pledged to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, continue to fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress, and make still greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Long Live the Great Unity of the People of the World!

— In celebration of May 1, International Labour Day

Editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

MAY 1, International Labour Day—the festival of unity for struggle of the workers of the world—is here. Full of feelings of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese people extend warm greetings and militant salute to the working class and revolutionary people of all countries!

As Chairman Mao points out, "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." Throughout the world, the new high tide in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs continues to surge forward. The international united front against U.S. imperialism is constantly expanding. The brilliant victories won by the three peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have greatly inspired the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle for liberation. The national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary mass movements in North America, Europe and Oceania are raging and reacting on each other. The struggle of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism is gaining momentum. Overcoming one obstacle after another, the Palestinian and other Arab people are continuing their advance in the fight against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. Many medium-sized and small nations long bullied by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism have daringly stood up one after another to oppose the power politics of the two superpowers. In the United States, the struggle of the masses of the people against the Nixon government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination is mounting higher than ever before. Beset with contradictions and crises, U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are having a very hard time like sitting on a volcano.

The Chinese people are marching forward shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary people the world over in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism

and the reactionaries. Our fraternal friendship with the Albanian Party of Labour and other genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations throughout the world is increasingly consolidated. Our militant unity with the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries is daily strengthened. Our friendly contacts with the people the world over increase with each passing day. China's foreign relations are constantly developing. We have friends all over the world.

As we celebrate the festival of unity for struggle of the world proletariat in an excellent revolutionary situation in which the four seas are rising and the five continents are rocking, we must uphold proletarian internationalism and further strengthen our friendship and unity with the other peoples of the world to win still greater victories.

On the day of its birth, Marxism advanced the great slogan: "Working men of all countries, unite!" Marx and Engels pointed out in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*: The international unity of the proletariat "is one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat." After capitalism entered the stage of imperialism, Lenin put forth the great slogan: "Workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite!" He pointed out: World imperialism must fall when the revolutionary onslaught of the proletariat in the capitalist countries will unite with that of the oppressed masses in the colonial countries. The history of more than 100 years proves that proletarian internationalism is the invincible banner of the proletarian revolution.

Chairman Mao always educates the Party and the people of our country in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the thesis that "the Chinese revolution is part of the world revolution." He has repeatedly told us to unite with all forces that can be united, the enemy excepted, and stand in unity with the people who constitute more than 90 per cent of the world's population. After country-wide victory, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. This is our internationalist

duty." He also taught us: "According to the Leninist viewpoint, the final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated." The concept of proletarian internationalism is the concept of thoroughgoing revolution of the proletariat, the concept of carrying the proletarian world revolution through to the end. Therefore, we must regard adherence to proletarian internationalism as an important component of our undertaking to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Our Party and Government have always persisted in developing relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with socialist countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism; in supporting and assisting the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations; and in striving for peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence, and in opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war. This is our firm and unshakable policy. We did so in the past and we will persist in doing the same in the future. This conforms not only to the fundamental interests of the people of our country, but also to those of the people of the world.

Through their protracted revolutionary practice, the Chinese people have deeply realized that the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries always support and help each other. We shall never forget that both before and after the victory of the revolution the Chinese people have received support and assistance from the people of various countries. The heroic struggles waged by the people of the world against imperialism and its running dogs constitute the greatest support for us. With the motherland at heart and the world in mind, the Chinese people who have won liberation will never forget all the people in the world who are struggling to win their liberation and to defend their independence and freedom. To forget them means betrayal. It is our glorious bounden internationalist duty to give support and assistance to the people of various countries.

Chairman Mao points out: "Every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points. Even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant." We resolutely oppose the so-called superpowers which think themselves superior to others and in a position to lord it over them, and we stand for equality and mutual respect among all nations, big or small. We have always maintained that friendly exchanges between the people

of various countries and the Chinese people and the friendship visits to China of friends from other lands are a support and encouragement to the Chinese people and provide us with good opportunities to learn from other peoples. We should follow Chairman Mao's teachings and learn modestly from other peoples their strong points, their revolutionary spirit and their valuable experience. In this way we and the people of other countries can support each other still better and advance together.

In the excellent international situation, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, study more assiduously and work harder so as to carry out China's socialist revolution and socialist construction still better and further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The arduous domestic and international tasks of our Party urgently demand that the comrades of the whole Party, the senior cadres in particular, make efforts to raise their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism. We must criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way in line with the series of Chairman Mao's important instructions such as "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Carry out education in ideology and political line." We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, press ahead with the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and criticize idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by Liu Shao-chi and other sham Marxist political swindlers, so as to raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and heighten our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, strive to fulfil or overfulfil the 1971 national economic plan and continue to carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the Ninth National Congress of the Party. We must greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China and the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress with new victories on all fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction!

In his brilliant article *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*, Chairman Mao points out: It is "necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, so that they can orientate their thinking correctly, become good at investigation and study and at summing up experience, overcome difficulties, commit fewer mistakes, do their work better, and struggle hard so as to build China into a great and powerful socialist country and help the broad masses of

the oppressed and exploited throughout the world in fulfilment of our great internationalist duty." Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, firmly carry out this great historic task set forth by Chairman Mao and make still greater contributions in supporting the world revolution.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Salute Heroic Palestinian People

PALESTINE International Week" activities will take place in Peking, China's capital, today as a resolute support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for national rights. We hail the growing in strength of the Palestinian people's armed forces and congratulate the Palestinian people on the important victories they have won in their struggle; we give our militant salutation to the heroic Palestinian people and the people of various Arab countries who stand at the anti-imperialist front in the Middle East, and warmly welcome the Delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization that has come to our country to participate in the "International Week" on invitation.

The armed struggle waged by the Palestinian people is an important component part of the present struggle of the world people against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. For several years now, the Palestinian guerrillas have fought thousands of battles against the Israeli aggressors, and thwarted the various schemes designed by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator to strangle the Palestinian revolution and inspired the fighting will of millions upon millions of Arab people in resisting the U.S. and Israeli aggressors. Today, the Palestinian guerrillas have become a staunch and active anti-imperialist revolutionary force in the Middle East.

The Palestinian guerrillas have created an excellent situation through their bitter, valiant and tenacious struggle. Since the founding of the Palestinian guerrilla units, U.S. imperialism has tried its utmost to break them up in a vain attempt to wipe out them in their very bases. Last September, U.S. imperialism instigated the Jordanian reactionaries to dispatch tens of thousands of troops and large numbers of aircraft and tanks in a massive onslaught on the guerrillas. The Palestinian guerrillas valiantly rose up, launched counter-attacks in self-defence and stood up to this rigorous test by frustrating the enemy's vicious scheme. Through this event, the cadres and fighters of the guer-

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

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

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

rilla units once again came to see clearly the sinister and fiendish features of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and running dog and became all the more determined to carry their armed struggle through to the end. Firmly grasp the gun and recover their lost homeland through armed struggle—this is the only road chosen by the Palestinian guerrillas and people.

The Palestinian guerrillas have further strengthened and developed their unity on the principle of persevering in armed struggle and carrying the Palestinian revolution through to the end. Last March, the Eighth Session of the Palestinian National Council, the participants of which had a wide representation, adopted a "political action programme" which embodies the strong will and undaunted fighting spirit of the broad sections of the Palestinian people who are united in struggling against imperialism. This constitutes a powerful blow to U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, which are plotting to disrupt the unity of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian guerrillas have a profound mass basis among the Palestinian people and enjoy the extensive support of the people of the Arab countries. By acting arbitrarily and playing the jackal to the tiger, the Jordanian reactionaries have found themselves in an extremely isolated position among the Arab countries. The perverse action of the Jordanian reactionaries in suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas is countenanced neither by the Palestinian people nor by the people of Jordan and other Arab countries.

U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism collude and at the same time contend with each other in their activities in the Middle East. While intensifying the arming of Israel and engineering military suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialism is actively pushing the plot for a so-called "Palestinian state." Flaunting the signboard: "For a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," social-imperialism is work-

ing in close co-ordination with it in many respects. Such underhanded activities of theirs boil down to one aim, i.e., to make the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries give up their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, submit to their will and fall victim to their activities of contending for and dividing spheres of influence in the Middle East. Such power politics pursued by the two superpowers has met with resolute opposition by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A people's revolution can triumph and imperialism and its lackeys can be defeated."

The struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is a just one.

The Chinese people and the people of the whole world side with them and resolutely support their struggle. We are deeply convinced that, despite the comparatively difficult conditions in their present struggle, the Palestinian people can steadily develop and strengthen their force in struggle, overcome all difficulties on their way of advance and continuously achieve victories so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in a protracted people's war.

U.S. imperialism and Zionism will certainly be defeated! The Palestinian people's just struggle for national rights is sure to win!

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, May 3)

Fresh Evidence of U.S. Government's Hostility Towards Chinese People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Bray made statements twice on April 28, openly claiming that the sovereignty over China's territory Taiwan and the Penghu Islands "is an unsettled question subject to future international resolution"; he also clamoured that this is a question of agreements which ought to be reached between the so-called "two Chinese governments." He said in the same breath that the sovereignty over Taiwan is "unsettled," that this is "subject to future international resolution," and that this should be worked out between the "two Chinese governments." What self-contradictory and nonsensical remarks! The two statements by Bray are new evidence of the U.S. Government's crime in flagrantly interfering in China's internal affairs, persisting in the forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan, and taking a hostile attitude towards the Chinese people.

Taiwan is part of Chinese territory from time immemorial. At the end of the 19th century, Japanese militarism forcibly occupied China's territory Taiwan by launching a war of aggression. But no country in the world has ever acknowledged that Japan's occupation of Taiwan is justified. The "Cairo Declaration" and the "Potsdam Declaration" to both of which the United States was a signatory clearly proclaimed the restoration of Taiwan to China. Upon its surrender, Japan also accepted this stipulation. This is well known, universally acknowledged and irrefutable. How can it be said that sovereignty over Taiwan is an "unsettled" question? In a statement issued on January 5, 1950, former U.S. President Truman also openly admit-

ted that Taiwan is China's territory and acknowledged "the exercise of Chinese authority over the island." He also declared that "the United States has no predatory designs on Formosa (Taiwan—*Ed.*) or on any other Chinese territory." Later, Truman perfidiously sent armed forces to occupy China's territory Taiwan and the Penghu Islands. But this cannot change the fact that Taiwan is China's territory. Now, the hue and cry made by the U.S. State Department spokesman Bray about the so-called "unsettled" sovereignty over Taiwan can in no way negate China's sacred sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands either.

In order to patch up the tattered fallacy of so-called "unsettled" sovereignty over Taiwan, Bray arbitrarily said that although the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations stipulated that Taiwan should be returned to China, "this statement of purpose was never formally implemented." This is all the more a barefaced lie. In fact, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands were taken over by the then Chinese Government as early as October 25, 1945. From then on, China has resumed the sovereignty over Taiwan. In a comment on February 9, 1950, the U.S. State Department also admitted: "Formosa (Taiwan—*Ed.*) has been administered by China since 1945. . . . It was incorporated into China as a province." Today, 26 years after Taiwan's return to China, the U.S. State Department has gone so far as to claim that there has been no such thing at all! This clumsy act of slapping oneself in the face indicates nothing but the stubbornness of U.S. imperialism in carrying on its aggressive ambitions towards China's territory Taiwan Province.

Bray's claim that the sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands is a question subject to "international resolution" or to be resolved on the basis of so-called "agreements arrived at between the two governments" of China is not only preposterous, but a flagrant interference in China's internal affairs. It is crystal clear that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands are an integral part of China's territory and the question of "international resolution" does not exist at all. The Chinese people will never permit the U.S. Government to play with the plots of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." When and how the Chinese people lib-

erate Taiwan is entirely China's internal affairs, and no foreign country has any right to interfere.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: The Chinese people "are determined to liberate Taiwan, to safeguard the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of China." The U.S. armed forces must pull out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The U.S. aggressors have to pull out in any case and are not allowed to behave otherwise. China's sacred territory Taiwan and the Penghu Islands must be returned to the embrace of the motherland.

(May 4)

China's Territory and Sovereignty Brook No Encroachment

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

IN setting up their recent Okinawa "reversion" fraud, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries even included the Tiaoyu and other islands in the so-called "areas of reversion." Ignoring the Chinese people's warning, Eisaku Sato and Kiichi Aichi and their ilk continue to clamour that the Tiaoyu and other islands are the "territory of Japan," and that "there is no need to hold talks" with any country about the question of territorial rights." The Chinese people express their boundless indignation at and protest vehemently against the criminal activities of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in flagrantly plotting to annex China's territory.

Like Taiwan, the Tiaoyu, Huangwei, Chihwei, Nanshiao, Peishiao and other islands located in the waters northeast of China's Taiwan Province have from time immemorial been part of the sacred territory of China and the ownership of these islands is indisputable. However, the Japanese reactionaries have resorted to all kinds of despicable ruses in order to occupy China's Tiaoyu and other islands. They even dug up the Japanese emperor's "imperial edict" of 1896 as a "basis." This alleged that after Japan's annexation of Taiwan from China following the 1894 Sino-Japanese War, a "cabinet meeting [of Japan] decided that this archipelago [Tiaoyu and other islands] is Japanese territory." This kind of "basis" is absolutely absurd. Can a state, wilfully, unilaterally and illegally, incorporate into its own original territory the territory of another country which was annexed for a time? In an attempt to create a fait accompli in occupying China's territory, the Japanese reactionary government authorities have repeatedly and stealthily sent people to Tiaoyu and other islands to carry out criminal activities in violation of China's territory and sovereignty. But all these at-

tempts are futile. No matter how they refuse to talk reason and invent stories, the Japanese reactionaries cannot turn China's territory into Japan's.

It is worth noting that the U.S. imperialists even openly support the scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to occupy China's territory. They have asserted that according to their "peace treaty" with Japan, they enjoyed so-called "administrative rights" over the Tiaoyu and other islands of China and that they will return these islands together with Okinawa to Japan. How ridiculous! The Tiaoyu and other islands are China's territory, over which China has inviolable sovereignty. The question of U.S. imperialism having so-called "administrative rights" over these islands which belong to China simply does not exist. What right has U.S. imperialism to clandestinely offer China's territory to the Japanese reactionaries? It is obvious that U.S. imperialism's aim in doing so is to connive at and encourage Japanese militarism to carry out expansion abroad and use the Japanese reactionaries as an instrument for pushing the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia. This is a fresh crime in U.S. imperialism's hostility towards the Chinese people. But this clumsy trick of U.S. imperialism can neither help the Japanese reactionaries nor save the "Nixon doctrine" from complete failure in Asia. The Chinese people have always maintained that U.S. imperialism should return Okinawa, which it has occupied by force, to the Japanese people. But we will never permit the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to annex China's sacred territory Tiaoyu and other islands by making use of the "Okinawa reversion" swindle.

The Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang plays a despicable role in the international intrigue to annex

China's territory. This gang of political mummies that have been repudiated by the Chinese people are shamelessly selling the territory and sovereignty of China and her resources. On the one hand they cannot but express "disagreement" over the claim that the Tiaoyu and other islands belong to Japan; on the other hand they continue to plot to work in cahoots with Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique to "jointly develop" the sea-bed and subsoil resources of this area. They act servilely and humiliatingly towards the arrogant move of the Japanese reactionaries to encroach on China's territory and sovereignty in an effort to win the Japanese reactionaries' support in return. This shows that the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's so-called safeguarding the sovereignty of the Tiaoyu island, etc., are nothing but deceitful lies. The Chinese people will definitely not let the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang go unpunished for its traitorous crimes.

The aggressive scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to occupy China's territory and plunder her

resources in collusion with the Chiang bandit gang can only arouse the burning anger of every patriotic Chinese. The broad masses of the overseas Chinese are launching a patriotic campaign to safeguard national sovereignty and oppose the annexation of the Tiaoyu and other islands by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Their just action has won resolute support from the people of their motherland.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The People's Republic of China cannot be bullied." "No imperialist will be allowed to invade our territory again." We want to warn the Japanese reactionaries once again: Gone for ever are the days when China was compelled by armed force to cede territory and waive sovereignty. China's sovereignty over the Tiaoyu and other islands brooks no encroachment by anybody. In the face of the great Chinese people, all your intrigues to annex China's territory in collusion with U.S. imperialism are futile and bound to be dashed to pieces.

(May 1)

U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries' Okinawa "Reversion" Fraud

THE U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are preparing to sign an agreement on the so-called "reversion" of Okinawa in an attempt to "legalize" the permanent occupation of Okinawa by U.S. imperialism, accelerate "Okinawanization" of Japan proper and further strengthen Japan-U.S. military collusion.

"Legalizing" Permanent U.S. Imperialist Occupation Of Okinawa

Since the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries issued their joint communique in November, 1969, the reactionary Sato government has ballyhooed that Japan would be "completely independent" after the United States "returns" Okinawa to Japan in 1972. This is an attempt to divert the Japanese people from their struggle for the recovery of Okinawa and against U.S. imperialism. However, the duet performed by Sato and his kind and their U.S. master is out of joint. U.S. Secretary of State Rogers stated in his foreign policy report on March 27 that the United States would return administrative authority over Okinawa to Japan, but "will retain our essential military bases on the islands." Commandant of the U.S. marine corps Leonard Chapman made it clear that even after Okinawa is returned to Japan, the U.S. forces will remain there permanently in accordance with the Japan-U.S. joint communique and will be free to take military action. This means that

the so-called "reversion" of Okinawa will not at all affect U.S. imperialism's military bases on Okinawa and that U.S. imperialism will "Okinawanize" Japan proper at any time under the pretext of military needs. This is the essence of the "reversion" fraud.

The present consultations between Tokyo and Washington on the signing of an agreement on the "reversion" of Okinawa are being conducted according to the needs of the United States. After the "return" of Okinawa to Japan, according to Japanese press reports, the U.S. nuclear bases, the Seventh Psychological Operations Group charged with dispatching special intelligence agents to China's territory Taiwan, Japan, south Korea, south Viet Nam and other parts of Southeast Asia, the U.S. Army Pacific Intelligence School for training spies in south Korea, south Viet Nam and other areas, the SR-71 strategic reconnaissance planes for reconnoitring over China and U.S. intelligence organizations of varied descriptions will remain on Okinawa. And Japan is asked to ensure that the United States will "continue using the Okinawa base without obstacles." The reactionary Sato government servilely declared on different occasions: "Now that Japan and the United States are negotiating, the publication of the contents of the negotiations will constitute a suspicion (of the faith of the United States)." "It is impossible in international practice to check military bases." It also said that if the U.S. troops in Okinawa

One Million Japanese People Demonstrate Against U.S. Imperialism

Powerful anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations in strong protest against the Okinawa "reversion" fraud of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries took place in 162 big, medium-sized and small cities throughout Japan from southernmost Okinawa to northernmost Hokkaido on April 28. One million Japanese workers, peasants, students, women and other citizens took part in these demonstrations.

The current nationwide anti-U.S. demonstrations are the biggest struggle against U.S. imperialism since the fight against the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in June last year. For the first time, people in such remote places as the Yaeyama and Miyako Islands in the southern part of the Ryukyu Islands took part in the struggle. This provides ample proof of the new awakening of the Japanese people.

More than 50,000 Japanese workers, peasants, students, teachers and other citizens met in Yogi Park in Naha City, Okinawa that day to denounce the talks on the "reversion" of Okinawa now being

held by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The rally unanimously adopted a declaration resolutely repudiating the Okinawa "reversion" fraud engineered by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. It decided that a general strike would be staged by workers, teachers, government employees and businessmen in the whole of Okinawa on May 19.

There were also anti-U.S. rallies in Tokyo in which about 100,000 workers, peasants, students and other citizens participated. Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, and Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, addressed the rally at the Yoyogi Park. The rally adopted a declaration and the protests to the Nixon government and the Sato government.

Demonstrators in Tokyo kept on shouting "U.S. imperialism get out of Okinawa!" "U.S. imperialism get out of Japan!" "U.S. imperialism get out of Indochina!" "U.S. imperialism get out of Asia!" "Smash the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty'!" "Down with the Sato government!" and other slogans.

"act within the framework of the security treaty, the government holds that it is unnecessary for them to withdraw." Apart from the said agreement, Sato and his bunch are also preparing "in essence to meet the needs of the United States" in the form of Aichi's letter to the United States. It is well known that the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" is a treasonable paper signed by the Japanese reactionaries to sell out Japan's sovereignty and national interests. Sato and his ilk stressed that the indefinitely extended Japan-U.S. "security treaty" is applicable to Okinawa. That is to say, the United States is allowed to occupy Okinawa permanently.

"Okinawanization" of Japan Proper Scheme In Operation

Another important aim of the Japan-U.S. reactionaries in resorting to the "reversion" fraud is to "Okinawanize" Japan proper and turn the whole of Japan into a nuclear base to be used freely by U.S. imperialism. Before his talks with Nixon in 1969, Sato had

hypocritically "pledged" to bring about the "reversion" of Okinawa and give Okinawa the same status as Japan proper under the condition that there would be "no nuclear weapons" on that island. But it was noticed that when the Japan-U.S. joint communique was published, Sato not only refrained from demanding that Nixon withdraw nuclear weapons from Okinawa, but also laid a snare in the vague wording of the communique for the continued presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Okinawa. Even more, in order to let U.S. imperialism transport its nuclear weapons to Japan proper through Okinawa, the Sato government invented a strange logic in the talks on the Okinawa "reversion." Speaking of the Seventh Psychological Operations Group of U.S. troops in Okinawa, Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi said recently: "Anything that exists in Japan proper can also continue to exist in Okinawa." Japanese papers pointed out that the psychological operations detachment stationed at Asaka in Saitama Prefecture was dispatched from the Seventh Psychological Operations Group on

Okinawa. According to Aichi's logic, since there is "reason" for the Seventh Psychological Operations Group on Okinawa to remain there because it has sent a detachment to Japan proper, there is still more "reason" for the nuclear force on Okinawa belonging to the 5th U.S. Air Force headquartered at Fuchu in Tokyo to remain on Okinawa. Moreover, since the Seventh Psychological Operations Group can send its detachment to Japan proper, there is still more "reason" for the nuclear force on Okinawa to send its troops to any place in Japan proper controlled by the 5th U.S. Air Force.

What merits attention is that when the Japan-U.S. talks on the Okinawa "reversion" agreement entered the last phase, *New York Times* reported on April 25 that a secret pact existed between the Japanese and U.S. Governments; under which Japan "has permitted the United States to move nuclear weapons temporarily into Japan." Quoting U.S. officials and foreign diplomatic sources, the paper said that this pact permits ships of the United States navy "to call at Japanese ports while armed with nuclear warheads." The paper went on to say that the pact allows American planes equipped with nuclear bombs to land in Japan "while on patrol." It added that the pact will still allow American forces to move nuclear weapons through Okinawa even after its

For Your Reference

Okinawa and "Okinawa Day"

Okinawa is the main group of islands in Japan's Ryukyu Island chain. Located in the west Pacific, it comprises more than 60 big and small islands. Its capital is Naha.

Okinawa was occupied by U.S. imperialism in June, 1945. The illegal Japan-U.S. "peace treaty" signed in 1951 in San Francisco stipulated that the Japanese authorities agreed to put Okinawa under U.S. "trusteeship." The illegal treaty came into force on April 28, 1952. The Okinawa and Ogasawara Islands at 27 degrees north latitude were then formally separated from Japan by U.S. imperialism. The Japanese people regard the day as a day of national humiliation and also the day of clarion call for struggle to win Japanese national independence and liberation.

Closely united with the people of Japan proper over the past 20 years, the people of Okinawa have unremittingly fought one heroic struggle after another against the U.S. imperialist occupation of Okinawa and

reversion. The paper's report shows that the scheme for the "Okinawanization" of Japan proper is materializing.

Japan-U.S. Military Collusion Stepped Up

The Okinawa "reversion" fraud will enable Japanese militarism to "have reasons" to station troops in Okinawa. With the support of its master U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism is trying to extend its military force to China's territory Taiwan, the Korean Peninsula and even the Indochina Peninsula in accordance with the Japan-U.S. joint communique. Its aim is to play a leading role in executing the "Nixon doctrine" in a vain attempt to realize its fond dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The fact that Director-General of Japan's Defence Agency Nakasone worked out a military plan for "defending" Okinawa last year indicates that Japan and the United States are intensifying their military collusion.

In recent years, the Japanese people's mass movement for recovering Okinawa and opposing U.S. imperialist enslavement has been surging forward vigorously. The Okinawa "reversion" agreement being drafted by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries will only serve to arouse the Japanese people to further struggle against U.S. imperialism.

for its return to the embrace of their motherland. In the 1960 struggle by the entire Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," powerful demonstrations by the Okinawan people — 100,000 strong — threw the late U.S. President Eisenhower then on his Okinawan trip for sinister activities into such a panic that he slipped away ahead of schedule. Beginning in 1963, the people of Okinawa and Japan proper created a new form of struggle — demonstrating at sea. Every year representatives taking part in the April 28 demonstrations start from Okinawa and Japan proper to join forces in the waters at 27 degrees north latitude, angrily shouting "U.S. imperialism go home, return Okinawa to us!"

After occupying Okinawa, U.S. imperialism turned it into one of the biggest military bases for aggression in Asia. There are more than 140 U.S. military bases on the islands, always with the presence of over 50,000 U.S. troops equipped with missiles, nuclear warheads, bacteriological and chemical weapons, etc. The military bases scattered through the islands take up over 60 per cent of Okinawa's cultivated land.

South Korea Today

THE long years of U.S. imperialist occupation and the military fascist rule of its lackey the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have turned south Korea into a military base and colony of U.S. imperialism and a hell on earth. The broad masses of the south Korean people are living in an abyss of suffering.

Ten years ago, U.S. imperialism instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to stage a reactionary "military coup d'etat" and switched puppets in south Korea. Since he came to power, Pak Jung Hi, following the dictates of his U.S. masters, has faithfully served the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Military Fascist Dictatorship

To maintain its reactionary rule, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has worked overtime to clamp down a fascist dictatorship on the country. In the past ten years, the clique has cooked up numerous laws and decrees to crack down on the people, such as "the anti-communist law," "the provisional extraordinary law dealing with special crimes" and "the law governing political parties." It has set up a huge network of gendarme, police, "anti-spy corps" and "patrolmen," and many prisons and "juridical organs." Patriotic democrats who called for peaceful unification of the fatherland were arrested, imprisoned or slaughtered. All patriotic forces were brutally persecuted, and progressive ideas and democratic movements were quelled. And the freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association and other democratic rights were ruthlessly stamped out.

U.S. imperialism in the past ten years has egged on the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to feverishly expand armaments, build and extend military airfields, rocket bases, military harbours, strategic highways and other military installations. To push ahead its plot of making "Asians fight Asians," and under the pretext of "army cutbacks," U.S. imperialism has since last year introduced large quantities of weapons into south Korea at an accelerated pace to re-equip the puppet troops. It has also held constant provocative military exercises and made use of south Korea in its preparations for a new war of aggression. At present, military expenditures account for over 80 per cent of the Pak Jung Hi clique's budget. The south Korean puppet army has now been expanded to more than 700,000, and the new "homeland reserve defence forces" of

more than 2,500,000 have been organized. The "reserve divisions" are being reorganized into "combat divisions." It is attempting to draft more south Korean youth and middle-aged people to serve U.S. imperialism. Moreover, the Pak Jung Hi clique has sent 60,000 troops to south Viet Nam to join the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indochina.

U.S. Imperialism — Biggest Plunderer

Through this clique, U.S. imperialism has colonized and militarized the south Korean economy at a rapid rate. South Korean press reports have revealed that from 1960 to 1969, the commodities U.S. imperialism dumped on the south Korean market increased over threefold and south Korean exports of raw materials to the United States rose from over 340 million U.S. dollars in 1969 to over 520 million in 1970. Incomplete data show that from 1945 when its invasion began to 1968, U.S. imperialism plundered riches of over 14,000 million U.S. dollars from south Korea. The influx of foreign monopoly capital into south Korea in 1970 was more than six times that of 1969. Over 60 per cent of the total came from the United States.

Through various institutions, especially the notorious "U.S. Information Service in the ROK," U.S. imperialism has spread a great deal of decadent imperialist culture to south Korea, poisoning the minds of the south Korean youth and other sections of the population.

Tentacles of Japanese Militarism

Meanwhile, Japanese militarist forces, ganging up with U.S. imperialism, are making inroads into south Korea to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." In the name of "Japan-ROK friendship" and "economic co-operation," Japanese monopoly capital has infiltrated into south Korea through indemnities, trade, investments and other means. According to south Korean press reports, up to September 1969, Japanese monopoly capital had poured more than 450 million U.S. dollars into south Korea. Iron smelting, machine-building, synthetic fibre, power, automobile, cement, chemical fertilizer, shipbuilding, synthetic resin and other major industrial branches of south Korea are completely under the control of Japanese capital.

More than 40 former Japanese war criminals headed by Nobusuke Kishi went to south Korea in April last year. They held the second session of the "Japan-ROK co-operation committee" with the Pak Jung Hi clique, and an "agreement" was reached between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique on mutual collaboration, thus opening a broad avenue for further infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea.

Along with their economic infiltration, the Japanese militarists have sent spies, special agents and even "Self-Defence Forces" into south Korea under various pretexts to conduct flagrant aggressive activities in a vain attempt to embark upon the old road of all-round occupation of Korea.

Disaster for the People

Under the rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the south Korean economy is declining. A sad scene is to be seen everywhere with the market in the grip of a serious shortage, factories and mines closing down and the countryside going bankrupt. It has been disclosed that industrial output in the first seven months of last year dropped more than 10 per cent as compared with the same period the previous year and, as a result of a mass influx of foreign monopoly capital, more than 2,000 medium-sized and small south Korean national industrial enterprises were forced to close down in 1970 alone. Medium-sized and small enterprises account for only 30-40 per cent of south Korea's industrial production at present as against 63 per cent in 1962.

There is a lop-sided development in south Korea's market coupled with inflation and soaring prices. Last year, the Pak Jung Hi clique issued puppet paper money on a lavish scale, with total circulation going up 20 per cent. Wholesale prices of industrial products rose 10 per cent, consumer goods 15.8 per cent and grain prices 35.9 per cent. This is the biggest yearly price rise since 1965.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is in the grip of financial chaos and enormous deficits. Foreign debts have reached a total of nearly 3,000 million U.S. dollars. The clique ruthlessly fleeces the people in a vain effort to shift its heavy economic burden on to the people. It has been reported that there are over 200 kinds of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies in south Korea, totalling more than 374,000 million won a year.

In the name of "exporting manpower," the clique has shamelessly sold south Korean youth and adults cheap as slaves to Western countries. It sold more than 70,000 people to over 30 countries from 1962 to the

end of 1970, thus adding to its towering crimes of betraying the national interest.

Oppressed and exploited by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the broad masses of the south Korean people are leading a miserable life of starvation. Many south Korean workers earn so little that they can hardly keep body and soul together.

There have been successive crop failures and serious grain shortages in the countryside as a result of natural calamities and mismanagement. South Korea imported 2.4 million tons of grain last year alone. Statistics show that cultivated land seized by U.S. and Pak Jung Hi clique troops for building military bases in recent years has reached about 130,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is equivalent to a hectare). More than 400,000 *chongbo* of cultivated land were laid waste because it had become alkaline. There is an increasing shrinkage in areas under food crops and so year by year the number of grain deficient households swells in south Korea. Poverty and disease have made the death-rate in south Korea very high.

People's Struggle

Today, the mood of the south Korean people to oppose U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and their policies of aggression and to oppose the Pak Jung Hi clique's shameless national betrayal is rapidly rising. The patriotic democratic forces for the realization of the peaceful unification of their fatherland and for democracy are being strengthened daily in struggle. The south Korean working class stands at the forefront of the struggle. In the first half of 1970, more than 40,000 workers employed by U.S. aggressor troops in Seoul, Inchon, Pupyong, Waegwan and other places carried on struggles against persecution, bad-treatment and national discrimination and for the right to form trade unions, and they emerged triumphant in their struggles. South Korea's peasants and fishermen have also plunged into the heroic fight against the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique's seizure of farmland for extending military bases and against their wrecking farming and fisheries. Young persons and adults in the cities and countryside fought against attempts by the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique to force them to serve the puppet army as cannon fodder in wars of aggression. Recently, tens of thousands of south Korean university students, carrying forward the glorious tradition of the April 19 uprising, bravely walked out of their classrooms and held huge demonstrations and mass rallies against the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist system of military education and its "election" fraud.

The valiant struggle of the south Korean people is pounding at the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

I Take the Road of Integration With Workers and Peasants

by Wang Yueh-shu

Secretary of the Party branch of Yukou Brigade,
Wuhsiang County, Shansi Province

IN response to our great leader Chairman Mao's clarion call for the educated youth to "integrate themselves with the workers and peasants," I returned to my native village to settle down there after graduating from a senior middle school in Peking in 1962. In the past eight years or so, I have received re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—made great efforts to remould my world outlook and, nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, gradually matured. Taking the Tachai peasants as my example, I worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and battled the elements to transform mountains and harness rivers. As a result, profound changes have taken place in our brigade.

Determined to Farm for the Revolution

I had intended to continue my studies in a university after graduating from senior middle school. So I consulted with the people at home. My eldest brother said to me: "After graduation, you should respond to Chairman Mao's call and go to the countryside to settle down there. You should learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and be a socialist new peasant." My mother also told me with deep feeling: "In the old society, we were so poor for many generations that none of us had a chance to go to school. But for Chairman Mao's leadership, how could we have been liberated and enjoy our present happiness! You should do your best to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and take the road of integration with the workers and peasants."

Recalling the misery in the old society and contrasting it with the happiness in the new fired me with enthusiasm to implement Chairman Mao's teachings. I studied again Chairman Mao's brilliant work *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*, in which Chairman Mao taught us: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he

is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." The more I studied the more clear-headed I became. I thought to myself: "I'm determined to take the road Chairman Mao has indicated and dedicate my life to the Party's cause." I wrote the pledge "Determined to farm for the revolution" immediately after I returned to the school.

Upon my arrival in the village, the poor and lower-middle peasants came to see me and rejoiced to learn that I had made up my mind to settle down there. This gave me added strength and encouragement. But a few days later, I ran into difficulties. Because of our absence for more than 10 years, our house was in poor condition and there were no farm tools. As I was unskilled at farming, I often became exhausted without doing the work well. After working for a short time I had a sore back and pain in my legs. And, moreover, I had to prepare my own meal after I got home. I wavered in face of these difficulties. The Party branch secretary saw the problem in my mind and talked to me: "Have you come to settle in the countryside or just to 'gild' yourself? To work here all your life or just for a period? This is a severe test for you!" Then he studied *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* with me and encouraged me to surmount every difficulty and stand all kinds of tests. Many poor and lower-middle peasants also came frequently to chat with me, tell me about their family history and the history of the revolutionary struggle in the village and the rest of the country, and study Chairman Mao's works together with me. Thus, my determination and confidence in being able to settle in the countryside and make revolution steadily increased.

Be a Pupil of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

At first when I worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I thought I was much smarter, be-

cause of my education. But it turned out to be the opposite as soon as I tackled practical problems.

That autumn after my return to the village, I joined in threshing some grain which was to be distributed to the commune members. How much grain was there? The general estimate was about 7,000 *jin*. Looking at the stack of grain, which was like a cone in solid geometry, I said: "You just gave a rough estimate, let me give you an accurate figure." While I was calculating, I thought to myself: "This is where I can show my ability." After quite a while, I found it was 8,500 *jin*. With this figure as the basis, the grain was distributed among the commune members. But it turned out to be 1,000 *jin* less than what I had calculated. I was very ashamed in front of so many people who still had not got their share. At that point, old poor peasant Wang Tien-shu came to me and asked how I had calculated. Pointing out the cause of my mistake, he said with a smile: "Making a mistake in calculation is not important, but you must bear in mind it is a big question when one has faith only in oneself instead of in the masses!" His sharp criticism helped me to have a better understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching: "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." I deeply realized that I must be a willing pupil of the masses. I was determined to get rid of my pretentiousness and the idea that I was better than the others, and from then on take the poor and lower-middle peasants as my teachers.

Once, I helped poor peasant Liu Cheng-yi clean a pigsty. I hesitated because of the dirt. But Liu Cheng-yi rolled up his trouser-legs, took off his shoes and jumped into the pigsty to begin the work. He said to me: "I will work inside the sty and you work outside so that you will not get your clothes dirty." I thought of Chairman Mao's teaching while I worked: "In the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals."

Examining myself in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, I became aware of my wrong thinking. Liu Cheng-yi worked inside the pigsty and I worked outside; this meant that there was a wall between us. And this was not an ordinary wall either, but one which prevented me from integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants. I must pull it down once and for all! I plucked up my courage and jumped into



Wang Yueh-shu talking with commune members.

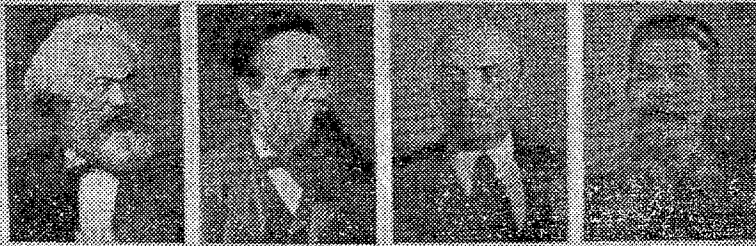
the pigsty. Smiling to himself, Liu Cheng-yi said, "Now you are like a child of the poor and lower-middle peasants!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." Through practice I came to understand that to remould one's ideology one needs to undergo a long and arduous process of tempering. Later, when I became the brigade's book-keeper, I thought the kerosene lamp in my office was not as bright as an acetylene lamp, and that the bench was not as comfortable as a chair; besides, there was no filing cabinet for documents. I told the Party branch committee member Chao Chuan-chung about these ideas of mine and hoped that he would support me. But he took out a small pot and said: "During the War of Resistance Against Japan, I was an underground messenger for the Party. I put confidential documents in this pot and buried it in a hole whenever the enemy came and dug it out as soon as the enemy left. That was how I did my work." He added: "Don't look down on this pot. It has kept many confidential documents for the Party." Having said this, he asked me to write on a piece of red paper Chairman Mao's teaching: "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory." He pasted the paper on the pot and then handed it to me, wishing that I would carry forward the Party's revolutionary tradition and pass it on from generation to generation. My heart throbbed with emotion as I took the pot. What a vivid and profound lesson it was to me!

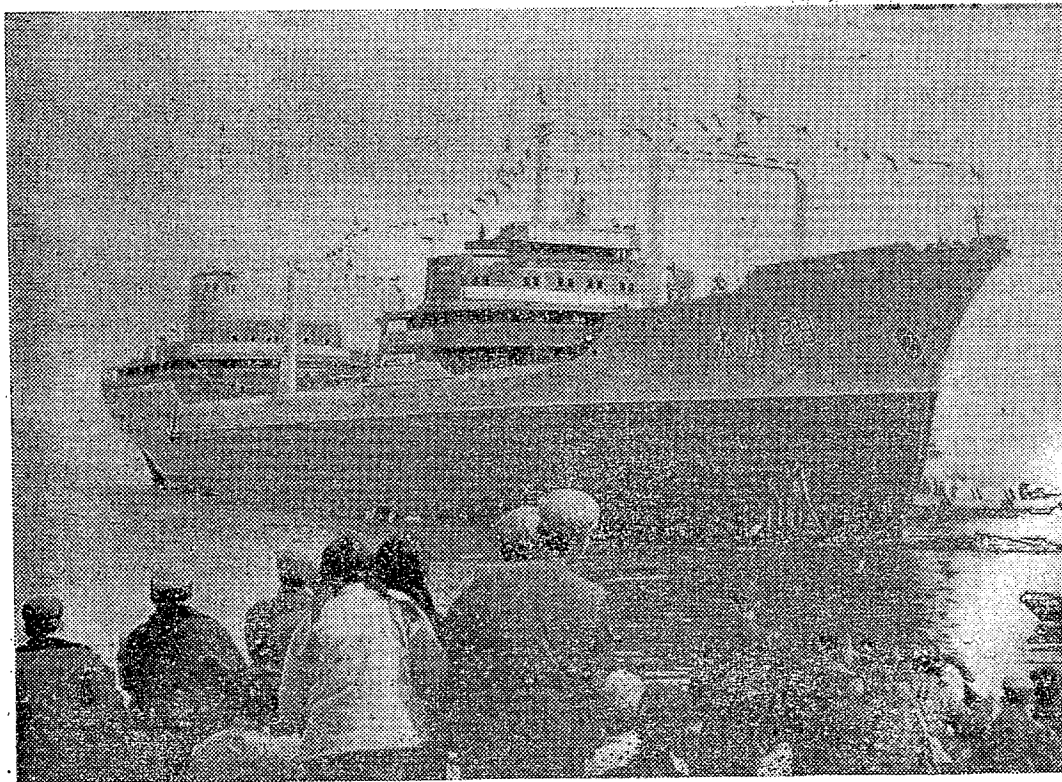
The repeated education given by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the tempering through long

(Continued on p. 24.)

在当场的资产阶级
对立的。一切事情中，只
有人产阶级的革命
的阶级。——列宁



REPUBLIC
CHINA
1949

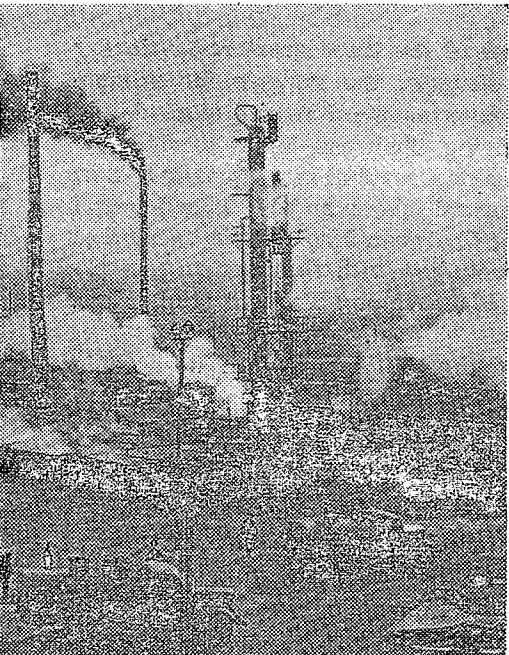


Taching 29, another 15,000-ton oil tanker designed by Chinese personnel and made entirely from domestic steel products

▲ Leading cadres studying Marxist-Leninist classics is becoming a common practice. Members of the revolutionary committee of the Peking Special Steel Plant studying the Manifesto of the Communist Party.



A farm machinery plant in Kwangchow produces large quantities of walking tractors.



▲ A newly-built refinery in an oilfield in the western part of the Tsaidam Basin, Chinghai Province, northwest China. It was completed in one and a half years during the Great Cultural Revolution.



Chiu Hui-jen (third from left), chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Hungseh Cast Steel Plant, works together with the workers at a furnace.

(Continued from p. 21.)

years of class struggle and the struggle for production have deepened my feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Seeing that I had made progress, the poor and lower-middle peasants elected me the leader of the brigade.

Building a New Socialist Countryside

Our brigade is situated in a hilly region. The layer of soil is thin and there are tons of rocks. The 120 households are scattered over four slopes. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Japanese aggressors burnt down all the houses in addition to killing and plundering. In 1962 the capitalist roaders fanned up the evil wind of restoring capitalism, undermining the collective economy. As a result, our brigade was not self-sufficient in grain. After I took up the post of brigade leader, the poor and lower-middle peasants told me: "Yukou was an old revolutionary base area. Our village did not fall behind in following Chairman Mao in wiping out Japanese aggressors and in eliminating the Chiang bandit gang. It is a shame for us to buy grain from other places today when we are building socialism." Their demand to change the outlook of the village spurred me on. I suggested to the Party branch that we should take the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai as our example to transform the mountains, tame the rivers and change the soil; we should bring irrigation to the dry land and turn the river banks into fertile fields. Together we worked out a plan to rebuild our brigade.

Early in the spring of 1967 before the thaw had set in, we dammed the river in our battle to wrest land from the river. The dam was completed after a hard-fought battle of two months. For the first time our brigade had over 100 *mu* of irrigated land. That same year saw the grain yield of these lands reach over 700 *jin* per *mu*.

In the initial stage, some people lacked confidence in changing the brigade's backward feature. In line with the spirit of "self-reliance," some other young comrades and I made over 400 *jin* of dynamite by an indigenous method which we used to blast the rocks from the slopes. These rocks were then used to build terraced fields and dams. Then, under the guidance of a veteran poor peasant, we, some 20 young people, opened up waste land on top of a hill to plant maize. We reaped over 1,000 *jin* of maize on the two-*mu* experimental plot. The next year we planted maize over a large area of slopes and gained a good harvest. The brigade's per-*mu* yield of grain jumped from 270 to 403 *jin*.

In 1970, the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants were so enthusiastic that they determined to have an average of 600 *jin* per *mu* for the brigade. However, two hailstorms and three floods followed just after the

seedlings came out. The crops on the slopes were all destroyed and most of the seedlings in the gullies were inundated. Some people thought that we had lost in every sense. I told myself: Never mind the crops that are destroyed. It is more important not to let the disaster dampen the people's enthusiasm to conquer nature and to reap a good harvest despite water-logging or drought.

I immediately called a mass meeting to organize the peasants to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." This helped raise the peasants' confidence in overcoming the difficulties caused by the hailstorm. At their suggestions, we adopted certain measures — redoubled our efforts in hoeing, top-dressing and resowing whole plots or the damaged parts. We worked from dawn till dusk. A week's effort was rewarded. Some 800 *mu* of maize and millet were saved. Our per-*mu* yield reached 600 *jin*.

* * *

My personal experience in these eight years in the countryside made me realize that it is Mao Tsetung Thought that guides me in making revolution in the countryside with a settled mind, in maturing from a middle school graduate to a rural cadre. It is Mao Tsetung Thought that guides me and other educated young people in the brigade to battle the elements and change the backward outlook of our native village together with poor and lower-middle peasants.

At this forefront of the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—I realize more deeply than ever that studying Chairman Mao's teachings is the first need in making revolution. No matter how tired I was from manual labour or how busy I was, I persisted in studying Chairman Mao's works every day. In addition, I often studied with the poor and lower-middle peasants in Mao Tsetung Thought study class. Now our brigade has 20 small groups embracing over 300 people for studying philosophy. An upsurge in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking has been set in motion.

To me, integrating with workers and peasants in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching is only the first step in a long march. I will redouble my efforts in studying Mao Tsetung Thought, willingly be re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants, conscientiously remould my world outlook and be a vanguard fighter in the great cause of socialist revolution and construction.

All-Out Efforts in Mine Development

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic of China, particularly since 1958, there has been a fierce struggle between the two lines on the question of how to develop China's iron and steel industry. An important aspect of the struggle is how to handle the relationship between metallurgical work and mine-building.

Mines are the foundation of the iron and steel industry and ore is its food. To develop the iron and steel industry at high speed, it is necessary, first of all, to vigorously develop the mining industry. Our great leader Chairman Mao instructed us long ago: It is essential to "develop the mining industry." Chairman Mao's teaching has pointed out the important place of mine-building in the iron and steel industry. It has specified the relation between the processing industry and the raw material industry and has shown the orientation for developing China's iron and steel industry.

Opposing Chairman Mao's correct policy, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, however, energetically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He maintained that it was only necessary to pay attention to steel-making and iron-smelting, and opposed building up mines. In addition, he spread a host of reactionary fallacies such as developing mines is as futile as "distant water doesn't quench present thirst," and "opening up mines is not so good as buying ore."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the metallurgical front have undertaken revolutionary mass criticism, exposed Liu Shao-chi's vicious aim to undermine iron and steel production and have gone all out to build up the mines, thus creating conditions for further developing the iron and steel industry. An account of big-scale mine-building in three places follows:

Priority to Building Mines

In 1969 when the No.1 blast furnace was being built in Heilungkiang's Huanan County, there was an erroneous view that developing a mine was easier than building a blast furnace. Therefore, in the organization of manpower and in the use of equipment and allocation of funds, top priority was given to the building of a blast furnace. While only seven cadres were assigned to build two mines, 63 were sent to build one blast furnace. The bulk of the funds was used in building the blast furnace and less than 5 per cent was allocated to building the mines.

Contradictions were fully revealed after the No.1 blast furnace went into operation. The excavated ore was consumed in less than one month and production was affected because of insufficient ore. Unable to meet the furnace's needs, the mines paid attention only to speed and not to quality. This therefore resulted in high production costs, low output and poor quality and hindered the development of the county's iron and steel industry.

The leading comrades of the county revolutionary committee went to the furnace to make an investigation. The furnace workers said: "Just as a housewife, no matter how clever she is, cannot cook a meal without rice, the workers cannot wrest high output without sufficient ore." Then these leading comrades went to the mines to investigate. They found that trucks were waiting to be loaded with ore because extraction did not keep pace with loading. The miners said, "Unless a good job is done in the mines, the blast furnace cannot be fed continuously." The miners' criticism greatly enlightened the leading comrades. It was only then that they realized that they had unconsciously followed a wrong line.

The county revolutionary committee adopted immediate measures to strengthen political-ideological work, provided the mines with more leading cadres, sent more labour power to help mining and organized peasant workers to take part in building the mines during slack farm seasons. In 1970, 83 per cent of the investment for the iron and steel industry was devoted to building the mines. This has brought about a rapid change in the outlook of the mines, a steady increase in ore output and thus the needs of the blast furnace is being met.

Huanan County has built an ore-dressing plant which can handle 300,000 tons a year and a verticle shaft with an annual output of 300,000 tons of ore. A complete set of technological processes including excavating, dressing, sintering and smelting is taking shape. Over the past year or so, a total of more than 82,000 tons of ore and ore powder and over 11,000 tons of limestone were produced, which guaranteed the supply for the blast furnace.

Masses Run the Mines

Shansi's Chincheng County has rich coal and iron deposits. More than 2,000 years ago, the working people there began ore-mining and iron smelting by hand. Guided by the brilliant light of the Party's

general line for building socialism, people in this county launched in 1958 an upsurge in building the mines and making steel and smelting iron, setting up over 50 mining positions and building 13 indigenous blast furnaces, thus bringing about a complete change in the county's iron-smelting industry. Liu Shao-chi and his agents, however, ordered that the building of the mines and blast furnaces should be discontinued. As a result, the county's developing ore-mining and iron-smelting industry were seriously undermined, and Chincheng had to get iron from other places for forging pans and making small farm implements.

After the establishment of the Chincheng County Revolutionary Committee, its members conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, which helped them realize the importance of mine-building in the development of the iron and steel industry. They boldly mobilized the masses to build the mines and indigenous blast furnaces. The leading members went into the midst of the masses to propagate Chairman Mao's instruction on "developing the mining industry," and led them in scathingly criticizing the reactionary policy pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents which advocated "going in for metallurgy alone and not building the mines." The masses took an active part in building the mines. This not only quickly restored work on the county's existing mines and mining positions, but boosted the building of many new ones.

Four-fifths of the county's communes have now set up small mines. County-run and joint county and commune operated enterprises now include 64 small mines and 84 mining positions. In 1970, the county excavated more than 92,000 tons of iron ore which satisfied the production needs of the county's iron and steel industry and supplied fraternal iron and steel enterprises with large amounts of ore.

Growth of Iron and Steel

The Tayeh Iron Mine and five other mines attached to the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company were all built after liberation. In September 1958, Chairman Mao himself came to the company's Tayeh Iron Mine to make an inspection. He received the miners and cadres and made a detailed inquiry about the situation in the mine's production and construction, which was a great encouragement to them. Liu Shao-chi and his agents, however, did their utmost to obstruct and undermine the production and construction of the mine. They built only blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces and not mines. In addition, they ordered the building of certain mines be stopped. As a result, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, a big integrated enterprise which had rich ore resources, was not self-sufficient in ore for



A small iron and steel integrated enterprise in the Yentai area devotes strenuous efforts to mine-building. Leading cadres and workers drill holes together.

a long time and iron and steel production was seriously hindered.

After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the workers in various mines carried out revolutionary mass criticism, which enormously increased their confidence and determination to do a good job in building the mines.

The leadership of the various mines attached to the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has persisted in carrying out a mass movement. Workers of the Tayeh Iron Mine have devoted great efforts to innovating techniques and making equipment by self-reliance. This has effectively increased their self-supporting ability in maintaining and repairing machines and producing spare parts and quickly raised the mines' productivity. The Chinschantien Mine is a big mine with a rich deposit. In constructing the mine, the workers first built a few small open and underground fields to get the mine into operation quickly. Next, they produced and built simultaneously and constantly expanded the productive forces in the course of production. Finally, they concentrated their efforts on constructing big underground fields.

The amount of ore this mine supplies to the state has doubled or more than doubled year after year. Last year, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company's mines overfulfilled the state production plan and iron-ore output reached an all-time high. In the first two months of this year, the production plan for iron ore was fulfilled ahead of schedule, a figure more than 70 per cent higher than that of the corresponding period in 1970. With the steady increase in the supply of ore, iron output of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company had a relatively big increase last year; the state plan for the production of steel and rolled steel was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Iron and steel output remained at a relatively high level in the first two months of this year.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

herdsmen and peasants while studying and taking part in collective productive labour together with the latter. Their wholehearted service is warmly praised by the working people.

In addition, every production team has trained its own health workers and midwives. They act according to Chairman Mao's great teaching "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions" and adhere to the policy "put prevention first" and help the people of various nationalities in pastoral areas and mountain villages launch health campaigns that have brought about big improvements in environmental hygiene.

The medical workers helped the peasants and herdsmen develop co-operative medical services. Over half of the brigades in Inner Mongolia have started co-operative medical services in the past year and more. Today, in some areas 69 to 86 per cent of the brigades have such services.

Hospitals were formerly concentrated in the cities and towns, and the working people in the countryside lacked doctors and medicine. Many pastoral areas and remote mountain villages now have their own hospitals, clinics and health centres.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the peasants, herdsmen and medical workers of various nationalities set up many small pharmaceutical plants with local resources. More than 50 small pharmaceutical plants were set up in the counties where co-operative medical services started earlier than in other places. These plants have turned out large quantities of Western and traditional Chinese medicine which have proved to be highly effective. Cost of production is low. No doubt the various nationalities there like the medicine they produced.

*Medical trainees from among the peasants who do medical and health work in addition to their regular job in production.

Multi-Purpose Use in Tientsin

WORKERS in Tientsin, an important north China industrial city, have had outstanding success in multi-purpose use of industrial waste. According to preliminary statistics from 70 units, 190 fairly large items have been successfully experimented on for comprehensive utilization. While mainly working in one field, many enterprises also engage in other fields of the economy and go in for multi-purpose use. Some power plants generate power and produce electric machines; machine-building plants make steel in addition to machines; steel plants also produce machines, cement and chemical fertilizers, and chemical plants have both chemicals and rare metals. Workers in a sulphuric acid plant have tried out a new process which makes it possible to get steel from the waste left in producing sulphuric acid.

Many workers started multi-purpose use of waste after studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. They came to understand that "all things invariably divide into two" and that, under given conditions, waste materials could be transformed into useful things and the harmful into the beneficial.

Discarded materials in an insecticide plant have been used to produce anodyne, and a pharmaceutical plant's waste water has been used in making fodder and several kinds of medicine. In a mass movement lasting a month, workers at a catalyst plant recovered 109 tons of chemical products, worth 240,000 yuan, from waste materials. A winery's workers produced polycrystal silicon with waste gas recovered by indigenous equipment, and insecticides and dry ice with waste liquid and slag. Another winery made three kinds of

insecticides and a kind of spirits from its residue and extracted a medicinal substance from rice husks. This has opened broad prospects for multi-purpose use.

More than 40 factories in the city have already turned out 20,000 tons of cement of varying types and specifications by using eight kinds of industrial waste materials since the second half of 1970. In the Tangku District, one factory turned out high-quality cement by using waste from a soda plant. Annual output is 7,000 tons, and 80 per cent of its cement-making equipment was produced by the workers themselves.

New Progress in Medical and Health Work in Inner Mongolia

THE people and medical workers of various nationalities in the farming and pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia in north China have made great efforts to train "barefoot doctors,"* develop co-operative medical services and launch mass movement to collect herbs and prepare medicines. This has spurred the expansion of medical and health work.

Up to the present, more than 11,500 barefoot doctors have been trained from among sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities in the region and educated young people who settled in the farming and pastoral areas. Every production brigade now has two of them. They do their best to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen in conscientiously remoulding their world outlook. Having mastered basic medical knowledge and skills they treat the

ROUND THE WORLD

ple demonstrated outside the residence of Defence Secretary Melvin Laird the same day.

U.S.A.

Anti-War Movement Hits New High

The American people's struggle against the war of aggression in Indochina has soared to a new high since late April. Washington became the scene of mass protests and demonstrations. "We don't want your war," "All U.S. troops out of South-east Asia" and other slogans resounded throughout federal government offices—the White House, the Capitol, the Pentagon, Selective Service headquarters and Internal Revenue Service building. All this shows that the American people are fed up with Nixon's "troop withdrawal" hoax. They are joining the world's people in combating U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression.

Million Demonstrate in Washington and San Francisco

Mass demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco against the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina on April 24 involving a total of half a million people in each case represented the first peak in the current anti-war movement. Sponsored by several hundred mass organizations—among them worker, student, women, Afro-American and veteran organizations—this operation won wide and enthusiastic support. Demonstrators had poured into Washington from all parts of the country the previous day—by car, train or on foot. Although many failed to arrive on time because of traffic jams, participants far outnumbered those in the 100,000-strong demonstration on May 9 last year or those in the 250,000-strong demonstration on October 15, 1969.

In the morning of April 24, demonstrators marched out from the

square near the White House along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Leading the march were those carrying a huge flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. Bearing placards denouncing the Nixon government's aggression and bellicosity, the demonstrators kept shouting anti-war slogans all along the way. Surrounding both Houses of Congress, they then held a five-hour protest rally outside. Speakers condemned the Nixon government's policy of aggression in the strongest terms and demanded that all American troops get out of Indochina.

The biggest demonstration in history on the West Coast took place in San Francisco the same day. Starting from the San Francisco Bay waterfront, the demonstrators marched ten kilometres to Golden Gate Park, the site of the rally. The procession stretched for 41 blocks. Demonstrators' signs read: "Nixon—mass murderer," "Nixon, you're blowing it up." The marchers carried a red plywood bomb labelled "Nixon's big peace plan." Speakers at the meeting denounced the Nixon government for its obdurate insistence on the war of aggression in Indochina.

There were also protest meetings elsewhere in the country. On the evening of April 25, 1,000 people demonstrated for five hours on the highway near Swedesboro, New Jersey, and traffic was tied up. The student senate of Whittier College, California, Nixon's alma mater, unanimously adopted a resolution on April 26 asking the school authorities to withdraw the honorary Doctor of Law degree awarded him, because his persistence in the war of aggression in Viet Nam proves he did not deserve the honour. A group of peo-

New Features

The American people's current anti-war movement has some new features.

1. The demonstrators represented a broader section of the people than in the past. Early this year, various mass organizations had decided that their struggle against the war of aggression had to go hand in hand with the fight against fascist repression and brutal exploitation at home. They demanded that the U.S. Government guarantee a basic income to the people and release all political prisoners. Because of this, a much wider section of the masses were aroused and united with.

Middle-aged and elderly people as well as children took part in the anti-war movement besides the broad masses of youth. Among them were white and black people, American-Indians, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Asian-Americans. There were students, workers, teachers, priests, government employees and businessmen. Replying to his daughter studying in Maryland who had told him that she was going to Washington, a 66-year-old man who had never taken part in an anti-war demonstration before wrote: "You take care of Washington and I'll take care of San Francisco." Such an attitude was typical, and it was reported that more than one-third of the demonstrators had never previously participated in demonstrations against the war of aggression. The heads of 27 religious organizations with a membership of more than 86 million Americans issued a joint statement on April 27 demanding that the U.S. Government put an end to its war of aggression in Indochina.

2. The large number of servicemen and ex-servicemen joining the struggle was a heavy blow to U.S.

imperialism's policies of war and aggression. Over 10,000 soldiers were in the April 24 demonstration in San Francisco. In Washington, thousands of ex-servicemen and many GI's on active duty, some of them from as far off as Fort Hood, Texas, marched at the head of the demonstrators. Many veterans publicly threw away the "medals" and "certificates" the U.S. Government had given them, saying that these were "symbols of shame." Exposing the brutalities of U.S. imperialism's aggression against Viet Nam, they also staged dramatic scenes on the steps of the Capitol, on the square and in the park as well as in other places where people gathered. Fifty members of the U.S. First Air Cavalry Division still in south Viet Nam put a big ad in some newspapers, saying: "We urge you to march for peace April 24. We'd do it ourselves, but we're in Viet Nam." "Bring all the troops home now, end the war now!"

3. The spearhead was aimed directly at Nixon and the U.S. ruling circles. To appease the American people's wrath against the war of

aggression, Nixon had in early April made his tricky "troop withdrawal" speech a week ahead of schedule. But the American people were not to be taken in again. Organizers of the April 24 mass demonstration pointed out that Nixon's speech was a shameless fraud which made one sick and that "Mr. Nixon has run out of credibility; the American people have run out of patience." They said that "the unified answer of the entire U.S. anti-war movement to the Nixon speech will come on April 24." Confronted with all this, Nixon felt that things were not going right and on April 23 evening left the White House by helicopter to hide out at Camp David, Maryland.

With Nixon away, the White House was shut and closely guarded by police all day on April 24. Although he managed to temporarily escape being besieged on all sides by the people, other ruling institutions in Washington became the targets of the storm of protest. On April 21, ex-servicemen demonstrated outside the Pentagon, the Justice Depart-

ment and the Supreme Court. Standing on the Pentagon steps, they shouted through a bullhorn to tell people about the atrocities of American aggressor troops in Viet Nam and angrily asked the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, "Why can't you stop this damn war?" On April 26, a crowd of demonstrators surged into the Congress buildings and splashed red paint on the walls of one warmongering Senator's office to condemn the bloodthirsty U.S. ruling clique. Some demonstrators forced their way into the office of the chief of the Republican Senators and staged an all-night sit-in there. On April 27 and 28, hundreds of people demonstrated in front of Selective Service headquarters. They sang songs against the war of aggression and scathingly condemned the U.S. ruling clique for sending many American youths "into an unjust and immoral war." They demonstrated on the 28th outside Internal Revenue Service building to protest the U.S. Government spending huge amounts of tax money collected from the people in its war of aggression. They appealed: "Don't pay war taxes."

Although the Nixon government has arrested thousands of demonstrators on the charge of "disorderly conduct," and the U.S. Justice Department is drawing up a blacklist for political persecution, anti-war protests are continuing in Washington. As one demonstrator said: "We will not stop our protest actions until every troop is out of Southeast Asia." On May 1, New York workers at the traditional May Day parade once again sounded out the clarion-like slogan: "All U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia!" U.S. student organizations have called for a national strike on May 5 to mark the anniversary of the slaughter of the four Kent University students and to protest against the Nixon government's war of aggression in Indochina. It can be predicted that a still greater political storm is brewing in the United States.



A rebuff to Nixon's "silent majority" in front of the Capitol.

(Continued from p. 5)

ing, he lost his ability to distinguish genuine Marxism-Leninism from sham Marxism-Leninism and thus carried out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This bitter lesson helped the committee members understand that good class origin and simple class sentiment cannot replace consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. If one, no matter how much of a veteran, how experienced in work and how high his revolutionary enthusiasm, does not seriously read or study hard, and if he does not arm himself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, he cannot become a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Leading cadres at various levels of the Party are raising their consciousness of reading seriously. Under their influence, an atmosphere of hard study has emerged on all fronts in the country.

Samdech Sihanouk Visits Tsinghua and Peking Universities

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk visited Tsinghua University on April 27 accompanied by Ting Kuo-yu, Member of the Standing Committee of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Peking University on April 28 accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung. Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao went with them on both visits. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were also accompanied by other distinguished Cambodian guests and some French friends on both occasions.

When the visitors arrived at both campuses which were bathed in spring sunshine and filled with the militant friendship of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, the thou-

sands of welcomers beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of China and Cambodia and garlands to greet them.

They went around the universities' workshops and plants and were briefed by leading members of the schools on the two institutes' history as well as their progress in the Great Cultural Revolution and the revolution in education. Samdech Sihanouk told the teachers and students of the splendid victories won by the Cambodian people and their armed forces in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He also presented statuettes of Cambodian guerrilla fighters to the teachers and students of Tsinghua and Peking Universities.

Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi In Peking

Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi, third sister of His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of the Kingdom of Iran, arrived in Peking on April 30 on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Accompanying the Princess on her visit were: Madame Leila Hoveyda, wife of the Prime Minister of Iran; Kamran Tabatabai Diba, an architect; Amir Massoud Mirfakhrai, Member of the Prime Minister's Office; and Hossein Amir Sadeghi, Photographer of the Imperial Court. Madame Rahim Khan, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force, is with Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi on her visit to China.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on the afternoon of April 30 met Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi and her entourage, including Madame Leila Hoveyda, and also Madame Rahim Khan who was with the Princess.

That evening, Premier Chou gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished guests. Premier Chou and Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Iran.

Australian Table Tennis Delegation Visits China

The Australian Table Tennis Delegation led by John Frederick Jackson, President of the Australian Table Tennis Association, was invited to visit China after taking part in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships. The delegation arrived in Peking on April 27.

The All-China Sports Federation held a ceremony to welcome the delegation on April 28. After the Chinese and Australian players exchanged gifts, they played friendly matches, which were warmly applauded by the spectators, for more than two hours.

The delegation arrived in Kwangchow on April 20 and went to Shanghai on April 23 for a visit.

In the afternoon of May 1, Premier Chou met all members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with its leader and others. Delegation leader Jackson said that since their arrival in China they had visited a factory, a people's commune and other places and seen that China had made considerable progress. They were very grateful for the warm hospitality accorded them wherever they went. Premier Chou said: Through your visit, the exchanges between the people of the two countries will increase. Premier Chou asked the delegation to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the Australian people.

Correspondents who came to China to cover the activities of the Australian Table Tennis Delegation were also present.

Premier Chou Meets Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade

Premier Chou met Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Biro Jozsef on April 29.

The 1971 Agreement on the Exchange of Goods and Payments Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Peking on April 28 by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo and Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade

Biro Jozsef on behalf of their respective Governments. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The 1971 Trade Protocol Between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Morocco was signed on April 26 in Rabat, capital of Morocco.

▲ The National People's Army Football Team of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Lieutenant Jacques N'Dolou, leading member of the Sports Department of the National People's Army, arrived in Peking on April 27 for a friendly visit in China.

On May 1 afternoon, Premier Chou met all the members of the delegation.

▲ An Equatorial Guinean trade delegation led by Jose Nsue Eyama, Mayor of Ebebiyin in Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Peking from Kwangchow on April 27. Leading members of the departments concerned greeted the delegation at the airport.

The delegation had arrived in Kwangchow on April 19 to attend the 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair.

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(Statement of May 20, 1970)

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