

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, stand together through thick and thin and share the same fate, so as to fight to the end to defeat the common enemy.

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

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Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses.

Message of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party to Fifth Congress of Korean Workers' Party

— Most warmly greeting the convening of the Congress

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea,

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the convening of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends, on behalf of the entire membership of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people, the warmest fraternal greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and, through the Congress, to the entire membership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea founded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the organizer and leader guiding the Korean people to victory of the revolution. Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people, holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, have won brilliant victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and made a significant contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over.

The Workers' Party of Korea is leading the Korean people in realizing socialist revolution and carrying out socialist construction. Since the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the industrious and valiant Korean people, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggle and working hard, will successfully fulfil the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy this year and have achieved great successes in socialist economic construction and national defence building.

The convening of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will certainly further inspire the heroic Korean people to score greater victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys and to bring about a new high tide in socialist construction.

The current international situation is excellent. U.S. imperialism has suffered a heavy blow in its

aggression in Asia and the rest of the world. But unreconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism is still making a death-bed struggle. U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south Korea and frantically pursuing the policies of aggression and war. Revived Japanese militarism is actively joining U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Korea, vainly attempting to renew its pipe dream of "the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their patriotic just struggle against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary Pak Jung Hi clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism, and in defence of the independence and for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours connected by the same mountains and rivers. For a long time, our two Parties and two peoples have always been close comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together. This militant friendship and revolutionary unity of ours are founded on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, have grown in the course of protracted struggle against our common enemies, are cemented in blood, and will be everlasting. We are deeply convinced that in face of the staunch militant unity of our two Parties and two peoples, the aggression and military adventure of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism against our two countries are doomed to failure.

The Communist Party of China wholeheartedly wish your Congress complete success!

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!

Long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

**The Central Committee of
the Communist Party of China**

November 1, 1970

Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's Philosophical Works

THE Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the call to the whole Party to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works. The press throughout the country recently published many good articles on the study of philosophy written by workers, peasants and soldiers. Using the basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to solve one or two specific problems, dealing with personal experience and written in simple language, these articles have brought something new to the political and ideological front and stimulated the continued advance of the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works.

Our great leader Chairman Mao long ago issued the call: **"Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses."** The workers, peasants and soldiers have themselves grasped dialectical materialism and historical materialism and translated Chairman Mao's call into concrete action, thereby further developing the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought since the Ninth Party Congress. This is an important achievement of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Marxism requires that philosophy be integrated with the revolutionary struggle of the masses. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice."** Its class nature and its practicality determine that Marxist philosophy is not the philosophy of the few or academic philosophy, but the philosophy of the masses, the philosophy of struggle and a practical philosophy, and that the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolu-

tionary cadres must study philosophy and can surely study and apply it well.

Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the world outlook and methodology of the proletariat. They have a highly scientific approach and a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, and constitute the most correct and revolutionary theory of knowledge. The new Party Constitution adopted at the Ninth Party Congress clearly stipulates that the Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the theoretical basis guiding its thinking and that the basic programme of the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism. Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the spiritual weapon guiding the proletariat and the revolutionary people in fulfilling this historic task. Only when we keep to the stand of the proletariat and take an active part in the revolutionary practice and do not divorce ourselves from it can we truly master and apply this philosophy. The purpose of our studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works is for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, successfully carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction and remoulding our world outlook in the image of the proletariat.

Why is the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works essential for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat? The fundamental issue in the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is still the question of political power. The nature of political power is determined by the line followed by those in power. In the final analysis, the struggle between the two lines within the Party is a struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks. Chairman Mao points out: **"Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by**

the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice. The Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge, characterized as it is by scientific social practice, cannot but resolutely oppose these wrong ideologies." Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is the theoretical basis of his proletarian revolutionary line. Idealism and metaphysics are the ideological basis of all types of "Left" and Right opportunist lines. Only by conscientiously studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical works and remoulding our world outlook can we distinguish right from wrong and genuine Marxism from pseudo-Marxism, can we do away with blindness, heighten our consciousness, correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resist all erroneous tendencies that run counter to this line, and truly accomplish the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in each and every basic unit.

Some comrades think that although they have not studied philosophy, they have handled certain matters correctly and practice shows that what they have done conforms to dialectical materialism, so there is no particular need for them to study philosophy. Such a view is one-sided. Chairman Mao points out: "**Rational knowledge depends upon perceptual knowledge and perceptual knowledge remains to be developed into rational knowledge — this is the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge.**" We must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works and raise preliminary perceptual knowledge to the level of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge. Only in this way can we foresee the bright future of the movement, correctly analyse the complex process of development and do away with one-sidedness so that we will not lose our bearings at the crucial junctures of class struggle.

Some comrades regard philosophy as something too profound to understand and something which ordinary people cannot study. However, this view has been disproved by the large number of concrete instances of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works by workers, peasants and soldiers. Philosophy is generalized from social practice. The workers, peasants and soldiers who take a direct part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment have rich practical experience, and the revolutionary cadres also have some experience in work. This is the favourable condition for studying philosophy well. Provided we study philosophy with profound proletarian feelings and closely integrate our study with practice, instead of going from concept to concept and

burying ourselves in terminology, it is entirely possible for us to study and apply it well.

We must make conscientious efforts in order to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical works well. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**Idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because people can talk as much nonsense as they like without basing it on objective reality or having it tested against reality. Materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, need effort. They must be based on and tested by objective reality. Unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics.**" Dialectical materialism is a branch of science. It is not easy to study and apply it well, understand it thoroughly and apply it with ease to solve practical problems in the three great revolutionary movements. It calls for effort. But one can surely grasp philosophy if one makes conscientious efforts.

The essence of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is revolutionary and critical. Only by studying it in combination with revolutionary mass criticism can one have a profound and thorough understanding of it. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen, his agent in philosophical circles, feared that the workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres, once they grasped Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, would see through their plot to restore capitalism; so they resorted to every trick to obscure the class nature and practicality of Marxist philosophy and spread the notion that "philosophy is something mysterious" to sabotage the mass movement of the workers, peasants and soldiers studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works. We must continue to criticize the fallacy that "philosophy is something mysterious" so as to clear the way further for liberating philosophy. We must criticize the anti-Marxist bourgeois idealism and metaphysics, which are the philosophical basis for Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and see to it that dialectical materialism and historical materialism take root among the cadres and the masses.

It is necessary to strengthen Party leadership in carrying the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works forward in a sustained and deep-going way. The Party organizations at all levels should take this as the fundamental task in the ideological building of the Party. At present, they should pay special attention to study by the leading bodies at all levels so as to raise the theoretical level of the whole Party and carry through to the end the great cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, October 30)

Advancing Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line on Army Building

— P.L.A. commanders and fighters warmly hail the 41st anniversary of the publication of the Kutien Meeting Resolution and the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 1960 Resolution of the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

THIS year is the 41st anniversary of the publication of *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* (the Kutien Meeting Resolution) personally drawn up by our great leader Chairman Mao, the 10th anniversary of the publication of the Resolution of the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Strengthening of the Political and Ideological Work in the Army drawn up under Vice-Chairman Lin's guidance and approved by Chairman Mao, and the 10th anniversary of the launching of the "four-good" company movement.¹

Commanders and fighters of the general departments, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the headquarters of the various services and arms of the P.L.A., and the P.L.A. units stationed in various parts of the country have repeatedly studied the two resolutions and conscientiously summed up their experience in carrying out the two resolutions in the past 10 years. They reviewed the tremendous achievements they had made under the guidance of the two resolutions. They said with great elation that in the past ten years Mao Tsetung Thought had been spread throughout the army on an unprecedented scale, the whole army had greatly raised its consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and it had enormously promoted its revolutionization and militancy. Greatly moved, they loudly cheered: "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" "We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

The Kutien Meeting Resolution pointed out the orientation for the building of our army and laid the foundation for the army's political work. It is a great programme for building the Party and the army. The 1960 Resolution of the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee inherited and carried forward the tradition of the Kutien Meeting Resolution. It is a new milestone on the road of our army's advance.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant proletarian line on army building and in response to Vice-Chairman Lin's great call "We must really master Mao Tsetung Thought," the great mass movement for the

1. "Four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought has surged ahead throughout the army in the past ten years. "Four-good" companies, like widespread mountain flowers, have emerged everywhere and people's mental outlook has changed profoundly. "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters" has become the guide for action of the broad masses of the cadres and fighters. A great number of advanced persons and collectives in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought have emerged in the various units of the army. Both battle-seasoned commanders and new recruits have strengthened their determination to follow Chairman Mao closely in continuing the revolution and made it their revolutionary goal to realize communism, the most magnificent cause of mankind.

Mao Tsetung Thought has nurtured a great number of new people imbued with communist spirit. Among those who have distinguished themselves in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought are:

Exemplary individuals serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" represented by Lei Feng, the great communist fighter; Liao Chu-chiang, Feng Fu-sheng and Huang Tsu-shih, activists well known in the whole army for their living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought; and the "Red Ninth Company, Model Unit in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works";

Staunch fighters fearing neither hardship nor death represented by Wang Chieh, Ouyang Hai, Mai Hsieh-teh, Liu Ying-chun and Nien Szu-wang, and the heroic collectives represented by the "Hard-Boned Sixth Company";

Models that have always preserved the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle — the "Good Eighth Company on Nanking Road," the "Tenth Company of the Engineering Corps on Snowstorm-Swept Highlands Which Is Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao" and the "Steeled Eighth Company on the South China Sea Front," and the "Model Cadre in Cherishing the Soldiers" Wang Yu-chang;

Advanced individuals and collectives heroically safeguarding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with Men Ho, Li Wen-chung, the "Model Platoon in Supporting the Left and Cherishing the People" and Li Chuan-chou as representatives;

Heroic fighters in the great struggle to defend the socialist motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat represented by combat heroes Sun Yukuo, Shu Chi-cheng and Lo Kuang-hsieh, and the militant collectives represented by the "Heroic Aviation Squadron" with astounding exploits, the "Vanguard Sea Vessel" that has struck terror into the hearts of the enemy, and the "Model Company in Political Work in Defending the Frontiers," the "Red Frontier Guards on the Plateau," the "Model Company in Cherishing the People" and the "Iron and Steel Transport Squad on the Szechuan-Tibet Line";

Many advanced units in supporting the Left represented by the P.L.A. Unit 8341; and

Advanced units on the fronts of scientific research, cultural and educational work and health work represented by the "Advanced Health Section Serving the People Wholeheartedly."

The surging mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, the adherence to the "four-firsts,"² the fostering of the "three-eight" working style,³ the practice of democracy in the political, economic and military fields, and the movement to create "four-good" companies have greatly promoted the revolutionization and militancy of the army and further strengthened preparedness against war ideologically, organizationally and materially.

The brilliant achievements over the past decade have helped the commanders and fighters acquire a deeper understanding: Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building is the life-blood of our army. The revolution must not depart from Chairman Mao's correct line. As long as we are guided by the correct line, we have everything and are able to advance from victory to still greater victories.

Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle."**

The two resolutions are the outcome of the victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building over the bourgeois military line. The ten years of

2. The "four-firsts": In accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking and line on army building, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao creatively set forth the "four-firsts" at the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in October 1960. The "four-firsts" are: first place must be given to man in handling the relationship between man and weapons; to political work in handling the relationship between political and other work; in political work, to ideological work in handling the relationship between ideological work and routine tasks; and, in ideological work, to the living ideas in a person's mind in handling the relationship between the living ideas in a person's mind and ideas in books.

3. The "three-eight" working style: The Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and led personally by Chairman Mao, has fostered a fine working style during the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle. Chairman Mao summed it up in three phrases and eight additional characters, meaning a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; and unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

implementing the two resolutions were full of struggles between the two kinds of thinking on army building and the two military lines. While summing up the experience in using Mao Tsetung Thought to educate people and build the army, commanders and fighters of many army units have made deep-going revolutionary mass criticism. They deeply understand that the struggle between the two lines in the army lies in whether to give prominence to politics or to military affairs. The essence of the struggle is whether to apply the proletarian world outlook or the bourgeois world outlook to army building.

The commanders and fighters of the "Red Second Company of Steel," of which Vice-Chairman Lin himself was the commander during the revolutionary struggle on the Ching Kang Mountains, and those of the fifth company of an army unit, a pace-setting "four-good" company of the P.L.A. Peking Units, said with deep emotion: "Our experience in struggle proves that we grasp the fundamental thing when we keep a firm hold on the education of people with Mao Tsetung Thought. If we depart from that we will deviate from Chairman Mao's line on army building."

Through study and summing-up, the commanders and fighters have acquired an even deeper understanding of Vice-Chairman Lin's great call "We must really master Mao Tsetung Thought" and his instruction "Of all things, the primary one is to educate people with Mao Tsetung Thought." They recognize that the most fundamental content of the two resolutions is to use Mao Tsetung Thought to educate, train and remould people. This is the fundamental guarantee that our army will always advance along Chairman Mao's line on army building. From Comrade Men Ho's life-time devotion to valiantly defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the commanders and fighters of the unit to which the late Comrade Men Ho, "Good Cadre Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line," belonged have deeply understood that the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines does not emerge spontaneously. They declare: "Mao Tsetung Thought scientifically reflects the objective laws of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Only when one acts as Comrade Men Ho did, arms oneself with Mao Tsetung Thought and fosters a proletarian world outlook which upholds devotion to the public interest can one do patrol and guard duty well and fight well for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line all one's life."

In the course of studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and conscientiously remoulding their world outlook, the commanders and fighters of many army units, with problems related to the struggle between the two lines in mind, have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and made every effort to raise their consciousness in defending and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The commanders and fighters of the "Red Ninth Company, Model Unit in the Study of

Chairman Mao's Works" have acted in line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." In their work of "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training), they apply the method of "seeking problems related to the struggle between the two lines, finding out their causes in people's world outlook, looking for solutions from Chairman Mao's works and testing what they have learnt in struggle." In this way they combine the remoulding of the subjective world with the transformation of the objective world. As a result, they have promoted both the work of "three supports and two militaries" and their ideological revolutionization and trained group after group of staunch fighters who are conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Through analysis of typical incidents in the struggle between the two lines and study of Chairman Mao's relevant instructions in the light of these incidents, the commanders and fighters of many units have deepened the revolutionary mass criticism and relentlessly criticized the reactionary fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching. They combine the criticism of revisionism with the fight against self and make revolution in the depth of their souls. This has helped them greatly raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The fighters say: "If we want to keep sober-minded on the question of the struggle between the two lines and be good fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, it is imperative to explain Chairman Mao's line on army building constantly and repeatedly, criticize the bourgeois military line constantly and repeatedly, and consciously combat the non-proletarian ideas in our minds every day."

In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the commanders and fighters in the army have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his philosophic writings. They have launched fierce attacks on bourgeois "self" and fostered proletarian devotion to the public interest. They have relentlessly criticized the bourgeois idealist and metaphysical views, energetically fostered the proletarian dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist points of view and combated all non-proletarian ideas that interfered with the implementation of Chairman Mao's correct line. They have worked untiringly to temper themselves into good cadres and fighters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Party committee members of a division, an advanced collective of the P.L.A. Shenyang Units in the living

study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, always keep in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "With victory, certain moods may grow within the Party — arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living." With materialist dialectics of **one divides into two** as their weapon, they often analyse themselves and take the path they have covered as the first step in a 10,000-li long march. They make great efforts to remould their world outlook, spending much time with fighters in the companies and studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought with them in a living way. While helping the company cadres use Mao Tsetung Thought to lead soldiers, they firmly grasp the work for "four-good" companies and keep studying new problems and accumulating new experience. All this has enhanced the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee and the revolutionization of the army units. They say: "The life of a communist is one of fighting. Only if he studies hard, remoulds himself hard and practises hard all his life can he take firm strides ahead along Chairman Mao's correct line."

Members of the Party committee of an artillery division, an advanced collective of the Peking Units in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, take as maxim Chairman Mao's great teaching on learning from the masses that "**only by being their pupil can he be their teacher.**" In the course of leading the masses in carrying out Chairman Mao's new instructions, they consciously remould themselves, modestly learn from the masses, find out their shortcomings in understanding Chairman Mao's instructions and trace the cause to their own world outlook. Then they go to the masses to expose and combat their self-interest and thus step up the revolutionization of their thinking.

Tremendously inspired by the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and in the continued deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the commanders and fighters of the whole army are determined to hold the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, and **remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness.** They have pledged to make greater efforts in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. They will study Chairman Mao's philosophic works more conscientiously and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought conscientiously to remould their world outlook. They are resolved to continue to carry out in a deep-going way the Resolutions of the Kutien Meeting and the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and continue to firmly grasp and strengthen the work of preparedness against war, so as to make greater contributions to strengthening the revolutionization and militancy of our army, defending our great socialist motherland and further consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Using Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking To Guide Afforesting Barren Mountains

Veteran poor-peasant members of the Chaokou Production Brigade, Kuanyintang People's Commune of Paofeng County in central China's Honan Province, Li Lu and his brother Li Hai-shui study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way. Armed with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and guided by it, they have had big successes in growing trees on mountains. Following are excerpts of their speeches at the First Provincial Congress of Activists in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought in Honan. — Ed.

Li Lu:

Our brigade is situated in a mountainous area where there were many barren mountains. After the agricultural producers' co-operative was set up, the poor and lower-middle peasants insisted that trees be planted. We began three times and each time were stopped because of the sabotage resulting from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. I studied Chairman Mao's great instruction "**Cover the country with trees**" in the spring of 1961 and was inspired by it. I made up my mind to turn those mountains green for the building of socialism and communism. That spring I climbed up one of the bare mountains.

On my way, a small peach tree reminded me of my bitter suffering in 1933. At that time, things were going from bad to worse for my family. My father called me over and said: "Li Lu, we can't just sit around and starve. Let's go reclaim some land on the mountains!" Rain or shine, we both worked from dawn till dusk every day for five years. We opened up about five *mu* of land and planted more than 100 peach trees. About the time they were ready to bear fruit, a rich peasant, head of the *pao*,* and others came over and cut all the trees down, on the pretext of building a fence for a landlord. There wasn't anyone my parents could tell about their anguish. After that my mother got sick and died of grief. In the old society, all the land and hills were owned by landlords. We poor people had nowhere to plant a tree. Now that Chairman Mao has liberated us, these hills belong

* *Pao* was made up of ten *chia*, the primary level of the administrative system enforced by the Kuomintang reactionary clique.

to the poor and lower-middle peasants. Chairman Mao has called on us to "**cover the country with trees.**" I would turn this mountain green even it meant giving up my life.

As soon as I got on the mountain many difficulties arose. I told myself that afforesting mountains is making revolution. In making revolution, I mustn't be frightened by difficulties. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle.**" Well, I'm a Communist Party member and must dare to make revolution, to struggle and to win victory in afforesting mountains. Following Chairman Mao's great teachings on "**self-reliance**" and "**hard struggle,**" I climbed mountains to collect tree seeds and raised saplings. As there was no place to live, I made a cave-shelter under a cliff.

Hearing about this, some people shook their heads and said: "How can a man in his fifties do such a big job? There are almost 600 *mu* on the mountain!" I studied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" over and over. I said to myself: The Foolish Old Man kept on digging the mountains every day. With every spadeful he dug, the mountains became that much lower. If I kept on planting every day, then every sapling I planted would mean one more tree on the mountain. The Foolish Old Man removed the mountains; surely I could turn the mountain green. So I got up early and went to bed late. I dug pits in rain and high winds to plant trees. My hands cracked and bled in the dead of winter, but I kept on.

In covering the mountain with trees, I fought ailments as well as the mountain. Because the cave I lived in was very damp, so the next year my body was covered with sores. But I didn't mind them and the aches and pains. I carried on. Some poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade offered me advice: "Your sores are quite serious. Better get them treated and go on with your work when you're better." I said I was planting trees for the revolution and a revolutionary should not fear shedding blood and losing weight, let alone sores.

Li Hai-shui:

I was grazing cattle in the hills at that time. I saw my brother's sores and I urged him to go to the doctor, lest they should get worse and become dangerous.

Li Lu:

I thought Hai-shui was wrong. I had found him a bit selfish for some time already and wanted to talk things over with him. This was a good chance, so I said: "We must not forget our class origin! When I was 13, I worked in coal pits for the capitalists in the evil old society. Day in, day out, heavy loads of coal bent my back, which got bruised and raw all over. If I went slowly, even for a few steps, the boss's stooges would beat me. Our family fled famine twice in 1942 and had to beg for a living, and father, uncle and your three-year-old nephew were starved to death. It was Chairman Mao who saved us from hell. We have a happy life today that countless revolutionary martyrs paid for in blood. Can I stop doing revolutionary work just because of a few sores!"

Li Hai-shui:

That speech was a lesson for me. Li Lu always keeps class suffering in the evil old society in mind. He follows Chairman Mao closely in making revolution and keeps on turning the hills green, ignoring his own affairs and ailments. But what I was working for at the time was for my own benefit. Wasn't that forgetting our class origin! I decided to learn from him and devote myself to working for the public interest. I would follow Chairman Mao closely along the socialist road, too. So I joined the afforestation brigade growing trees on the mountains.

Li Lu:

Hai-shui's joining added to our strength in planting trees. Besides, he had a few months of schooling and could read a little. So he could help me study Chairman Mao's works. I told him: "Turning the rocky mountains into forests is a revolution. But it isn't enough to be enthusiastic. We must study Chairman Mao's works well and use Mao Tsetung Thought to command our battle." So we talked things over and set ourselves this principle: Wherever we go, we must take Chairman Mao's works with us; whatever we do, we must act according to Mao Tsetung Thought. I studied Chairman Mao's works sentence by sentence as Hai-shui read and explained to me, and I applied what I had learnt. In this way, I memorized nearly 100 quotations from Chairman Mao and all of his "three constantly read articles."

Li Hai-shui:

My elder brother said to me one day: "Hai-shui, I've been told that Chairman Mao's philosophical works are treasured books for knowing and changing the world. If we want to do a good job of afforestation, we must redouble our efforts in our study!" So I read Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical work *On Contradiction*, in addition to the "three constantly read articles." There were many words in it that I couldn't read. I often went down the mountain in the evenings to ask for help. Some people sympathized with my difficulties and said: "Philosophy is something 'big

cadres' study. We work every day with picks and spades. Why trouble ourselves with that?" But I thought to myself: Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking has a class nature; it is the philosophy of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Who should be better able to understand it than we poor and lower-middle peasants? I must master it so that we can arm ourselves with Mao Tsetung Thought and use it as our guide in making revolution. From then on, my courage and determination increased. With profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and the burning desire to study for the revolution, I went on studying with a will, getting up early and staying up late.

My level of education was low, so I found it hard to fathom some of the philosophic propositions. I told myself that we poor and lower-middle peasants were not studying philosophy to understand a few terms. We want to grasp the essence of it and use it as a guide to action and for solving practical problems in making revolution. I stopped digging into the terms. Sometimes when I couldn't make out a point, I told myself that since Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking came from revolutionary practice, we'd find how to understand and use it well if we linked our study with practice. Following Chairman Mao's teaching: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." I connected philosophic theory with my experience in planting trees. I worked through the book sentence by sentence and proposition by proposition.

On Contradiction has this statement: "It [materialist dialectics] holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." With this in mind, I thought about our grafting jujube on wild sour jujube shrubs. It seemed to me that the sour jujube itself had the condition for being made into a jujube. That is the internal cause. Grafting is the external cause. The grafting is an operative factor when done to the sour jujube. The sour jujube cannot become a jujube without grafting, which means that "external causes are the condition of change." After all, a rock cannot be made into a jujube tree no matter how skilfully you graft, which means that "internal causes are the basis of change" and "external causes become operative through internal causes." Well, when I can figure out what internal and external causes mean and their dialectical relationship, I am sure philosophy is no mystery. It isn't something floating in the air.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agent Yang Hsien-chen in philosophic circles opposed the workers and peasants studying philosophy because they were afraid that when we did master Chairman Mao's great philosophic thinking we would struggle against their plot to restore capitalism. I must strive to have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's great

philosophic thinking by linking my study of philosophy with my practice in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so that I can remould my world outlook and guide my actions, and solve practical problems in revolution. Over the past few years I have time and again studied *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and Chairman Mao's other brilliant writings. Studying *On Contradiction* alone took seven months. In studying and applying it again and again, I have learnt it by heart.

Li Lu:

Hai-shui has read *On Contradiction* out loud many times and I have heard it many times, so I also have grasped some philosophic concepts and tried to apply them. Chairman Mao teaches us that **"one divides into two"** in everything. Thus I told myself that this thesis of Chairman Mao's shows the need for struggle and revolution. I decided to struggle against the bourgeois self in my mind and to revolutionize my thinking. I have won one victory after another in planting trees by using the sharp weapon of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to combat bourgeois self and overcome all sorts of difficulties.

One of my children fell and broke his leg while gathering tree seeds with me on the mountain. With some other poor and lower-middle peasants I took him to the county hospital that evening. As I was leaving after the necessary work had been done, a doctor detained me saying, "The child's injury is serious. Perhaps you should stay here with him for a few days. Otherwise you may worry about him when you're far away." I recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: **"At no time and in no circumstances should a Communist place his personal interests first."** I knew there was much work to be done on the mountain and if I stayed to look after the child, I would be putting my personal interests first, and this is a manifestation of self interest. So I told the doctor: "I only know how to graft trees. I don't know how to rejoin my son's leg. The child is in a people's hospital, so I have no reason to worry." I walked some 30 kilometres and got back to the mountain that night. I worked as usual the next day.

Li Hai-shui:

My study and practice have made me deeply understand that Chairman Mao's philosophy is one to guide practice; it is a philosophy of struggle and of revolution. Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is a powerful motive force that advances our efforts to continue the revolution and is the fundamental guarantee for winning victories. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Dialectical world outlook teaches us primarily how to observe and analyse the movement of opposites in different things and, on the basis of such analysis, to indicate the methods for resolving contradictions."** The process of turning the barren mountain green is

a process of analysing and resolving contradictions under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking.

At the beginning I was worried because the bare mountain covered several hundred *mu*. I thought to myself: "It's not easy to walk over the whole mountain even once, let alone planting trees all over it." With this specific problem in mind, I studied this great teaching of Chairman Mao's: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."** I came to realize that the relation between man and mountains is one between man and things. I thought that men are alive and have subjective initiative; the mountain is inanimate and won't grow. Therefore men and their political ideology are the decisive factor. If we are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, we can solve every difficulty, however big, and afforest even the biggest mountain. When we got the relation between the people and the mountain right, the mountain seemed to shrink before our eyes, and our determination to afforest it grew and our confidence soared. With the revolutionary spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, we dug pits and planted trees every day, in all weather. We planted more than 1,000 trees, laid out some 40 *mu* for sapling nurseries and collected 300 kilogrammes of tree seeds in a little over a year. The bare mountain began to submit to us.

The mountain had only a thin layer of soil and there were rocks underneath. The ground was covered with sour jujube shrubs and weeds which made it difficult to grow trees. How to view such unfavourable conditions? Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results."** Chairman Mao's teachings opened my eyes. Difficulty was an unfavourable condition. But more difficulties could stimulate us to rise with greater vigour and work hard; they could temper our revolutionary will and enhance our loyalty to Chairman Mao. Many rocks were an unfavourable condition, but they could be dug out and used to build embankments to prevent erosion. The presence of many weeds was unfavourable, but they could be uprooted and made into fertilizer to feed the trees. There were many sour jujube shrubs, but they could be pruned and turned into jujube trees by grafting. Finding the favourable potential of the unfavourable conditions, we poor and lower-middle peasants pickaxed and prized out the rocks, and built 20 stone embankments with them. We have grafted over 17,000 trees, and used weeds to fertilize over 130 *mu* of land in the past few years.

During the afforestation, the contradiction between insect pests and growing trees arose. How to resolve this contradiction correctly? Chairman Mao

(Continued on p. 16.)

Iron-Clad Evidence of Revival of Japanese Militarism

— Comment on Sato government's "national defence white paper"

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

AFTER conspiring for quite some time, the reactionary Sato government of Japan made public a so-called "national defence white paper" on October 20. This was followed by the release the next day of a draft outline of Japan's 4th military build-up programme. These two counter-revolutionary documents provide iron-clad evidence of the revival of Japanese militarism under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. They are a danger signal that Japanese militarism is stepping up its overseas expansion and preparations for aggressive war and a new challenge of the Japanese reactionaries to the Japanese people and the people in the Asian and Pacific regions.

Heaping the white paper with high-sounding phrases so as to provide the Japanese reactionaries with veils of one kind or another is a striking feature of this document. This fully shows the craftiness of Japanese militarism. The Japanese reactionaries know that since the old-line Japanese militarism is too odious for words they will run into strong opposition of the people at home and abroad and numerous difficulties in taking the beaten path of militarism. Therefore, they are doing their utmost to disguise their ferocious features with the cloak of peace to dispel people's vigilance and fears of Japanese militarism. The white paper goes to great lengths of asserting that Japan's "goal is peace," that it "will not become a military power," that it "will follow a policy of non-nuclear armament," that it "will not dispatch troops abroad," and so on and so forth. All this is just so much eyewash. As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out back in 1937, "**All the fine phrases of the Japanese diplomats were only so much camouflage to screen their preparations for war.**"

In fact, the white paper itself has torn apart the peace veils of Japanese militarism.

At the very outset the white paper declares flagrantly that "the 70s will be a decade in which Japan's national strength will carry an unprecedented weight and influence in the whole world, that is, a decade in which Japan's international obligations will increase and it will have to solve serious domestic and international problems arising from the economic growth." These remarks form the general programme of the domestic and foreign policies of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles for the 1970s. They indicate that the

reactionary Japanese ruling circles who imagine they have reached their goal of an "economic power" are now eager to turn Japan into a "military power" to carry out further expansion and aggression overseas. The "serious domestic and international problems" referred to in the white paper are nothing but the aggravating class contradictions in Japan and the acute contradictions between the lopsided development and malignant expansion of Japan's economy on the one hand and the shortage of its raw materials and the limited size of its market on the other. To "solve" these contradictions, the Japanese reactionaries will have to go in for large-scale armament expansion, put down the Japanese people's revolutionary struggle at home and, with military strength as their backing, plunder the natural resources of other countries and seize overseas markets. By saying that Japan's "international obligations will increase," the white paper actually refers to the active role the Japanese reactionaries will play as U.S. imperialism's gendarme in Asia whereby they will expand their own spheres of colonial influence. This is a stark exposure of the wild ambition of Japanese militarism to dominate Asia anew.

The white paper clamours that Japan's military strength should be kept on "a necessary and considerable level." Direct military expenditure fixed in the 4th military build-up programme is 2.5 times that of the 3rd build-up programme, or about 11 times that of the 1st build-up programme. In terms of U.S. dollars, this is 4,840 million more than the total sum of the direct military expenditures of the preceding three build-up programmes. This programme also makes provision for special efforts to be made to build up Japan's navy and air force, strengthen its army's fire power and mobility, expand the guided missile units and develop offensive weapons. This is a blue-print drawn up by the Japanese reactionaries to speed up full-scale military expansion and war preparations.

The white paper alleges that "it is permissible in the constitution" for Japan to possess nuclear weapons and that "juridically speaking, Japan could have some small-size nuclear weapons of minimum strength necessary for self-defence." The fact is that for quite some time the Japanese reactionaries have accelerated their preparations for nuclear armament. Now, plan-

ning to produce enriched uranium in partnership with the United States, they can easily turn to making nuclear weapons secretly. With the official document of the Japanese Government openly declaring that Japan could possess nuclear weapons, it is crystal clear that Japanese militarism fervently desires to acquire nuclear weapons.

The white paper contains a criminal scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to dragoon millions of people in Japan into serving as cannon-fodder in preparation for aggressive war. When the white paper was made public, the original wording of "denial of re-introduction of a conscription system" in the draft document was deleted by the reactionary Sato government. This is a clear evidence that when the Japanese reactionaries think it necessary, they will renew the conscription system, which had brought serious disasters to the Japanese people during the period of the fascist war of aggression launched by them.

The white paper has also cooked up out-and-out imperialist gangster theories for Japanese militarism to carry out colonial expansion and prepare for a war of aggression.

First, "the maritime and air Self-Defence Forces should secure air and sea supremacy in Japan and the air space and water area of its environs." What environs of Japan! Where will Japan extend its environs? Didn't the Japanese reactionaries claim that the Strait of Malacca and the whole Southeast Asia are Japan's "life-line"? This is one and the same with the outcry of the old-line Japanese militarism that "the continent is Japan's life-line." It has always been the logic of the Japanese militarists to claim as Japan's "environs" any place they want to push their expansion. This so-called theory of defending the "environs" is a typical tune of imperialist aggressors!

Secondly, "to exclude aggression in its early period." This is nothing new but a Japanese revamped version of U.S. imperialism's aggressive theory of "gaining mastery by striking first" and "preventive war." "To exclude aggression in its early period" actually means to commit aggression under the pretext of "excluding aggression" and to launch surprise attacks on other countries under the pretext of "early exclusion."

Thirdly, "to cope with indirect aggression." This is all the more shop-worn junk picked up by the Japanese reactionaries from their U.S. master. U.S. imperialism has always maligned the national-liberation movements and the world people's revolutionary struggles as "indirect aggression." In singing the same tune, the Japanese reactionaries are only trying to find an excuse for strengthening fascistization at home and intensifying aggression and expansion abroad.

In the white paper, the Sato government made wild claims that "the Japan-U.S. security defence system is necessary" and that the Japanese and U.S. military forces should "co-operate with each other" in

"joint defence," while at the same time frenziedly vilifying the Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese people. It described the U.S. imperialists' aggression against China, Korea and Viet Nam as the "division" of those countries and the Asian people's anti-U.S. struggle as the "root cause of international conflicts." This is a sheer reversal of right and wrong! The outcry of the Japanese reactionaries only shows that Japanese militarism continues to toe the line of U.S. imperialism and directs the spearhead of its aggression against the people of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, South-east Asia and the rest of Asia. Japanese militarism being revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of the people of Asian countries.

In the white paper, the reactionary Sato government tried hard to imbue the Japanese people with the extremely reactionary "bushido" spirit. This is an attempt to resurrect the Japanese militarist "spiritual backbone." The white paper alleges the need for "upholding the pioneering spirit" and maintaining "patriotism" to "defend one's own country at the cost of his life," and so on and so forth. This "pioneering spirit" or "patriotism" is nothing but a synonym for the "bushido" spirit. People will never forget how, driven on by the "bushido" spirit, the Japanese militarists sent thousands upon thousands of Japanese people to their death and brought serious disasters to the Asian people in their aggressive wars in the 30s and 40s. Today, in whipping up once again the "bushido" mania, the Japanese reactionaries are sweating the Japanese people and trying to make them die for the interests of U.S. imperialism and a handful of Japanese monopoly capitalists. In face of the insidious and vicious plots of the Japanese reactionaries, the great Japanese people will surely sharpen their vigilance. They will never be taken in.

Down the years, the Japanese militarists have always employed extremely cunning and perfidious tactics to screen their aggressive expansion and war preparations. They have sought to deceive people with high-falutin phrases, such as "peace in East Asia," "co-existence and co-prosperity," "amity" and "co-operation," etc. Today, as they embark on the old path of militarism, the Japanese reactionaries have adopted still more covert and crafty tactics. But no matter how the Japanese militarists will disguise themselves, they can in no way fool the Japanese people or the people of other countries in Asia. In the 70s today, the consciousness of the Japanese people has risen to a new height and the revolutionary forces of the Asian people have become stronger than ever. The ambition of Japanese militarism to revive its old schemes and stage a come-back will absolutely not succeed. If Japanese militarism is bent on taking its old path and ventures to start a new war of aggression, it will suffer a defeat more crushing than ever. It will be drowned and stay drowned in the roaring waves of the Pacific.

(November 1)

Joint Statement

by the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association and The Fifth Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party to China

The Joint Statement of the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association and the Fifth Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party to China was signed in Peking on November 1.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony.

After the signing, Premier Chou gave a luncheon in honour of the Japanese friends on the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party led by Tomomi Narita.

On October 24, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet welcoming the delegation. At a return banquet he gave on November 1, delegation leader Tomomi Narita stressed that an urgent task for the Japanese and Chinese peoples was to struggle against U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said that the Chinese people supported the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The full text of the joint statement reads as follows. — Ed.

The Fifth Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party to China with Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party, as its leader and Masashi Ishibashi, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party, as its deputy leader, is paying a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from October 22 to November 3, 1970.

The Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party is composed of the above-mentioned leader and deputy leader of the delegation; and Yuji Soga, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Organization Bureau; Torao Takazawa, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Education and Publicity Bureau; Shigeru Ito, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Bureau of National Movement; and Chisato Tatebayashi, Secretary of the International Affairs Bureau.

During the stay of the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party in China, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met all the members

of the delegation and had a long and friendly talk with them in an atmosphere of amity. The delegation visited a factory, a people's commune, schools and other places and was given a warm welcome by the Chinese people.

During its visit, the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party held talks with the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association with Kuo Mo-jo as its leader and Wang Kuo-chuan as its deputy leader. Both sides explained their respective stands and viewpoints and exchanged views in the spirit of seeking major common ground while reserving minor differences and deepened their mutual understanding.

Also taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: members of the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association Hsu Ming, Yen Fu, Wang Hsiao-yun, Lin Po and Ting Min.

During the talks, the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party expresses its deep respect for the Chinese people for victoriously carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, deciding to convene the Fourth National People's Congress at an appropriate time and, rallying closely around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader, struggling for fulfilling all the fighting tasks set by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and for scoring still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction; and for China for supporting the people of various countries of the world in their national-liberation movements and revolutionary struggles, powerfully opposing U.S. imperialism and old and new colonialism and carrying out diplomatic activities in line with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

The Chinese side firmly supports the broad masses of the Japanese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. It expresses heartfelt respect to the great Japanese people for waging struggles for the nullification of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the dismantlement of U.S. military bases, and the immediate, unconditional and complete recovery of Okinawa, for opposing nuclear armament of Japan and smashing the new Japan-U.S. military alliance and for winning independence, democracy, peace and neutrality for Japan. It sincerely wishes them constant new victories.

The Chinese side admires the contributions which the Japanese Socialist Party, following and carrying forward the "Asanuma spirit," has made together with the masses of the Japanese people, in opposing U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, in upholding a peaceful constitution and striving for complete national independence and neutrality. It expresses thanks to the Japanese Socialist Party for its just stand in consistently opposing the varied machinations engineered by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to create "two Chinas." The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan!

The two sides exchanged views on the world situation, particularly the situation in Asia and the corresponding fighting tasks of the people of Asian countries, and on the relations of friendship and unity between the Chinese and Japanese people.

Both sides unanimously hold: In the 25 years since the Second World War, U.S. imperialism has ceaselessly pushed its policies of aggression and war in the world while the people of various countries have ceaselessly used revolutionary wars and revolutionary struggles to defeat the U.S. aggressors. The situation is turning ever more favourable for the revolutionary people to the disadvantage of U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Superpowers, which are pushing power politics, bullying the weak, throwing their weight about and trying to dominate the destiny of the world, are meeting with opposition by more and more countries and becoming ever more isolated before the people of the world.

To save itself from its doom, U.S. imperialism has even more obstinately stuck to its policies of aggression and war. In Asia in particular, it has extended the war of aggression against Viet Nam to Laos and Cambodia, continued its forcible occupation of China's sacred territory Taiwan Province, continued its occupation of south Korea and unceasingly carried out military provocations against the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Moreover, it has dished up the cunning, treacherous "Nixon doctrine" in a vain attempt to use Asians to fight Asians.

The Japanese reactionary forces, in active collaboration with the "Nixon doctrine," have stood in the van of the puppet cliques of U.S. imperialism such as the Pak Jung Hi, Chiang Kai-shek, Nguyen Van Thieu and Lon Nol puppet cliques in suppressing the forces of socialism, national independence and peace in Asia. They are trying to act as an advance force in the aggression against the people of Asian countries and thereby to seize a Japanese sphere of influence in Asia. The communique on the talks between Sato and Nixon released in November of last year and the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" are a naked exposure of this wild ambition. Ignoring the

revival of Japanese militarism and the danger it entails and befriending the Japanese reactionaries, mean encouraging Japanese militarism to carry out expansionist activities abroad and serving the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Both sides hold: The famous and penetrating statement that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people" made by Inejiro Asanuma, leader of the Second Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party to China, has become increasingly important as the situation develops. U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the people all over the world. The collusion of U.S. imperialism with Japanese militarism has brought an imminent danger before the people of Asian countries. The Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party agrees with and supports Chairman Mao Tsetung's solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" published on May 20, and expresses its determination to carry out independently the most effective struggle in Japan in accordance with its own stand and conditions. Both sides hold: The people throughout the world must unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. The people of Asian countries, particularly the people of Japan, China, Korea and the three countries of Indo-China, must unite and defeat U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. Both sides express resolute solidarity with and all-round support for the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian people in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. U.S. imperialism must get out of all the places it has invaded!

Both sides unanimously express the determination to struggle against nuclear war and for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. The Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party supports the stand of China that at no time and in no circumstances shall China be the first to use nuclear weapons and China's proposal that a summit conference of all the countries of the world, big and small, be convened to sign an agreement on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on not using nuclear weapons. The Chinese side expresses thanks for this.

Both sides point out: The movement for Japan-China friendship and restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China is a component of the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party expresses willingness to make effort to unite on a broad scale with all the forces in Japan that are truly for Japan-China friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and

China, and determination to strengthen this movement, and at the same time raises the following four principles for carrying out the movement:

1. Unite with the anti-imperialist forces of the people of Asian countries to oppose U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and strive for the nullification of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty";

2. Fight against all policies of hostility towards China, adhere to the stand of one China and demand the nullification of "Japan-Chiang Kai-shek treaty," and, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the three political principles,* struggle for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China;

3. In adherence to the stand of true friendship between Japan and China and that politics and economy are inseparable, develop exchanges in trade, culture, friendly relations and other fields between the people of Japan and China;

4. Rally on a broad scale forces in Japan which genuinely desire friendship between Japan and China and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and organize a united front.

The Chinese side expresses its appreciation of the above-mentioned stand of the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party and reaffirms that the Chinese side will, as always, warmly support all efforts bene-

*The three political principles are: 1) Not to pursue a policy of hostility towards China; 2) Not to participate in any conspiracy to create "two Chinas"; 3) Not to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan. — Tr.

(Continued from p. 11.)

teaches us: **"Qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods."** The contradictions between trees and harmful insects are antagonistic contradictions. The existence of insects will influence the growth of trees. It is only by eliminating them that we can stop them harming trees. Knowing the quality of the contradiction, we killed the insects simply by taking them away by hand or by using insecticides. If there were insects in the trunks, we poured benzene hexachloride powder into the holes. We tried many ways of getting rid of them. Thus every kind of tree grows very well.

Apple trees had never been planted on the mountain. When my brother and I tried the first time we failed because the pits were small and the trees were not planted deep enough. What is the correct way to handle failure? We carefully studied Chairman Mao's teaching: **"After he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success."** Once we understood the dialectical relationship be-

tween failure and success, we gained the courage to try again. We seriously learnt our lesson from our first attempt. We dug bigger pits, added more soil, watered regularly, used more fertilizer, prevented pests and pruned in time. Our knowledge corresponded to the laws of the external world and the apple trees grew very well. More than 1,000 apple trees have been planted on the mountain and are bearing fruit. The poor and lower-middle peasants in our brigade are so happy about these big red apples that they call them a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought. They shouted again and again "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

Li Lu:

Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, we two and other poor and lower-middle peasants have planted more than 89,000 trees by working hard over the past ten years. Now trees that give jujubes, pears, tung oil and apples grow all over what once were barren mountains. All of them are rich fruits of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking!

Both sides unanimously express the conviction: Utterly unlike in the 30s, the people of Japan, China and other Asian countries, who have been tempered in the struggle against imperialism and have awakened, struggling in unity, can surely defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. The struggle of the people of various countries for independence, peace, democracy and socialism will certainly triumph.

Both sides express satisfaction at the result of the visit to China of the Delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party. They hold that this visit is greatly beneficial to the strengthening of the struggle of the people of China and Japan against U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, running dogs and accomplices. Both sides will make further efforts to promote the militant friendship between the people of China and Japan.

Kuo Mo-jo (signed), leader,
Wang Kuo-chuan (signed), deputy leader,
of the Delegation of the China-Japan
Friendship Association

Tomomi Narita (signed), leader,
Masashi Ishibashi (signed), deputy leader,
of the Fifth Delegation of the Japanese
Socialist Party to China

Peking, November 1, 1970

Construction of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Officially Starts

GRAND ceremonies marking the official start of construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway with assistance from China were held in Tanzania's Dar-es-Salaam and in Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia's Central Province on October 26 and 28 respectively.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who presided over the ceremonies laid the foundation stones, declaring the official start of construction.

Attending the ceremonies were government officials of Zambia and Tanzania.

Fang Yi, head of the Chinese Government Delegation and Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Kuo Lu, deputy head of the delegation and Vice-Minister of Communications; and all members of the delegation which had come specially to take part in the ceremonies marking the start of the building of the railway were also present. Members of the Chinese Embassies in Tanzania and Zambia and Chinese engineers and technicians helping with the construction of the railway were also invited to the ceremonies.

Ground-Breaking Ceremony at Dar-es-Salaam

An atmosphere of festive joy and friendship between the Chinese, Tanzanian and Zambian peoples forged in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism prevailed at the inauguration ceremony in Dar-es-Salaam on October 26. In the centre of the rostrum erected specially for the occasion were huge portraits of President Nyerere, President Kaunda and Chairman Mao. Atop the rostrum was a big streamer with the words "Ceremony for the official start of the Tanzania-Zambia railway construction." A huge poster alongside the rostrum was inscribed with the slogan: "Long live the friendship among the peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and China!" High above the ceremony ground flew the national flags of the three countries.

President Kaunda delivered a speech at the Dar-es-Salaam ceremony. He said that the inauguration of the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway "is a proud and historical moment for Tanzania and Zambia and indeed for the rest of East and Central Africa."

He added: "The completion of the railway line will be of tremendous significance to Zambia's future as a strong, prosperous and truly independent nation, to the economies of Tanzania and Zambia, to the growing fraternal relations between the neighbouring and brotherly nations in East Africa and to the friendly ties between us in this part of the world and the Chinese people."

To build the Tanzania-Zambia railway, President Kaunda said, we have rejected so-called "advice" and ignored so-called "warnings" and pressures on this matter from imperialism and colonialism.

He accused some countries of attempting to force landlocked Zambia to depend more on the minority white regimes. In these circumstances, he said, "we accepted the generous offer of the Chinese friends — and true friends at that — to help construct the railway."

"Geography," he continued, "may not allow us to choose neighbours, but we can at least choose our friends and our enemies. The Chinese people are our friends and they will remain so as long as it is to the benefit of our respective peoples."

"We thank Chairman Mao Tsetung, Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai and their colleagues and all their people for this gesture of genuine friendship and co-operation in world peace and development," he said.

He expressed the conviction that, despite stiff opposition by the imperialists and colonialists to the building of this railway, "we cannot afford to fail. We will not fail."

Tanzanian Minister of Communications, Transport and Labour Lusinde, speaking on behalf of the Governments and peoples of Tanzania and Zambia, extended warm greetings to Fang Yi, head of the Chinese Government Delegation and Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

He said that the Tanzania-Zambia railway is of great significance to the independence and economic revolution of Tanzania and Zambia. He pointed out that building the railway through the concerted efforts of the three countries shows the world the close bonds between the Governments of Zambia, China and Tanzania.

Fang Yi also spoke at the ceremony. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, he expressed warm congratulations to the Governments and peoples of Tanzania and Zambia on the inauguration of the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway.

He said: "Since China established diplomatic relations with Tanzania and Zambia, the friendly relations and co-operation between us have made all-round and satisfactory progress on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The joint construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway by our three countries is indeed a vivid demonstration of this fruitful co-operation. President Nyerere and President Kaunda have made

important contributions to the development of these friendly relations and co-operation between our three countries. Here, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I pay high respects to the two respected Presidents."

"Imperialism and its agents," he added, "are quite displeased at the constant development of the friendly relations between China, Tanzania and Zambia and the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway through the co-operative efforts of our three countries. But we believe that their disruptive schemes will never succeed so long as the Governments and peoples of our three countries maintain vigilance, co-operate closely with each other and work with concerted efforts. The aspirations of the Governments and peoples of Tanzania and Zambia for the building of the Tanzania-Zambia railway will certainly come true."

Fang Yi said: "The Chinese Government and people will work hard together with the Governments and peoples of Tanzania and Zambia and strive to bring the construction of this railway to victorious completion in a relatively short period."

He wished Tanzania and Zambia continuous new victories in the lofty cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing their national economy. He also wished that the friendship between the peoples of China, Tanzania and Zambia would be evergreen.

Ground-Breaking Ceremony at Kapiri Mposhi

Speaking at the ground-breaking ceremony at Kapiri Mposhi, in Zambia's Central Province, President Nyerere said on October 28 that the completion of the railway would not only benefit Zambia and Tanzania economically but would also reinforce the alliance for freedom which exists between the two countries. It would help us both, he said, to withstand the pressures exerted upon us by the enemies of African dignity and African freedom. The railway would benefit East Africa as well as Africa as a whole.

President Nyerere added: "Yet, despite all these advantages, I have noticed one very odd thing about international reactions to this railway project. Some of them suggest that, by building this railway now, Tanzania and Zambia are coming under Chinese influence."

"I can only respond to this suggestion by some amazement," he declared. "But more interesting and in a way more frightening is the self-revelation which this Western criticism implies. For this criticism implies that in their view aid is always an instrument of domination. And this criticism comes from those who dominated Africa and, in varying degrees, are still dominating Africa," he said.

President Nyerere stressed: "The Chinese people have never at any point suggested that we should change any of our policies—internal or external—because of their help with this railway. They have simply offered us generous terms in money and in men."

The President spoke highly of the work of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel in Tanzania and Zambia. He expressed the belief that the people of Zambia and Tanzania and the Chinese working in the two countries would learn from each other and that the friendship between China and Tanzania and Zambia would grow thereby.

President Nyerere ended his speech by asking head of the Chinese Government Delegation Fang Yi to convey his very warm gratitude to Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the Chinese Government and to the entire Chinese people. We accept their help, he said, because it is given as an expression of solidarity between China and Tanzania and Zambia, and solidarity between China and Africa.

H.D. Banda, Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Works, recounted in detail the work on the railway project.

Fang Yi who spoke at the ceremony said: "We are very pleased to note that over the last few years the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Zambia and Tanzania have made all-round and satisfactory progress on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We support each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and we help each other in the cause of building our respective countries. The commencement of the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway is a vivid demonstration of this fruitful co-operation."

He said: "In accordance with the principle of equality and mutual assistance, the Chinese Government renders assistance to friendly Afro-Asian countries within its capability. This is our bounden internationalist duty."

"In international affairs," Fang Yi pointed out, "the Governments and peoples of Zambia and Tanzania uphold justice, oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and support the national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa, thus making positive contributions to the cause of the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism. At the same time President Kaunda, President Nyerere and the Zambian and Tanzanian Governments resolutely oppose the imperialist plot to create 'two Chinas' and actively support the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations. These constitute a great support to the Chinese people. For all these we express our deep thanks."

The Presidents of Tanzania and Zambia gave grand state banquets on October 25 and October 27 evening in Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka respectively to mark the official start of the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway. The Chinese Government Delegation attended both functions.

Friendship Road of Three Peoples

This railway to be jointly built by China, Tanzania and Zambia begins from Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania, runs southwest across the vast plains of the

Kilombero valley, climbs the Makumbako ridges and goes through the precipitous Mbeya Pass before it enters Zambia where it will span the turbulent Chambeshi River and run along the undulating hilly area to the world-known Zambian "copper-belt." The total length of the railway will be approximately 1,900 kilometres. This is a road forging the links of friendship of the Chinese, Tanzanian and Zambian people. Three years ago, thanks to the direct concern of Chairman Mao, President Nyerere and President Kaunda, the Governments of China, Tanzania and Zambia concluded an agreement on the building of the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Since then, the workers, engineering and technical personnel of the three countries, hacking their way through the jungles and mountains and working ardu-

ously, have successfully carried out the surveying, designing and preparations for the railway project. And now actual construction has begun.

President Kaunda and President Nyerere inspected October 25 afternoon the railway worksites in the vicinity of Dar-es-Salaam. The two Presidents showed great satisfaction and joy at the fast progress of the work and the close co-operation between the Chinese engineering and technical personnel and the local workers and people. They were especially happy when they saw the railway station building in the Dar-es-Salaam harbour which was completed in 26 days. The fast progress made in building the Tanzania-Zambia railway is a big blow to imperialism, President Nyerere pointed out.

Samdech Sihanouk Denounces Crimes of U.S.-Manipulated U.N.O.

CAMBODIAN Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk issued a statement on October 14 exposing and denouncing the crimes committed by the United Nations Organization under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. It pointed out that the United Nations Organization has become an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists, the most ferocious warmongers in world history. Excerpts of the statement follows:

On October 24, 1970, the United Nations Organization will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

On this occasion, I have the duty to express my opinion on this organization.

It is necessary to say that at its birth, the U.N.O. had aroused great hopes among all the people of the world.

Nevertheless, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the U.N.O., I should point out that all the hopes which the people have pinned on it have been disappointed.

Yes, this October 24, 1970, should be a day of big mourning in the world instead of a day of international rejoicing.

That day should also be made a record of defeats, betrayals and even crimes of the U.N.O. or, more precisely, of a certain number of its (imperialist, colonialist, neo-colonialist, pro-imperialist) members.

Owing to these members, the U.N.O. has failed in all its duties towards mankind:

1) Mankind aspires, first and foremost, to peace. And the U.N.O. acts as an accomplice of the warmongers the most ferocious and most "powerful" of whom in world history are the U.S. imperialists.

2) Mankind aspires to social and economic progress. But what does one see in the world today? The people who have the greatest need of such progress are being bullied and exploited by U.S. imperialism, a handful of neo-colonialist powers and the last colonialist countries (headed by Portugal), all of which are members of the organization, bullied and exploited as they had never been in the era of the so-called old-type colonialism. Their national incomes decrease incessantly. The prices of their raw materials drop continuously. Their public debts increase steadily. An increasing number of countries are confronted with increasingly grave problems of starvation, death for lack of medical care as well as illiteracy and unemployment. The aid from a number of the so-called well-off countries (particularly that of the U.S.A.) is given under harsh conditions and, moreover, does not meet the real and urgent needs of the under-developed countries. Enormous sums of money are spent on large numbers of experts, advisers, technicians, U.N. delegates and others who render only illusory services to these countries whose backwardness, in comparison with the developed countries, aggravates year by year.

3) The freedom, independence and democracy in many countries of the third world have been menaced, mocked and even deprived. The one which is most responsible for this state of affairs is the host and the "No. 1 money-lender" of the U.N.O. itself: U.S. imperialism.

4) This imperialism, assisted by certain accomplices, sows inside the U.N.O. as in the world hatred, division, lack of understanding, intolerance, discrimination, disputes and even wars among nations; this is entirely contrary to the United Nations Charter in spirit and in letter.

5) Blackmail by money and by terror (including atomic terror) has been carried out by this imperialism to bring the small and poor countries to renounce their dignity, independence, non-alignment, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, peace and territorial integrity.

6) "Absence of peace" now "prevails" almost everywhere in the world. The last "oases of peace," such as Cambodia, have been swept away by U.S. imperialism, predominant and privileged member of the U.N.O., its accomplices and mercenaries who have also been "accepted" as members of the U.N.O.

7) War, which is the most formidable and devastating calamity, threatens all corners of the world and sets some parts of the world ablaze (particularly Indo-China) without any hope of extinction.

This resulted from the fact that the U.N.O. has agreed to have its own Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights replaced "on the ground" by the jungle law (practised especially by U.S. imperialism).

Has not the U.N.O. itself gone so far as to carry out open aggression against a people — the Korean people under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung — whose only "crime" was their desire to live in freedom and to make rapid progress in all fields of national construction through their socialist revolution?

The "jungle law" has now been imposed almost everywhere and an increasing number of the so-called "coloured" people are its victims.

The victims who suffer the most from this law are without doubt the peoples of Indo-China and especially the Palestinian people who have been arbitrarily and cynically deprived of their motherland and their land.

8) Injustice reigns supreme inside the U.N.O. itself.

Thus the biggest nation in the world, the People's Republic of China (800 million Chinese people), is arbitrarily excluded from the "membership" of the U.N.O. which robs it literally of its seat in the Security Council and in the General Assembly for the benefit of a clique which represents only itself and its master: U.S. imperialism.

The injustice of the U.N.O. is shocking when it justifies such an attitude by the so-called "aggressiveness" of the People's Republic of China which has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries and has never sent a soldier to or established any military or other base in other countries. This injustice becomes intolerable when the refusal to restore to China and the Chinese people their seat was dictated by a member of the U.N.O. which is the biggest aggressor and neo-colonizer of the peoples, the biggest warmonger and war criminal of all times: U.S. imperialism.

9) While advocating equality among big, medium and small nations, the U.N.O. has since its establish-

ment made itself a "professor" of inequality. In the United Nations Organization, certain big powers and even the handful of "Chiang-Kai-shek-ists" should have special and permanent privileges that other member countries do not have.

U.S. imperialism can bully and even carry out genocide of any people while the Security Council cannot condemn it because this imperialism has the right of "veto" at its disposal.

At the recent Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka, the Royal Government of National Union which is constitutional and the so-called "Cambodian government" in Phnom Penh which is unconstitutional had asked, each on its part, to occupy the seat of Cambodia. The other delegations considered that the seat of my country should be left vacant because they deemed it necessary to wait for the end of the war in Cambodia to know exactly the "real" government of Cambodia.

On his part, U Thant, Secretary-General of the U.N.O., did not think it necessary to resort to such "precautions." He hastened to turn out of the U.N.O. (as if the U.N.O. belongs to him personally) without having taken pains to consult with all the member states on this matter — turn out of the U.N.O., I say, Ambassador Huot Sambath, Permanent Representative (accredited for many years already) of the Royal Government.

U Thant reached an agreement with the government of Washington to accept automatically into the organization, also without the agreement of other member states, the representative of the Lonolite putschists since the day following their coup d'etat of March 18, 1970.

The handing over of the seat of the independent and neutral Kingdom of Cambodia to the illegal "republic" of the Lonolites, known by the whole world (including the American people) as totally aligned to the so-called "free" world and integrated into the U.S. camp and as a mercenary of U.S. imperialism — destroyer of the independence, peace, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia — constitutes in itself a veritable "coup d'etat," a shameless coup perpetrated by U Thant inside the U.N.O. itself.

In conclusion I venture to express the hope that all the member states of the U.N.O. which are not subservient to U.S. imperialism will decide one day to save this organization from its present decline by starting to move it out of the United States of America. In fact, if this organization is to survive, it is essential that its host country must not be a champion of racial discrimination, the biggest saboteur of world peace, the most shameless violator of international agreements and treaties, of international law, of the United Nations Charter and of human rights, the biggest aggressor of the weak peoples and countries, the most criminal perpetrator of genocide and the most ferocious and obstinate imperialist of all times!

U.N. Anniversary Session Becomes Platform for Denouncing U.S. Imperialism

THE United Nations manipulated by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator held functions in New York from October 14 to 24 to mark the 25th anniversary of its founding.

In their speeches at the U.N. 25th anniversary session, representatives or heads of state of Albania and a number of Asian and African countries denounced the superpowers for using the United Nations to commit crimes of aggression, intervention and domination of the people of other countries. They thereby turned the anniversary session into a platform for laying charges against and opposing the U.S. imperialist aggression, and denouncing big-nation hegemony and the crimes of colonialism and neo-colonialism. This greatly heightened the morale of the world revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, accomplices and running dogs. The United Nations under the domination of the two superpowers has been steadily on the decline with a complete loss of prestige. This instrument has become more and more ineffective.

Representatives of many countries pointed out in their speeches that the U.N. record over the past 25 years was a "disappointing" record of "failure." In his speech at the General Assembly session, Nesti Nase, head of the Albanian Delegation and Minister of Foreign Affairs, said: "The activity of the United Nations during this period of a quarter century and all its injurious practice applied contrarily to the charter and, in the first place, under the pressure of the United States have led the organization towards the precipice where it is today." He enumerated the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression committed under the banner of the U.N. Organization, against the Korean people and the Congolese people, and denounced the United Nations for taking, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the reactionary stand on the U.S. imperialist aggression in Indo-China, the Middle East, Latin America and other areas. In the last ten years and more, Nase noted, the U.N. Organization "has become a centre of transactions, manoeuvres and cunning intrigues of the two superpowers to the detriment of the cause of the peoples and an instrument for legalizing the secret machinations, plots and dangerous agreements which were concluded between them beforehand."

At the session, representatives of many countries in their speeches expressed opposition to the interfer-

ence with and domination of the internal affairs of other countries by the superpowers. President of the Romanian State Council Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out: "There are still imperialist and colonialist forces in international life which want to continue the old practice of domination over the peoples and promote a policy of strength and power politics, interfering in the internal affairs of other states and trying to impose their will on the latter so as to subject them to their interests." He reiterated: "Events bear out that the time of the policy of domination and power politics has gone and the peoples can no longer be forcibly brought to their knees." Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, Chairman of the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries and Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, condemned "the dominance of big-power influence in determining the major events of the world, in deciding on the issues of war or peace." He emphasized that such situation must be changed.

Delegations of some Asian, African and other countries strongly denounced U.S. imperialism and its collaborator for their crimes of aggression in the Middle East and Indo-China. They pointed out that it was no longer tolerable for imperialism to continue such policy of aggression. Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic Mahmoud Riad denounced U.S. imperialism for its crimes of supporting the Israeli Zionists to conduct new war provocations against Arab countries. Head of the Algerian Delegation Mohamed Yazid charged that the reactionary Jordanian forces, "under the military cover of Washington," had "massacred tens of thousands of Palestinians" in Amman and other places. He pointed out: "The initiators of the so-called 'Rogers plan' had as its main aim the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement." Iraqi Foreign Minister Abdul Karim al Sheikhly noted: "The 'proposals' which aim at imposing the consequences of aggression on the Arab nation and ignore the rights of the Palestinian people and their will" "are surely doomed to utter failure." Flaying U.S. imperialism for supporting the Israeli aggression against various Arab countries, Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdullah el Khani pointed out that the United States took "the United Nations as an instrument of its imperialist policy." Somali Foreign Secretary Omar Arteh Ghalib said: "The U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people, its invasion of Cambodia and in-

ursion on Laos are flagrant violations of the international law and constitute a great threat to peace in Asia and in the world." Cuban delegate Ricardo Alarcon denounced U.S. imperialism for planning fresh invasions of Cuba.

In their speeches, delegates from Albania, Romania and some Afro-Asian countries expressed firm support for the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and demanded that U.S. imperialism withdraw all its aggressor troops from Indo-China unconditionally and stop its intervention there. They also pointed out that the U.S. aggressor troops must be withdrawn from Korea, which is the only way to ensure the unification of Korea in accordance with the will of the Korean people themselves.

At the session, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and delegates of other African countries vehemently denounced the policy of racial oppression pursued by the white regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and the Portuguese colonial rule over Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau).

Delegates of many countries also denounced in their speeches U.S. imperialism for manipulating the voting machine at the United Nations to unlawfully deprive the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. They all resolutely demanded the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its rightful seat at the United Nations, and the expulsion from this organization of the Chiang bandit gang which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people. They emphasized that there is only one China, and that is the People's Republic of China. It is entirely illegal to exclude a great country with a population of over 700 million from the United Nations and this situation must be changed, they said.

Amid strong denunciation voiced by the delegates of many countries against U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon arrived in New York from Washington on October 23 to attend the U.N. session. Seeing that the wind at the session was changing to his disadvantage, Nixon had to tune down by admitting that it would be of no avail "to gloss over the difficulties of the present and to speak in optimistic or even extravagant terms." At the same time, he tried his utmost to cover up the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism. He sophisticated that "what we seek is not a pax Americana, not an American century." He also advocated that the two superpowers "work together" in an intensified manner and that the United Nations must not "be paralysed in its most important function," etc. He was trying hard to continuously collude with the other superpower, making use of the United Na-

tions to deceive the peoples of the world and to cover up the two superpowers' criminal motive to lord it over the world.

To make the commemorating activities more jolly, U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, had sent invitation cards to many heads of state and government. However, the commemorating activities turned out to be cheerless from beginning to end. Out of the more than 120 member countries, only less than one-third of the heads of state and government accepted the invitation. Instead of singing praise to the United Nations, many of them went there to denounce U.S. imperialism and oppose the superpowers' aggression and interference in and control of other countries' internal affairs. Zambian President Kaunda who arrived in New York on the night of October 18 condemned the imperialist crimes in Africa at the session held on the following day. Nixon deliberately gave offence to President Kaunda by unreasonably cancelling their meeting scheduled on October 20 and replacing it with one between U.S. Secretary of State Rogers—a man of a lower official status—and President Kaunda. Displaying the heroic spirit of daring to scorn U.S. imperialism, President Kaunda countered the move with a flat refusal to meet Rogers, declined to attend Nixon's banquet and left the United States on October 20.

The atmosphere was indeed chilly throughout the U.N. session marking the 25th anniversary of its founding. Even the opening session was reported to have "little festive atmosphere" and to be "mainly non-political." On the contrary, when Nixon addressed the session, American people demonstrated outside the U.N.O. headquarters to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggression on Indo-China. To suppress the demonstrations of the New York masses, the Nixon government called out 8,000 policemen to seal off the U.N.O. headquarters. Sentry posts, wooden barricades and road blocks were put up everywhere with low-flying helicopters circling overhead as though it was confronting a powerful enemy. Despite all the extravagant propaganda the U.N. officials made beforehand, Nixon's speech failed to arouse the attention and interest of the people. Gloomily, Nixon returned to the White House the very day.

The frigid and dismal picture of commemorating activities shows that today in the 1970s, the people of various countries of the world have become the master of their own destiny and no longer tolerate being ordered about by U.S. imperialism and the other superpower. The revolutionary struggle of the people the world over is surging forward. The two superpowers are encountering bigger and bigger difficulties in making deals through the United Nations and their schemes to contend for the domination or partition of the world are heading fast for bankruptcy.

Warm Greetings on 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

From Comrade G. Etienne, General Secretary of the Organization of Swiss Communists

The message says: "On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Organization of Swiss Communists expresses its total support for and militant solidarity with the Chinese people led by their glorious Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

"The Organization of Swiss Communists salutes the People's Republic of China, the bastion of Marxism-Leninism.

"We salute the People's Republic of China, the bastion of the struggle against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

"We salute the People's Republic of China, the bastion of the struggle against modern revisionism led by the chiefs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Similarly, we salute the People's Republic of China as the greatest supporter of the struggles of the people of the world against exploitation and oppression and, more particularly, as the most trustworthy supporter of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America at a time when U.S. imperialism is expanding its aggression."

From Socialist Youth League (M-L) of Norway, Marxist- Leninist Group of Norway, Marxist-Leninist Front of Communist Party of Norway

The message reads in part: "On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Norwegian Marxist-Leninists

send their warmest greetings to the Communist Party of China. We are glad that we have received the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee which points out that the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever and that a new high tide is rising in the construction of socialism. We completely support the struggle of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and all other reactionaries."

From Central Committee Of Communist Unitarian Movement of the Netherlands (Marxist-Leninist)

The message says: "Congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The great successes scored since 1949 have been of enormous importance for the world revolution.

"Long live the People's Republic of China!

"Long live the great correct Communist Party of China under the guidance of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

From Comrade P.R. Boone, Secretary of International Relations of the League Of Dutch Marxist-Leninists

The message reads in part: "The League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists congratulates the Communist Party of China in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the People's Republic of China."

The message hails: "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

"We wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!"

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist)

The message reads in part: "On this glorious day when you celebrate the 21st anniversary of the birth of the People's Republic of China, we realize more than ever before the contribution that your Party, Comrade Mao Tsetung have made to the workers, to the oppressed and to the exploited of the whole world.

"At the time when in a good many countries the revolutionary forces slipped towards peaceful collaboration, you reiterated the universal truth of the October Revolution. . . . You made the dictatorship of the proletariat triumph."

"At the time when U.S. imperialism and the new tsars of the Kremlin try to divide the world so as to conduct exploitation for the profit of their bosses, you by your example galvanize the peoples, isolate U.S. imperialism and expose the renegade feature of revisionism."

"The victory won by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has given assurance to all the peoples that your beautiful and great country will remain always red."

"You have, under the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and his assistant Comrade Lin Piao, opened up the way which will enable man to take the road to communism straight onward."

"The study of Comrade Mao Tsetung's works in our Party has enabled us to study and apply the Marxist-Leninist principles in the light of the concrete condition of our country.

"His latest statement of May 20, 1970, has filled our hearts with joy and hope.

"We derive from this statement the certainty of the possibilities of victory for the revolutionaries, even in a small country, the certainty of the progress of the revolution in face of the war threats of imperialism."

"The resolution of your Central Committee elected at the time of your united glorious Ninth National Congress shows that considerable progress, profound changes have taken place in China under the leadership of the Party which is more united and more powerful than ever before.

"This is why we think that Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era of dying imperialism and of triumphant revolution.

"Your example, your victories are reliable guarantees for our future victories.

"You have won political, social, economic and technical successes in a short span of 21 years which

have stupefied and disquieted imperialism and reaction, but have gladdened the hearts of revolutionaries and the exploited."

The message hails: "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

"Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, a long, long life to him!"

From Central Committee of Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium

The message reads in part: "Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have won great victories; the Chinese Communist Party is today the bastion and the guide of the world revolution. Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of our era." "Comrade Mao Tsetung is the genius theorist of the revolutionary war."

"China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has effected complete changes in the domain of superstructure under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great victory for the Chinese people. . . and a great victory for all the people of the world.

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium salutes the Communist Party of China for its iron firmness in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and against modern revisionism headed by Soviet revisionism."

"We hail the solemn appeal of Chairman Mao Tsetung on May 20, 1970, and his very inspiring teaching: **'The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.'**

"We salute the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China, the firmest supporters of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, of the Palestinian people and of all the peoples who have taken up arms for their liberation."

The message concludes by hailing: "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

From Organization of Greek Marxist-Leninists

The message says: "Red China stands erect, all powerful, in the Orient. . . . This world-shaking new victory has added to the precious heritage of the struggles of the oppressed classes, peoples and nations. After

the Paris Commune, the great October proletarian revolution and the Chinese revolution have opened up new roads and prospects to the complex and multiform struggle of the oppressed which, in our time, has spread to all corners of the earth. . . . After the shameful treason of the principles of Marxism and the interests of the world revolution by the clique of renegades who usurped power in the Party and state of Lenin and Stalin, China has become the vanguard and the base of support of the Communists and all the revolutionaries of the world."

"On the eve of the nationwide victory of the revolution in China, the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out, **'To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. Even if this step is worthy of pride, it is comparatively tiny; what will be more worthy of pride is yet to come.'** What took place in the past 21 years confirmed this genius prevision."

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, advance from victory to victory, the message says.

The message adds: "The Greek Marxist-Leninists, wherever they are, must employ all their forces to fulfil the tasks and obligations assigned them by the struggle against imperialism and its ally social-imperialism."

The Greek people, with their own struggles, the message says, "have proved that they do not submit, will not yield under this new ordeal and are going to continue the struggle until final victory, a victory which will assure them independence, freedom and national prosperity."

The message concludes by hailing: "Long live the Communist Party of China, heroic guide of the Chinese people, which is headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, respected and beloved leader of the Communists the world over!"

"Long live our immortal and invincible banner — Marxism-Leninism, the thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

From Central Organ of Marxist-Leninist Organization of Greek Political Emigrants

The message reads in part: "In the course of the unobstructible advance of the Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the 21st anniversary of the victory of worldwide significance of the Chinese revolution marks a brilliant stage of tremendous successes in all spheres in socialist revolution and socialist construction, which has resulted from

the creative application of the invincible thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

"The splendid victory of the great Chinese proletarian revolution has dealt fresh crushing blows to imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and to modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre.

"The inspiring call of Chairman Mao Tsetung **'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!'** has raised to a decisive new stage the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its flunkeys waged by the revolutionary peoples uniting around the Chinese people."

"U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are becoming more and more isolated in the world and are being besieged by the revolutionary people. China, the socialist giant in the East, is constantly winning the sympathy and friendship of the peoples as their faithful friend, as the supporter and defender of their struggle for national independence and freedom, and as the invincible socialist bulwark which is consistently and exemplarily performing its historical mission for the great cause of socialism and communism of the whole world.

"Long live the great Chinese people!"

"Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!"

"A long, long life to the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung!"

From Iranian Revolutionaries

The message reads in part: For half a century, "Chairman Mao Tsetung has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism with genius, creatively and comprehensively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage."

"In the past 21 years, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the 700 million heroic Chinese people continued to make revolution and to march forward, smashed all schemes of the domestic class enemies and of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionists as the centre and have built China into a consolidated red base area of the world revolution."

"**'Revolution is the main trend in the world today.'** The great call **'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!'** issued by Chairman Mao Tsetung is a great programme for the hundreds of millions of the oppressed and exploited people the world over in their unity to fight against the most ferocious enemy — U.S. imperialism. In response to this great call, the broad masses of the people in the world have now brought about a new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism."

"Prior to the National Day, the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Com-

munist Party of China was held. This is a happy event for the Chinese people and the people throughout the world. A new high tide is now emerging in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. In accordance with Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings, hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers are liberating philosophy from the classroom and using it to transform the world."

"The existence of the powerful red China with advanced industry and science and technology, rich harvests in agriculture for eight years running, and an invincible people's army well prepared against war, is a tremendous inspiration to the people of the world."

"The socialist red China with a population of 700 million armed with Mao Tsetung Thought under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy leader is a great rear area and base of the world revolution."

The message concluded by acclaiming: "Long live the militant unity of the Chinese and Iranian peoples!" "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!" "A long, long life to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the people of the world!"

From Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists in Finland

The message reads in part: "During the past 21 years, the People's Republic of China has become a great example to the people of other countries and a powerful fortress in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries.

"The victories of the Chinese people in the new-democratic revolution, socialist revolution and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution show that only under the leadership of the Party armed with the most progressive Marxist-Leninist theory — Mao Tsetung Thought — can the people achieve permanent results in their struggle."

"Recently the people of the world have ever more clearly seen that the People's Republic of China is on their side in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the reactionaries. Chairman Mao's statement of May 20 is greeted with great enthusiasm everywhere in the world."

The message hails:

"Long live the Communist Party of China!

"Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung!

"Long live the heroic Chinese people!

"Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

From Central Committee of Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark

The message reads in part: "The success of the Chinese revolution and the birth of the People's Republic of China constitute the greatest victory in the history of world revolution after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The brilliant successes in socialist construction have transformed the old, semi-feudal and backward China into a modern, industrial and powerful socialist country which is a most reliable rear area of the world revolution."

"Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have put into life Comrade Mao Tsetung's theory of continuing the class struggle and revolution in the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus summing up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution socialism in China was strengthened on an unprecedented scale.

"The Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China marked the countrywide victory of Comrade Mao Tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line and this victory was reaffirmed by the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which was convened recently. All these victories demonstrate that Marxism-Leninism has been developed to a higher and completely new stage: Mao Tsetung Thought."

In conclusion, the message hails: "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

From Peruvian Communist Party

The message reads in part: "In the 21 years of its existence as a socialist country, China, with its

hundreds of millions of people, has become a powerful base area of the world revolution." "We, the Peruvian Communists and people, deem it a pride and joy to have such a great brother and friend as the revolutionary Chinese people."

"The brilliant thinking **'The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared,'** **'But revolution is the main trend in the world today'** is a valuable contribution to the national-liberation cause of the oppressed nations and people of the world. These brilliant words of Comrade Mao Tsetung are an inspiration to the struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed people on earth, and greatly encourage them to persist in their struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and lackeys of various hues."

The message acclaims: "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!"

"A long life to Comrade Mao Tsetung!"

From Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)

The message reads in part: "The founding of the People's Republic of China marks a historical turning point not only in the life of the broad masses of the Chinese people, but also in the life of the peoples and the oppressed masses of all countries in the world.

"The victorious conclusion of the protracted struggle of the Chinese people for the triumph of socialism in their own country constitutes an enormous help to the front of the world revolution."

"In the light of this brilliant example, the Italian Communists (M-L) reaffirm their determination to fulfil in their own country the historic task which falls on them."

The message acclaims: "Long live the People's Republic of China!"

"Long live Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung!"

From Organization of Italian Communists (M-L)

The message reads in part: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the victory of the Ninth Congress

and the deepening of the process of struggle-criticism-transformation represent a big step forward on the path of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a big stimulus to the development of the productive forces and an inestimable contribution to the world revolution."

"For the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world, the great People's China is the bastion of socialism and liberation. Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of our era, is the great and invincible red banner of revolution.

"The Organization of Italian Communists (M-L) has committed itself to increasingly integrate the universal principles of Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the revolution in our country on the road of building a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party, of socialist revolution and of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In conclusion, the message acclaims: "A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

From Spanish Communist Party (M-L) and U.S., Canadian, Portuguese Revolutionaries

The messages from the Spanish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and U.S., Canadian and Portuguese revolutionaries warmly greeted the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. These messages congratulated the Chinese people on the great achievements they have scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tsetung, warmly acclaimed the great victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the unprecedented consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and praised the victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China as the greatest victory in the history of the world revolution since the October Revolution.

These messages also hailed all achievements and every victory of the Chinese people as the great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought, a heavy blow to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries, and a tremendous encouragement to revolutionary people the world over.

Korean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Banquet for Chinese Delegation

Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, gave a banquet on October 30 in honour of the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation which returned to Peking from Korea after taking part in the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the war in Korea and paying a friendship visit to Korea.

Present at the banquet were Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Fa-hsien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the P.L.A. General Political Department; Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and all the comrades on the delegation.

The banquet was permeated with the sincere militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. The Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms time and again toasted the everlasting great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies. They toasted the health and long life of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Korean people's great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Kim Jae Suk said that the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation's visit to Korea "has once again shown

to the world the might of the unbreakable unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which has been sealed in blood and has stood the tests of history. Your visit is a tremendous encouragement to the people and people's army of our country who stand in the very forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle. It is a heavy blow to our common enemies U.S. and Japanese imperialism and their running dogs."

"In marking the 20th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the war in Korea, the grand commemoration held in our capital Pyongyang, Sariwon and many other cities in our country and in Peking, the capital, and Tantung and many other cities of the People's Republic of China not only helps people recall with deep feelings the days when our two peoples and armies shared weal and woe, life and death, fighting in the same trenches, but once again demonstrates the consistent revolutionary stand of our two peoples in holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and U.S. imperialism, in uniting as one, in fighting shoulder to shoulder to the end to smash all policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and to win victory in our common cause," Comrade Kim Jae Suk added.

In his speech, Comrade Tseng Ssu-yu, leader of the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation, recalled with deep feelings the very warm welcome and most cordial reception given to the delegation during its visit to Korea and extended sincere thanks to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and people and the Korean People's Army.

He said: "During the visit, we saw for ourselves how the heroic Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are speeding up the socialist construction and national defence build-up by display-

ing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and energetically launching the *Chollima* Movement, and how they are striving to capture all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan to greet the convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with new achievements and victories.

"We also saw that the heroic Korean people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and standing firmly at the anti-imperialist front, are vigilantly defending their fatherland, ready at all times to deal telling blows at the aggressors who dare to invade, and are fighting for the realization of the unification of their fatherland. The just struggle of the Korean people is a tremendous contribution to the anti-imperialist struggles of the people throughout the world and an enormous encouragement and a precious support to the people of our country."

Comrade Tseng Ssu-yu said: "The 700 million Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, will, as always, firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland. The Chinese people will for ever unite, fight, and win victory together with the Korean people no matter what happens in the world and no matter what obstacles on the road of advance."

Premier Chou Congratulates Allende on Being Elected President of Chile

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent on October 28 a telegram to Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, warmly congratulating him on his being elected President of the Republic of Chile. The telegram said: "On the occasion of your being elected President of the Republic of Chile, I wish to express warm con-

gratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

"The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Chilean people in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, plunder and interference and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty and wish the Chilean people new victories in this struggle.

"May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Chilean peoples undergo new development."

Chinese Workers' Delegation Goes to Chile

At the invitation of the Unified Centre of Chilean Workers, a Chinese workers' delegation left for Chile on October 29 to take part in the celebrations for the inauguration of President Salvador Allende Gossens of the Republic of Chile. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Premier Chou Greets Algeria's National Day

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on October 31 sent a telegram to Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution and Premier of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, warmly greeting the National Day of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. The telegram said: "The Algerian people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism. In order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, the Algerian Government and people have waged long struggles and won continuous victories; they have made useful contributions in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and to the cause of the Afro-Asian people's unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand taken by the Algerian people.

"The Chinese and Algerian peoples have forged a profound militant

friendship through the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. I am deeply convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two peoples, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will further develop and grow stronger."

China-Viet Nam Agreement Signed in Peking

An agreement on mutual supply of goods and payments for 1971 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was signed in Peking on October 31.

Signed at the same time were a protocol on the supply of materials by China to Viet Nam for 1971, a protocol on China's aid to Viet Nam in the form of complete projects and a protocol on the living standard and working conditions of the Chinese technical personnel sent to Viet Nam, between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and a protocol on the delivery by China to Viet Nam of the equipment and materials for complete projects between the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony.

Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Vice-Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, signed the agreement and protocols on behalf of their respective Governments.

Tanzanian Military Delegation Visits China

Invited by the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, the Tanzanian Military Delegation led by Colonel Ali Mahfudh, Chief of Operations and Training of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces, was in China

on a friendship visit from September 28 to October 29. At the Peking Airport to welcome the delegation were Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of the departments concerned and some one thousand commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and militiamen.

Present on the occasion were Tanzanian Ambassador to China R.S. Wambura, members of the Tanzanian Embassy, and military attaches of embassies of various countries in China.

On September 29, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wang Hsin-ting gave a banquet at which the delegation was warmly welcomed. Wang Hsin-ting and Colonel Ali Mahfudh spoke at the banquet and proposed toasts to the consolidation and development of friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Tanzania.

Accompanied by Chang Tung-huan, a leading member of the department concerned of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the delegation left Peking on October 8 for a visit to Yen-an, Sian, Shaoshan, Changsha, Kwangchow, Shanghai and Nanking. The distinguished Tanzanian guests received an enthusiastic welcome from the army units and revolutionary masses everywhere they went. After returning to Peking by special plane on October 22, they visited places in the capital and saw the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* and the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*.

The Tanzanian Ambassador to China gave a banquet honouring the delegation on October 28 at which an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Tanzania and the Asian and African peoples prevailed.

Speaking at the banquet, Colonel Ali Mahfudh said that the armies and peoples of the two countries will continue to support each other and win new victories together in the struggle against the new threats of

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ROUND THE WORLD

JAPANESE MILITARISM FURTHER
EXPOSED

Sato and Nixon Plotting Aggression

Eisaku Sato, chieftain of the Japanese reactionaries, had a closed-door meeting with U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon in Washington on October 24. Earlier, he had taken part in the activities in New York marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, and addressed the U.N. General Assembly on October 21.

Sato's secret talks with Nixon and his address at the United Nations laid bare his obsequiousness and ambitions. He brazenly lauded the "Nixon doctrine" of "using Asians to fight Asians" and the "new initiative" on Indo-China dished up recently by Nixon. At the same time, he made it clear that he would toe the line of U.S. imperialism and play a part in its aggression in the three countries in Indo-China. Nixon wanted Sato to grant the Saigon puppet clique "aid" to the value of 150 million U.S. dollars. Sato not only pledged to take the matter into consideration but also expressed readiness to offer military aid to the Lon Nol puppet clique. As a reward for this, he earned warm praises from Nixon. All this shows that since the so-called "Asian conference" held last May under the instigation of U.S. imperialism and with the Japanese reactionaries playing the main role, the Sato government, in serving the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Asia, has been meddling in Indo-China with increasing vigour, and has fastened itself more tightly on to the chariot of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression. Even some bourgeois papers in Tokyo expressed discontent over this course of action pursued by Sato.

Sato has also tailed after U.S. imperialism and obdurately adhered to

a policy of hostility towards China. Prior to his departure for the United States, he said at a press conference on October 15 that Japan "has no intention of changing its policy [towards China] now," indicating that he would continue to work hand in glove with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. In his speech at the U.N. General Assembly, Sato turned things upside down and played a dirty trick by trying to create "two Chinas." While clamouring that "the existence of divided states" was "a major factor for international tension," he insinuated that there are "three divided states" in Asia, "two of them being neighbours of Japan." Parroting his U.S. masters, Sato openly demanded that these states "make positively clear their readiness to refrain completely from the use of force." These remarks of Sato's threw a new light on the aggressive ambition of the reactionary Japanese ruling clique to obstinately follow U.S. imperialism in antagonizing the peoples of China, Korea and Viet Nam.

During his recent visit to the United Nations, Sato had intended to make a ballyhoo that Japan has become a big nation so as to gain political capital from this. Nevertheless, when Sato mounted the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly and began to read his laboriously prepared speech, two-thirds of the seats immediately became vacant. This put Sato to shame and great embarrassment. Exasperated, he deplored this as "unexpected." This eloquently proves how unpopular is Japanese militarism which has been fostered single-handedly by U.S. imperialism.

During the secret talks, Sato agreed to resume the negotiations on U.S. import of Japanese textiles, which had been broken more than three months ago. This was a concession on the part of Sato to please U.S. imperialism and to win Nixon's

support for his regime, so as to realize the Japanese militarist ambitions for aggression and expansion.

U.S.A.

Strike of 400,000 Auto Workers

The big strike by the workers of the General Motors Corporation which began on September 15 and is supported by the masses of workers, progressive students and people from all walks of life in the United States had gone on for a month and a half by the end of October.

Defying attempts to undermine the strike and threats by the U.S. reactionaries and monopoly capitalists during this period, the 400,000 auto workers overcame various difficulties to carry on their struggle. As a result, production in General Motors' well over 100 plants in 31 states and 7 plants in Canada came to a halt. This was a severe blow to the U.S. monopoly capitalists.

Production in the auto industry, one of the U.S. economy's main "props," is directly related to steel, copper, aluminium, rubber, glass, textile and other industrial sectors. Because General Motors is the biggest U.S. motor company — its output accounts for about 50 per cent of total U.S. auto production — the strike has had great repercussions on the entire economy of the country.

The output of U.S. cars and trucks has dropped to about 50 per cent of the amount for the same period last year. From Sept. 15 to Oct. 23, total losses in car and truck production were put at 754,000 units. The sharp drop in auto production has seriously affected steel, rubber, glass and some non-ferrous metal industries. The steel monopolies in Pittsburgh have kept cutting down production, and steel output recently stood at 11 per cent below last year. Rubber orders in Alabama have gone down steeply. The volume of railway freight was also affected. According to official U.S. figures, national industrial production dropped 1.7 per cent in September, the sharpest decline in the last ten years, and the auto workers' strike was one of the prin-

cial reasons for this. It was reported that as a result of the strike, the loss to gross national production was running at 1,000 million U.S. dollars a week.

The strike is a direct blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of arms expansion and war preparations and affects the U.S. Government's revenue. General Motors is not only the biggest U.S. monopoly enterprise but also one of the main U.S. munition producing enterprises. Apart from making cars, it also turns out tanks, rockets and other military equipment. Its yearly military orders from the Pentagon amount to 600 to 700 million dollars and, by turning over part of its huge super-profits as taxes to the U.S. Government, it is one of the main props of U.S. imperialism in its foreign aggression and expansion.

The federal government's tax losses from General Motors have totalled 500 million dollars as a result of the strike. There was also a sharp drop

in tax income for various state governments. For instance, Michigan has lost more than 20 million dollars.

This big strike reflects the aggravation of class contradictions in the United States against the background of the continuous deepening of U.S. imperialism's financial and economic crises. It is a fierce struggle by the American working class against the monopoly capitalist class. To shift the burden of its crises on to others, the U.S. imperialists are more and more furiously hitting out at the working people. Through ruthless exploitation in diverse forms, the monopoly capitalists have squeezed ever-increasing surplus value out of the workers whose real income has been going down year after year. In the auto industry, for instance, the workers' hourly rate of production has increased by 123.7 per cent in 23 years (1946-69), while the surplus value created by each worker for monopoly capital rose nearly 200 per

cent. According to statistics compiled by the U.S. press, the U.S. auto workers' weekly real income has dropped by 18.47 dollars on the average since 1965 as a result of the serious inflation.

To grab their super-profits, the monopoly capitalists in the auto industry have enforced the "speed up" system on the workers which is detrimental to their health and treated them like machines, compelling them to work overtime under atrocious conditions. This has done serious mental and physical harm to them and brought about serious work accidents, arousing strong protest from the workers.

The big strike of the General Motors workers is the biggest auto workers' strike in American history. It marks the new awakening of the American working class and will further arouse it to struggle against U.S. monopoly capitalism's ruthless exploitation and rule.

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aggression and war brought on by the forces of imperialism.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wang Hsin-ting said in his speech that the friendship and relations of friendly co-operation between China and Tanzania had been established on the basis of opposing imperialism and colonialism and on the Five Principles and that there were broad prospects for their development. The smooth development of the friendly relations between the two countries was not only in the interests of the people of the two countries but also helped promote the cause of unity between the Asian and African countries in opposing imperialism. He said: We are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between us will be constantly consolidated and developed through the joint efforts of our two sides.

I.V.B.F. Condemned for Tailing After U.S. Imperialism

The Volleyball Association of the People's Republic of China sent a

letter of protest to the International Volleyball Federation on October 27, strongly condemning a handful of persons in the I.V.B.F. harbouring ulterior motives for their despicable act of tailing after U.S. imperialism in plotting to create "two Chinas" and showing hostility to the Chinese people. It solemnly declared: Effective from this date, the Volleyball Association of the People's Republic of China withdraws from the I.V.B.F. and at the same time severs all relations with the latter.

The letter said: Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the International Volleyball Federation at its 12th Congress went to the length of admitting as a "member" the so-called "volleyball association" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique long repudiated by the 700 million Chinese people, openly creating "two Chinas." This is a crude interference in China's internal affairs and a grave provocation against the Chinese people.

The letter declared: There is only one China in the world, and that is the People's Republic of China.

Taiwan Province has always been an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The Chiang Kai-shek clique entrenched in Taiwan Province is but a political corpse under the protection of U.S. imperialist bayonets. Its so-called "volleyball association" has no right whatsoever to join any international sports organization.

The letter pointed out: Acting upon the will of their master U.S. imperialism, a handful of persons in the International Volleyball Federation harbouring ulterior motives have long been trying to drag the so-called "volleyball association" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique into the I.V.B.F. so as to serve the U.S. imperialist plot of creating "two Chinas." This time, in flagrant disregard of the stern protest of the Volleyball Association of the People's Republic of China and the resolute opposition of many countries upholding justice, they have obdurately stuck into the I.V.B.F. the so-called "volleyball association" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This can only show that they have reduced the I.V.B.F. into an anti-China tool of U.S. imperialism.

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