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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Among the Japanese, except for the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends.

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It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one.

Let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning.

Cambodian Delegation Visits Northwest China

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, together with Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the R.G.N.U.C. and the N.U.F.C., and Madame Penn Nouth left Peking by special plane on September 12 to visit northwest China with the delegation of the R.G.N.U.C. and N.U.F.C. he is leading. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Comrade Yu Lichun accompanied the distinguished Cambodian guests.

Among those at the airport to see the delegation off were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wang Hsin-ting.

Arriving in Urumchi in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region that day, the Cambodian guests received an enthusiastic and grand welcome from Lung Shu-chin, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Commander of the Sinkiang Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tsao Szuming, Political Commissar of the P.L.A. Sinkiang Military Area Command; and other leading members as well as from nearly 100,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities in Sinkiang.

That evening, the autonomous region's revolutionary committee gave a banquet to welcome the visitors. Speaking at the banquet, Lung Shu-chin extended a warm welcome to Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and all the members of the delegation on behalf of the 8 million Sinkiang people of various nationalities.

He said: The people of various nationalities in Sinkiang are determined to build up the northwestern frontier of the motherland as an iron Great Wall against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and contribute their share in support of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. Together with the people throughout the country, the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang firmly support the people of the three countries of Indochina in carrying through to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In his speech at the banquet, Samdech Penn Nouth said: "Mr. Ieng Sary and myself are happy to tell you that in the past year the heroic people of Cambodia have won one victory after another in the valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok as well as the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique." We have by now liberated eight-tenths of the territory and nearly 5 million people, he continued, in places still temporarily occupied by the enemy, such as Phnom Penh, our people have risen up to wage various forms of struggle against the enemy.

He declared: "Our people are upholding the spirit of independence and self-reliance and are determined, while exerting themselves in resolute struggle, to strengthen their militant friendship with the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos so as to drive all the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of Indochina and eliminate all their running dogs."

While in Sinkiang, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and the other distinguished Cambodian guests visited the Tungfeng (East Wind) Stock-Breeding People's Commune, the Shihotzu Reclamation Area of the P.L.A. Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps, the Sinkiang "July 1" Textile Mill and other places. The Prime Minister warmly praised the reclamation fighters for turning the once desolate frontier

area into an area flourishing with its own industry, agriculture and livestock breeding by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

On September 17, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and the other distinguished Cambodian guests, wound up their successful visit to Sinkiang and, taking with them the profound friendship of the various nationalities in Sinkiang, left Urumchi by special plane to visit Lanchow.

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Arrives in Peking

Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, arrived in Peking on September 16 on her way home from Paris. Tran Van Tu, Ambassador of the R.S.V.N. to Poland, arrived by the same plane.

Welcoming her at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and of the Government, the People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries as well as 4,000 revolutionary people of the capital.

Also present at the airport were Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking, Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and other comrades from the R.S.V.N. and D.R.V.N. Embassies; and

Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.R.V.N., now visiting China, and other Vietnamese comrades.

That evening, Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a

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Japanese Militarism Not Allowed to Take Old Road of Aggression

FULLY 40 years have elapsed since the "September 18 Incident." Now when reviving Japanese militarism is itching for action in an effort to embark on the old road of aggression, it is of great significance for us to review the history of that period.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in the 1930s: "The Incident of September 18, 1931, began the present stage of Japan's colonization of China." He also pointed out: "In the Nineteen Thirties, the internal and external contradictions of Japanese imperialism have driven her not only to embark on an adventurist war unparalleled in scale but also to approach her final collapse."

The "September 18 Incident" was the starting point of the large-scale aggression and expansion by Japanese militarism aimed at dominating Asia, and also the beginning of its journey to destruction. On September 18 forty years ago, Japanese imperialism launched a surprise attack on Shenyang under the pretext it had fabricated and then occupied the three provinces of northeast China. Less than six years afterwards, it set off an all-round war of aggression against China in a futile attempt to swallow up the whole of China. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people defeated the Japanese aggressors through protracted and heroic resistance, and won great victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Japanese militarism met an ignominious end.

Look at the past of Japanese militarism, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future. The prewar history of Japanese militarism was a blood-smearred history of aggression and war. Japanese militarism had risen through the seizure of colonies by armed force. Built up on armed aggression, the Japanese economy was inherently weak and on feeble foundations and had great difficulties in obtaining raw materials and markets. Japanese militarism had to launch a new war of aggression when all its inherent contradictions became ever sharper and insuperable. The "September 18 Incident" broke out precisely in such circumstances.

Since the war, Japan has rehabilitated and developed her economy speedily under the patronage of U.S. imperialism and by amassing a huge fortune out of war. Today, Japan's economic strength is seven or eight times that of prewar days and Japan has become an "economic power" in the capitalist world, second only

to the United States. The contradictions between the malignant swelling of Japan's economy and her shortage of natural resources and limited markets are even sharper than in prewar times. This determines that Japanese monopoly capital must seek a way out through expansion abroad. For many years, the Japanese reactionaries have done their utmost to put cunning neo-colonialism into effect. Behind the smokescreen of so-called "economic co-operation," they export capital in a big way, dump their commodities everywhere and plunder natural resources unscrupulously. Such colonial expansion inevitably encounters resistance from the people of the plundered countries and leads to clashes of interest with other imperialist countries. Japanese monopoly capital is sure to protect its colonial interests by armed force and scramble for spheres of influence. An "economic power" is bound to become a "military power" and economic expansion definitely leads to military expansion. This is an inexorable law of the development of Japanese militarism.

At present, the Japanese reactionaries are accelerating their pace in arms expansion and war preparations. They are expanding the navy and air force on a large scale, reinforcing their "striking power" and going in for so-called "offensive defence." While expanding arms production, they are strenuously developing the heavy and chemical industries, the basis of war industry, which can be instantly switched to arms and ammunition production when necessary. They are working actively for revising the existing constitution to pave the way for dispatching troops abroad. With increasing vigour, they are creating counter-revolutionary public opinion, openly reversing the correct verdicts on the "September 18 Incident" and all the aggressive wars launched by Japanese imperialism and conducting ideological mobilization for new military adventures. All these facts show that Japanese militarism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war menacing the people of various Asian countries.

Japanese militarism has become so rampant because it is backed by U.S. imperialism and abetted by social-imperialism. To get out of its predicament in Asia and revamp its counter-revolutionary global strategy, U.S. imperialism is eager to use Japanese militarism as its storm trooper in launching aggression in Asia. Social-imperialism, too, wants to enlist Japanese militarism in opposing China and undermining the revolutionary movement in Asia. It is precisely in these circumstances that the reactionary Sato government is stepping up its

aggressive activities in Asia by taking full advantage of the so-called "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism. In collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique, it is vigorously intensifying its economic control over and military penetration into south Korea. In an attempt to lay hands on China's sacred territory Taiwan Province, it loudly trumpets the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined," actively plots and supports the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" and concocts the "one China, one Taiwan" scheme. It tries also to intrude deeper into Indochina. The Japanese reactionaries have openly clamoured to "take over the baton" from U.S. imperialism and "play the role of 'successor' to the United States" in Asia. This is indeed the height of aggressive arrogance.

However, the days when Japanese militarism could do whatever it liked are gone for ever. Today's Asia is no longer what it was at the time of the "September 18 Incident." Once colonial and semi-colonial, Korea and China have become socialist countries growing stronger day by day. The people of the three Indochinese countries, steeled in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, are stauncher than ever. In the struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the Japanese people are awakening daily and the revolutionary forces are growing ever stronger. The political consciousness of the people of all countries in Asia has been greatly enhanced and the international united front against U.S. imperialism constantly expanded and strengthened. At present, the struggle of the Asian people, including the Japanese people, against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is developing in depth. Japanese militarism which reared its head more than half a century ago arrived at the very opposite of its hopes — destruction as a result of its frenzied aggression and expansion. Bent on taking its old road, reviving Japanese militarism will only fail again and speed up its doom.

It is entirely contrary to Japan's national interests for a handful of pro-U.S. Japanese monopoly capitalists to push Japan once again on to the road of militarism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. Japanese militarism wants to make a come-back by relying on U.S. imperialism, whereas the latter strives to tighten its control over Japan economically, politically and militarily and fasten her firmly to its war chariot. U.S. imperialism has no wish to see an independent, prosperous and strong Japan in Asia. While calling Japan a "close partner," it is actually ready to betray her at any time. To entice the Japanese reactionaries into its service, U.S. imperialism may temporarily concede some of its colonial interests as bait. But it will not hesitate to gain its own ends at the expense of its "partners." The "new economic policy" enforced recently by the Nixon government to tide over its economic crisis has dealt Japan's economy a telling blow. In their attempt to carry out expansion abroad with the patronage and "co-operation" of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are merely pulling chestnuts out of the fire

for the U.S. imperialists — they will only push the Japanese nation into an abyss of disaster. Far-sighted people in Japanese economic and political circles are also aware of this now.

What Japan should take is another road, the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. That is to say, Japan must free herself from U.S. imperialist control, dismantle the U.S. military bases and achieve genuine national independence; she must renounce fascist dictatorship and let the people enjoy democratic rights; she must stop tailing after U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war, cease to be a U.S. tool for aggression and live on an equal footing and in peace with all countries; and she must abrogate the U.S.-Japan military alliance, and neither organize nor participate in any military blocs. Such a road fully conforms to the interests of the Japanese people of all strata except a handful of pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists. The masses of the Japanese people are waging an unyielding struggle for such a bright future. It is the Japanese people, not Japanese militarism, who determine the destiny of Japan. We are deeply convinced that the Japanese people's wish to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral new Japan is bound to come true.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Among the Japanese, except for the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends."** The fundamental interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples have always been identical. The aggression against China by Japanese militarism at the time not only brought enormous disaster to the Chinese people but also plunged the Japanese people into abject misery. The people of China and Japan sympathized with and supported each other at that time. Today the people of our two countries are standing on the same front again to wage a common struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Although a handful of Japanese reactionaries cling to their policy of hostility towards the Chinese people, the masses of the Japanese people firmly demand friendship with the Chinese people. At present, the mass movement for Japan-China friendship is surging to an unprecedented high in Japan and has become a mighty current. All the endeavours of Eisaku Sato and his ilk to hold back this current will certainly fail dismally in the end.

The Chinese people are determined to unite still closer with the Japanese people and the people of Korea, the three countries in Indochina and other Asian countries, intensify their struggle, firmly oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and resolutely stop Japanese militarism from embarking on the old road of aggression and war. Should Japanese militarism dare to unleash a new war of aggression, it will be buried once and for all!

(September 18)

Japanese People's Anti-U.S. Patriotic Struggle

The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism is developing vigorously. It has dealt a telling blow to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, fiercely pounding their reactionary rule in Japan.

LENIN, the great teacher of the proletariat of the whole world, pointed out: "Revolution unites quickly and enlightens quickly. Every step in its development rouses the masses. . . ." The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism has brought about a rapid awakening of the people of various strata and more and more people have joined the ranks of revolution.

Since June 1970, when the Japanese people held impressive meetings and demonstrations against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people has developed in depth. Raging flames of the struggle against military bases were kindled wherever U.S. military bases are situated, including Misawa in northeastern Japan, Tachikawa and Yokota in Tokyo, Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture, Iwakuni and Sasebo in western and southwestern Japan and Okinawa Island in southernmost Japan. Meanwhile, all the bases of the "self-defence forces" of Japan also became targets of attack in the people's struggle. Workers, peasants, students and citizens in Kansai and Kyushu regions fought many battles against the building of new missile bases by the "Defence Agency" of Japan in Nose in Osaka, Hakusan in Mie Prefecture, Kagamihara in Gifu Prefecture, Aibano in Shiga Prefecture, Iizuka in Fukuoka Prefecture and other places.

Opposing Okinawa "Reversion" Fraud

Having lived for a long time in abject misery under direct U.S. imperialist rule, the Okinawan people time and again have launched large-scale mass struggles for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops, the dismantling of U.S. military bases and other military installations and the removal from the island of all nuclear weapons and poisonous gases stored there. They also strongly opposed the planned stationing of Japanese "self-defence forces" on the island to suppress the patriotic struggle of the Okinawan people against U.S. imperialism and the use of the "self-defence forces" to help the U.S. troops widen the war of aggression in Indochina. In the course of the struggle, the Okinawan people defied frantic suppression by the U.S. aggressor troops and severely punished them. In Koza, which is known as the "city of bases," a violent anti-U.S. storm was stirred up last December 20 by the Okinawan people, striking a harsh blow at U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle has witnessed further development since the beginning of this year. On April 28, "Okinawa Day," gigantic anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations were held in many Japanese cities with the participation of more than one million workers, peasants, students, women and other citizens who strongly protested the Okinawa "reversion" fraud of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. It was the biggest anti-U.S. struggle since the one which broke out in June 1970 against the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." Even the people of Yaeyama and Miyako, the remotest islands south of the Ryukyu group, took part for the first time in this nationwide anti-U.S. struggle.

On May 19, workers, peasants, students, teachers, government employees and members of religious circles on Okinawa and other islands, totalling some 80,000 and including men and women, staged massive strikes and took part in anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations to oppose the Okinawa "reversion" fraud.

On June 17 and 18, rallies and demonstrations were held in more than 300 places throughout Japan to oppose the signing of the Okinawa "reversion" agreement. In Tokyo, the demonstrators, holding red flags aloft and shouting anti-U.S. slogans, marched towards the prime minister's official residence where the signing ceremony took place. The U.S.-Japanese reactionaries called out fully armed police to brutally put down the demonstrators, who, undaunted in the face of brute force, courageously fought the police with stones, incendiary bottles and flag staffs.

Sanrizuka Peasants' Struggle

The protracted struggle of the peasants of Sanrizuka near Tokyo against the reactionary Sato government's forcible occupation of farmland for the construction of a military airport has attracted the attention of more and more Japanese people.

The heroic Sanrizuka peasants have now organized themselves into action groups for old people, youths, women and children to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the workers, peasants and student youth who came from other places to support them. The greatly embarrassed Sato government last February ordered the occupation of the peasants' land by force. It then called in on many occasions several thousand or even up to 10,000 armed police and special agents to forcibly occupy the land with the help of high pressure water hoses and bulldozers. However, the workers, peasants and students, united as one, fought fiercely with the fully armed police. They persisted in struggle despite violence and threat of arrest. When the enemy demolished the houses and fortifications, they entered tunnels to continue their struggle; when one tunnel

was blocked up by the enemy, they dug another in some other place to valiantly resist the enemy attack.

On June 6, the peasants of Sanrizuka, young workers and students from nearby prefectures and peasant representatives from where people are persisting in struggle against U.S. military bases held a meeting in Sanrizuka Park. The representatives all pledged to strengthen solidarity with the Sanrizuka peasants to carry on the struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

On July 26, the Sanrizuka peasants together with the workers, peasants and students coming to support

their struggle once again bravely resisted armed suppression by the reactionary police who even used poisonous gas. But the dauntless revolutionary masses hit back with stones and incendiary bottles. After their barricades were wrecked by the reactionary police, the peasants, workers and students persisted in their struggle in tunnels up to the afternoon of July 27. The struggle fully demonstrates the spirit of courageous struggle of the Japanese people.

The heroic dauntless struggle of the Japanese people fully bears out the truth of Chairman Mao's thesis: **"Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."**

For Your Reference

"September 18 Incident"

On the night of September 18, 1931, the Japanese Kwantung Army entrenched in northeast China ordered its "garrisons" to blow up the rails on the "south Manchurian railway" at Liutiaokou near Shenyang. Then, like a thief crying "stop thief," it charged that the incident was created by Kuomintang troops. On this pretext it made a sudden attack on the Kuomintang forces stationed in Peitaying of Shenyang. Chiang Kai-shek, preoccupied with fighting a civil war at that time, adopted a policy of non-resistance towards Japanese aggression. On Chiang's secret no resistance orders, the Kuomintang troops in Shenyang and other parts of northeast China withdrew to the south of Shanhaikuan. After occupying Shenyang on September 19, the Japanese invading army sent troops to occupy Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces. By the end of 1931, most of northeast China had fallen to the invaders.

It was no accident that the "September 18 Incident" took place. The policy of occupying northeast China by force had been decided at the Japanese cabinet's "Conference on Oriental Affairs" as far back as in 1927. The meeting also worked out the notorious "continental policy" — "to conquer China, Manchuria and Mongolia must be conquered first, and to conquer the world, it is necessary to conquer China first" — a policy which had been advanced by Tanaka in his memorial to the Japanese emperor.

Beginning in 1929, the Japanese army general staff and the Kwantung Army clandestinely organized four "staff tours" in the three provinces of northeast China to carry out espionage regarding the situation and to draw up an operational plan for invading northeast China. In June 1931, the

Japanese army general staff and the ministry of the army jointly worked out "an outline of the programme for the solution of the Manchuria and Mongolia issue" and decided on concrete steps concerning the occupation of northeast China by force. In July the army general staff secretly moved heavy artillery to Shenyang and aimed it at Peitaying where the Kuomintang troops were stationed. In August, at a national meeting of divisional commanders, Jiro Minami, the reactionary Japanese Government's minister of the army, said that the Manchuria and Mongolia issue could be solved only by force. Further preparations were then made for launching an aggressive war. Thus, after long premeditation, the Japanese imperialists touched off the "September 18 Incident."

This incident was an important step taken by Japanese imperialism to push its "continental policy." Over five years later, on July 7, 1937 it engineered the "Lukouchiao Incident" and brazenly launched an all-out war of aggression against China. Pursuing a ruthless "burn all, kill all and loot all" policy, it committed monstrous crimes against the Chinese people.

Japanese imperialism's atrocities in its aggression and Chiang Kai-shek's policy of non-resistance set aflame the fires of the entire Chinese people's struggle against Japanese aggression and for national salvation. At this critical period for the Chinese nation, the Chinese people of all nationalities, under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, rose in resistance against Japanese aggression. After a protracted period of people's war and together with the international anti-fascist forces, they defeated Japanese imperialism in August 1945 and won great victories in the anti-Japanese war, contributing greatly to the anti-fascist war of the people of the world.

Korean People's Just Struggle Bound to Win

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 12 voicing total support for the proposals by some countries for including in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly Session this year the question of the "withdrawal of the U.S. army and all other foreign troops occupying south Korea under the U.N. flag" and the question of the "dissolution of the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,'" a U.S. imperialist tool of aggression. The statement stressed that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is the main obstacle to the settlement of the question of Korea's reunification and strongly demanded that the D.P.R.K. representative must be invited to take part in the U.N. General Assembly discussion of the Korean question. The Chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the D.P.R.K. Government.

Since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism has been frenziedly pursuing a criminal policy hostile to the Korean people. Following the occupation of south Korea by force, it unleashed the savage war of aggression against Korea in an attempt to turn the whole of Korea into its colony. It has not ceased its aggressive activities and has continued to antagonize the Korean people since its defeat on the Korean battlefield. Time and again it has manipulated the United Nations into discussing the so-called "Korean question" under circumstances in which the D.P.R.K. representative is excluded, and manufactured illegal "resolutions" in a vain attempt to legalize U.S. aggressor troops' hanging on in south Korea. U.S. imperialism has usurped the name of the United Nations and committed all kinds of evil.

Occupying south Korea, U.S. imperialism has fostered the puppets, set up a fascist dictatorial military regime and ruthlessly suppressed and enslaved the south Korean people. It has intensified the arming and expansion of the puppet troops and made repeated military provocations against the D.P.R.K. To get out of its difficult position in Asia, U.S. imperialism in recent years has stepped up collusion with the Japanese reactionaries and brought Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. Obviously, the aim of U.S. imperialism is to occupy south Korea permanently and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out: **"To unify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people at the present stage and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay."** **"For the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from south Korea."**

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have waged a persistent and unyielding struggle against the aggression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. They demand that the U.S. aggressor troops immediately withdraw from south Korea so as to let the Korean people reunify their fatherland independently and in a peaceful way. For this, the D.P.R.K. Government has made proposals on several occasions. The Fifth Session of the D.P.R.K. Fourth Supreme People's Assembly put forth last April the 8-point programme of national salvation for the peaceful reunification of Korea, once again sharply expressing the 40 million Korean people's common will and eager aspirations. Their just demand has won sympathy and support from the revolutionary people the world over.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: **"Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself."** The development of the international situation is now more and more favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. U.S. imperialism's aggressive ambition to occupy south Korea permanently and its criminal scheme to continue obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly meet with complete defeat. The U.S. aggressor troops must withdraw from south Korea lock, stock and barrel. With the active support of the people of Asia and the world, the national aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland will certainly be realized. Victory belongs to the heroic Korean people.

(September 15)

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Local Industry in China

AN important aspect in the profound changes on China's economic front since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the rapid growth of local industry.

This includes all industrial branches not attached to the central industrial departments and embraces all industrial enterprises run by provinces, administrative regions, counties, people's communes or production brigades. Most of these are small or medium-sized enterprises run by counties, people's communes or production brigades.

There had never been such a rate of growth in productive capacity and increase in output before the start of the Cultural Revolution. More than half the country's counties have set up their own small machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and iron and steel plants and small coal-pits. The others also each have one to two or three to four small factories. Production of chemical fertilizer and cement by small plants now accounts for 40 and 50 per cent of the national total. Output of these two items in the first half of the year rose by 30 to 50 per cent over the corresponding 1970 period.

The local iron and steel industry which was almost brought to a standstill by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi in 1961-62 has not only been revived but expanded, with small iron and steel plants set up in hundreds of counties and cities throughout the country. The iron-smelting capacity of small local plants in 1970 was 2.5 times that in the previous year, while output of pig iron was 2.8 times as much. In the first six months of this year production was over 30 per cent more than in the same period last year.

The practice of "shipping coal from the north to the south," the situation in old China, has begun to change as a result of the mass efforts to look for, report and mine mineral deposits. Coal deposits confirmed in the provinces south of the Yangtze by 1970 rose two to five fold compared with those located before the Cultural Revolution. The scope of coal-mine construction in these provinces last year was more than nine times that in 1965. Large numbers of small and medium-sized coal-mines have been built and put into production in Kwangtung, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces. Coal output in the southern provinces last year was double that in 1965, and it is continuing to rise at an even faster rate this year. Some provinces have become basically self-sufficient in coal supply.

Small power stations, coal-mines, tanneries, flour mills and other industrial enterprises have been set up on the Tibetan Plateau which previously had no modern industry. The Liangshan area in Szechuan Province, inhabited by people of the Yi nationality, where the slash and burn method of farming was dominant before liberation, now has its own small iron- and coal-mines and chemical, cement and farm machinery plants.

Local industry has developed on a larger scale and at a faster speed in provinces that have a much better industrial foundation. More than 18,000 factories and mines have been set up in the past few years in Shansi Province and they produce about one thousand products ranging from iron, steel and coal to manufactured goods. They are run either by the province, the administrative regions, the counties, or by the communes and the brigades.

Giving Play to National and Local Initiative

China is a big country with a population of over 700 million living in an area of more than 9.6 million square kilometres. But China is still poor. New China inherited a very poor modern industrial base. China's industry must be built at the fastest possible speed in order to change this backwardness, smash the imperialist blockade, interference, subversion and aggression, and to build socialism. The question of speed is the most important question in China's industrial construction. Which of the two can ensure high speed in industrial construction: industry that is undertaken exclusively by the central industrial departments or that which is run by the mobilized strength at all levels throughout the country? Practice shows that faster speed is possible when the central industrial departments and all the localities make concerted efforts to go in for industry. Chairman Mao gave a number of very important instructions on this question years ago. He pointed out in 1956: "**It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one**" and "**Let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning.**" Two years later Chairman Mao formulated the Party's general line for building socialism and laid down a series of principles summed up as "walking on two legs," which include the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, heavy and light industry, central and local industry, and big,

medium-sized and small enterprises. Thus he placed the development of local industry on the same important strategic plane as the development of industry under the central industrial departments.

Local industry developed by leaps and bounds during the big leap forward of 1958 because the initiative of the localities was brought into full play under the guidance of the general line. The amount of iron produced by local plants at that time came to 50 per cent of the national total. In 1961-62, our country met temporary difficulties because Soviet revisionism tore up contracts and withdrew experts and as a result of three years of natural calamities. In their attempt to restore capitalism, Liu Shao-chi and his gang took advantage of this to wildly attack the general line and the big leap forward and closed down nearly all the local factories that had just been established. The people settled accounts with Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary crimes during the Cultural Revolution, and local industry once again is in a period of vigorous development.

The experience of the big leap forward of 1958 and the facts since the start of the Cultural Revolution prove that the principle of giving play to the initiative of both the central government and the localities and letting the localities undertake more work is the only correct principle for developing China's industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This is because this principle accords with China's specific conditions, with the objective laws of industrial

development and with the masses' aspirations and demands.

China has a vast territory and the economic foundations, geographical conditions, mineral resources and other natural conditions in different parts of the country vary greatly. It is difficult to make industry in all areas achieve significant progress in a short period of time by relying on the efforts of the central industrial departments alone. It therefore is necessary to develop local industry according to conditions in the localities. For instance, the central industrial departments can set up large industrial enterprises in areas with rich, concentrated mineral resources, but they are not in a position to fully tap the large amounts of mineral resources scattered in the localities. Local industries, on the other hand, can make full use of local resources.

China is a multi-national country, and her people live in different areas with a different climate. Some engage mainly in agriculture and others in animal husbandry. With different production and living conditions, they have different demands for manufactured products. Their greatly varying needs cannot be fully satisfied by the central industrial departments alone. Only by developing local industry energetically is it possible to meet their needs satisfactorily.

Still more important, this will set off mass movements and bring the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism into full play. This tremendous enthusiasm is the fundamental guarantee for building socialism.



An iron-smelting plant at the small iron and steel complex in the Yentai Administrative Region, Shantung Province.

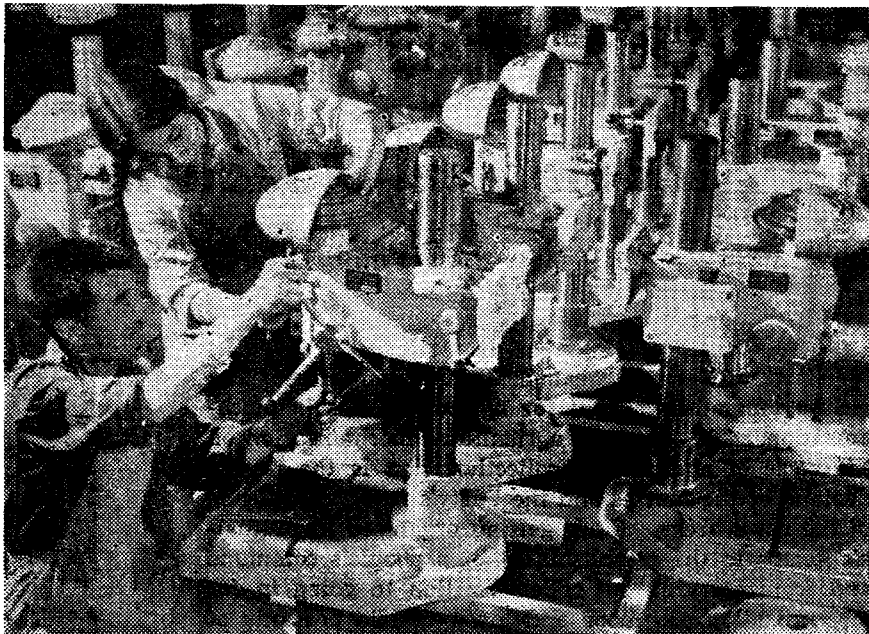
For these reasons, the principle put forward by Chairman Mao of giving full play to the initiative of two sources has not only brought about the vigorous development of local industry, but has also resulted in stimulating the rapid growth of the whole country's industry. This has an important bearing on improving the distribution of industry in China, building independent industrial systems in different parts of the country, and carrying out the strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

Promoting Growth of Agriculture

The speedy growth of local industry has also been a powerful impetus to the development of agriculture.

With over 80 per cent of its population in the countryside, China is a big agricultural country that has 1,600 million *mu* of cultivated land (15 *mu* equals one hectare). The situation in agriculture has a vital bearing on socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao says: "Industry must develop together with agriculture, for only thus can industry secure raw materials and a market, and only thus is it possible to accumulate fairly large funds for building a powerful heavy industry." Chairman Mao stressed the importance of industry aiding agriculture and of setting industry on the road of serving agriculture.

A number of big national enterprises serving agriculture such as tractor plants and chemical fertilizer plants have been built to support agriculture. But it is local industry which can support agriculture most directly, promptly and effectively. The big tractor plants run by the central industrial departments can produce only some kinds of tractors suited to the general needs of most areas but cannot make farm machines for special use in specific places. This problem has to be solved by local industry. Now more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have built plants to produce tractors, engines, farm tools and machine parts. About 90 per cent of the counties have agricultural machinery plants which also do repairs. This is also true for the chemical fertilizer industry. Though the central industrial departments have set up a number of big chemical fertilizer plants, they cannot meet the needs of agricultural production. We must rely on chemical fertilizer plants run by provinces, counties and people's com-



Bench drills made in the electric machinery plant of Tsunhua County, Hopei Province.

munes to solve the problem. Small chemical works and chemical fertilizer plants have been rapidly set up in many places and more than half of the counties in some provinces have built small chemical fertilizer plants.

The big growth of local industry has played an enormous role in promoting the development of agriculture. Grain output in Chincheng County* in Shansi Province had long remained at the level of some 100 *jin* per *mu* before liberation. Local industry has developed to a certain extent since the founding of New China. More than 800 small factories were built during the 1958 great leap forward in the county and, as a result, grain output exceeded 300 *jin* per *mu*. Local industry throughout the county has developed even more rapidly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Now there are over 1,900 small factories and mines in 37 trades producing over 1,300 kinds of light and heavy industrial products. There are 30 people's communes in the county and each one has a small blast furnace, a machinery plant and a chemical fertilizer plant. Each of the 606 production brigades has small industries. The county's total industrial output value was 57 per cent of the total output value of industry and agriculture in 1969 and reached 63 per cent in 1970. At present, local industrial production is organized at the county, commune and production brigade levels to serve and promote agricultural production. This county was hit by an unusually big hailstorm in 1970 but the average per-*mu* grain yield still reached 400 *jin*, thus setting a new local record.

* See issue No. 20, page 18.

Chen Yung-kuei Discusses:

Ideological Revolutionization Leads Farm Mechanization

THE great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." To carry out agricultural mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization is the urgent demand of the masses and the Party's fundamental line in the rural areas. From getting organized in mutual-aid teams to the establishment of a people's commune and from carrying out collectivization to going in for mechanization, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our Tachai Brigade have turned Tachai from a poor mountain hamlet into a new socialist village. As a matter of fact, Tachai has not been fully mechanized yet. We have to make continuous efforts and work hard to quicken the pace of farm mechanization and strive to make still bigger contributions to the state.

Mechanization Can Be Carried Out In Mountain Areas

As agricultural collectivization developed, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade and Hsiyang County where the brigade is located had long cherished the desire to carry out farm mechanization. But Liu Shao-chi and his agents babbled: "Mountain areas have only small plots of land where tractors cannot move around," "Mountain districts are poor and cannot afford to buy machines," "There is little hope for mountain areas to become mechanized," etc. They thus put the damper on the enthusiasm for mechanization in mountain districts. But we refuted these swindlers' talk with facts. Instead of limited room for development, there are broad vistas for farm mechanization in the mountain areas.

Tachai has 800 *mu* of farmland and its per-*mu* grain yield never exceeded 100 *jin* before liberation. The per-*mu* yield reached 1,071 *jin* of grain in 1970, a fivefold increase compared with the more than 200 *jin* in the early days of collectivization. The Tachai Brigade's public accumulation surpassed 800,000 yuan, averaging 10,000 yuan per household. The steady growth of the collective economy provided the economic condition for farm mechanization.

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei is the secretary of the Party branch of the Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province — a red banner unit on China's farm front. He is also the first secretary of the Hsiyang County Party Committee, a secretary of the Shansi Provincial Party Committee and a Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.



Comrade Chen Yung-kuei

The brigade's plots are scattered over seven gullies and eight ridges, all spread out on one big slope. Relying on the collective economy, we started the work to transform mountains, slopes and gullies and control the water. After more than a decade, we have enlarged the small plots, made tractor ploughing possible on most of our fields and widened the paths step by step. Changes in natural terrain also created conditions for farm mechanization.

Tachai first got its power supply in 1965 and mechanization and semi-mechanization were introduced in processing grain, crushing, threshing, transport and in other spheres over the past six years. The brigade consumes more than 230,000 *jin* of food grain every year which are processed by machines. This has released women members from working around the stone mills and enabled them to work in the fields. Enormous manpower was saved by using machines on the threshing ground. Machines were also used in cutting grass, milling grain and crushing fodder. Carrying used to be done by pack animals or by humans, but vehicles

and overhead transport lines now handle such jobs. One man could only move 600 or 700 *jin* in a whole day. Now it takes only five or six minutes for the transport lines to move a big stone weighing 600 or 700 *jin* from a hilltop to a building site. Several million *jin* of farmyard manure are mostly carried to the fields by overhead transport lines and this alone can save some 10,000 workdays each year. In the last winter-spring period we used bulldozers to level eight or nine small earth mounds, thereby turning small plots in the gullies into bigger fields of several *mu* or a dozen *mu* apiece.

Work done by all the machinery each year equals over 30,000 workdays or all the workdays done by 60 per cent of the able-bodied brigade members in a year. Certain kinds of heavy work are now handled by machines. The introduction of mechanization in a section of farm work has initially solved the problem of labour shortage, further emancipated people's minds and developed the masses' wisdom and creativeness.

Relying on the collective economy, Hsiyang County has transformed the mountain areas and partially introduced mechanization and semi-mechanization over the years. Farm mechanization has made rapid progress since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. There are now over 600 kilometres of highways in the county which link more than 90 per cent of Hsiyang's brigades. The county has over 800 power engines and more than 1,000 crushing and processing machines. The work to process farm and side-occupation products is practically mechanized or semi-mechanized in more than half the brigades in Hsiyang. The use of machines has enabled large numbers of commune members to take part in capital construction on farmland. Over the past few years the county added 280,000 *mu* of Tachai-type farmland and expanded irrigated land by more than 30,000 *mu*.

The Nannao Brigade is near a mountain top more than 1,000 metres above sea level. It was very difficult for members to fetch water and carry coal to the brigade. During the Great Cultural Revolution they criticized the fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and his gang and erected high-tension transmission lines and built highways on the mountain, used vehicles for transport, led water to the mountain and acquired machines to process grain. The masses said: As long as we revolutionize our thinking, we can carry out mechanization even in mountain areas!

What happened in Tachai and Hsiyang clearly shows that the mountain areas are not only able to realize mechanization but must take this road alongside the progress of collectivization. Otherwise, agriculture cannot develop on a broad scale.

Ideology Is the Decisive Factor

Both collectivization and mechanization of agriculture are inseparable from people's ideological revo-

lutionization. The political and ideological factor is always a decisive one and of primary importance. Only by following Chairman Mao's teaching of using ideological revolutionization to lead agricultural mechanization forward can we guarantee that mechanization will advance along the socialist road. If we simply grasp mechanization without linking it up with ideological revolutionization or improperly handle the relations between them, then farm mechanization will go astray.

What is the purpose of carrying out mechanization?

Some people think it is aimed only at reducing labour intensity and providing more leisure, and they do not understand that mechanization is the Party's fundamental line in the rural areas for adhering to socialism and defeating capitalism. Others regard agricultural mechanization as an ordinary measure to save labour and increase production. They fail to see it from a higher level and regard it as a measure which consolidates the worker-peasant alliance, promotes socialist industrialization and reduces the differences between the workers and the peasants. They also do not understand that unless we implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line mechanization will not necessarily bring about socialism and it may even lead to capitalism. There are such examples in our Hsiyang County. Some places have achieved a relatively high degree of mechanization, but their yields declined and people became lazy. Some places sought only profits, not serving agriculture, in their efforts to go in for mechanization. These clearly reflect the struggle between the two ideologies and the two roads. Therefore, to carry out farm mechanization it is necessary to firmly grasp ideological revolutionization and always put as a matter of primary importance the raising of the masses' ideological level and their understanding of the struggle between the two lines. Otherwise, farm mechanization will go astray.

Some people said: "Tachai did not have many machines before and its per-*mu* yield exceeded 1,000 *jin*. As long as we have the revolutionary spirit, that will do." What they worry about is that mechanization will lead to the loss of the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. By pitting revolutionization against mechanization, they seem to stress revolutionization but actually they neither understand revolutionization nor want to have mechanization.

Tachai always adheres to the spirit of hard struggle and at the same time makes big efforts to carry out mechanization and technical transformation. We need the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in carrying out mechanization and will continue to preserve this spirit after its completion.

Ideological revolutionization mainly means adhering to the principle of putting politics in command and making ideology lead every kind of work; it means

upholding the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and carrying on the communist ideas of loving the country and the collective. We relied on these to realize agricultural collectivization and we will also rely on them in carrying out agricultural mechanization. Relying on the collective economy, our Tachai Brigade and Hsiyang County have built our machines by self-reliance. Of course, it is also necessary to have the assistance from the state and industry. But we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance in carrying out mechanization and strive to get the needed funds and materials and make and repair the machines through our own efforts. As long as we follow the correct line, mobilize the masses and work with all our energy, we can surely tackle all difficulties. In the process of realizing collectivization, we have constantly educated people in Mao Tsetung Thought and helped foster the thinking of farming for the revolution. In the process of carrying out mechanization, we also have to grasp firmly political and ideological education and help

foster the thinking of carrying out mechanization for the revolution. Machines are built and mastered by people. Unless people's thinking is revolutionized, agricultural mechanization will either be blocked or go on to a wrong road.

Like agricultural collectivization, farm mechanization is also a great revolution. A revolution inevitably involves sharp and complex struggles. There are struggles on the question of carrying out mechanization or not, on the question of how to carry it out and on such things as how to make, repair, manage and use the machines. While waging struggles against the class enemy and the poisonous influence spread by Liu Shao-chi and his gang, we need also to fight against the conservative idea of resting content with things as they are. Mechanization is by no means merely a technical problem. Only by seeing the question as a matter involving one's attitude towards Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and using revolutionization to lead mechanization forward can farm mechanization be speeded up.

In a People's Commune

A Philosophical Discussion

To grasp and handle a problem, one either takes a materialist or an idealistic approach. Both in production and in revolutionary practice, it is extremely important to uphold dialectical materialism and repudiate metaphysics and idealism in order to overcome difficulties and do one's work well with few or no mistakes. The following article tells how the cadres and masses of a people's commune, with actual production problems in mind, study and apply Marxist philosophical thinking in a living way, distinguish materialism from idealism, raise their level of understanding and heighten their consciousness in adhering to materialism. — Ed.

TUCKED away in the mountains of northeast China's frontier region, the Chunhua People's Commune last winter started building a 27-li-long irrigation canal designed by its own members. Their plan was to complete the project before this year's spring ploughing. But numerous difficulties cropped up in the course of work, particularly when they began digging a 400-metre-long culvert through a mountain. Owing to unforeseen problems which held up progress, at the beginning of this year the commune's Party committee revised the schedule and decided to defer it for five months.

Can Knowledge Be Acquired at One Stroke?

This brought on controversies. The Party committee organized the cadres and commune members to discuss the matter and, through this, to enable everyone to distinguish between materialism and idealism.

Some held that the postponement was proof that the original plan was not based on actual conditions. They said the mistake stemmed from an idealistic approach because the subjective wish did not tally with the objective reality.

Those who disagreed argued: "It's not right to look at things that way. The plan was drawn up only after a survey team organized by the commune's revolutionary committee had made three investigations. How can we say it's 'an idealistic approach' when everything was done in accordance with materialist principles?"

This argument drew an immediate retort: "If the plan is based on investigations of the actual situation, why has it been a flop in practice? Nothing done in accordance with materialist principles will go wrong."

In the course of the debate, everyone studied *On Practice* again and again. Pu Chang-shun, vice-chairman of a production brigade's revolutionary committee, said: "As Chairman Mao has taught us: 'This is because people engaged in changing reality are usually subject to numerous limitations; they are limited not only by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become manifest (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed). In such a situation, ideas, theories, plans or programmes are usually altered partially and sometimes even wholly, because of the discovery of unforeseen circumstances in

the course of practice. Our plan for building the culvert has also been revised several times. At first, we tried to drive a tunnel from both sides of the mountain, using the method of opening a coal-pit, with narrow-gauge railways and cars and all that. But before long, we found that only a few people could work in the narrow tunnel at a time, so progress was slow — only two metres a day. This means we'd have to take about 200 days to dig the 400-metre-long culvert. What should we do? Members of the excavation squad put their heads together and worked out a new plan. Besides tunnelling from both sides, they decided to open nine shafts on the mountain to speed up the tunnelling. This is an example that man's knowledge gradually deepens in practice and it is in the process of practice that our understanding of objective things develops — from knowing nothing to knowing something and from knowing very little to knowing a good deal. If we should think that once we have got knowledge of a thing, we'd meet no more difficulties, it means we are still under the influence of the metaphysical theory that knowledge can be acquired at one stroke."

His reasoning convinced those comrades who alleged that the original plan was the product of an idealistic approach. They came to understand that knowledge was acquired through a process, which is a universal law governing man's knowledge of things. Since the commune members had never taken part in such a big water conservancy project, they lacked practical experience in this respect. Moreover, there were objective limitations. All this accounted for the fact that though several investigations had been made, the complexity and toughness of the project could not be totally grasped beforehand. For instance, the roof of the tunnel sometimes collapsed, blizzards made it difficult for the tractor to move and transporting stones was held up. These and other obstacles, which the commune members had not taken into consideration, were solved gradually during construction. Revising the plan in the light of these conditions was therefore a materialist and not a metaphysical approach. On the other hand, ignoring these actual conditions and sticking to a plan which must be revised, as proved by practice, would be contrary to materialism.

At this point, some comrades asked whether the original plan was drawn up without the slightest idealistic influence. Using Chairman Mao's teaching "**One divides into two**" as their guide, the cadres and commune members examined their own methods of thinking in connection with the building of the culvert. Lin Chi-fan, vice-chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee, said: "I led the survey team in three investigations when the plan was being drawn up. But because I had not grasped Mao Tsetung Thought, idealistic ways of thinking still remained in my head and they would manifest themselves at the opportune moment. For instance, when we were working out a plan for transporting stones, I counted on the amount a tractor could help move even though we

hadn't yet bought one. Because the tractor arrived only towards the end of spring, transportation of stones naturally fell behind schedule. There were several other cases in our planning when we went by assumptions instead of facts — all manifestations of an idealistic approach."

Studying and discussing in this way has enabled everyone to realize that there is always the struggle between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics, and that there are often both materialist and idealistic thoughts in our heads. Only when we consciously grasp this and use materialism as our weapon to launch the struggle against idealism can we gradually master materialism and discard idealism.

Is Unity Between Subjectivity and Objectivity Impossible?

Some people say that since knowledge cannot be acquired at one stroke and that things are constantly developing and changing, man's knowledge will always fall behind reality, mistakes will be inevitable, and there will never be unity between subjectivity and objectivity.

Can there be such unity? This question prompted everyone to think hard and carried the discussion a step further.

Lin Chi-fan recounted what he himself had experienced. When they were calculating the actual amount of stones needed for the walls of the culvert, he led a team to study the topography and soil. At first, basing themselves on the fact that there were stones on the mountain and that rocky mountains were all around, they assumed that at least part of the stratum where the tunnel was being dug must be rock. This was just what they wanted, he thought, because in that case they would only have to get less stones ready. But the other comrades warned that making a plan based on conclusions drawn from these appearances would not be reliable. So they decided to make further investigations. Later, Lin Chi-fan and the other comrades went down to the bottom of a shaft 17 metres underground to carry out an on-the-spot survey and get first-hand information. Finally they arrived at the correct conclusion: Though there were stones on the mountain and rocky mountains were all around, the mountain itself was of earth. Making the necessary corrections, they timely drew up a plan for transporting stones that conformed to actual conditions, thereby avoiding further mistakes.

Keeping this lesson in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Preliminary investigation and study can discover the problem, can pose the problem, but cannot as yet solve it. In order to solve the problem it is necessary to make a systematic and thorough investigation and study.**" They now understand that phenomena are often superficial and do not reflect the essence of things which is sometimes concealed beneath false impressions. Without an analysis and study, one can be taken in by what appears on the surface, and when the subjective does not correspond with the objective, mistakes in work are inevitable. The essence of a thing

can be grasped as long as one persists in carrying out systematic and careful investigations and study, has possession of rich data and is adept at seeing through the appearance so as to get at the essence. In this way one can make his subjective thinking correspond with the objective reality and thus make few or no mistakes in work.

Vivid facts have opened the eyes of all concerned to the deepening movement of cognition. However, this does not mean that there will never be unity between the subjective and the objective. Failing to recognize this, one will commit the idealistic mistake that things are not cognizable even when he rejects the metaphysical viewpoint that knowledge can be acquired at one stroke. The materialistic theory of cognition is the dynamic revolutionary theory of knowledge as the reflection of reality. While recognizing that man's knowledge has to go through a process, this theory holds that objective things are capable of being known. There

are only things which men do not yet know now, but there is nothing which will never be known. Liu Shao-chi and his gang advocated the idealistic theory that things were not cognizable, and spread the nonsense that "the more we practise the more mistakes we make" and that "a man's life is a process of endless mistakes," negating the dynamic role of cognition. We must completely reject their senseless talk and sophistry.

Unity between the subjective and the objective can be achieved, but only after serious efforts have been made. After studying Chairman Mao's teaching "**Unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics,**" the cadres and commune members, drawing on their positive and negative experiences, have arrived at a full understanding that to bring their subjective thinking into correspondence with the objective reality they must make efforts, persist in giving priority to practice, attach importance to investigation and study and pay attention to summing up experience.

Chinese Students in the United States Oppose "Two Chinas" Scheme

Chinese students in the United States loyal to their socialist motherland recently held forums lasting several days in Rhode Island and Kansas strongly opposing the "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and all other international schemes designed to split China.

From August 20 to 23, some 350 Chinese students attended a forum at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. They came from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities in the east, and from cities in other parts of the United States, as well as from Canada. At the forum the Chinese students discussed the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in their socialist motherland, its foreign policy and economic construction. They also discussed the status quo and future of Taiwan Province. They expressed the determination to liberate their compatriots in Taiwan Province from the rule of the Chiang Kai-shek gang and their resolute opposition to the fallacy of creating a so-called "independent Taiwan." They explicitly pointed out that the activities of a handful of elements trying to create "an independent

Taiwan" are serving the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to perpetuate their occupation of Taiwan and split China.

Discussion also took place on the conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to create "two Chinas" at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly this autumn. They decided to stage a demonstration together with some progressive U.S. organizations in front of the U.N. Headquarters in New York to oppose the scheme of "two Chinas" when the "question of China's seats" is debated at the General Assembly. Five principles for the demonstration were approved at the forum, namely, 1. opposition to "one China, one Taiwan," "two Chinas" and all other international schemes to split China; 2. all foreign influence must be withdrawn from China's territorial land and waters; 3. the issue of China's Taiwan Province should be settled by the Chinese people themselves, and no foreign influence whatsoever has any right to interfere; 4. opposition to any clique betraying China's territory and sovereignty; and 5. the Government of

the People's Republic of China is the sole government representing the Chinese people.

A forum with similar content was also held at the University of Kansas on August 14 and 15 by Chinese students from the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri, the University of Iowa and the University of Oklahoma. In a resolution, they decided to take common action with other Chinese students in the United States to stage a demonstration in front of the U.N. Headquarters this autumn to oppose the "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" schemes.

Since the beginning of the year, Chinese students in the United States have held meetings and demonstrations on several occasions in protest against the crimes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries who are vainly attempting to annex China's territory Tiao-yu and other islands and plunder China's maritime resources. The recent forums further expressed their great love for their socialist motherland. This reflects the growth of the patriotic movement of the Chinese students in the United States.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. "New Economic Policy" Strongly Opposed

The U.S. Government's "new economic policy" announced on August 15 has brought great confusion to the capitalist world. Contradictions between the United States and other capitalist countries are becoming ever sharper.

U.S. AND JAPAN

Contradictions Grow

The Joint U.S.-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held its 8th ministerial meeting in Washington on September 9 and 10.

The meeting was called at a time when both the United States and Japan were bogged down in economic crises and when the economic contradictions between the two countries had rapidly sharpened following the U.S. announcement of its so-called "new economic policy." The meeting and the joint communique after it showed that in consideration of its own interests, the reactionary ruling clique of Japan, long-time appendage and follower of U.S. imperialism, put up a strong resistance against the latter's selfish practice of shifting the burden of crisis on to others. Far from ironing out any major U.S.-Japan differences, the meeting only further exposed and sharpened them.

The Joint U.S.-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was established in 1961 in accordance with the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" for the purpose of "coordinating" the two countries' policies of overseas economic expansion and "readjusting" their economic contradictions. It has met eight times since 1961. Quite different from the previous seven meetings, the recent meeting was held in a tense atmosphere throughout.

As soon as it opened, U.S. Secretary of State and head of the U.S. delegation William Rogers loudly trumpeted the desirability of "a realignment of exchange rates and reform of the monetary system" and "directly and candidly" asked for "a major realignment of the dollar against other currencies including the yen in order to establish a realistic exchange rate structure." Japanese Foreign Minister and head of the Japanese delegation Takeo Fukuda told the meeting that "the burden has to be mutually shared by all the countries concerned" if the current international monetary problem was to be solved at all. He categorically rejected the demand for a unilateral revaluation of the yen.

The U.S. 10 per cent import surcharge was another major point of dispute at the meeting. In his speech on the first day of the meeting, Fukuda stressed that Japan "is most concerned about the question of the import surcharge," and demanded that the United States "abolish the import surcharge, and refrain from putting up a new non-tariff barrier." In his speech, Rogers said: "I know you are concerned about the import surcharge," but "the U.S. will have to achieve a major turnaround in its balance of payments" before it can afford to abolish this measure. Greatly annoyed by the U.S. attitude, the Japanese side clearly stated in the joint communique: "The Japanese delegation stressed that the U.S. import surcharge had seriously affected the Japanese economy and requested that it be removed as soon as possible," "the Japanese delegation emphasized that the surcharge, if prolonged, would encourage pro-

tectionism throughout the world," hinting that Japan would take retaliatory measures in bargaining with America.

The United States has for some time tried to make Japan open its doors wider to U.S. goods and capital and Japan was compelled to make some concessions. It decided in early June to enforce the 8-point policy of investment and trade "liberalization." However, the United States is still dissatisfied. Barking out at the meeting that "the result in psychological terms has been resentment... in the United States at the [Japanese] restrictions on U.S. exports and investment," Rogers demanded elimination of restrictions on exports of U.S. goods and capital to Japan. To this, Japan replied in a tit-for-tat way in the joint communique: "It [the Japanese delegation] also expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would continue its best efforts toward further reductions in existing trade barriers."

During the meeting, Rogers consulted with Fukuda on three occasions about the so-called "question of China's representation in the United Nations," trying his best to get Japan to co-sponsor a "two Chinas" resolution contrived by the United States.

The U.S.-Japan contradictions exposed at the meeting reflect a new development in the conflict of interests between U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital. The economic contradictions between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries stem from the lop-sided development of the Japanese economy and the ever weakening of the U.S. economic position. These contradictions may become very acute in a certain situation. But the Sato government in Japan today still has to depend on the United States politically, economically and militarily, while the United States needs to enlist the services of Japanese militarism in pushing the "Nixon doctrine." Therefore, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will continue to collude with and make use of each other in over-

seas aggression and expansion and in opposing the Asian peoples.

COMMON MARKET

Devaluation of U.S. Dollar Demanded

The six West European Common Market nations at the meeting of their finance and economics ministers ending September 13 jointly urged the United States to devalue the dollar and abolish its 10 per cent surcharge on imports.

The U.S. Government's "new economic policy" provides for suspension of the converting of dollar holdings in foreign central banks into gold and a 10 per cent surcharge on imports. The U.S. acts of shifting its difficulties on to other countries alarmed the whole capitalist world and caused great turmoil. Many countries have held consultations on ways of dealing with the situation. This particular meeting of the Common Market countries was aimed at seeking a common position in countering the U.S. policy.

According to Western news agencies, the finance and economics ministers of France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg ended their 11-hour meeting with "full agreement" on adopting a "tough position towards the United States." A Common Market commissioner later told newsmen that the ministers all agreed "the dollar should be devalued." The communique on the meeting demanded a "realignment of currencies of all industrial nations, including the dollar." This decision is a heavy blow to the wishful thinking of the United States which, instead of devaluating the dollar, tried to force other countries to revalue their currencies.

The communique also emphasized that "international liquidity should continue to be based on gold and to a growing extent on instruments collectively created and managed on an international scale" and "the importance of national currencies as

reserve units" should be gradually decreased. This implies that the six nations are not only demanding a dollar devaluation, but are also seeking to gradually end the privileged position of the dollar as the capitalist world's international reserve currency. They want to make gold and certain collectively created "instruments" the means of reserve and liquidity of the various capitalist countries. This is a head-on blow for the U.S. Government which, already bogged down in monetary and economic crises, is trying desperately to maintain the tottering privileged position of the dollar.

The six nations also unanimously condemned the United States for introducing a 10 per cent surcharge on imports. The ministers pointed out that this measure, advantageous to the United States, will "present an obstacle" to the realignment of the parity of the currencies of the various capitalist countries. They called for "firm action" to get the measure abolished. AP regards this as "the most strongly-worded resolution aimed at Washington."

Mario Ferrari Aggradi, Chairman of the meeting and Italian Treasury Minister, went to London on September 14 to negotiate with Britain for a common position. According to an AFP report, the agreement reached by the six nations "was warmly received in Whitehall" on the night of September 13. Another AFP report, from Tokyo on September 14, said that the six-nation agreement was welcomed by Japan.

This indicates that economic domination of the capitalist world by the United States is under heavy attack with the rapid decline of its financial and economic strength.

The New York Times News Service, commenting on the Six-Nation Ministerial Meeting, pointed out: "The six Common Market countries have in effect taken a position that would dethrone the dollar," and this indicates "the redistribution of economic power to centres in Europe and Asia." since the end of World

War II when the dollar was enthroned.

AT THE "GROUP OF TEN" MEETING

U.S. Unprecedentedly Isolated

The "Group of Ten" ministerial conference took place in London on September 15 and 16 on the heels of the meeting of the Common Market nations' finance and economics ministers. The United States was unprecedentedly isolated at the conference at which its egoistic economic policy and the dominant position of the dollar were once again attacked fiercely.

The "Group of Ten" — an international body composed of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden and Japan — was established mainly to "solve" the trade and financial contradictions among these countries. The U.S. Government's "new economic policy" has brought serious harm to the currencies and trade of other members of the group. At the "Group of Ten" conference, a fierce struggle took place between the United States and the other nine countries.

The United States tried to threaten and coerce the other countries and defend its "new economic policy" at the conference. As soon as the meeting opened, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally truculently demanded that the other countries share the U.S. overseas military spending and open their home markets to U.S. goods so as to "help" the United States change its huge balance of payments deficit. He refused to specify at what point the import surcharge might be lifted.

The arrogant attitude of the United States was scathingly censured by the other representatives. Speaking on behalf of the Common Market Six, Italian Treasury Minister Mario Ferrari Aggradi demanded that the dollar be devalued, the surcharge on imports be lifted and the role of the dollar be gradually phased out as a reserve currency in the capitalist world. He stressed that the prerequisite for discussing a solution to the present currency crisis is the

lifting of the U.S. import surcharge. Canadian Minister of Finance Edgar Benson who presided over the meeting also denounced some measures in the U.S. "new economic policy" such as the import surcharge for seriously harming the interests of many other countries. The representatives of Britain, Japan and West Germany also strongly demanded that the United States quickly repeal the surcharge.

While refusing to abolish the import surcharge, the United States rejected the strong demand for a dollar devaluation. The U.S. position greatly infuriated the other representatives. French Finance and Economics Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing insisted that the United States should make clear its position on an increase in the dollar price of gold, and issue a statement on this.

West German Finance and Economics Minister Karl Schiller held that the basis of a reform of the Western international monetary system should be a general realignment of exchange rate parities of all currencies, including the dollar. British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber supported the Common Market countries' proposals at the meeting, demanding the establishment of a new international monetary system not based on the reserve assets of any national currency. Japanese Finance Minister Mikio Mizuta also demanded a dollar devaluation, saying a yen upgrading as demanded by the United States was not justified.

The meeting ended in a complete deadlock because of the sharp contradictions between the United States and the other participating countries. This situation once again revealed the drastic decline of the U.S. position and influence in the capitalist world. The tendency of many Western countries to unite against the United States has become more and more obvious.

LATIN AMERICA

U.S. "New Economic Policy" Condemned

Delegates from 22 Latin American countries to the 7th annual meeting

Rebellion at New York State Prison

About 1,200 inmates in New York State's Attica prison recently rebelled and took control of the prison for five days. This event demonstrates that the U.S. ruling circles are facing a very grave social crisis.

The insurgents — 85 per cent of them Black or Puerto-Rican — revolted on September 9 against the intolerable inhuman prison treatment, detaining the guards and taking over the prison. They battled against the more than 200 state police sent by the authorities with fists and sticks. The rebels held the prison until September 13.

The uprising threw the authorities into a panic. New York State Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald hurriedly flew to Attica from Albany and started "negotiations" with representatives of the rebellious prisoners. The inmates made 30 demands, including a total amnesty, political freedom, removal of the prison superintendent and improvement in living conditions in the prison. But the reactionary authorities rejected their principal demands and laid down an ultimatum

of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved a resolution strongly denouncing the U.S. "new economic policy," and unanimously opposed U.S. financial hegemony.

The meeting at the ministerial level held in the capital of Panama from September 13 to 20 was attended by delegates from 23 member states, including the United States. A three-day preparatory meeting on the expert level was held earlier.

At the preparatory meeting the delegates from Latin American countries insisted on including in the agenda the question concerning the losses brought to Latin American countries by the U.S. "new economic policy." Though the U.S. delegate opposed this, U.S. efforts were frustrated because the Latin American countries stuck to their position.

which was flatly rejected by the insurgents. On September 13, they sent more than 1,700 fully armed national guards and state police, supported by four helicopters, to make an all-out attack on Attica prison.

The bloody suppression was met by resolute resistance from the inmates who made weapons and booby-traps and set up electrically charged barricades.

New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller personally directed the suppression via telephone. He threatened to carry out "a full investigation" of the uprising. U.S. President Nixon phoned Rockefeller to express support for the suppression.

The uprising at the state prison brought on repercussions in other jails. It was reported that 200 to 300 prisoners in a jail in Baltimore, Maryland, held a sit-in demonstration on September 14 in support of the rebellion at Attica. Large numbers of policemen were called out by the scared authorities to put down the inmates with tear gas.

At the September 13 meeting, the U.S. delegate hurriedly announced the U.S. decision not to cut "aid" to Latin American countries, in an attempt to appease the Latin American countries' strong dissatisfaction with the U.S. "new economic policy." But the Latin American delegates were not taken in. They said the U.S. decision was a paltry one. "What the U.S. Government offers are useless things," they pointed out.

Latin American delegates condemned one after another the U.S. "new economic policy." Peruvian delegate Alberto Jimenes de Lucio said the policy was another economic aggression against the Latin American countries. Such aggression, he said, "implies the necessity to pay part of the debts for others with more unemployment and misery." He proposed that the United States abolish the import surcharge imposed on

Latin American goods in the near future or at a fixed date and stressed: "Latin America must realize fully that in order to achieve real and not dependent development, it is necessary for her to formulate an autonomous policy."

Argentine delegate Antonio Estrany read out the "Latin American Manifesto" unanimously approved at an emergency meeting of the Special Committee for Co-ordination of Latin America held from September 3 to 5 in Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina. The manifesto demands from the United States an "immediate suspension of the 10 per cent surcharge imposed on goods imported from the

developing countries." It once again was supported by the delegates from Latin American countries.

At the meeting, Chilean delegate Hugo Cubillos Bravo pointed out that the United States "should recognize the right of the Latin American countries to determine their own international policies" and "should recognize the right of the countries to fix a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit."

Another delegate from Argentina Juan Manuel Figuerero proposed at the meeting that the United States should compensate the Latin American countries not only for the eco-

nomical losses done by its "new economic policy," but also for the losses done in the past. A Brazilian delegate demanded that the United States exempt Latin American goods from the import tax. He also demanded that the Latin American countries participate in the decision-making process in examining the international monetary system and world trade regulations.

The meeting again showed that the Latin American countries' struggle to safeguard their national interests and defend state sovereignty is growing while the United States is facing even harder days as the centre of attack by more and more people.

(Continued from p. 3.)

banquet to warmly welcome Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and the other Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

On September 17, Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Chiang Ching and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and Ambassador Tran Van Tu.

On September 19, Premier Chou, Acting Foreign Minister Chi gave a banquet in their honour.

Delegation of J.C.P. (Left) Visits China

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members, and Chi Teng-kuai, Alternate Member, of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on the evening of September 20 met and gave a banquet in honour of Masayoshi Fukuda, leader of the Delegation to China of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) and Chairman of the J.C.P. (Left) Central Committee, Takayuki Ana-

sako, secretary-general of the delegation, Toshio Yasuda, Shiro Matsui and Haruo Kageyama, members of the delegation, and Tetsushi Kunitani, assistant of the delegation.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship and the Chinese and Japanese comrades had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Masayoshi Fukuda spoke at the banquet. Both expressed the wish that the militant friendship and unity of the Communist Parties of China and Japan and of the people of the two countries would constantly grow stronger and develop.

The delegation arrived in Peking on September 10 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Since their arrival, the Japanese comrades visited Peking, Yanan and other places and had extensive contacts with the masses.

Chilean National Day Greeted

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on September 17 sent a message to Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Chile.

The message said: "The Chilean people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Through protracted, dauntless and heroic struggles, the Chilean people overthrew the Spanish colonial rule, and since independence have continued their unremitting struggle against imperialist aggression, plunder, control and interference and won one victory after another.

"Under Your Excellency's leadership, the Chilean Government and people are now making tremendous efforts in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and their right over 200-nautical-mile patrimonial sea, developing national economy and overcoming natural disasters, and have been winning new victories and successes. The Chinese Government and people express admiration and congratulations for all this.

"The Chinese and Chilean peoples have forged a profound friendship in their long struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Chile has opened a new chapter in the annals of friendship between the people of our two countries. The Chinese people firmly stand together with the Chilean people; they will support and learn from each other and march forward together in the struggle for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Widespread Radio Rediffusion in Rural Areas

LOCAL radio rediffusion stations have been set up in most of China's counties. More than 96 per cent of the production brigades and about 87 per cent of the production teams in the nation are connected with these stations by wire. The number of loud speakers in the countryside has multiplied eightfold since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The commune members can listen to programmes of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the provincial and municipal broadcasting stations and local stations, in their homes and villages and on the threshing grounds.

More than 80 per cent of the Chinese population lives in the rural areas. The expansion of the rediffusion system is a great event in the peasants' lives. As a result of interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the capitalist roaders neglected the rural areas, especially the mountain areas and remote places. In many of these areas and places the people were unable to hear broadcast programmes.

The increases in radio rediffusion facilities promoted the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way among the peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants said that the loud speaker was a good propagandist in their homes. Whenever the radio rediffusion stations communicate Chairman Mao's latest instructions and militant calls of the Party Central Committee, many production teams and households of commune members immediately study them and hold discussions.

Commune members of the Lisu nationality living in Yunnan Prov-

ince's Tientzu Mountains at the southwestern frontier have become accustomed to listen to programmes after work every day. Through their rediffusion station members of the Hsinglung Commune in Szechuan Province heard of Tachai Brigade's advanced experience in educating people in Mao Tsetung Thought. This promoted the commune's mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade.

The popularization of wired broadcasting has also enriched the cultural life of commune members. Certain selected arias from the model revolutionary theatrical works and many revolutionary songs are very popular in rural areas.

A big section of the radio rediffusion equipment in rural areas was

locally made from available materials. Tenghsien and Lochih Counties in Shantung and Szechuan Provinces substituted poles made of local stone for cement ones to string the wire on. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kuan-yintang Brigade in Honan Province made a batch of loud speakers by themselves. Tehan County in Kiangsi Province has set up a loud speaker factory which sells its products in the county as well as in other places.

More Aquatic Products

FISHERMEN and cadres in China's fishing areas have had all-round achievement in catching and cultivating aquatic products this year by exploiting and making full use of the country's rich fishery resources. According to statistics from 11 major fishing provinces, two municipalities and one autonomous region including Liaoning, Shantung, Shanghai, Fukien, Kwangsi, Hunan and Heilungkiang, the first half year's fish haul was over 10 per cent bigger than in the same 1970 period. The July and August catch was also more than in the previous corresponding slack season. At the same time, the fresh-water fish breeding area was ex-



A good haul

panded and intake of fish multiplied in many provinces. There were big successes in the cultivation of laver and kelp in the sea water and in breeding shellfish.

Conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development," Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various parts of the country this year have strengthened their leadership over fisheries while making rational arrangements for the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupation and fishery. By learning from the Tachai Production Brigade, leading cadres in fisheries carried out political work among the fishermen to raise the latter's ideological consciousness. Formed by Shantung, Liaoning and Hopei Provinces and Tientsin Municipality, the joint production headquarters in the fishing season unified the use of fishing boats, worked out production plans for fishing grounds, strengthened the work of making advanced reports on fish movements and organized meetings for exchanging experiences. This has led to remarkable results in the number of fish caught.

In the past two years, Liaoning Province fishermen sailed to the sea in the first quarter of the year by breaking through ice floes, thus ending the long-standing practice of keeping motorized fishing boats idle in winter. The province's marine catch for the first half of this year showed a 15 per cent rise over the same 1970 period.

Persisting in combining a revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, cadres and fishermen carried out mass scientific experiments, bringing about continuous good results in catching and breeding fish. Through careful investigation and study of fishery resources and analysis of fishing grounds and by timely grasping the law of catching, Shanghai's fishermen got a big increase in catches. Fish output in the first half of this year was 37 per cent above that of the corresponding period last year.

Kwangtung Province has popularized the method of using motorized

fishing junks to haul in fish swimming at the upper and middle levels of the water by the aid of electric lights. This was followed by a record haul.

Scientific workers at an aquatic products research institute in Heilungkiang Province succeeded in artificially hatching grass carp fry by using heated water from a heat and power station to raise temperatures at the hatchery. More than 3.9 million fry were hatched in May this year, two months earlier than usual. Thus a new way for artificially hatching fry was opened up for the cold northern areas.

There has been new progress in raising aquatic products in the sea and fresh water this year. The kelp area in Liaoning and Shantung Provinces was over 50 per cent larger than last year. Grounds for cultivating kelp were set up in each of Yung-cheng County's 30 communes in Shantung Province. The amount of kelp cultivated in Chekiang Province this year rose 25 per cent and laver was six times that of last year.

Small Plant Makes Big Equipment

AFTER a year's hard work, the Tienshengkang Power Plant in east China's Kiangsu Province made and installed a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set which has been put into operation recently.

With only simple equipment and a 12,000-kilowatt generating set the biggest one it had, the small power plant had many difficulties in producing a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine. Refusing to bow to difficulties, however, workers, cadres and technicians studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way and, inspired by the Taching people's revolutionary spirit of hard work, confidently accepted the task.

When work to manufacture the generating set was started, a shock brigade made up of young people inexperienced in making turbine-blades was first formed to produce them. Blades are the key parts in a steam turbine and demand high pre-

cision. The error of a moving turbine-blade should not exceed one-fifth of a hair's breadth.

Applying the concept of "one divides into two," the young people analysed the difficulties. They recognized them and at the same time were contemptuous of them. They turned out sample blades in ten days, whose quality was up to all required standards. Then they formally produced blades with stainless steel. Using equipment they themselves had made, the workers turned out 260 moving blades in three months, but they had great difficulty doing it.

A 5.5-metre-long shaft weighing five tons is another major part of the steam turbine. The plant had only two lathes, each with a work table no longer than two metres. Workers in the metal-processing group processed the shaft on these two lathes. The combined length of the work tables of the two lathes was a metre or so shorter than the shaft. To solve the contradiction, the workers then extended the lathes' tool posts and finally turned out a big shaft.

To ensure the quality of welding the front cylinder steam chamber of the steam turbine set, it is necessary to preheat the cylinder to 350 to 400 degrees C. Without heating equipment, including a high-frequency furnace, the workers heated the cylinder by burning several hundred jin of charcoal in it. When the steam chamber temperature rose to about 400 degrees C., they began intensive work despite the high temperature. After 24 hours of hard work, they finally succeeded in welding the front cylinder steam chamber of the steam turbine.

It is also a very hard job to build and install a 230-ton boiler. In April when the workers were busy installing the boiler, the weather suddenly changed and a 7-force wind came up. To complete the installation of the boiler ahead of time, the workers, displaying the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, broke down the convention that ruled out hoisting heavy objects in a 4-force wind and lifted a 20-metre-long and four-ton water-cooled pipe to a steel beam 27 metres high and accurately put it in a specified position.

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