

PEKING REVIEW

25
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Guiding Principle for Knowing and Changing the World

— A study of "On Practice"

U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Warned

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Tibetan Cadres Maturing

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A QUOTATION FROM LENIN

From living perception to abstract thought, *and from this to practice*, — such is the dialectical path of the cognition of *truth*, of the cognition of objective reality.

(Conspectus of Hegel's Book
The Science of Logic)

Chinese Leaders Send Message of Greetings to D.R.V.N. Leaders

Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Nguyen Luong Bang, Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

On the occasion of your re-assumption of the offices of President, Vice-President, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and Premier of the Government, of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam respectively, we, on behalf of the Chinese people and Government, express the warmest congratulations to you.

Under the wise leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the heroic Vietnamese people, holding aloft President Ho Chi Minh's militant banner of firm resolve to fight and win, have persevered in a protracted people's war and won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are deeply convinced that the fraternal

Vietnamese people, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian and Cambodian peoples, will surely drive the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina and that the Vietnamese people will certainly realize their sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

May the Vietnamese people win new and more brilliant victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in their cause of socialist construction!

May the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples last for ever!

Tung Pi-wu

Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chu Teh

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai

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

June 14, 1971

Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government, and Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. The two sides held talks in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Chou En-lai highly appreciated the tremendous and brilliant victories the people of the three countries of Indochina recently scored in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He reiterated: The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support and give all-out assistance to the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, and actively support and assist the Vietnamese people in their cause of building socialism.

On behalf of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government and people of Viet Nam, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi expressed sincere and deep thanks to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, to the Chinese Communist Party, and to the Chinese Government and people for their consistent and effective aid to Viet Nam in its war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in its cause of building socialism.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi stressed: The Vietnamese people are determined to continue to strengthen their close unity with the people of Laos and Cambodia, and persist in and energetically promote the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

The delegation led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi arrived in Peking on June 11 on its way home.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Le Thanh Nghi Hold Talks

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State

Council, and Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on the afternoon of June 13 met Comrade

Yugoslav Government Delegation Visits China

The Government Delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Mirko Tepavac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, arrived in Peking on June 9 morning by special plane on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Welcoming them at the airport were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and thousands of the capital's revolutionary people.

An atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia filled Peking Airport over which the national flags of the two countries fluttered. When the distinguished guests alighted from the plane, the welcomers beat drums and gongs, and danced and repeatedly shouted slogans to greet them.

That evening Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to welcome the delegation.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Secretary of State Tepavac spoke at the banquet and their speeches were greeted with applause.

Vice-Premier Li said: The Yugoslav people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. In recent years, they have withstood foreign pressure and waged resolute struggles against the interference, subversion and threat of aggression by the superpowers. The Chinese people admire the Yugoslav people's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle. Our Yugoslav friends can rest assured that in your struggle to oppose foreign aggression and defend national independence and state sovereignty, you can expect firm support from the Chinese people.

He continued: At present, the development of the international situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary people of various countries in the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of

various countries. We are glad to see that in recent years, the Yugoslav people have, in international affairs, firmly opposed imperialist armed aggression against and occupation of other countries, supported the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and demanded immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from Indochina. Yugoslavia adopts a policy of non-alignment and plays a positive role at the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. The Yugoslav people oppose power politics practised by the superpowers and their division of spheres of influence in Europe and the area of the Mediterranean Sea. The Yugoslav people stand for the right of all countries to define the limit of their territorial sea and support the Latin American countries in their struggle to safeguard their rights over their territorial sea. This just stand of the Yugoslav people has won the praise of world opinion.

There exists a long-standing friendship between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia, he went on. In recent years, there has been a turn for the better in the relations between China and Yugoslavia; our trade has expanded, the exchange of visits and our mutual understanding have increased, and the friendship between our two peoples has been strengthened. This is in the fundamental interests of our two peoples and the people of various countries. Yugoslavia supports the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations and opposes the scheme of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." For this we express our sincere thanks.

He declared: We have consistently maintained that countries, big or small and whether their social systems are the same or different, should in their mutual relations strictly abide by 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 coexistence. We consider that the relations between China and Yugoslavia are in accord with these principles and have a good foundation and broad prospects for development. We believe that the present visit to China by Secretary of State Tepavac will certainly further promote the development of the relations between our two countries and enhance the friendship between our two peoples.

Secretary of State Tepavac first of all expressed thanks for the welcome given to his delegation. He then said: The Chinese are a great people, but their greatness is not only in the vast expanses of land, in the centuries-long and rich history and culture; the Chinese nation is great, primarily, because of its industrious and courageous people, their aspiration towards independence and freedom for which they fought so bravely and suffered great sacrifices. The legendary Long March of your revolution led by the Communist Party of China and your leader, Chairman Mao Tsetung, has become a symbol of human and fighting perseverance in the struggle against imperialism and subjugation, for freedom and social transformation, for the right of every people to an unhampered and independent path and for equitable relations among all countries and peoples.

No one can say that he is content with the prevailing situation in the world, he said. Fallacious and precarious is the peace in which aggression and armed intervention are so readily undertaken with impunity, in which the right of the stronger reigns and in which interference in the internal affairs of other countries is legalized. The wings of freedom and progress are clipped by imperialism, disguised colonialism, hegemony and racialism. In this state of affairs, all countries, both large and small, must assume their share of responsibility and obligations.

He said: Yugoslavia has always considered the endeavours to isolate

the People's Republic of China from the international community as unnatural and unlawful. At all the sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations Yugoslavia has been advocating the inalienable right of the People's Republic of China to take its place in the United Nations. We reject resolutely the theory of so-called "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan." Moreover, we consider that it is impossible to solve any major world issue today without the full and equal participation of the great and populous Chinese nation.

He declared: I note with satisfaction that the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia base their mutual relations on active and peaceful coexistence expressed in the well-known Five Principles. We are deeply convinced that co-operation between our two countries based on those principles will contribute to better understanding in the whole world.

He added: We have come to your country to discuss the further development of our political, economic, cultural and other forms of co-operation. We are gratified that the period of stagnation has made room for a period of broader co-operation and understanding.

In conclusion, he said: We highly appreciate the contacts that our representatives have already established both in mutual co-operation and in international relations. We are also very satisfied to note the obvious trend of expansion of our economic relations. The numerous threads potentially connecting our two countries will become ever more a reality and will contribute to an even more comprehensive development, not only of mutually beneficial, but also of friendly co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China.

On June 12 afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met the dele-

gation and the reporters accompanying it.

The delegation concluded its visit and left for home on June 15.

King Mahendra's Birthday Celebrated

Ranadhir Subba, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to China, and his wife gave a reception on the afternoon of June 12 in celebration of the 51st birthday of King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Premier Chou En-lai and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo attended the reception.

The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Ambassador Subba and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo spoke at the reception, wishing King Mahendra good health and hoping for the steady consolidation and growth of the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese people.

Attending the reception were: Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and leading members of government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Premier Chou Sends Message To Chairman Kazafi

Tripoli

His Excellency Omar Moamer Kazafi, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and Premier of the Government of the Arab Republic of Libya,

While the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Libya are joyously celebrating the first anniversary of the recovery of the U.S. Wheelus military base, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Libyan Government and people.

Since the Libyan revolution of September 1, 1969, the heroic Libyan people, under Your Excellency's leadership, have waged unremitting struggles to defend national independence and state sovereignty, liquidate the imperialist military bases, develop national economy and protect the oil resources of their country, and have won important victories. The Chinese people sincerely admire and rejoice at this. In international affairs, the Libyan Government has pursued a policy of non-alignment opposing imperialism and hegemony, firmly supported the Palestinian people's struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression and the national-liberation movement in the Arabian Gulf, given fairly early recognition to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and supported the three peoples of Indochina in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This just stand of the Libyan Government has won the warm praise and firm support of the people of China and the whole world.

Your Excellency has declared that the Arab Republic of Libya recognizes the People's Republic of China and condemned the United States for obstructing the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express hearty thanks for this. The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the establishment and development of friendly relations and co-operation with Afro-Asian countries in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government is willing to hold discussions on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Libya at an early date.

Wish prosperity to the Arab Republic of Libya and happiness to its people.

Chou En-lai

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

Peking, June 14, 1971

Guiding Principle for Knowing and Changing the World

— A study of "On Practice"

by the Writing Group of Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

FOR a long period in the history of our Party there were Wang Ming and renegades of his sort who rejected applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the study of practice in the Chinese revolution. Tearing words and phrases from Marxist works, they overawed people with them. There were also people who for a long time limited themselves to their own fragmentary experience and did not understand the importance of theory in guiding revolutionary practice and thus became captives of the sham Marxists. Using bourgeois idealism and metaphysics as the ideological basis, Wang Ming and company wildly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and thereby caused enormous losses to the Chinese revolution.

Thirty-three years ago our great leader Chairman Mao issued this brilliant work *On Practice* to expose the anti-Marxist world outlook and methodology of these renegades. In accordance with the principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge, Chairman Mao systematically summed up the historical experiences of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, penetratingly criticized the idealist apriorism of renegade Wang Ming and other sham Marxists, and thus greatly raised the whole Party's Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and guided the Chinese revolution from victory to victory.

Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the whole Party and the people of the whole country are now sharply criticizing "apriorism," the "theory of productive forces," the "theory of human nature," the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and other reactionary fallacies spread by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This is a most important task on the political and ideological front. Conscientious study of Chairman Mao's *On Practice* in connection with this struggle is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance in further determining what is materialism and what is idealism, distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism, heightening our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, successfully fulfilling the various fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee and greet-

ing the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China.

I

Social practice is the foundation of knowledge and this is the fundamental viewpoint of Marxist philosophy. Recognizing or not recognizing the dependence of knowledge on social practice is an important hallmark distinguishing between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism and the touchstone distinguishing genuine Marxism from sham Marxism.

As far back as more than 100 years ago, the great revolutionary teacher Marx explicitly pointed out: "The question whether objective (*gegenstandliche*) truth can be attributed to human thinking is not a question of theory but is a *practical* question. In practice man must prove the truth, that is, the reality and power, the this-sidedness (*Diesseitigkeit*) of his thinking. The dispute over the reality or non-reality of thinking which is isolated from practice is a purely *scholastic* question." (*Theses on Feuerbach*.) By introducing the viewpoint of practice to the theory of knowledge, Marx correctly settled the question of the relations between thinking and being and brought about a great revolution unprecedented in the history of human knowledge.

In his *On Practice*, Chairman Mao upheld and developed the Marxist theory of knowledge and incisively expounded the primary place and decisive role of social practice in the course of cognition. He emphatically pointed out: "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." "There can be no knowledge apart from practice."

If one wants to know anything, one must directly participate in the practical struggle to change reality, for only thus can one come into contact with it as a phenomenon; only through personal participation in the practical struggle to change reality can one uncover the essence of what one wants to know and know the laws of things. This is the path to knowledge which everyone actually travels. The fallacy of "intuitive knowledge" runs counter to the materialist theory of

reflection. This is nothing but drivel which all exploiting classes as well as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their kind used to deceive the masses of people. Chairman Mao ridiculed the "know-all" who completely divorced himself from reality. Such a person "picks up a smattering of hearsay knowledge and proclaims himself 'the world's Number One authority'; this merely shows that he has not taken a proper measure of himself."

Chairman Mao not only affirmed in clear terms the Marxist viewpoint of practice but scientifically summarized the practical contents as something applied "in the practice of production, in the practice of revolutionary class struggle and revolutionary national struggle and in the practice of scientific experiment." In his famous essay *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* Chairman Mao further pointed out: "They [correct ideas] come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." This is a great development of Marxist philosophy. Activity in production is the primary source from which human knowledge develops. In class society, it is done by members of different social classes who enter into definite relations of production. Therefore, "class struggle . . . , in all its various forms, exerts a profound influence on the development of man's knowledge." The prejudice of the exploiting classes invariably blocks the road to knowing the truth. Only by constantly removing the brand of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes stamped into our thinking, can we know the truth about objective things.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice." Grasping the essence of dialectical materialism, this scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's was an effective criticism of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their like who denied the Marxist viewpoints of classes and practice.

For a long period Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and the rest had all along used reactionary idealist apriorism to counter the materialist theory of reflection, preaching that man's knowledge preceded his experience and his ability preceded his practice. Liu Shao-chi advertised that man's "intelligence" or "stupidity" was "endowed by nature." His aim was to portray the working people as being "born" to be "stupid," and create the theoretical basis for his reactionary theory that "the masses are backward." Counterposing the Marxist class viewpoint against this, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." "The lowly" here refers to the broad masses of the working people who stand opposed to the exploiting classes and "the elite" refers to the reactionaries and intellectual aristocrats of the exploiting classes, including Liu Shao-chi and his bunch who fan-

ced themselves clever and vainly tried to turn back the wheel of history.

In refuting the Right opportunists' during the agricultural collectivization movement, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Both cadres and peasants will remould themselves in the course of the struggles they themselves experience. Let them go into action and learn while doing, and they will become more capable. In this way, fine people will come forward in large numbers." (*On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation.*) From the viewpoint of dialectical materialism, this instruction of Chairman Mao's points out the fundamental way for us to discover and train outstanding people of the proletariat and the fundamental way for our outstanding revolutionary cadres to mature. At the same time, it shows that man's knowledge (ability and capability belong to the category of knowledge) is not inborn but is acquired after birth by summing up the experience in social practice. In different historical periods, large numbers of outstanding revolutionary persons, without exception, came forward in the storm of revolutionary practice. Describing capability and ability as transcending practice and as something endowed by nature is nothing but self-glorification and fabrication by the arrogant idealists and such capability and ability are non-existent in social life.

Chairman Mao regards Marx as "a most completely developed intellectual, representing the acme of human wisdom" (*Rectify the Party's Style of Work*) and, with the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, gives a scientific explanation of the historical conditions of the birth of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Marxism could be the product only of capitalist society. Marx, in the era of laissez-faire capitalism, could not concretely know certain laws peculiar to the era of imperialism beforehand, because imperialism, the last stage of capitalism, had not yet emerged and the relevant practice was lacking; only Lenin and Stalin could undertake this task. Leaving aside their genius, the reason why Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin could work out their theories was mainly that they personally took part in the practice of the class struggle and the scientific experimentation of their time; lacking this condition, no genius could have succeeded." Here Chairman Mao pointed out with special emphasis that lacking the condition of participation in the practice of class struggle and scientific experimentation "no genius could have succeeded." This Marxist-Leninist scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's must be comprehensively and profoundly understood and no attempt by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and company to distort or quote it out of context is tolerated.

In advertising the reactionary fallacy that ability preceded practice, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other renegades did not mean to acknowledge that others were capable but vainly hoped that the people recognized counter-revolutionary revisionists like themselves as born "supermen," and that the masses of the people were "backward" and "reactionary." In the eyes of these careerists and conspirators, once their myths be-

came reality, they could change history and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism into capitalism. However, the wheel of history cannot be turned back and the truth of Marxism-Leninism cannot be resisted. Those who slander the masses of the people are most stupid and can come to no good end.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice. The Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge, characterized as it is by scientific social practice, cannot but resolutely oppose these wrong ideologies." The "Left" and Right opportunist lines pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their cronies took idealist apriorism as their ideological basis. Proceeding from such a reactionary world outlook, they tried to make everything dependent on their own subjective will and denied the law of the development of objective things. Now from the Right and now from the "Left," they interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and caused great harm to the revolutionary cause.

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is based on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. It comes from practice and stands higher than practice. It scientifically sums up the historical experience of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and correctly reflects the objective law of social development. It is the lifeline of our Party. Only by adhering to the materialist theory of reflection and going deep into reality to investigate and study can we master the present state and history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, grasp the principal contradictions and work out our plans, measures and methods conforming to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and translate them into the masses' conscious revolutionary actions. The plans, measures and methods must be put into the test of practice so that the correct things can be popularized and the erroneous ones can be corrected. Through such repeated practice, our knowledge will become deeper and more comprehensive and will all the more conform with objective law.

II

How does man's cognition arise and develop in social practice? Lenin pointed out: "From living perception to abstract thought, and from this to practice, — such is the dialectical path of the cognition of truth, of the cognition of objective reality." ("Conspectus of Hegel's Book *The Science of Logic*.")

In his *On Practice*, Chairman Mao, through analysis of the two leaps in the process of cognition, profoundly elucidates the materialism and dialectics of the theory of knowledge and further develops Lenin's great thinking on the dialectical movement of cognition. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Knowledge begins with experience — this is the materialism of the theory of

knowledge." "That knowledge needs to be deepened, that the perceptual stage of knowledge needs to be developed to the rational stage — this is the dialectics of the theory of knowledge."

When the phenomena of the objective world are reflected through his sense organs to man's brain in practice and perceptual knowledge is thus formed, this is the first step in man's cognition. Negating taking part in practice and negating perceptual knowledge means negating materialism. But it should be noted that perceptual knowledge reflects only the phenomena, the separate aspects and the external relations of things and sometimes even presents a false picture completely contrary to the essence of things. Chairman Mao has said: "Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." Conclusions drawn from data based on perceptual experience alone will inevitably give rise to subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality and cannot correctly and completely reflect objective things. Chairman Mao seriously criticized the vulgar "practical men," saying they "respect experience but despise theory, and therefore cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process, lack clear direction and long-range perspective, and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth. If such persons direct a revolution, they will lead it up a blind alley." Therefore, all comrades who have gained experience in their work should pay attention to preventing and overcoming empiricist tendencies, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to conscientiously sum up experience and raise it to the level of rational knowledge.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The real task of knowing is, through perception, to arrive at thought, to arrive step by step at the comprehension of the internal contradictions of objective things, of their laws and of the internal relations between one process and another, that is, to arrive at logical knowledge." Rational knowledge is characterized by its scientific abstraction, comprehensiveness and systematism, its reflection of the objective world in a deeper, truer and fuller way and its reflection of the essence and mainstream of things. Therefore, rational knowledge is a higher stage in the process of cognition and a more important stage compared with perceptual knowledge.

To carry out the leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge, "it is necessary through the exercise of thought to reconstruct the rich data of sense perception, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside." The important work methods consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, including investigation and study, summing up experience and from the masses and to the masses, are scientific methods to raise perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge. The process of making investigation and study and summing up experience is one of concentrating the masses' scattered and unsystematic ideas and turning them into

concentrated and systematic ideas. To raise rich experience to the level of theory, it is necessary to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and under its guidance to give full play to the brain, the organ of thought. Only in this way can we bring about the qualitative change of the rich data of perception in our minds and achieve the leap to rational knowledge.

The active function of knowledge manifests itself not only in the leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge, but — and this is more important — it also manifests itself in the leap from rational knowledge to revolutionary practice. The second leap is of greater significance than the first. Chairman Mao said: "Marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world." Whether or not rational knowledge correctly reflects the laws of objective world cannot be solved in the first leap. To solve this question, it is necessary to return rational knowledge to practice, using it to actively guide practice and ascertaining whether it can achieve the expected goal. Generally speaking, what succeeds is correct and what fails is incorrect. "In social struggle, the forces representing the advanced class sometimes suffer defeat not because their ideas are incorrect but because, in the balance of forces engaged in struggle, they are not as powerful for the time being as the forces of reaction; they are therefore temporarily defeated, but they are bound to triumph sooner or later." (*Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*)

The revolutionary practice of the masses keeps developing. Even correct knowledge must also be returned to practice and develop continuously with the development of practice. If correct knowledge is not used to guide practice, it becomes meaningless.

Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and those like them denied that theory comes from practice and its role in guiding revolutionary practice. They even openly made the slander that the great truth that matter is transformed into consciousness and vice versa is "idealist." Actually, it was specifically this gang who, proceeding from idealist apriorism, separated the interrelations and mutual transformation between consciousness and matter and between thinking and being on the basis of practice. Their vicious efforts were to oppose using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to actively change the world, and thereby realize their plot to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

In this great work Chairman Mao specially stressed the guiding role of revolutionary theory in correctly knowing and changing the world. He pointed out: "From the Marxist viewpoint, theory is important, and its importance is fully expressed in Lenin's statement, 'Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.' But Marxism emphasizes the importance of theory precisely and only because it can

guide action." We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching **Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism.** This is of great significance to us, because if we fail to grasp Marxism we will be unable to use revolutionary theory to guide our action and perceive political swindlers who proclaim themselves supporters of Marxism but actually oppose Marxism. Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their bunch dressed themselves up as Marxists to cheat and bluff persons with a relatively low theoretical level. If we do not conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist theory, then we might take the false for the true and regard poisonous weeds as fragrant flowers when such political swindlers present the false as the true.

III

In his *On Practice* Chairman Mao pointed out: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfilment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world — to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." This teaching of Chairman Mao's profoundly explains the dialectics of changing the subjective world and changing the objective world and points out to us the orientation in remoulding our world outlook.

Vice-Chairman Lin further expounded this great thinking of Chairman Mao's, pointing out: "We should regard ourselves as a part of the strength in the revolution and at the same time constantly make ourselves a target of revolution. We should revolutionize ourselves in the revolution. Without doing this, it is impossible to make the revolution a success."

Man's struggle to change the objective world is realized through conscious actions under the guidance of a certain world outlook. "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Remoulding world outlook means remoulding one into a thoroughgoing dialectical and historical materialist and a staunch fighter of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, making thinking conform to the objective world's law of development and to the needs of the development of the revolutionary situation, and achieving the concrete and historical unity of the subjective and the objective and of knowledge and practice. Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the building of a socialist society, everybody needs remoulding." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Both veteran cadres tested in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and new cadres who emerged in the tempering of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have the urgent task of conscientiously remoulding their world outlook. High-ranking cadres should set still higher demands on themselves in remoulding their world outlook. Denying the necessity of this remoulding is actually negating continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and

negating dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

Remoulding the subjective world cannot be separated from the struggle to change the objective world. Marx and Engels pointed out: "In revolutionary activity the changing of oneself coincides with the changing of circumstances." (*The German Ideology*.) The road to remoulding the subjective world lies in integrating the conscientious study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works with taking part in the three great revolutionary movements. Only by mastering the weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, unconditionally going deep among the worker and peasant masses for a long time, going deep into practical struggles and experiencing strenuous tempering can we achieve a relatively thorough transformation in our thinking and feelings and gradually move our stand to the side of the proletariat. When one is divorced from practical struggle and the worker and peasant masses, talking about remoulding one's subjective world is out of the question.

Proceeding from idealist apriorism, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their like consistently opposed remoulding world outlook in the course of revolutionary practice. They babbled that "seeing more and talking more" will "naturally" "foster one's proletarian world outlook." According to this fallacy, there is no need at all for people to take part in the three great revolutionary movements—the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment—or go among the masses; as long as they devote themselves to studying the "teachings of Confucius and Mencius" and "examine themselves three times a day" behind the closed doors of "studies and academies," they could "cultivate" themselves into "excellent and politically matured revolutionaries." This is pure nonsense. How can "revolutionaries" be "cultivated" in this way? It can only

produce intellectual aristocrats trained by Liu Shao-chi and his gang for restoring capitalism.

As long as one makes revolution all his life, one needs to remould his world outlook throughout his life for it is a long-term task. As class struggle in the socialist period is prolonged, complex and tortuous, remoulding world outlook must be a prolonged and arduous task. Once we slacken our efforts to do this, we will be unable to resist corruption by bourgeois and revisionist ideas and will lose our bearings and commit serious mistakes. Only by raising the consciousness of remoulding one's world outlook, studying revolutionary theory and persisting in revolutionary practice, and making ourselves a target of revolution and regarding ourselves as a part of the strength in the revolution can we keep our thinking in conformity with the ever-changing revolutionary situation and march ahead to guide the chariot of society.

In his great work *On Practice* Chairman Mao pointed out to us: "In the present epoch of the development of society, the responsibility of correctly knowing and changing the world has been placed by history upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its party." Studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's makes us profoundly realize that the task entrusted to us by history is extremely important, arduous and glorious. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and with the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour, we will make a big effort to remould our world outlook, so as to more effectively change the objective world, make still more and greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and advance triumphantly to the great goal of communism.

(Abridged translation of article in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1971)

U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries Warned

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese "maritime self-defence forces" held a large-scale joint military exercise in the sea east of Korea from May 28 to June 5 in a show of force to threaten the Korean, Chinese and other Asian people. This feverish military manoeuvre by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists was a flagrant war provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry issued a statement on June 2 strongly denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the Korean Government and people.

U.S. imperialism is determined to use Japanese militarism as a shock force in its aggression against Asia, while the Japanese reactionaries are doing their utmost to throw themselves into the lap of U.S. imperialism in order to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Especially since the Nixon government began pushing the "Nixon doctrine" of making Asians fight Asians so as to get out of its predicament, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have intensified their military collusion, spearheading their aggression directly at the people of Asian countries, first of all, the Korean and Chinese people. Of late, U.S. imperialist military chieftains have increased their

counter-revolutionary contacts with Japan, the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Chiang Kai-shek gang. Hayao Kinugasa, "chief of staff of the ground defence board of the ground self-defence forces" of Japan, went to south Korea to plot with the Pak Jung Hi clique. Elmo Zumwalt, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, went to the U.S. military base at Yokota in Japan to make military arrangements. In early July, the reactionary Sato government will send a military delegation of 30 to 40 high-ranking commanding officers of its ground, naval and air forces to south Korea and China's territory Taiwan to collaborate with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird also will go to Japan and south Korea for scheming activities. These exceptional visits in quick succession show that U.S. imperialism is eagerly enlisting the service of Japanese militarism and ganging up with the Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek cliques in its preparations to unleash a new aggressive war in Asia.

It must be pointed out in particular that the reactionary Sato government which has greatly accelerated the revival of militarism and arms expansion for war is

doing all it can to make "defence" a pretext for deception. But all the Japanese reactionaries' naked and brazen war preparations have helped the people of various countries to see ever more clearly that Japanese militarism, which is becoming fully developed, is all eagerness to make a comeback and take the beaten path of aggressive war by depending on U.S. imperialism. The people of Asian countries must maintain sharp vigilance against this dangerous force of aggression — Japanese militarism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind."

We warn the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries: If you embark recklessly on the road of provoking a new war in Asia in disregard of the opposition of the Korean and Chinese people as well as the people of other Asian countries, you will inevitably be badly battered and smashed.

(June 13)

People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!

"Voice of the People of Thailand" Radio:

Revolutionary United Front of the World's People Expanding

THE "Voice of the People of Thailand" broadcast an article on May 20 hailing the first anniversary of the publication of the May 20 solemn statement of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The article said: "Chairman Mao Tsetung points out: 'A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world.' 'The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.' The development of the world situation in the past year has been in line with what Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out. Looking

around the world, one can see that though U.S. imperialism and its running dogs continue to do evil things because of their nature, they cannot do whatever they like as in the past, because the people of the world are united and are resisting them more fiercely and extensively. They are now encircled ring upon ring by the people and in a very awkward predicament. A situation favourable to the people's revolution is clearly emerging in every corner of the world."

It went on: "Holding aloft the banners of unity and armed struggle of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the three Indochinese peoples,

fighting shoulder to shoulder, have smashed the scheme of military adventures by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and made a great contribution to the common struggle of the people the world over. This is a brilliant example; it has testified to a law of history pointed out by Chairman Mao Tsetung: "The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." It will help the people of various countries subjected to U.S. aggression and interference to unite and resist U.S. imperialism more resolutely."

The article said: "Besides the Indochinese battlefield, the flames of people's war are raging in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and have spread especially widely in Southeast Asia, from Burma to Thailand and from Malaya to Indonesia and the Philippines. The armed struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors has been developing more extensively. The struggle of the Latin American peoples against U.S. aggression and interference and for safeguarding the rights and interests of their own countries is surging ahead vigorously. A new high tide of the revolutionary mass movement is steadily rising in Europe, North America, Japan and Oceania; the American people in particular have been continuously launching struggles on a previously unknown large scale against the Nixon government's policies of aggression and war. The people in East European countries have risen in struggle to oppose revisionist rule and aggression and occupation by social-imperialism."

The article said: "The world's people have further strengthened their militant unity through practice in struggle. At present, the revolutionary united front of the world's people is expanding. In particular, the

revolutionary united front of the Asian people against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism has been further strengthened and consolidated, dealing heavier and heavier blows at the reactionary scheme of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism."

It said: "In the past year, U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reactionaries have been deeply bogged down in difficulties and constantly confronted with various crises and chaos. The world situation today is precisely what Chairman Mao Tsetung has described: 'The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.'"

The article said: "In such an excellent world situation, the situation of the Thai people's revolutionary struggle in the past year also has been becoming better than ever. The people's armed struggle has developed more extensively and has, in co-ordination with the fraternal people of the three Indochinese countries, dealt heavier blows at the common enemy, the U.S.-Thanom clique. At the same time the people's patriotic struggle has also widely developed, giving powerful support to the armed struggle."

The article said in conclusion: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand which integrates Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with practice in our revolution, the Thai people will unite more closely to carry through to the end the revolutionary struggle for independence and democracy of the country. Particularly, they will resolutely and thoroughly carry forward people's war to overthrow the traitorous Thanom-Prapas clique and drive U.S. imperialism out of Thailand so as to respond to Chairman Mao Tsetung's great call with concrete action, and, together with the people the world over, defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs and speed the victory of the revolution of the world's people."

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio:

People's Struggle Constantly Ascending, Superpowers Meeting Difficulties

THE "Voice of Malayan Revolution" broadcast an editorial on May 26, warmly hailing the first anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's May 20 statement.

The editorial said: "One year has passed since the publication of the solemn statement by Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, 'People of the World,

Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!

"Chairman Mao points out in his statement: 'The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.' The development of the international situation in the past year has fully

testified to Chairman Mao's wise thesis. In the past year, the people of every country in the world have mounted fiercer attacks on U.S.-led imperialism and all its running dogs. The people's revolutionary movements are surging higher and higher. The international situation is excellent."

The editorial said: "Victory after victory has been reported from the Indochinese battlefields which have merged into one. The 50 million Indochinese people, fighting shoulder to shoulder and in close co-ordination, have made the situation in the region more and more favourable to the people and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs."

It continued: "Inspired by the splendid victories of the three Indochinese peoples in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the revolutionary armed struggles of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly the people of the Southeast Asian countries, have been developing vigorously. The struggle of the people of the Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries advances continuously."

"U.S. imperialism's aggression against Indochina and its fascist rule over the American people have further aroused the strong opposition of the broad masses of the American people," it went on. "Workers, Afro-Americans and people of various nationalities and walks of life in the United States integrate the struggle

against the policies of aggression and war of the Nixon government with the struggle against racial discrimination and monopoly capitalist class rule, turning them into a fiery revolutionary storm which deals direct powerful blows at U.S. imperialism."

The editorial said: "In some major capitalist countries, the revolutionary mass movements have also developed in depth and on an unprecedented scale."

It said: The genuine Marxist-Leninist political Parties and organizations of the whole world continuously score new victories in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. The people of many countries have risen to oppose the power politics of the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. Encircled ring upon ring by the people of the world, U.S. imperialism, more than at any time in the past, is bogged down in difficulties and isolation. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism also finds the going tougher and tougher. However, they will not accept their defeat. Their aggressive nature will not change. They are struggling desperately.

The editorial said: "No matter what desperate struggles imperialism, revisionism and reaction put up, more shameful defeats are in store for them."

In conclusion, it said: "The Malayan people want to vigorously develop the revolutionary armed struggle and together with the people of Asia and the whole world strive for the overthrow of imperialism, revisionism and reaction!"

Japanese Monthly "Mao Tsetung Thought":

Japanese People's Struggle — A Link in Struggle By World's People Against U.S. Imperialism And Its Running Dogs

THE progressive Japanese monthly *Mao Tsetung Thought* in its May issue published a special supplement summarizing the discussion at a meeting sponsored by its editorial department on the study of Chairman Mao's May 20 statement.

The summary said that in the year since the publication of Chairman Mao's statement, the development of revolutionary war with Indochina as the main

battlefield has testified to the correctness of the thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today" as set forth in his statement.

It noted that the statement was based on an analysis of the post-war situation. The statement says: "The people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors."

The people can clearly see this from today's reality in Indochina.

To avert defeat in the aggressive war in Viet Nam and get rid of the growing political and economic crises, the summary added, Nixon has adopted and carried out the so-called "Nixon doctrine" of "making Asians fight Asians." But, the more U.S. imperialism intervenes in Indochina, the more the fighting people awaken and unite, thus bringing on a situation of mutual support and fighting in unity.

It said that the Japanese people's task is to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and to smash the plot of preparing to un-

leash a war of aggression. For this, it is necessary to unite in the struggle against the enemy.

It pointed out that this is a link in the struggle by the world's people against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs and part of the Asian people's international united front against U.S. imperialism. To realize this task, it is most essential to rely on the Japanese people's strength as shown in their concrete struggle, effectively organize the struggle, isolate the reactionary Sato government and strike at its militarist policy so as to draw the broad masses of the Japanese people into the united front against U.S. imperialism and militarism.

French Journal "l'Humanite Rouge":

Dare to Struggle, Be Good at It and Win Greater Victories

THE French journal *l'Humanite Rouge* recently carried an article marking the first anniversary of the publication of the solemn May 20 statement of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The article pointed out that one year has elapsed since Chairman Mao issued to the people of the world the appeal "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" "This statement by Chairman Mao is a powerful encouragement to all. All the exploited, all the oppressed, and every fighter draw from it courage and strength, hope and determination."

The article quoted the thesis set forth by Chairman Mao in his statement that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history." It noted that the U.S. aggressors may strengthen their armada, "drop millions of tons of bombs on the fighting peoples, and multiply their furious offensives, but the peoples will defeat them." "Our hope and our combat are founded on this assurance in victory, this fundamental contempt for the enemy. Chairman Mao's statement exhorts us. We must dare to fight, we will win!"

"The statement of May 20, 1970 teaches us again that we must also know how to struggle and we must

isolate the arch-enemy, U.S. imperialism." The article said: "No concession should be made to the revisionists in Moscow and elsewhere. They pay lip service to anti-imperialism but in fact they are the accomplices of the aggressors.

"We must gather into a broad front all those who are actually struggling against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."

It pointed out that life itself in the past year has confirmed the thesis of Chairman Mao that "a new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world."

It added, "Hit by the Asian, African and American peoples, imperialism is still desperately putting up a last-ditch struggle. The Indochinese peoples who are united and as closely related as the lips and the teeth have won increasingly brilliant victories in their struggle for national salvation and the American people have raised their heads more firmly."

The article pointed out in conclusion that the struggles and victories in the past year have confirmed Chairman Mao's thesis that "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." The article stressed: By word and deed, let us bring the irresistible force of this thesis into full play.

Shining Example of Small Countries Defeating a Big Country

— People of Indochina growing stronger as they fight in the war against
U.S. aggression and for national salvation

THE 50 million heroic people of the three Indochinese countries are victoriously persevering in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Fighting with sublime heroism under very rigorous conditions, they have used revolutionary war to inflict successive defeats on U.S. imperialism in the aggressive war it unleashed. They have set by their magnificent feats, already recorded in the history of people's war, a shining example for all the oppressed people and nations in the world that "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

U.S. Imperialism's Aggressive Plans Foiled

The aggressive war by U.S. imperialism in Indochina is an extremely barbarous one. Relying on modern weapons, it is frantically trying to conquer Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina. However, the law of the development of history is merciless and events are running exactly opposite to the U.S. imperialist desire. Just as the great teacher Lenin pointed out, "War has shaken up the masses, its untold horrors and suffering have awakened them. War has given history momentum and it is now flying with locomotive speed."

Tempered in revolutionary wars under the wise leadership of their great leader President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the 40 million heroic Vietnamese people have for years united as one and taken up arms to fight the utterly savage U.S. imperialism in a world-shaking war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Displaying the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win," surmounting all difficulties and fighting bravely, they have persisted in protracted people's war and defeated U.S. imperialism's "special war" and then the "local war," sending it reeling and exposing its paper tiger features. Under the wise leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the people of Laos, holding aloft the banner of struggling against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, are fighting courageously and inflicting disastrous defeats on U.S. imperialism and its henchmen in their "special war." Unable to win in Viet Nam and Laos, U.S. imperialism sought a way out by embarking on war expansion adventures.

Since taking office, Nixon has steadily expanded the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina behind a smokescreen of empty talk about "peace" and "troop withdrawal." In 1970, the Nixon government blatantly extended the aggressive war to Cambodia. In 1971, it invaded southern Laos with a huge force of U.S. and puppet troops. However, such war escalation by the Nixon government do not intimidate the people of the three Indochinese countries. Instead, it has aroused them to much stronger resistance. In the past year, the three Indochinese peoples have formed a solid anti-U.S. united front under the guidance of the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. Uniting closely and supporting one another, they made sustained and fierce attacks on U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, smashed U.S. imperialism's new aggressive scheme, frustrated its aggressive deployments, and won victories of enormous strategic significance.

At present, Indochina has become the principal battlefield of the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism. "The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia."

People Hold Battlefield Initiative

The first sign of the excellent situation is that the three Indochinese peoples have successively defeated U.S. imperialism's aggressive plans and further taken the initiative on the battlefield.

The wider U.S. imperialism expands the aggressive war the sharper will be the contradiction between its overextended battle lines and its insufficient manpower. It will sink deeper into the quagmire of being unable to cope with pressure from all quarters, kept constantly on the run and in a passive position of being attacked. This contradiction has sharpened following the annihilation of large numbers of U.S. and puppet troops. When U.S. imperialism started its Highway 9 military adventure early in the year, it had to throw the strategic reserves of the Saigon puppet army into that battlefield because of its own manpower shortage.

In contrast, the people's armed forces of the three countries had a better hold on the initiative on the battlefield because they could give fuller play to their mobility, a speciality of the people's forces, as a result of the more expansive battlefield in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They fought in close co-ordination and supported one another by co-operating effectively on various battlefields, and wiped out the enemy together. In May and June 1970, when the armed forces and people of Cambodia were badly trouncing the invading U.S. aggressors and Saigon puppet troops, the armed forces and people of Laos, riding the crest of victory, mounted attacks and succeeded in liberating Attapeu and Saravane, two important towns in Lower Laos, and gaining control of the strategic Bolovene Plateau. Taking this opportunity, the armed forces and people in south Viet Nam also launched extensive attacks, demolished many enemy "strategic hamlets" and military sub-sectors and smashed the so-called "emergency pacification" plan of the U.S.-puppet clique, compelling the enemy to pull U.S. troops and large numbers of puppet troops out of Cambodia and rush them back to south Viet Nam. The armed forces and people of Cambodia carried out offensives by following up their victories and dealt crushing blows to the so-called "northern front" of the Lon Nol clique. They also launched offensives on both banks of the Mekong, expanded the liberated areas and cut the communication lines from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville and other places. While U.S. imperialism and its running dogs were preparing a new military adventure in Lower Laos this year, the Lao People's Liberation Army had already made deployments to trap them, turning the hills and jungles in Lower Laos into a burial ground for U.S. and puppet troops. Meanwhile, the armed forces and peoples on the northern battlefields in both south Viet Nam and Cambodia took the opportunity to wipe out large numbers of U.S.-puppet forces.

The U.S. aggressors and their stooges are so vulnerable on the Indochinese battlefield today that they are being led by the nose by the people's armed forces and suffering blows in a passive position.

Large Numbers of Enemy Effectives Wiped Out

The second sign of the excellent situation is that the people's armed forces of the three Indochinese countries have grown stronger in fighting, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and frustrated various strategies and tactics of U.S.-puppet forces.

Incomplete statistics show that last year, the people's armed forces of the three countries wiped out a total of nearly 600,000 U.S.-puppet troops, including more than 120,000 U.S. aggressor troops, destroyed or seized more than 6,820 different types of enemy planes, 20,900 military vehicles, 900 vessels and 2,300 artillery pieces. Since the beginning of this year, U.S. imperialism and its running dogs have met more disastrous

defeats. In the Highway 9 area alone, the south Vietnamese and Lao armed forces and peoples, in close co-ordination with each other, wiped out over 20,000 U.S.-puppet forces in more than one month's fighting.

The people's armed forces of these countries have matured and developed more rapidly in the flames of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in the past year. Not only in south Viet Nam and Laos, but also in Cambodia, the patriotic forces have set up powerful main forces, regional forces, militia and guerrillas and formed an invulnerable great wall of people's war. The revolutionary armed forces not only have the dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice, but have also enormously raised their tactical level, fought superbly and gained new experience. Not only can they wipe out the enemy by battalions, but they can also fight a series of annihilation battles within a short period of time and wipe out whole regiments and brigades of enemy forces. On the southern Lao battlefield, the different arms of the Lao People's Liberation Army, fighting in close co-ordination with one another, speedily divided up and encircled the invading troops to wipe them out piecemeal. After fighting valiantly for 43 days and nights, they completely wiped out six brigades and regiments of the Saigon puppet forces' crack army, put out of action over 16,000 enemy effectives and completely smashed the large-scale invasion by U.S.-puppet forces and won a great world-shaking victory.

In contrast, the U.S.-puppet forces have grown weaker and weaker and suffered more and more defeats in battle. Although the Nixon government has done its utmost to carry out its "Vietnamization" of the war plot in an attempt to reduce the casualties of U.S. aggressor troops, they still have to fight and die on the battlefield because the puppet forces are unable to hold their ground. As a result of the extensive development of people's guerrilla warfare, the U.S. aggressors are attacked both in the cities and their bases. As to the Saigon puppet forces which serve as cannon fodder for U.S. aggression and for which the Nixon government has spent fabulous sums to equip it with up-to-date weapons, their casualties rose sharply in the past year and their morale dropped still lower. In central Trung Bo of south Viet Nam alone, 13,000 men deserted from the Saigon puppet forces in the first quarter of 1971.

The war's development clearly shows that the balance of strength on the battlefield is rapidly changing in a direction more favourable to the people of the three countries in Indochina.

Liberated Zones Consolidated and Expanded

The third sign of the excellent situation is that the liberated zones of the three Indochinese peoples have become more consolidated and expanded and merged into one, while the U.S. aggressors and their running

dogs have been driven into the cities where they are isolated and besieged.

In one short year, the army and people of Cambodia liberated seven-tenths of their land containing more than 4 million people and linked the liberated areas in the north, east, south and west into one huge zone. The Lao army and people have liberated over two-thirds of the country's territory and more than half the population. They not only recovered the Xieng Khoang-Plain of Jars area and wiped out many enemy posts inside the liberated zone last year, but also liberated Attopeu and Saravane, important towns in Lower Laos, linking the liberated zones from north to south. The south Vietnamese army and people waged arduous but brilliant struggles against enemy "pacification" and "mopping-up" operations, persisted in and stepped up the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and carried out wide-ranging guerrilla warfare. They seized control of 2,800 "strategic hamlets" which have a population of 1,800,000 in 1970. Since the beginning of this year, people's guerrilla warfare has been more widespread and, in the first quarter, 60,000 people were liberated from the enemy yoke in central Trung Bo alone.

The liberated areas of the people of the three Indochinese countries are now vast, consolidated and closely linked. They have become solid bases for the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and created more favourable conditions for the people of the three countries to maintain closer contacts and co-ordination in fighting.

In the cities and towns temporarily under enemy control, the struggle of the people of various strata against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys is in an

unprecedented upsurge and incessantly striking heavy blows at the U.S.-puppet clique. The great victories by the armed forces and people in the liberated areas and the upsurge of the people's struggle in enemy-occupied cities show that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are besieged ring upon ring by the Indochinese people and their days are becoming tougher and tougher.

A completely new situation has emerged in the war of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation after a year of heroic, staunch and arduous fighting. Their great victories once again prove that the flames of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by the Indochinese people cannot be stamped out and that the mighty power of the Indochinese people fighting in unity is invincible. The impact of their great victories has spread beyond Indochina and has greatly encouraged the fighting will of small countries in resisting aggression by big countries and effectively pushed forward the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national liberation waged by the world's people, including the American people.

The fighting ability of the people of the three Indochinese countries is stronger than ever, their militant unity closer than ever and their confidence in victory firmer than ever. No matter what schemes U.S. imperialism and its lackeys resort to and no matter how desperately they struggle, they cannot halt the advance of history. "Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indochinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

Communique on the Visit of the Yugoslav Government Delegation to the People's Republic of China

THE Government Delegation headed by Mirko Tepavac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid a friendly official visit to the People's Republic of China from June 8 to 15, 1971 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mirko Tepavac and all the other members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

The Yugoslav Government Delegation toured Peking, Nanking and Shanghai, where they visited factories, a people's commune and places of interest and were accorded a warm and friendly reception.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Chi Peng-fei, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, had extensive exchanges of views respectively with Foreign Secretary Tepavac on the further development of the relations between China and Yugoslavia and on international questions of common concern. The talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness, understanding and friendship.

Also taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Liu Hsi-wen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade; Yu Chan, Director of the Department of Soviet Union and East European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Li Lien-ching, Deputy Director of the same department; Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department; and Wang Ming-hsiu, Division Chief of the Soviet Union and East European Department.

Also taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Bogdan Orescanin, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Republic of China; Assistant Secretaries of State Dr. Radivoj Uvalic and Jaksa Petric; Aleksandar Demajo, Chief of Cabinet of the Secretary of State; and Svetozar Tomic, Chief of Section in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

During the talks, the two sides stressed that all countries, whether their social systems are the same or different and whether they are big or small, should base their relations on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the recent years have witnessed a smooth development in the relations between China and Yugoslavia on the basis of the above principles. The two sides express the readiness to continue to work for the enhancement of the friendship between the two states and peoples, the increase of contacts and the development of economic, scientific and technical and cultural co-operation between the two states.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the current friendly visit to China by the Yugoslav Government Delegation headed by Foreign Secretary Tepavac has made a positive contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples and to the promotion of the development of the relations between the two states.

On behalf of the Yugoslav Government, Foreign Secretary Tepavac has invited a government delegation of the People's Republic of China for a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Chinese side has accepted this invitation with pleasure. The time of the visit will be decided upon later by the two sides.

June 15, 1971

Romania-Cambodia Joint Communiqué

—Adopted at the end of the Romanian-Cambodian official talks

ON June 2, 1971, His Excellency Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, President of the Front of Socialist Unity and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and His Excellency Mr. Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Peking Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

On that occasion, official talks were held which were participated by:

On the Romanian side: Their Excellencies Messrs. Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Committee

and of the Permanent Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and Vice-President of the State Council; Dumitru Popa, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the R.C.P., First Secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the R.C.P. and Mayor of the capital; George Macovescu, Member of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Aurel Duma, Member of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of China.

On the Cambodian side: Their Excellencies Messrs. Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, and Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation; His Highness Sisowath Methavi,

Director of the Office of the Head of State; and His Excellency Mr. Ker Meas, Cambodian Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

In the talks, the Romanian side gave an account of the work and activities undertaken by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Communist Party in order to successfully accomplish the tasks assigned by the Tenth Congress of the R.C.P. for building a multi-laterally developed socialist society.

The Cambodian side on its part gave an account of the situation in Cambodia before and after the reactionary coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, and the struggle waged by the united Cambodian people against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its Saigon lackeys and against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique in order to recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

The Romanian side condemned that imperialist aggression, highly appraised the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people's forces under the leadership of the N.U.F.C. and reaffirmed the sympathy and solidarity of the Romanian people with the Cambodian people who are, side by side with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, defending their sacred right to freedom and national independence.

The Cambodian side expressed gratitude to the Romanian people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania which has recognized, from the beginning, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal and legitimate Government of Cambodia, for the support rendered to the Cambodian people's struggle. It expressed the warmest congratulations on the brilliant successes achieved by the Romanian people and the Socialist Republic of Romania under the leadership of the Communist Party in all fields in building a multi-laterally developed socialist society. It renders support to the policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania based on peaceful coexistence, the policy of developing co-operation among the countries on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and equal rights.

The Romanian side supports the proposals put forward by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in his 5-point declaration of March 23, 1970.

The two sides demand that the United States of America respect the fundamental national rights of the Cambodian people guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements and, for this purpose, that the United States of America stop all bombings and other acts of aggression against Cambodia and the Cambodian people and with-

draw the American advisers and personnel as well as the Saigon troops.

The two sides condemn the extension of the U.S. imperialist intervention in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos, which constitutes a violation of the norms and principles of international law and a threat to peace in Asia and in the whole world. They demand that an end be put to the aggressive actions of the United States of America in Indochina, that all the troops of the U.S. and its allies be withdrawn, that assurance be given to respect the rights of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples to solve their respective internal problems themselves without any foreign interference and according to their respective aspirations and will. They support the proposals put forward in this respect by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Lao Patriotic Front.

In the talks, it was made clear that, parallel with the development of the armed struggle of the Cambodian people and the other Indochinese peoples, it is necessary to develop more intensive political and diplomatic activities and to mobilize all the anti-imperialist forces in the world in order to compel the U.S. imperialists to cease their aggression against the Indochinese peoples and to accept as soon as possible a political settlement of the questions of this region.

The two sides reaffirmed their confidence that the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, acting in unity on the basis of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and enjoying the support of all the democratic and progressive forces of the whole world, will surely win victory in the struggle against foreign intervention and for the development of their countries in peace, liberty and social progress.

The two sides expressed the firm conviction that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Cambodia will develop continuously to the benefit of the Romanian and Cambodian peoples and the struggle against imperialism and for progress and peace in the world.

In the name of the Romanian people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu invited Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk warmly accepted this invitation. The date of visit will be fixed later on by joint agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual friendship.

Tibetan Cadres Maturing

BROUGHT up on Mao Tsetung Thought, large numbers of Tibetan cadres have matured in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they are playing an active role in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — and constitute the main force in building a socialist new Tibet.

Tibetans have a long history and are one of China's nationalities. In 1951, Tibet was peacefully liberated. The reactionaries of Tibet's upper social strata staged an armed rebellion in 1959, but it was quickly quelled by the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Democratic reforms followed and feudal serfdom was thoroughly destroyed. This liberated the Tibetan serfs from dark and savage bondage. Guided by Chairman Mao's national policy, a million or so emancipated serfs went forward with heads erect and, covering several centuries in a single stride, entered the socialist new era.

The Communist Party and the People's Government adopted a series of measures and rendered the Tibetan people enormous help in construction. Many Tibetans have been trained as scientific and technical personnel in industry, communications, agriculture, animal husbandry, culture and education, medical and health work and other fields throughout the region. In the rural and pastoral areas, most of the cadres in the communes (townships) and production brigades are Tibetans, who also make up over 90 per cent of the cadres at the district level. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, several thousand outstanding Tibetan workers, peasants, herdsmen and cadres have been elected to revolutionary committees at various levels. Four Tibetan Party members attended the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party; one of them was elected Alternate Member of the Party's Central Committee.

The Party and Government regard training Tibetan cadres as very important. Since liberation, children of emancipated serfs have been sent in groups to study in Peking and in Szechuan and other provinces. At the same time, schools and training classes have been set up in the region. Revolutionary committees at all levels frequently

run study classes to help cadres study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The overwhelming majority of Tibetan cadres come from families of poor peasants and herdsmen or were formerly slaves and serfs. Ruthlessly exploited and oppressed in the old society, they bitterly hate feudal serfdom and deeply love the socialist society. Particularly since the launching of the Great Cultural Revolution in which they have been tempered, they have greatly raised their class consciousness and are more determined than ever in advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The story of Pasang, a vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, epitomizes the rapid maturing of Tibetan cadres nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought.

Pasang's family had been slaves for generations, and she was also born a slave. Liberation ushered in a new era. In 1957, when she was 17, she was sent to school.

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Tzujenlamu (second from right) and commune members making plans for developing their commune. Once a serf, she is now a vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Chiepha Commune.

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

Stunning Victory at Snoul

Recent overpowering attacks by the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces on the U.S.-Saigon aggressor troops entrenched in the Snoul area have resulted in a stunning and decisive victory.

Located where Highway 7 and Highway 13 cross in Kratie Province in northeast Cambodia, the town of Snoul is about 10 kilometres from the Cambodia-Viet Nam border. Entrenched there after invading Cambodia in May last year, the U.S.-Saigon aggressor troops set up the headquarters of the Saigon puppet so-called 8th multi-battalion unit and committed all manner of atrocities against the Cambodian people.

At dawn on May 26, the infantry and artillery units of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, fiercely attacked the enemy garrison at Snoul, the puppet 8th multi-battalion unit headquarters in the same area and enemy artillery positions near the Cambodia-Viet Nam border and surrounded these strongholds. On the evening of the same day, the people's armed forces tightened their encirclements of the enemy, and also attacked enemy barracks north of Snoul.

On May 27, the people's armed forces continued attacking the puppet 8th multi-battalion unit troops in the Snoul area and the Saigon puppet 74th frontier ranger battalion encampment near the border. Stunned by this blow, the enemy fled the Snoul area in disorder.

On the afternoon of May 30, the retreating enemy troops found themselves surrounded in an ambush by the people's armed forces. Fighting courageously and fearing no sacrifice,

the liberation armed forces cut the enemy tanks off from the infantry and knocked them out one by one. A large number of enemy troops were killed or wounded and some 100 of his tanks and armoured cars destroyed. Exactly at 5 p.m., the liberation armed forces launched new fierce attacks on the surrounded and cut off enemy. Badly mauled, the enemy fled in confusion, leaving their dead behind.

To rescue their remnants in the Snoul area, the enemy called in large numbers of planes which let loose a savage rain of bombs, and the 3rd armoured brigade was moved out. However, it was intercepted along Highway 13 on its way to the Snoul area and badly battered by the liberation armed forces.

After five days of fighting, the people's armed forces killed or wounded 1,500 enemy troops, took 300 prisoners, captured or destroyed some 200 enemy tanks, armoured cars and other military vehicles, shot down 5 enemy planes and seized a large quantity of weapons and military equipment.

Reporting on the fighting, UPI admitted that the Saigon puppet troops had suffered the heaviest losses since the battles along Highway 9 during last February and March. An AFP correspondent said that as in the fighting in Laos, the Saigon puppet troops had to leave behind tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment, many of which fell into the people's hands intact. The *New York Times* moaned: "Reports from the key Cambodian border town of Snoul indicate that the south Vietnamese withdrawal . . . was more like a rout, similar in many respects to the recent precipitate south Vietnamese retreat from Laos." "This humiliation for the south Vietnamese army

[puppet army] is one more warning of the futility of Vietnamization. . ."

LIBYA

Victory in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

An impressive mass rally was held on June 11 at the Okba Ben Nafei base (the former U.S. Wheelus air base) near the Libyan capital of Tripoli to celebrate the first anniversary of Libya's recovery of the base, which the United States had forcibly occupied for 22 years.

The Libyan revolution on September 1, 1969, overthrew the Idris dynasty. Scarcely half a year later, the Libyan people were engaged in a momentous struggle demanding that U.S. imperialism and British imperialism dismantle their military bases in Libya (British imperialism had bases in Tobruk and another place). Under strong pressure from the Libyan Government and people, the United States and Britain were compelled to sign agreements on their unconditional military withdrawal.

Libya is now free of foreign military bases. In the wake of the end of the battle to recover these bases, Libya launched new struggles against the U.S. oil monopolies on the question of increasing posted prices and tax rates on Libyan oil. Kazafi, Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, warned these monopolies that the Libyan people would defend their oil rights even if they had to subsist on water.

Libya has won new victories in its struggle against the looting by Western oil monopolies led by the U.S. oil monopolies and for upholding its economic interests.

At the June 11 rally, Chairman Kazafi announced Libya's full diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China and that it would establish diplomatic relations with China. He noted that "America has been using her influence to block China's admission to the United Nations and to scare other nations off

from recognizing the People's Republic of China which represents one quarter of the world's inhabitants."

Once under the thumb of the White House, Libya is now strongly condemning the United States for its policy of aggression in the Middle East. Kazafi said: The United States sides with Israel and provides it with large quantities of weapons and economic aid. This is part of an international conspiracy aimed at enabling Israel to dominate the

Middle East. U.S. interests would not be left unaffected if the United States continued to set itself against the Arabs, he warned.

Libya has rejected the U.S. proposal on a settlement of the Middle East question and has agreed to recruit Libyan volunteers to fight together with the Palestinian people and guerrillas for the recovery of the Palestinian people's occupied homeland.

He also expressed the determination to get rid of big power political domination.

The Libyan people have won a succession of victories since they dared to struggle and take the destiny of their country into their own hands. In summing up Libya's experience in the struggle against imperialism, the Libyan paper *Al Thawra* correctly pointed out that the country's oil rights are being restored not through begging but through struggle.

(Continued from p. 20.)

She was active in the democratic reform movement which destroyed serfdom for good. Her class consciousness has been quickly raised and she was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Later she became chairman of a county women's federation and deputy county head. During the Great Cultural Revolution, she was elected chairman of a county revolutionary committee as well as a vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Filled with profound proletarian feelings, she has painstakingly studied Chairman Mao's works in the past dozen years or so and done her best to remould her world outlook, consciously implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. She has often said with deep feeling: "My parents brought me into the world, but Chairman Mao and the Communist Party have freed me from the darkness of serfdom, and Mao Tsetung Thought has helped me mature politically." Since becoming a cadre, she has retained the fine qualities of the working people, often taking part in productive labour and always maintaining close ties with the masses.

Bearing Chairman Mao's teaching "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'" firmly in mind, Tibetan cadres actively participate in productive labour, keep close ties with the masses and have done remarkably well at their respective posts. A machine repairer at the Lhasa Power Plant, Chiatso has persisted in studying and working with the workers ever since he became a member of the plant's revolutionary committee. He always consults the masses whenever he has a problem to solve and never fails to take on the hardest work. To save people and their property from a mountain torrent last July, he risked his life and was the first to jump into a rushing stream. Encouraged by his example, the masses fought the flood with might and main and finally overcame it after a

round-the-clock struggle. Last November he was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Veterinarian Paimatochi has studied Chairman Mao's works more conscientiously than before after being elected to a district revolutionary committee. Modestly learning from the old herdsman, he has mastered dozens of local methods to cure diseased animals.

Tibetan cadres at the grass-roots level throughout the region's rural and pastoral areas are actively helping the emancipated peasants and herdsman advance along the socialist road and leading them in the battle against nature to bring about the vigorous development of farming and animal husbandry. The masses warmly praise them as "pace-setters in building socialism." Tzujenlamu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Chiepa People's Commune in Naitung County, organized 11 households of emancipated serfs in 1961 into a mutual-aid team which has won renown in Tibet as "an example for the million emancipated serfs." Firmly following the road of co-operation, they succeeded in steadily developing the collective economy. Later, she led the mutual-aid team members in smashing the obstructions put up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents, and established a people's commune which has annually increased grain and livestock production. Last year's per-*mu* grain yield outstripped the planned target, and the number of livestock rose by a wide margin. When the revolutionary committee was formed in the Tibet Autonomous Region in September 1968, Tzujenlamu was elected one of its vice-chairmen.

Ahchiang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Hsuchung People's Commune, led more than 300 commune members in successfully digging a 280-metre-long tunnel through a mountain after four years of hard struggle, conducting water from a river to irrigate more than 1,400 *mu* of their commune's land. This greatly boosted grain output, and ended the commune's dependence on the state for loans of grain and money.

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



New Hydroelectric Station

THE newly built Lotung Hydroelectric Station with a 45,000 kilowatt capacity is on the Lungchiang River in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China. As a result, development of socialist construction in surrounding cities and countryside will be more rapid.

Utilizing the waters of the Lungchiang River to generate power was a long-cherished wish of the local people. Preparations were made to build a power station here in the great leap forward year of 1958. However, because of interference by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the plan for the project was stymied.

After the revisionist line was smashed in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region, shortly after its establishment, decided to build the station. Thus the wishes of the local people have come true.

This hydroelectric station was finished in less than a year—from January 1970 when construction started to the end of the year when it was in commission. Building a station of this size normally took three to four years in the past.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "The mass movement is necessary in all work," the leadership launched a large-scale mass movement and gave full play to the masses' initiative and creativeness, thereby greatly speeding up the pace.

Built at the confluence of the main stream and its tributary, the station faces mountains on three sides. The plan first worked out called for main buildings of the station to be at the foot of the slope on the right bank of the main river's course, the power house was half tucked away behind the slope and a spillway built on

part of the river-bed of the main stream and tributary.

Half of the low water season had passed, and according to this scheme, it was necessary to dam up the river in the first stage of construction and a large amount of stones had to be excavated. After discussions among the masses, a new design was worked out which called for building the power house on the tributary. The water of the tributary was shallow and its flow slow during low water season. This provided favourable conditions for the first-stage construction, reduced the amount of stones to be excavated by over 70 per cent and shortened the period of construction.

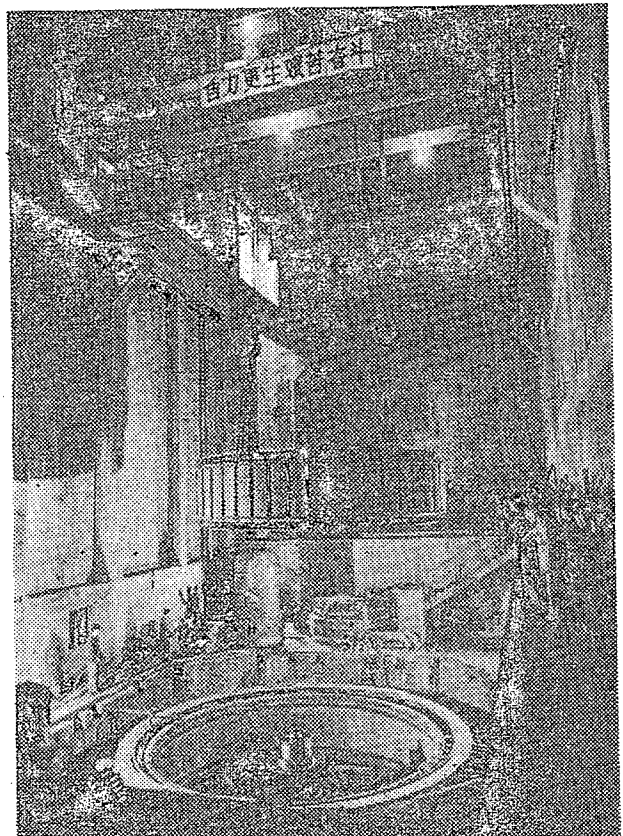
After repeated discussions among the masses, the design was revised seven times and improved each time. Adoption of this new design made it possible to save large amounts of funds and building materials. It saved 30 per cent on rolled steel and 25 per cent on cement.

When the construction site was still overgrown with weeds and there were still no roads, electricity, water and houses, large contingents of building workers, in a race against time, arrived. They built roads and when trucks could not move in for the time being, they transported building materials on carrying poles. Not having electric lights, they used kerosene lanterns or made bonfires to continue work at night; not having houses, they threw up bamboo shacks and quickly went to work building the power station.

The high water season lasts five months in the Lungchiang and the project was hit by floodwaters many times. Floodwater caused a breach in the coffer-dam above the power house one cold night and dashed against the foundation of the power house. The dam was in danger of crumbling at any time.

At this critical point, Communist Party member Lo Shu-hsiang and six other workers without hesitation jumped into the river to block the breach. They were numb all over from the icy water. Inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield," they grew stronger as they went on with the work. They finally succeeded in blocking the breach and the dam was thus out of danger.

During construction, the rampaging waters flooded the dam four times and the power station foundation was inundated six times, the maximum rate of water flow being 10,300 cubic metres per second. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of



Workers install a generating set. The bridge crane they built is lifting a 126-ton generator rotor.

fearing neither hardship nor death, the builders overcame all kinds of difficulties. Persisting in working during the high water season, they ensured progress in the construction work.

In the course of construction, the workers also designed and made a bridge crane by themselves which can lift 150 tons. This guaranteed that installation of the generating set went without a hitch.

Building the Lotung Hydroelectric Station is an example for developing China's hydroelectric industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Good Spring Tea Harvest

CHINA'S major tea-producing areas — Hunan, Anhwei, Fukien

and other provinces — had a good spring tea harvest this year.

Compared with the same period last year, Hunan Province purchased 22 per cent more first-batch spring tea. In the last few years, more than 12,000 tea farms have been set up throughout the province by communes and brigades through self-reliance. Acreage sown to tea plants has been doubled since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

New tea delivered and sold to the state by Anhwei Province is 28 per cent more than that of the corresponding period last year. Production of the famous Keemun black tea and *tunlu* tea has been increased in varying degrees, and quality also has improved. Tea production in the province in 1970 hit an all-time high, 420,000 *dan* as against 290,000 *dan* in 1965. This year, spring tea production in the more than 50,000 *mu* of newly

cultivated tea farms rose 9 per cent over last year.

Compared with the same period last year, Fukien Province delivered and sold to the state 16 per cent more spring tea this year. A big increase has been registered in the production of the famous *paihaoyinchen*. Quality of other varieties improved as well. In the Ningteh area, Fukien's major tea-growing area, spring tea production increased 1.2 million *jin* over last year while acreage sown to paddy rice more than doubled.

Tea delivered and sold to the state this spring by Kwangtung Province's Yingteh County, one of the famous black tea producing areas, reached 80 per cent of that in the whole year of 1970. In Lingshan County, one of the major tea-growing areas in Kwangsi, the total amount of tea produced this spring jumped 60 per cent over the same period last year.

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