

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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

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Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels. Such investigation is especially necessary for those who know theory but do not know the actual conditions, for otherwise they will not be able to link theory with practice.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message to Premier Chou

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a message on May 20 to Premier Chou En-lai on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's May 20, 1970, statement. The full text of the message reads:

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai
Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

Peking

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the historic statement issued on May 20, 1970, by His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most illustrious, great, venerated and beloved leader of the glorious and heroic Chinese people, I have the honour, in the name of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and in my own name, to express again our immense gratitude to the People's Republic of

China for her inestimable full support, multiform aid and militant solidarity accorded to our people, our N.U.F.C., our R.G.N.U.C. and our People's National Liberation Armed Forces in our sacred struggle for national salvation and against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, neo-colonialists, their Saigon lackeys and Phnom Penh sub-lackeys. We fervently wish good health, longevity and happiness to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, might to the People's Republic of China, and prosperity and new great success to the Chinese people in their national construction. Please, Your Excellency, our best friend and supporter, accept our heartfelt thanks and the assurances of my highest and fraternal consideration.

Norodom Sihanouk
Head of State and Chairman
of the National United Front
of Cambodia

Shanghai, May 20, 1971

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou said: China and Nepal are close friendly neighbours. There exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. In recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have continuously developed and grown stronger, and the friendly contacts between our two peoples are daily on the increase. Now Her Royal Highness Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah and the Nepalese National Sports Council Delegation have come to visit our country. This is a friendly gesture of Their Majesties King Mahendra and the Queen as well as the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal towards China. We express thanks for this. We believe that your visit will certainly make new contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between our two countries.

In her speech at the banquet, Princess Sharada said: It is always a very great pleasure for Nepalese to visit China, and Kumar Shah and myself express our thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China for their invitation to us.

Princess Sharada added: In Nepal we have embarked on a programme of physical education and culture. We hope that during this visit we shall have fruitful discussions with your sports authorities. I also hope that there will be constant contact between your players and ours which will help to add some more bricks to the structure of friendship which we have built over the years.

On May 20, the distinguished Nepalese guests visited the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill and the Peking Physical Culture Institute where they were warmly welcomed by the workers, teachers and students. On the evening of May 22, China's Physical Culture and Sports Commission held

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Premier Chou En-lai Fetes Distinguished Nepalese Guests

Princess Sharada Rajya Lakshmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal, Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah and the Nepalese National Sports Council Delegation he is leading arrived in Peking on May 19 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Welcoming the distinguished Nepalese guests at the airport were: Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister; Tsao Cheng, leading member of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission;

Shih Liang and Lo Shu-chang, Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Liu Shao-wen, leading member of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ting Hsi-lin, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; leading members of the other departments concerned and sportsmen.

On the evening of May 19, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo met the distinguished Nepalese guests and gave a banquet in their honour.

May 28, 1971

Sharp Weapon for Criticizing Idealism

— A study of "Preface and Postscript to *Rural Surveys*"

by the Writing Group of the Peking Municipal
Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

IT is 30 years since our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant work *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys"* was published. This is a historical summing-up of the struggle between the two lines within the Party centring around the question of investigation and study, a dialectical materialist and historical materialist militant document, and a sharp weapon for us in criticizing bourgeois idealism. It has played a tremendous militant role over the past 30 years in strengthening the work of building our Party ideologically and fostering a good work-style, and in raising the consciousness of the Party members and cadres in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

It is of enormous practical significance for us to restudy this brilliant work of Chairman Mao's today in order to uphold the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and to oppose bourgeois idealist apriorism, uphold historical materialism and oppose historical idealism, and persist in putting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in command of investigation and study and criticizing the theory of human nature of the capitalist class.

No Investigation, No Right to Speak

The importance of investigation and study is fully embodied in this famous saying of great truth by Chairman Mao: "No investigation, no right to speak." As early as May 1930, Chairman Mao set forth this well-known thesis in his *Oppose Book Worship*. However, it was maliciously attacked by political charlatans in the guise of Marxists. Chairman Mao reaffirmed this great incontrovertible truth in *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys,"* denounced the renegade Wang Ming's shameless calumnies, upheld and defended the basic Marxist-Leninist tenet of "uniting theory and practice," thereby making a great contribution to the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and methodology.

Chairman Mao pointed out in this work: "Although my assertion, 'No investigation, no right to speak', has

been ridiculed as 'narrow empiricism', to this day I do not regret having made it; what is more, I still insist that without investigation there cannot possibly be any right to speak." "Stalin rightly says that 'theory becomes purposeless if it is not connected with revolutionary practice'. And he rightly adds that 'practice gropes in the dark if its path is not illumined by revolutionary theory'. Nobody should be labelled a 'narrow empiricist' except the 'practical man' who gropes in the dark and lacks perspective and foresight."

Dialectical materialism holds that while correct understanding of conditions and knowledge of the world form the objective basis for the proletariat to formulate the line, principles and policies, and are the basic premises for transforming the world, investigation and study are the scientific method for understanding the conditions and knowing the world. Just as Chairman Mao has taught us: "The only way to know conditions is to make social investigations, to investigate the conditions of each social class in real life." That is to say, we must use the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method to carry out social investigation and study without fail, starting from perceptual knowledge and, through reconstructing the rich data of perception obtained from investigation, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, i.e., through scientific analysis and synthesis, raising perceptual knowledge to theory, whereby the correct line, principles and policies are formulated; then the theory, line, principles and policies are put into practice, turning consciousness into matter. Repetition in endless cycles in this manner and continual development transform not only the objective world but the subjective world as well. The process of understanding the conditions and knowing the world, therefore, is one of conscientious investigation and study on the basis of social practice. Investigation and study are the basic condition for realizing the two active leaps — from matter to consciousness and then back to matter — and form the basic link in the dialectical materialist process of cognition. If we

should negate investigation and study, which amounts to negating the basic standpoint of dialectical materialism, we will not be able to correctly know and transform the world.

Our great teacher Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to and frequently carried out investigation and study in person. He wrote his celebrated work *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* after making an on-the-spot investigation in Hunan for 32 days. During the tense marches or intervals between battles in the Second Revolutionary Civil War period, Chairman Mao always seized every opportunity to go deep among the masses and hold fact-finding meetings which often continued until the small hours. *Rural Surveys* is a splendid record of Chairman Mao's investigation of rural conditions at that time. In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao still goes to every part of the country to grasp typical examples and make investigations. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao has personally grasped the typical examples of the "six plants and two schools" (that is, the Peking General Knitwear Mill, the Peking Hsinhua Printing House, the Peking No. 3 Chemical Plant, the Peking Peichiao Timber Mill, the Peking February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, the Peking Nankou Locomotive, Rolling Stock and Machinery Plant and Tsinghua and Peking Universities); in addition, he has approved a series of investigation reports and experiences, thereby pointing out a clear-cut orientation for the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. Chairman Mao's line, principles, policies and tactics concerning the Chinese revolution and national construction have all been formulated on the basis of investigation and study of objective reality, and are the concrete, historical unity of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the practice in the Chinese revolution.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi consistently hated and opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking regarding the investigation and study of social conditions. In 1961, Liu Shao-chi openly attacked Chairman Mao's *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys,"* raving that "advocating investigation and study" "still can't help anyone to know the world." In the socialist education movement, Liu Shao-chi became more rabid than ever in his attack by saying that the scientific method of investigation and study was "out of date." It was by no means a mere controversy concerning the method of work that Liu Shao-chi attacked investigation and study so ferociously; it was his wild attempt to use bourgeois idealist apriorism to oppose the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge as the reflection of reality.

In *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social

practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." The dialectical materialist theory of reflection expounded by Chairman Mao here is diametrically opposed to the idealist apriorism trumpeted by Liu Shao-chi and other political charlatans. According to the materialist theory of reflection, all true knowledge originates in direct experience and conclusions invariably come after investigation. To persevere in the three great revolutionary movements—the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment—and to uphold investigation and study are, in fact, adherence to the materialist theory of reflection, and are a sure guarantee that we will be free from bureaucracy and immune to revisionism and dogmatism, that we will be able to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and will for ever remain invincible.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice." Adherence to the materialist theory of reflection enables one to resist the influence of idealist apriorism. When Liu Shao-chi and company spread the fallacy that investigation and study were "out of date," they were advocating the breach between the subjective and the objective and the separation of knowledge from practice, and preaching that knowledge precedes experience and conclusions come before investigation and study. It was entirely because of their reactionary class stand and their world outlook of idealist apriorism that they pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which was sometimes ultra-Right and sometimes ultra-"Left." They talked as much nonsense as they liked without basing it on objective reality or having it tested against reality, and opposed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the proletarian revolutionary line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party on the basis of investigation and study.

Liu Shao-chi feared that the cadres and masses would, in line with the materialist theory of reflection, have a correct understanding of contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society, and so see through his gang's counter-revolutionary features in trying to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. In their attempt to save themselves from destruction as other reactionary ruling classes did in history, they sought help from idealist apriorism, using it as a dope to beguile and deaden the senses of the masses. In criticizing idealist apriorism, we will be able to eliminate in a still more thorough way the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In his *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys,"* Chairman Mao criticized in particular those "imperial envoys" who rushed here, there and everywhere. Chairman Mao said: "There are many people who 'the

moment they alight from the official carriage' make a hullabaloo, spout opinions, criticize this and condemn that; but, in fact, ten out of ten of them will meet with failure. For such views or criticisms, which are not based on thorough investigation, are nothing but ignorant twaddle." Aren't those sham Marxists — such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their like who, without investigation or study, talk as much nonsense as they like, deceive the masses with lies, and bring misfortune to the country and people — the very types criticized by Chairman Mao? These villains always pretend to be Marxists to deceive and frighten the worker and peasant cadres and innocent young people. But, in fact, the counter-revolutionary nature of the trash they peddle will be fully exposed if we hold it under the magnifying glass of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and test it in revolutionary practice. This is the dialectics of history. Haven't those sham Marxists — who refuse to act in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, are against the investigation and study of society and oppose the great practice of millions of revolutionary people — met with ignominious defeat one after another?

Historical experience proves that to do revolutionary work really well, it is necessary to adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings "You must investigate!" and "You must not talk nonsense!" It is essential to make a thorough and systematic investigation and study of the conditions in the three great revolutionary movements — the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment — in one's own unit, department or district, and derive laws from them to serve as our guide to action. Only in this way can we have the right to speak and the initiative in the revolutionary work entrusted to us, and only in this way can we correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

In this work Chairman Mao pointed out: "It has to be understood that the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." Only by acquiring a profound understanding of this very important teaching of Chairman Mao's is it possible to do a really good job of investigation and study.

The masses are the mainstay in the practice of transforming nature and society as well as the mainstay in knowing them. The practice of the masses' struggle plays a decisive role in the generation and development of man's knowledge. Their practical experience is the only source of all knowledge of the struggle for production and of class struggle. Therefore, to do a good job of investigation and study, it is necessary to learn from the masses and to "direct your eyes downward, do not hold your head high and gaze at the sky. Unless a

person is interested in turning his eyes downward and is determined to do so, he will never in his whole life really understand things in China."

The method of holding fact-finding meetings consistently advocated by Chairman Mao is "the simplest, most practicable and most reliable" method for doing investigation and study well. Chairman Mao said, holding fact-finding meetings "is a better school than any university." Those attending such meetings should be really experienced masses or cadres at the root level who are our best teachers in making social investigations. Chairman Mao also said, to be the masses' pupil, one "had to be respectful and diligent and comradely in . . . [his] attitude," otherwise they would pay no attention to him, and, "though they knew, would not speak or, if they spoke, would not tell all they knew."

As far back as more than 100 years ago, Marx and Engels set forth the great idea "with the thoroughness of the historical action the size of the mass whose action it is will therefore increase." Lenin also pointed out: "Living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." Chairman Mao has further explained the great role of the people in making history by his famous thesis that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and company completely reversed history. In their eyes, history was not created by the people but by the "big shots" of "foresight and vision" like themselves; they were the "saviours" and the masses were only "a cluster of ignorant and incapable mobs." Proceeding from such a reactionary world outlook, they pushed the bourgeois reactionary line, whose basic characteristics were suppression of the masses, during the socialist education movement and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Putting themselves against the masses, they naturally would not go among the masses to make investigation and study and were unwilling to do so. The masses on the other hand would not report to them about the real facts. They sometimes mouthed a few words about "the need to stress supervision from the masses," and that it was essential to be the "ordinary, common people," but they said one thing and did quite another. In truth, what they mouthed was all false, their real purpose was to oppose communism and the people and restore the dictatorship of the landlords and the bourgeoisie.

We must thoroughly criticize the historical idealism advocated by Liu Shao-chi and company, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of their fallacy that "the masses are backward," carry forward the Party's "style of work . . . integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism." We must not be affected by the bureaucratic dust of alienating ourselves from the masses and reality. We must modestly and sincerely take the masses as our teachers and be their willing pupils. We must be good at summing up and concentrating the masses' ex-

perience, raise it to the plane of correct theory, principles and policies and then bring these back to the masses to guide them forward.

Putting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought In Command

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding our thinking. To do a good job of investigation and study, it is imperative to put Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in command. In his *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys,"* Chairman Mao stressed: **"The basic method for knowing conditions is to . . . , using the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism, i.e., the method of class analysis, make a number of thorough investigations."**

In class society, classes and class struggle are the root cause of all social phenomena and play a decisive role in all aspects of social life. For example, since people's class stand differs, their views on the same objective thing vary: some favour, others oppose; some say "it's fine!" others say "it's terrible!" There cannot be a scientific interpretation of history or a profound understanding of social life if one departs from the viewpoint of classes and the method of class analysis. Only by adhering to the Marxist class viewpoint and the method of class analysis, is it possible for us to grasp, from the numerous and complicated social phenomena, the essence of the objective things, to **"understand their [various classes] interrelations, to arrive at a correct appraisal of class forces and then to formulate the correct tactics for the struggle, defining which classes constitute the main force in the revolutionary struggle, which classes are to be won over as allies and which classes are to be overthrown."** Throughout the historical period of socialist society, there exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The method of class analysis remains our basic method for knowing conditions. Denying this scientific method means betrayal of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and betrayal of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Proceeding from their landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their cronies frenziedly opposed the Marxist theory of classes and class struggle and opposed the use of the method of class analysis to make investigation and study. Liu Shao-chi babbled that "'people' means numerous persons, Changs, Lius and Lis, men and women," who "gathered together," and "have a human nature in common." According to this logic, the workers and the capitalists, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the landlords have a "human nature in common" and belong to "the same family." How reactionary he is!

Chairman Mao long ago sharply criticized the theory of "class-transcending" human nature. Hitting the nail on the head, he pointed out: **"There is only human nature in the concrete, no human nature in the abstract."**

In class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes." Human nature "above classes" is nothing but human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Taking the reactionary class stand of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, Liu Shao-chi and company advocated the theory of human nature "above classes," a reactionary preaching which they used to deceive the people, blur class nature of man, deny class contradictions and conciliate class struggle.

The proletariat never conceals its own viewpoint. To make social investigation and study means using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to observe and analyse everything. Only by using this scientific method which has been verified by countless practice, can we acquire a real understanding of the objective conditions, determine which views and statements are correct and conform to the objective reality and which are wrong and at variance with the objective reality, thereby achieving a concrete and historical unity of the universal truth of Marxism with the revolutionary practice and actively knowing and changing the world. It seems to be "true" and "objective" when one does not make any class analysis of the objective conditions and adopts the method of "recording everything one hears," but actually this means confusing what is true and what is false and making no distinction between right and wrong. This is by no means a Marxist investigation and study, it is the so-called "objective report" which the bourgeoisie has always used to fool the masses, and that is what we firmly oppose. Liu Shao-chi and company advocated "Don't look at things through rose-coloured spectacles," "Don't be prejudiced when going to the countryside," otherwise the finding would not be "true" or "objective." To put it bluntly, they wanted people not to side with the proletariat, but to take the stand of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and reflect the opinions and demands of these scoundrels.

In the course of investigation and study, one should listen to opinions from various quarters, be they positive or negative. The point here is that one **"should take a sniff at everything and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it."** There may be different views on the same thing among the people and one must distinguish between them after having heard them. One must absorb and act according to the correct opinions, and criticize and help to rectify the mistaken ones. It is necessary to resolutely expose and denounce the attack from the class enemy and transform poisonous weeds into fertilizer. So long as we stick to the Marxist method of class analysis, we can in our investigation and study truly reflect the actual features of the objective things and avoid committing "Left" or Right mistakes.

*(An abridged translation of an article
in "Hongqi," No. 4, 1971)*

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

Historic Document in Support of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of The Peoples

— Editorial by Albanian paper "Zeri i Popullit"

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* on May 20 published an editorial entitled "Historic Document in Support of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples" on the first anniversary of the publication of the May 20 solemn statement of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The editorial said: "Today, on May 20, one year is completed from the day of the publication of the statement of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung '**People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!**' which was a new call to the freedom-loving and revolutionary peoples everywhere in the world who have risen in struggle for national liberation and social progress, against the policy of war and aggression, intervention and plots of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

"Through this statement, Mao Tsetung's figure as a great Marxist-Leninist once more revealed itself before the peoples and all the revolutionaries everywhere in the world. In his statement Comrade Mao Tsetung once more stressed the contradictory and always aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. He teaches that U.S. imperialism should be held in contempt from the strategic point of view, but should be correctly appraised from the tactical point of view. The events in the past year as well as those that occurred in the

quarter of a century after the Second World War best confirm the correctness of the scientific thesis of Comrade Mao Tsetung that '**U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger.**'"

The editorial said: "In the framework of its global strategy for the establishment of the U.S. hegemony in the world, U.S. imperialism has pursued and continues to pursue the policy of war and aggression. It is armed to the teeth, it has created aggressive pacts and blocs, it has revived and is encouraging West German and Japanese revanchist militarism, and it has unleashed many wars of conquest, such as that in Korea, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. It is plotting against the Arab people and other peoples of the world. Actual facts show that U.S. imperialism is bent on every adventure and even on unleashing a new world war. Therefore, Chairman Mao Tsetung, in his statement issued one year ago, rightfully said that this danger still exists. At the same time he warned the peoples to always stand vigilant and be prepared for any eventuality so as not to be caught unawares."

The editorial said: Faced with great political and military defeats in Indochina, ever more discredited before world and American public opinion, the United States of America, in order to come out of the Indo-

china swamp where it is deeply submerged, is making desperate efforts to change the war in its favour, to oppress and enslave in this way the freedom-loving and valiant Indochinese peoples. In the past year, putting into practice the so-called policy of the Vietnamization of the war, the Washington strategists intensified the barbarous war in south Viet Nam and Cambodia and launched open aggression on a large scale against Laos. But in face of the militant unity of the three peoples of Indochina, the U.S. imperialists and their mercenaries suffered a complete defeat. The aggression of the U.S. and Saigon troops against Laos, as it was expected, turned out to be a great political and military defeat for Washington, marking at the same time the bankruptcy of the war "Vietnamization" policy.

The editorial pointed out: "This once more clearly and forcefully confirms the correctness of Comrade Mao Tsetung's words in his statement issued on May 20 last year that **'strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indochinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.'**"

It added: "But U.S. imperialism, as Comrade Mao Tsetung has stressed, is not as strong as it seeks to appear outwardly. This imperialism, through its policy of repression inside the country and its policy of aggression outside the country, has sunk into the boundless ocean of the people's hatred. It has sunk into a deep political, economic and social crisis which is corroding it from within. The waves of the people's revolt are shaking U.S. imperialism inside its den too.

"Comrade Mao Tsetung's saying that U.S. imperialism **'is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad,'** is best confirmed by the events of recent days. Millions of Americans demonstrated in Washington, San Francisco and other cities of the United States to express once again the determined condemnation of the war policy pursued by the Nixon administration abroad and to oppose the policy of social and racial oppression within the country. The shouts full of indignation of 'Nixon, hands off Indochina,' 'Put an end immediately to the dirty war,' etc., and the clashes with the fascist police, etc., clearly show the determination of the American working masses to fight against the anti-popular policy of the ruling circles. They showed that the war in Indochina has turned into a political war inside the United States, into a war between the people's masses on the one hand, and the ruling classes with the Nixon government in power on the other."

The editorial said: The great People's China, by her correct internationalist policy, is rendering great assistance to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. Precisely for this, Chairman Mao Tsetung's solemn statement, made one year ago in support of the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, sounded so forceful and is being backed up with great revolutionary enthusiasm by hundreds of millions of men and women. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, **"Immense is the role and contribution of the Communist Party of China and of the People's Republic of China in the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat and peoples of all the world. They are now an invincible stronghold of socialism, the strong basis of revolution, the standard bearers of Marxism-Leninism, the iron pillars and safeguard of our revolutionary common cause."**

The editorial said: "The triumph of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the historic victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction have made the People's Republic of China stronger and more invincible. They have increased to an unprecedented degree its international prestige and authority. The People's Republic of China has always stood for establishing normal diplomatic, economic, trade and other relations on the basis of mutual respect of territorial integrity, sovereignty, equality and mutual advantage with all the countries which would like to live in peace with her. This correct policy compelled of late a number of capitalist countries to revise their stands toward China. The rise in the international prestige of the People's Republic of China is derived from the fact that she has always stood and continues to stand for a principled, revolutionary foreign policy, for the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different systems on the basis of the well-known Five Principles. She has opposed with determination the policy of force practised by the so-called 'superpowers' and in her foreign relations she acts as determined defender of the cause of the freedom-loving peoples, of socialism and revolution."

The editorial said in conclusion: "On the occasion of the first anniversary of Chairman Mao Tsetung's statement in support of the struggle of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism, the Albanian people appraise it as an outstanding contribution of the great fraternal Chinese people, as another powerful backing of the People's Republic of China for the revolutionary and liberation struggle of all the peoples against the common enemies — U.S. imperialism and its supporters."

Armed Struggle in Southeast Asia

THE revolutionary armed struggle of the people of various Southeast Asian countries is surging forward vigorously. It is an integral part of the present world revolutionary storm against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and an important sign that "revolution is the main trend in the world today."

Excellent Revolutionary Situation

The great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out: "The basic question of every revolution is that of state power." The bourgeois state can be superseded by the proletarian state (the dictatorship of the proletariat) "only through a violent revolution." Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, the revolutionary people of the Southeast Asian countries have integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in their own countries, firmly opposed "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road" advertised by the modern revisionists, and persisted in the revolutionary road of seizing political power by armed struggle and encircling the cities from the countryside, thus making the raging flames of revolutionary armed struggle in Southeast Asia leap higher and higher.

Inspired by the victories successively scored by the people of the three Indochinese countries in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the people of Burma, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, Indonesia and North Kalimantan successfully persevered in and developed their armed struggle in the past year. The people of these countries have continuously smashed the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations with revolutionary armed force and increased their own strength in the course of fighting, thus pushing ahead the development of the revolutionary situation in these countries and all Asia.

Fighting in unity, assisting and closely co-ordinating with each other, the people's armed forces led by the Communist Party of Burma and the armed forces of various national minorities in Burma have in recent years smashed more than ten large-scale counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and suppression" operations, expanded their operational areas and tied down large numbers of enemy troops, bringing about a new situation in the revolutionary armed struggle in Burma. In the past year, the Burmese people's armed forces unfolded guerrilla warfare widely in different parts of the country, fought more than 400 battles and wiped

out large numbers of enemy. Since the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces of Burma have launched many attacks on the reactionary troops and police in Pegu, the Irrawaddy Delta and other places. They blew up enemy trains and intercepted enemy trucks and ships, causing the reactionary troops and police to run hither and thither in a quandary.

The Thai People's Liberation Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand has unfolded armed struggle in the vast areas of over 150 districts in more than half of the country's provinces and set up base areas and people's power in many places. In the past year, the People's Liberation Army and people of Thailand fought more than 600 battles with the U.S. and Thai reactionary troops and police in various places throughout the country. They wiped out over 1,100 enemies, shot down or damaged more than 50 enemy aircraft of various types and demolished over 20 enemy posts. The Thai People's Liberation Army's ability in annihilating the enemy is improving steadily. On April 5, the People's Liberation Army with the energetic support of the local people wiped out about 50 enemies in one engagement in Terng District, Chiang Rai Province, northern Thailand.

Fighting in northern Malaya, the Malayan National Liberation Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya has persisted in guerrilla warfare and valiantly struck at the enemy through ambushes, mine warfare and other tactics. Last year, the Malayan National Liberation Army wiped out more than 400 enemies and shot down or damaged four aircraft in their fight against the enemy's military "encirclement and suppression" operations. Recently, the Malayan National Liberation Army achieved new successes in fighting. In an engagement on April 13, the Liberation Army fighters wiped out over 40 enemies in northern Kelantan near the Thailand border.

The Philippine New People's Army under the leadership of the Philippine Communist Party has carried out armed struggle vigorously and grown in strength rapidly. In a little over a year since its founding, the New People's Army fought more than 80 battles with the reactionary troops and wiped out over 200 enemies. From May to July last year, the New People's Army smashed the "mopping-up" operations in Central Luzon conducted by thousands of enemy troops and police and wiped out over 50 enemies. At present, the raging flames of armed struggle have spread from the Capas area

in Tarlac Province to other provinces in Central Luzon, and to North and South Luzon as well as to other rural areas.

In Indonesia, the Indonesian Communist Party is heroically persisting in armed struggle in various parts of the islands of Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra and Sulawesi.

The people's revolutionary armed forces in North Kalimantan have become stronger in the course of fighting in the past year. They repeatedly smashed the military "encirclement and suppression" operations launched by the Malaysian and Indonesian reactionaries, dealing hammer blows at the enemy. They established revolutionary bases in places in the First, Second and Third Divisions of Sarawak, extended the guerrilla areas and promoted the widespread development of the North Kalimantan people's revolutionary movement.

Co-ordinating With and Supporting Each Other

"The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." Co-ordinating with and supporting each other, the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three Indochinese countries and the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of other Southeast Asian countries have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Since May last year, the Thai patriotic armed forces and people have mounted frequent attacks on the reactionary troops in provinces bordering on Laos and Cambodia and along the Mekong River and forced the U.S.-Thai reactionaries to discontinue the building of several strategic highways at a great speed in northern Thailand. When the U.S. imperialists embarked on a new military adventure by massing south Vietnamese puppet troops and Thai accomplice troops for an invasion of Laos this year, the Thai patriotic armed forces and people valiantly launched attacks on the reactionary Thai troops and police in vast areas in northern and northeastern Thailand near Laos and Cambodia and gave powerful support to the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The armed forces and people of Malaya and Thailand in the border areas who have forged a militant friendship in the protracted struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and the reactionaries have fought in closer co-ordination in the last few years against the joint "encirclement and suppression" operations waged by the reactionary Malayan-Thai troops and police. Since the second half of 1970, the patriotic armed forces and people in provinces in southern Thailand have unfolded armed struggle vigorously and extended their guerrilla zone, thereby pinning down large numbers of reactionary Thai troops and police and effectively supporting the struggle waged by the Malayan National Liberation Army against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations in the Malayan-Thai border areas.

Similarly, the new victories of the Malayan National Liberation Army in their counter-attacks have also encouraged and supported the Thai people's revolutionary struggle.

The smashing of the U.S.-Philippine reactionaries' large-scale "mopping-up" operations between May and July, 1970, by the Philippine New People's Army effectively co-ordinated with the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Giving Full Play to the Factor of Man

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive."** This great truth is vividly borne out by the successive new victories scored by the people's revolutionary armed forces of the Southeast Asian countries in their fight against the reactionaries in their own countries who are armed to the teeth with up-to-date weapons. The reactionaries in the Southeast Asian countries, scared out of their wits by the revolutionary armed struggle of the people there, often send thousands or tens of thousands of reactionary troops and police together with aircraft, artillery and tanks to launch frenzied attacks on the people's armed forces. But modern weapons cannot save the reactionaries from their doom. Armed only with such weapons as rifles and mines, the people's revolutionary armed forces in these countries, by giving full play to the factor of man, have again and again defeated the enemy's attempts at military suppression. They reduced the enemy's up-to-date weapons to heaps of scrap iron and are advancing victoriously in the fight against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations.

* * *

The revolutionary people of various countries in Southeast Asia have deeply realized from their protracted revolutionary struggle that so long as they persist in the revolutionary path of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power through armed struggle, the revolution will advance, but if they acted to the contrary, the revolution will suffer setbacks. Under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary parties and organizations, the revolutionary people of Southeast Asian countries have actively unfolded armed struggle in recent years. The people's armed forces in various countries have grown from small to big and from weak to strong, won new victories successively and brought about an excellent revolutionary situation with their guns.

Revolution is developing and the people are advancing. Holding aloft the red banner of armed struggle, the people of the Southeast Asian countries will definitely surmount all difficulties on their road of advance, defeat U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of their own countries and seize victory in the revolution.

African People Strengthens Unity Against Imperialism

OUR great leader Chairman Mao points out in his solemn statement of May 20, 1970: "The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." The illustrious fighting course of the African people's unity against imperialism over the past 12 months has fully borne out this wise thesis of Chairman Mao's.

In recent years, the African people's demand to free themselves from colonialist domination and enslavement has been growing and their struggle is becoming more and more intensified. The colonialists have put up desperate struggles, trying to preserve their tottering rule in certain areas in Africa and to take back their lost colonial positions. Seizing the opportunity, the U.S. neo-colonialists have encroached on and infiltrated into Africa extensively, resorting more and more frequently to subversion from within and military invasions by mercenaries on their bidding, in an attempt to plunge the African countries once again into the criminal abyss of colonialism. But the perverse actions of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs have only enhanced the awakening of the African people and made them see more and more clearly the aggressive nature and inherent weakness of U.S. imperialism, a huge monster. The African people have further strengthened their unity in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, pushing the African revolution steadily forward.

Common destiny and common struggle against imperialism and colonialism have bound the African peoples closely together. The unity of African countries was strengthened both at the Addis Ababa Summit Conference of African States and the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lusaka last year at which more and more powerful calls were voiced for struggle against the power politics of the superpowers, against aggression, subversion and intervention by U.S.-led colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and against arms supplies to the South African reactionary authorities.

Support for the Guinean People's War Against Aggression

When the Portuguese colonialists, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, flagrantly sent mercenaries to carry out

the armed invasion of Guinea last November, over 30 African countries unanimously denounced the imperialists' crimes of aggression and expressed firm support for the Guinean people's just struggle against aggression. Many of them immediately provided Guinean Government with economic or military aid. Later, at the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos, foreign ministers and representatives from 41 African countries unanimously adopted a resolution sternly condemning imperialism for hiring Portuguese mercenaries to launch the barbarous aggression against Guinea. The resolution pointed out that the aggression is a grave encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity not only of Guinea but also of all African countries. It demanded strongly that no mercenaries should be recruited and used to invade independent African countries.

The Guinean people's heroic battle in self-defence has spurred the development of the African people's struggle against aggression, subversion and intervention, and merged Africa's anti-imperialist struggles into one, striking a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The victory of the Guinean people's war against aggression has provided a valuable experience for the African countries and people that the African countries which have won independence must have their own anti-imperialist armed forces so as to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and effectively counter any aggression and subversion by imperialism and its lackeys; and at the same time, they must remain vigilant and prepared to chop off the aggressive claws of imperialism and its lackeys. By arming and relying on the people, the Guinean Government defeated the rabid armed invasion by U.S.-backed Portuguese colonialists and mercenaries. Based on the successful experience of the Guinean people and drawing the tragic lessons from the subversion of some progressive African Governments, Tanzania, Zambia, the People's Republic of the Congo and many other countries are building up or developing militia and have heightened their alertness and strengthened their frontier defence.

Imperialist Plunder by Force or by Trick Opposed

The colonialists and neo-colonialists headed by the United States are trying hard to retain and expand their economic interests in Africa and to use its so-called "aid" to control once again the independent

African countries politically and intensifying the **plunder** of these countries economically. To safeguard their national interests, develop their national economy and build their countries independently and with their own efforts, Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia and the People's Republic of the Congo, Algeria, the Sudan, Libya and other African countries have waged a tit-for-tat struggle in the past year against foreign monopoly capital and continued to deepen the campaign for the nationalization of foreign-controlled mines, enterprises, banks, etc. In a joint communique issued recently, the oil-rich north African countries Libya and Algeria made it clear that the two countries would support one another in their struggle against the plunder by Western oil monopolies and for safeguarding the oil interests of their own countries. The heroic struggle waged by the African countries and people in the past year shows that it has become a historical trend, a trend no imperialism can check, that the African peoples who had been long subjected to imperialist exploitation and plunder have joined forces to defend their national interests and oppose the plunder carried out by colonialism and neo-colonialism by force or by trick.

Using Revolutionary Violence to Oppose Counter-Revolutionary Violence

Countries and peoples that have won independence have to rely on the gun to defend their national independence and state sovereignty. Those that have not must also rely on the gun, use revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence and take the road of armed struggle to win national independence. Inspired by the truth that **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun,"** the armed struggles of the peoples in such colonies as Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) which began in the 1960s have grown from small to big, from weak to strong and are continuously expanding and gaining in strength. They have driven the Portuguese colonialists, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, into a fix. The patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) have already controlled two-thirds of the whole country, liberated more than a half of its population and forced the Portuguese colonialist troops to entrench in isolated cities and towns, thus creating an excellent situation for encircling the cities from the countryside. In the past, the Mozambique patriotic armed forces could only operate in small guerrilla units, but now they can storm enemy strongholds with company-size units. They have annihilated enemy effectives and set up solid guerrilla base areas in the northern part of the country. The patriotic armed forces and people of Angola who have persevered in protracted armed struggle have gained control over one-third of the country's territory. In the past year, they mounted frequent attacks on the enemy and won successive new victories. The armed struggle of the African people in the colonies and the mounting struggle of the people of independent African countries

to uphold national independence and state sovereignty support each other and merge into a mighty revolutionary current pounding at colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Opposing U.S. Imperialist Support to South African Racist Regime

In the past year, the struggle of the African peoples against racial discrimination and the white settlers' racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia has gained unprecedented momentum. To preserve and expand its colonial interests in southern Africa, U.S. imperialism is doing its utmost to protect the system of racial discrimination in southern Africa and joins other old-line colonialist countries of the West in supplying the South African colonialist regime lavishly with arms. The criminal move of imperialism has aroused great indignation of the African people. The Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity and the Third Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, both held in September last year, unanimously adopted resolutions sternly condemning imperialism for supporting the racial discrimination system in South Africa and for selling its arms to the South African colonialist regime.

To undermine the unity of the African people and to help the South African colonialist regime to free itself from its extreme isolation, U.S. imperialism has, of late, instigated some people to call for a "dialogue" between the African countries and South Africa under the smokescreen of a "search for racial and political justice in southern Africa." This plot was given a firm rebuff by more than 20 African countries as soon as it was dished up. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda condemned the plot as an "instrument of division." In a statement, the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry resolutely rejected the idea of a "dialogue" with South Africa and called on the African countries to unite and stand up to the South African racist regime. Guinean President Sekou Toure solemnly denounced the plot to have a "dialogue" with South Africa as a betrayal. The joint communique recently signed between Nigerian Head of State Yakubu Gowon and Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie and between Yakubu Gowon and Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta opposed a "dialogue" with South Africa. Gowon pointed out: "Any compromise with the evil of apartheid means a major fraud."

The colonialists and neo-colonialists who try to go on fettering the African people with the racist chain will in the end be swept into the garbage heap of history together with the reactionary system.

In the high tide of the struggle of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs, the African people, united as one and persevering in struggle, will certainly win still greater victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Growing Revolutionary Mass Movement In Western Europe and Oceania

IN the great struggle of the world's revolutionary people against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs, the revolutionary mass movement in Western Europe and Oceania has reached a new high. The struggle of the people in these regions against the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina has merged with their struggle against ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalist class in their respective countries. It is violently pounding at the rule of U.S. imperialism and the monopoly capitalist class in various countries.

Opposing U.S. Imperialist Expansion of Indochina War

The U.S. imperialist crimes of incessant expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina by flagrantly invading Cambodia and Laos and savagely bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have speeded up the awakening of the people in Western Europe and Oceania and made them realize more clearly U.S. imperialism's policies of war and aggression as well as its vicious nature. Consequently, they are plunging themselves with new militancy into the struggle in support of the Indochinese people's fight against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." In the past year since May 1970, demonstrations against the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina broke out in Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Such slogans as "U.S. imperialism get out of Indochina!" "Victory to the Indochinese people!" and "Down with U.S. imperialism!" are resounding in Western Europe and Oceania. The scale and frequency of demonstrations against U.S. imperialism by the people in quite a number of countries were unprecedented or rare in the history of these countries. In Australia, a general strike involving a million dockers, construction, transport, metallurgical and printing workers and coal miners and a demonstration by hundreds of thousands of people of various strata broke out in August and September last year to protest against the increasing of military expenditures by the Australian authorities and its tailing after the U.S. imperialist aggression in Indochina. Such large-scale struggle has

never occurred in the history of Australia. On May 1, International Labour Day, this year, 5,000 people in Australia held rallies and demonstrations against U.S. imperialist expansion of its aggressive war in Indochina. In New Zealand, over 10,000 people in all parts of the country held the biggest demonstration against U.S. imperialism that country has known for years. In France, demonstrations by thousands or tens of thousands of people broke out on several occasions since the beginning of the year to protest against the monstrous crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in Indochina. Mass demonstrations against U.S. imperialism in Britain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and other countries have surged higher and higher. In Sweden, people in more than a hundred places in various parts of the country held demonstrations and rallies from April 12 to 18, while in Denmark, two demonstrations involving 10,000 to 20,000 people in each were held in March and April to protest against U.S. imperialism's war of aggression in Indochina.

In their struggle, the broad masses of people manifested dauntless militancy. Their struggle was spearheaded right at U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The masses of people in many places staged demonstrations in front of the U.S. embassies and consulates there. A great many angry demonstrators stormed local U.S. economic and cultural set-ups and burnt Nixon's effigy. All this shows the hatred of the broad masses of people for their common enemy, the U.S. aggressors. In Italy, demonstrations with tens of thousands of people participating broke out successively in May last year. At the forefront of a 20,000-strong procession in Milan was a big red streamer inscribed with "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" Behind it was another big red streamer reading: "Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!" In Britain, during a demonstration in London on April 24 this year, the demonstrators shouted repeatedly in front of the U.S. embassy: "U.S. imperialism out, out, out!" and "Victory to the people's war in Indochina!" In Sweden, the angry masses in their demonstration on February 9 this year shouted: "U.S. imperialism get out of Laos!" "U.S. imperialism get out of Indochina!" and other slogans. They smashed with stones and bottles many windows of the U.S. embassy. In Wellington, capital of New Zealand, 4,000 people took to the streets on April 30 this year, carrying placards opposing the U.S. imperialist war of ag-

gression in Indochina and shouting slogans against U.S. imperialism.

Driving Out the God of Plague

In face of the revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism by the West European and Oceanian peoples, U.S. imperialism has become more and more isolated and the Nixon government more notorious. Bigwigs of U.S. imperialism who came to these regions were chased like rats by the people. Between September 27 and October 5 last year, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon went to Italy, Spain, Britain and Ireland for conspiratorial activities. He was rebuffed and indignantly spurned by the people of these countries.

Impressive demonstrations and protest rallies were held by the people of 30 Italian cities for three days running and the cities resounded with "Drive U.S. out of Viet Nam!" "Nixon go home!" and other slogans. Seeing this, Nixon crept quietly out of Italy. In Britain, the people demonstrated outside the U.S. embassy and angrily shouted again and again: "U.S. imperialism, get out of Indochina!" and "Butcher Nixon, out! Out!" Nixon was so disturbed by this that as soon as he got off the plane he immediately took a helicopter to the British Prime Minister's country house and that same evening hastily left London. The Irish people also held demonstrations for three days running. They held a trial of Nixon outside the U.S. embassy and pelted Nixon's car with eggs. In Spain, which is under Franco's fascist dictatorial rule, demonstrators denounced Nixon wrathfully despite heavy police guard.

Like Nixon, other U.S. imperialist chieftains were also denounced by the people of many countries during their "visits." When U.S. Secretary of State Rogers went to Rome on May 10 this year, he was also angrily denounced by the Italian people and thousands of workers and youth demonstrated, shouting that Rogers was a murderer. In Denmark, the people held demonstrations from last September 20 to 22 to protest against the arrival for conspiratorial activities of Robert S. McNamara, boss of the U.S.-controlled World Bank, former U.S. Secretary of Defence and murderer of the Vietnamese people. The Swedish people held a demonstration on May 14 this year to protest against the arrival of David Rockefeller, U.S. monopoly capitalist and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Strike Struggles

Side by side with the vehement struggle against U.S. imperialism, the struggle of the working class of Western Europe and Oceania against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital is also mounting

vigorously. In Britain, following the strike of 450,000 workers on December 8, 1970, in protest against the "industrial relations bill" being cooked up by the reactionary ruling circles with a view to suppressing workers' strikes, many strikes with 1,500,000 to millions of workers taking part were held this year, thus pushing the struggle against the reactionary bill to a new high. The scale of the huge strike by 200,000 postal workers throughout Britain and the big strike of 50,000 workers of the U.S.-financed Ford Motors are rare in the annals of these two departments in Britain. In Italy, two strikes by over 10 million workers each against suppression and exploitation swept the whole country last year. On April 7 this year, 11 million workers held a general strike throughout the country. In Australia, the biggest strike in the past 70 years in the country's history, in which petroleum, waterfront, electric power, airway, building and postal workers throughout the country took part, broke out in the latter half of last July. Since the beginning of this year, the strike struggles of the Australian workers have continued to develop in depth. Workers' struggles have also had new developments in other countries.

In a number of countries, workers have carried their struggle to a new level. They not only demanded wage increases and improvement of working conditions but also opposed the rule and oppression by monopoly capital and the decadent capitalist system. The struggle of the British working class against the "industrial relations bill" was a political struggle directed against the British ruling circles and their reactionary policies. In Italy, several million workers held nationwide strikes and demonstrations last February 5 in strong protest against the brutal slaughter of workers by fascist gangsters. The indignant workers attacked and smashed the offices of the neo-fascist party in some cities, dealing a heavy blow to the fascist forces which are trying to rear their heads again. In Spain, tens of thousands of construction workers held successive strikes and demonstrations last July to protest against the bloody suppression of demonstrating workers by the dictatorial Franco regime. Last December, the workers in many parts of Spain, together with the people of various strata, struggled against the dictatorial Franco regime for its arbitrary conviction of democratic Basque fighters.

The raising of the workers' struggle to a higher level was also shown in the integration of the struggle against domestic monopoly capital with that against U.S. imperialism. The big strike of workers in various important branches of trade throughout Australia in the latter part of July last year was not only against the domestic monopoly capitalist class but also against U.S. monopoly capital which controls many important branches of Australian industry and plunders Australia's natural resources at will. In New Zealand, the working class has launched incessant struggles in protest

against the New Zealand Government for tailing after the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Indochina, and to demand the immediate withdrawal of the New Zealand accomplice troops from Indochina.

The great Lenin had pointed out: "There is no force on earth that could break the millions of workers, who are growing more and more class-conscious, more and more united and organized." The working class of Western Europe and Oceania who are now in a new awakening have demonstrated their matchless might

Huge Monster and Paper Tiger

by Wu Pei-sheng

Worker and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chiangshan Cement Plant of Chekiang Province

A year ago on May 20, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" The flames of anti-U.S. struggle by the people of various countries were burning with greater intensity in the past year. Deep in trouble, U.S. imperialism, reputedly the "No. 1 power" in the world, suffered one telling blow after another. As Chairman Mao pointed out, "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

When we say huge monster and paper tiger, we mean the appearance and essence of U.S. imperialism. Dialectical materialists hold that when people look at a thing, they must see through the appearance to perceive the essence. In appearance, U.S. imperialism is terrifying, because it still has tremendous economic strength and military power and is bluffing and blustering everywhere. But from a long-term point of view, it is not the imperialists and reactionaries but the people who are really powerful. U.S. imperialism is strong only in appearance and temporarily.

The great teacher Lenin said: "Political reaction all along the line is a characteristic feature of imperialism." U.S. imperialism represents the most reactionary and decaying forces in the world today. It is not only divorced from the American people but also from the rest of the world's people, thus setting itself against all the oppressed people and oppressed nations.

The people are the makers of the world history. Divorcing oneself from the people means powerlessness, while opposing the people means digging one's own grave. Haven't facts turned out exactly in this way?

in struggle, thus making U.S. imperialism and monopoly capital tremble with fear.

Along with the intensification of aggression and intervention in various parts of the world by U.S. imperialism and the stepping up of oppression and exploitation of the working people in Western Europe and Oceania by monopoly capital of these regions, the people's revolutionary struggles there will undoubtedly surge higher and the revolutionary situation will certainly become better and better.



U.S. imperialism, which claims to be "the richest" in the world, has large quantities of steel and iron and many lethal weapons including hydrogen bombs and atom bombs. Despite all this, its iron and steel will become useless when the people of various countries rise in struggle. U.S. imperialism suffers one defeat after another at the hands of the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia who are fighting heroically, although it has hurled hundreds of thousands of aggressor troops into the Indochinese battlefield and spent more than one hundred thousand million dollars there. Its modern weapons prove to be useless and its numerous troops are demoralized.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Just as there is not a single thing in the world without a dual nature (this is the law of the unity of opposites), so imperialism and all reactionaries have a dual nature — they are real tigers and paper tigers at the same time." A correct understanding of the dual nature of imperialism is very important for the revolutionary people in guiding their own revolutionary practice.

A fundamental strategic concept for the revolutionary people is to see through the nature of the paper tiger. Only by grasping the nature of imperialism as a paper tiger can people not be cowed by the false appearance of the huge monster and can they dare to fight and win. And only by realizing that imperialism is also a real tiger can they see clearly that its man-eating nature will never change, and be good at fighting and emerge triumphant. Strategically people should despise the enemy and dare to struggle against him but tactically they should take him seriously and be good at struggling against him. If they persist in using this method of

dividing one into two to examine the problem, they can quickly transform the real tiger into a paper tiger.

Today is the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. The people will certainly win and U.S. imperialism is bound to fail — this is the inexorable trend of the development of history. U.S. imperialism, a paper tiger, is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. It bullies the weak but fears the strong. So long as the people of various countries have the indomitable revolutionary spirit of daring to stand up to and fight against it, they can defeat its oppression and aggression. When U.S. imperialism acts arrogantly and lords it over everywhere, the people must defy its bullying and rise to smash its big-nation hegemony.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world. Wherever its aggressive tentacles extend, its spearhead is directed against the people throughout the world. The people of various countries, therefore, have always supported and helped each other in their revolutionary struggle which are linked together. But imperialism is divisible. So long as the revolutionary people unite, they can dismantle its military bases one by one, wipe out its aggressor troops group by group, thus bringing about its final collapse by inflicting repeated defeats on it in the battles of attrition. On their part, the revolutionary people will grow from strength to strength in struggle. They will march from victory to victory and finally realize their goal of burying imperialism and reactionaries completely.

A New World Will Be Born in Struggle

by Hsiang Yang

Member of an Armoured Unit of P.L.A. Peking Units

“Revolution is the main trend in the world today.”

The situation in the revolutionary struggle of the world witnessed a new, vigorous development in the past year. The people of all countries forged ahead in struggle.

Struggle is the objective law governing the development of internal contradictions of things. Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: **“There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist.”** **“Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change.”** This is as true in nature as it is in the international class struggle. U.S. imperialism has stretched its aggressive tentacles to every part of the world to mercilessly enslave, squelch and exploit the nations and people subjected to its aggression. This has exacerbated the contradictions between it and the oppressed nations and people. Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. The development of contradiction will surely give rise to people's struggle and revolution and resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression and bring about a leap forward in social reform.

Struggle is the inevitable process through which new things triumph over decadent ones. Everything contains in it the contradiction between the new and old which transform themselves into their opposites under a given condition, that is to say, the new gradually grows in strength while the old decays gradually till its doom. The given condition for this transformation is “struggle.” Everything reactionary and decaying won't fall, if you don't struggle against it. Without being tested in struggle, the revolutionary forces will not grow healthily, and victory can be achieved only through struggle. It is through struggle that the Chinese

people defeated with millet plus rifles U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism which were armed to the teeth, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and founded socialist New China. Persisting in struggle, the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have severely trounced the seemingly powerful U.S. imperialism and its henchmen and won one great victory after another in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Carrying on their struggle steadfastly, the Palestinian and other Arab people have time and again smashed the armed attacks and military suppression unleashed by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and foiled various political intrigues on the part of the two superpowers. To defend the rights over their territorial waters, the Latin American countries have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the two superpowers which practise power politics. They have won continuous successes in their struggle against big power domination.

Difficulties and setbacks may occur in the course of struggle. The growth of all new things must go through hardship, twists and turns. At some time and in some areas in the revolutionary struggle, difficulties may outweigh favourable conditions, but this is a temporary phenomenon. Through the efforts of the revolutionary people, a difficult condition will be turned into a favourable one. This is because their struggle is just and represents the trend of the development of history. U.S. imperialism looks like a huge monster, but if one dares to struggle against it, it will reveal its true features as a paper tiger. Faced as it is with many unsurmountable difficulties, its failure is inevitable because of its reactionary nature manifested by oppression and exploitation at home and aggression and expansion abroad.

No Personal Income Tax in China

by Tsai Cheng

IN a society ruled by the exploiting classes, taxation is a means by which they fleece the labouring people. In capitalist countries, taxes are the main source of state revenue and all taxes will be finally shifted on to the labouring people and will inevitably bring poverty to the latter.

In socialist countries under the dictatorship of the proletariat, state power is in the hands of the working people. The revenue depends mainly on the growth of socialist production. Taxes in these countries do not affect the income of the working people. Because they are used to develop socialist economy and culture, they promote the welfare for the working people and serve to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In China, aside from state-owned enterprises which pay taxes to the state in the form of accumulation, production teams—the basic accounting units of the people's communes—pay agricultural tax to the state. In regard to agricultural tax, China has for many years followed the policy of not raising the amount of tax when farm production expands. If there is a crop failure resulting from natural disasters, agricultural tax may be reduced or exempted. During the Second Five-Year Plan, agricultural tax was greatly reduced with a view to promoting the development of agricultural production, consolidating the collective economy and raising the living standard of the peasants. Instead of increasing agricultural tax after getting rich harvests for nine successive years, China has cut the amount of tax by about one-third as compared with the early days after liberation. Agricultural tax in proportion to actual farm output has been reduced from 12 per cent in 1953 to 6 per cent today.

A distinctive feature of China's tax system is that no personal income tax has ever been levied since liberation. Working people in both the cities and the countryside do not pay taxes on their wages or other income from labour. Most of the Chinese youth do not know that it is necessary to pay "income tax." Naturally they are surprised to learn that workers in many countries of the world have to pay taxes after they receive their wages.

Things were quite different under Kuomintang rule before liberation. There were numerous exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies. Statistics published in the then newspapers showed that there were 1,756 kinds of taxes and levies in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. Under the item of income tax alone, tax was collected on salary, interest from securities and bank deposits, rentals and sales of property, income from profit-making enterprises, income from occasional profit-making activities, excessive profit, etc. The tax regula-

tions stipulated that workers earning a monthly wage of over 30 yuan of Kuomintang currency (fapi) had to pay "salary income tax." It was very difficult for those workers with such meagre wages to support their families, yet they still had to take a portion of their income to pay the tax. The malignant inflation, the soaring prices plus the exorbitant taxes and levies by the Kuomintang reactionaries made life impossible for the working people who were suffering from hunger and cold to the extreme extent.

The founding of New China has changed the nature of the state power; the nature of taxation has also fundamentally changed. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "Lighten the burdens" of the people, New China has first of all abolished the exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies instituted by the Kuomintang reactionaries, established a nationally unified new tax system and particularly abolished the personal income tax. Workers' wage income, the remuneration for the commune members' labour and other income from labour are placed entirely at their own disposal. Even writers, actors or actresses and others who receive relatively high wages do not pay personal income tax. This is inconceivable to the people living in the capitalist countries.

According to the figures published by the U.S. Government, tax income in the United States in 1970 amounted to 190,000 million U.S. dollars, nearly half of which was from personal income tax, i.e., more than 90,000 million U.S. dollars. Industrial workers getting middle-grade wages in the United States pay 10 to 16 per cent of their wages as personal income tax to the federal government. Besides, they must pay personal income tax to the state and local governments. These plus other taxes and levies raise their actual tax burden to about one-third of their wage income. Ruthlessly exploited by the governments at different levels through all kinds of taxes and levies, the working people in the United States find their life in dire misery. To evade paying heavy taxes, some writers, directors, actors and actresses getting high incomes were compelled to live abroad.

The progress in China's socialist construction and the growth in industrial and agricultural production have opened up more magnificent prospects for increasing financial revenue. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the series of his principles and policies, people working on the financial and economic front like those on other fronts will strive to build China into a great socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

New Oilfield in Chinghai

A NEW oilfield was built not long ago in the western part of the Tsaidam Basin in Chinghai Province, northwest China.

The place where the new oilfield is situated is 3,000 metres above sea level. Prospecting and drilling for oil was carried out there in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. But later the counter-revolutionary revisionists arbitrarily declared the area "oil-less."

In April 1969 when the Party's Ninth National Congress was convened, the oil prospecting workers in Chinghai, who have been tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution, determined to learn from the builders of the Taching Oilfield and emulate their spirit of building the oilfield through self-reliance and hard struggle. They decided to open up a new oilfield in the Tsaidam Basin so as to speed up our country's oil industry.

During the initial stage, the prospecting team battled the elements and did a lot of effective work under difficult conditions.

To facilitate prospecting, the workers built three highways totalling more than 100 kilometres in a very short period. One of the highways, which meanders up a mountain, was built in bitter cold weather, when the temperature was 30 degrees below zero, on slopes with a 50-degree gradient.

In drilling the wells, many workers displayed the staunch revolutionary spirit.

One day, members of a team started drilling a well at a place where the wind was especially strong. They came to a high-pressure water layer 200 metres underground. Water pillars gushed out one after another; the impact was so strong that the layer fractured and the drilling site gradually caved in. Risking their lives, the workers

fought together against time to move the drilling equipment, weighing dozens of tons, to a safe place.

To install a telecommunication line linking up the various wells, members of a team defied the intense heat of the sun as they walked over the pebbles, climbed the cliffs and crossed the gullies to carry out surveying. They finally decided on the shortest route after five surveys and set up the telecommunication line in good time.

In only a year and a half, a new oilfield base has initially been built up. Now the place not only has an oil refinery designed and built by the workers themselves: it has its own farm and a building material plant. The oilfield is thriving.

Tayaoshan Develops Local Industries

ADAPTING to local conditions and using local raw materials, the broad masses of the Tayaoshan Yao Autonomous County in Kwangsi have set up more than 200 different small industrial enterprises, including farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical plants, hydropower stations and printing shops. This has brought great changes to Tayaoshan.

Enlightened by the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, the workers at the county's farm machinery plant have used simple and indigenous methods to make various kinds of farm machinery and tools, such as ball mills, generators, rice transplanters, threshers, crushers and plate planing machines, thus doing their share in building the mountain areas. The county's Changtung Production Brigade has set up 13 plants, including hydroelectric power, small iron ware, oil pressing, and various plants processing agricultural and side-occupation products during the Great Cultural Revolution. The

development of commune-run industries has boosted farm production and the brigade has changed from a grain-short brigade to one with surplus grain.

The first generation of Yao workers is also maturing with the growth of industry. The number is now four times what it was in 1965.

Ruled by the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, there was no industry in Tayaoshan. To buy a hoe at that time, the Yao people had to travel some 100 li across a dozen big mountains.

"People Living on Boats" —Today and Yesterday

UNDER the dark rule of the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, there were about 60,000 people living on boats in the city of Kwangchow. Year in year out, they lived on the boats which were their homes. Regarded as people of a "low class" by the reactionaries, they led a life of misery, forced to pay dozens of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies. Their children were not allowed to go ashore to study in the schools, nor could they get married with people living on the land or settle down and work there. For these working people, life in the old society was a nightmare, as one of their ditties had it: "For generations we've lived on the water, and the boats are our homes. Up and down we go in the storm, drifting, drifting till doomsday."

After liberation, thanks to the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, these people have all been given work and have begun a new life. Since 1953, the People's Government have built over a dozen residential districts for them on land, and all the 60,000 or so people who lived on boats have moved to their new homes, thereby putting an end to their life on the water. Their new houses are spacious and well equipped with such conveniences as electric lighting, running water, kitchens, bathrooms and lavatories. In their new residential quarters, there are various kinds of shops, in addition to primary schools, kindergartens and clinics. Their primary school on

Oil-Olive Trees Bear Fruit

THE oil-olive saplings, valuable gifts presented by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, to Premier Chou En-lai in 1964, have blossomed and borne fruit every year since 1966 in Wuhan under the meticulous care and cultivation by the broad masses of workers and staff members of the Hupeh Provincial Forestry Scientific Research Institute. The first batch of oil was pressed from the olives last year, and the oil residue has been used to make soap. Now olive trees have been planted in many other places of Hupeh Province and are generally growing sturdily. This is the crystallization of the friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples.

Albania's olive tree is a high-quality and high-yielding ligneous oil-bearing plant. One big tree can produce more than 100 kilogrammes of olives and generally 30 jin of olive oil can be pressed out of 100 jin of olives. Olive oil is not only a highly nutritious edible oil but is also widely used in medicine and in the chemical and national defence industries.



Workers of Hupeh Provincial Forestry Scientific Research Institute are nursing oil olive trees.

Pinchiang Street, for example, has an enrolment of more than 1,800 pupils in 35 classes, in seven of these classes middle school courses are taught. At present, all school-age children are studying in the schools, and their first generation of college students has already graduated.

Many of these people, who lived on the boats and were oppressed, exploited and bullied in the old society, have become Communist Party members and activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. Some have been elected leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels, and some had been invited to Peking where they had the great happiness of seeing our great leader Chairman Mao. Whenever they think of all this, these working people cannot help crying out with deep feeling: "We have our own parents, but it is Chairman Mao and the Communist Party who have saved us and nurtured us with Mao Tsetung Thought."

New Look in Shell Carving Handicraft

USING the natural colours, forms and lines of sea shells, the work-

ers of the Talién Shell Carving Factory produce exquisite shell carvings which have been one of the welcomed exhibits in the Kwangchow Export Commodities Fair for years running. Today, as a result of the Great Cultural Revolution, the shell carving handicraft is thriving as never before.

Apart from traditional carvings with a national style, there are many new products with revolutionary contents. In the past, designing in the factory was monopolized by the bourgeois "authorities," with the result that most of the carvings dealt with emperors, kings, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties. Since the Great Cultural Revolution, the working class has taken over the leadership in designing. Bringing into play the collective wisdom, the workers have bent their efforts to produce carvings with revolutionary contents and of a high artistic level. In the factory's show-room, there are fine shell carvings on the walls and various screens made of shells on the desks. Some of them depict the landscapes of sacred places of the Chinese revolution and well-known scenic spots, others portray

the heroes and model workers and peasants as well as the main characters in the model revolutionary theatrical works. Li Pen-chao, a young worker, made the exquisite carving "Aiwan Harbour"—showing an ancient harbour perched on a high hill and surrounded by green pine trees and cypresses, with the maple leaves close by tinged with the glow of a shaft of sunbeam from afar. This is the place where Chairman Mao often went to read Marxist-Leninist works when he was a student in the Hunan Provincial No. 1 Teachers' Institute.

Since it was built in 1959, this shell carving factory has steadily improved the technique of carving figures—from the plane to stereoscopic relief—and it has developed from carving by hand to semi-mechanized carving. The workshops in the factory are spacious and bright. There the workers do creative carving with their dexterous hands and with the help of the fast-revolving emery-wheels. Their works, which are greater in number and of a higher artistic level than before, have gained renown both at home and abroad.

(Continued from p. 3.)

a special sports exhibition in honour of the distinguished Nepalese guests.

Anniversary of Establishment of China-Pakistan Diplomatic Relations

May 21, 1971, was the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Chinese Foreign Ministry gave a banquet on the evening of May 21 to celebrate this day of significance in the annals of relations between China and Pakistan.

K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China, and his wife and other members of the Embassy were present.

Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nienlung spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. He pointed out that the most important reason for the smooth development of China-Pakistan friendship was that both countries have strictly abided by the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, and have opposed the imperialist and expansionist aggression and interference.

He thanked the Pakistan Government and people once again for upholding friendship with China in defiance of foreign pressure, firmly opposing the plot to create "two Chinas" and actively supporting the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations.

He stressed: The Chinese Government and people have consistently given firm support to the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and oppose foreign aggression and

interference, and firmly supported the people of Kashmir in their just struggle for the right to self-determination.

Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nienlung said in conclusion: The development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Pakistan are the result of the joint efforts of our two Governments and peoples. We are deeply convinced that with our joint efforts, China-Pakistan friendship will develop and grow stronger day by day.

In his speech, Ambassador Kaiser said: The abiding friendship existing between the peoples of China and Pakistan springs from the determined will of our two peoples to live in peace and amity. This friendship is not based on expediency. Nor is it directed against others. Its essence is mutual co-operation and goodwill. Its ultimate aim, peace.

The Ambassador continued: The mutual co-operation between our two countries is a constructive development in our times and will contribute significantly to strengthening the fabric of peace in our region and in the world.

The Chinese Government, the Ambassador declared, has always upheld the Five Principles of mutual co-existence. He said: Today when our very existence as a nation has been threatened by hostile outside interference in our internal affairs, the People's Republic of China has come out with unflinching and forthright support to our national solidarity, integrity and sovereignty. We also remember with deep and sincere appreciation the firm and resolute support that your Government and people gave to us in 1965 when we were subjected to wanton aggression by India.

Italian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

The Government Economic Delegation of the Republic of Italy arrived in Peking on May 18. Hon. Mario Zagari, Italian Minister of Foreign Trade and Member of the House of Representatives, is leader of the

delegation, and Armando Fracassi, Director of the Department for Trade Agreements of the Ministry for Foreign Trade, is deputy leader. The delegation was invited by Pai Hsiangkuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China.

The 76-member delegation is made up of friends from economic, industrial, banking and journalist circles. This is the first large delegation at the governmental level the Italian Government has sent to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai, together with leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and press institutions, on May 22 met all members of the delegation and members of the Italian diplomatic mission in Peking.

During the meeting, Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the visiting Italian guests from afar on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said: Both China and Italy hold that all nations, big or small, are equals, and oppose the acts of one or two so-called "superpowers" to contend for hegemony and dominate the world. We stand for friendly exchanges on an equal footing between people of various countries. We hold that the problems of every country should be settled by its own people and no foreign intervention is allowed.

He expressed the belief that the Italian friends' current visit to China would help promote friendly intercourse between the people of China and Italy and increase the economic interflow and the exchanges in trade, culture, science and technology between both countries.

Premier Chou En-lai requested the Italian friends to convey, upon their return, the regards of the Chinese Government and people to the Italian Government and people.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of the delegation in the evening of May 21. Italian Ambassador to China

and diplomatic officials of the Embassy were present.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien proposed a toast at the banquet. He said: Both China and Italy have a long history and cultural tradition of their own and the friendly intercourse between the two peoples dates far back in history. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the two sides, China and Italy have now formally established diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors. This is a big event in the history of China-Italy relations. It reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples and conforms to the common interests of the two countries.

Minister Zagari said: The ties that have created the firm, friendly relationship between the people of our two countries can be traced to early times. He added: "What gladdens us now is that such ties have been fully restored today on the basis of common aspirations, first of all, the preservation of world peace, a prerequisite for social progress of the people of all countries."

Premier Chou Meets Two American Professors

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on May 19 met Professor Arthur W. Galston, plant physiologist, and Professor Etham R. Signer, microbiologist, of the United States.

The two American scientists arrived in Peking on May 13 on invitation after visiting the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. During their stay in Peking, they visited Peking University, the No. 3 Hospital of the Peking Medical College, the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill and other places. They also visited a number of Chinese institutes for scientific research and had friendly meetings with Chinese scientists. The American guests left Peking on May 20 for a

visit to southern China and then for home.

Cuban National Football Team Welcomed

The Cuban National Football Team led by Otto Luis Riera Brito, leading member of the Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, arrived in Peking on May 18 for a friendly visit to China.

The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission gave a banquet on May 19 noon to warmly welcome all the members of the team.

Viriato Mora Diaz, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the Embassy attended the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cuba. The Chinese and Cuban comrades chatted cordially and time and again toasted the everlasting militant friendship between the people of the two countries and the vigorous development of sports in both countries.

Speaking at the banquet, Tsao Cheng, leading member of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, said: Although China and Cuba are far apart, the people of the two countries have long forged profound revolutionary friendship in the struggle against Spanish colonialism. This friendship has been further developed in the struggle against the common enemy U.S. imperialism. We believe that the visit of the Cuban National Football Team will make new contributions in promoting the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Otto Luis Riera Brito said: The Cuban and Chinese people are comrades fighting in the same trench. We do not care much about the results in competition. We have come to learn from each other and promote friendship.

On the afternoon of May 21, the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission held a welcoming ceremony for the Cuban football team. After the ceremony, the Chinese and Cuban football teams played a friendly match.

Present at the ceremony and match were: Otto Luis Riera Brito, leader of the Cuban team, Princess Sharada Rajya Lakshmi Devi Shah and Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal who were visiting Peking, and other foreign guests. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and others were also present on the occasion.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Chinese Military Friendship Delegation led by Chang Ta-chih, Member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the Artillery of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left Peking on May 17 for a friendly visit to Guinea and Mali at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the Government of the Republic of Mali.

▲ An agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1971 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Peking on May 18.

▲ China and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1971 in Prague on May 18.

▲ Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met Professor Pierre Chouard, French plant physiologist, and his wife on the afternoon of May 13. After visiting Peking, the French guests left on May 14 to visit other parts of China.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the Delegation of the Romanian Ministry of Chemical Industry on May 22 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

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