

PEKING REVIEW

21

May 26, 1972

Adherence to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Means Victory

— In commemoration of 30th anniversary of
Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan
Forum on Literature and Art"

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

Why It Is Necessary to Study World History

*Japanese People Demand Complete
Return of Okinawa*

北
京
周
報

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 15, No. 21

May 26, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

3

Samdech Sihanouk Sends Message to Premier Chou
Samdech Penn Nouth's Letter to Premier Chou
Somali Guests Leave Peking
Syrian Government Delegation Welcomed
Chinese Workers' Delegation Visits Albania
China—Sierra Leone
Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Home
China and Netherlands Raise Level of Diplomatic Relations

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Adherence to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Means Victory—In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*—*Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi*, and *Jiefangjun Bao* editorial 5
Notes on Study: Why It Is Necessary to Study World History—Shih Chun 7
Worker-Peasant-Soldier Forum: The Times Are Marching Ahead—Wang Shu-chen 11
Spare-Time Cultural Activities (Pictorial) 12
Japanese People Demand Complete Return of Okinawa 14
Huang Hua's Letter to U.N. Secretary-General and President of Security Council 15
Communist Party of Bolivia (M-L) Issues Statement on Internal Political Situation 16
Malaya: Advance Victoriously Along the Road of Armed Struggle* 18
The Philippines: Third Anniversary of New People's Army 18

ROUND THE WORLD

21

Aggressors Isolated: U.S. Imperialism Condemned All Over the World

ON THE HOME FRONT

22

New Books From Shanghai
Film Shows for Tibetans
A Spare-Time Peasant Cultural Troupe
Tientsin Performers

Samdech Sihanouk Sends Message to Premier Chou

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, sent a message to Premier Chou En-lai from Changchun on May 19 on the occasion of the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970. The message reads:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the solemn call of May 20, 1970 of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most respected and beloved great leader of the valiant Chinese people, which accords fraternal support to the three Indochinese peoples, please allow me to ask Your Excellency to convey to His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung the deeply grateful respect from me, from the Khmer people; the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces. Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970 is a statement of very great historic importance. The Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao peoples have been immensely inspired and encouraged by this statement in their resolute struggle against U.S. imperialist aggressors and for national salvation. We Khmer people extend to the glorious People's Republic of China, the heroic Chinese people, their most distinguished Chairman and their eminent Government, our most profound thanks and eternal gratitude for their total support and their immense aid in various forms which constitute a mighty contribution to the growing success of our struggle. For the three Indochinese peoples, China is their vast, reliable and invincible rear. Together, the Chinese, Khmer, Vietnamese, Korean and Lao peoples are fighting against U.S. imperialism, and together they will win victory.

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Long live the historic statement of May 20, 1970 of Chairman Mao Tsetung!

I ask Your Excellency—a great and beloved friend of the Khmer people and who has made so big a contribution to the cause of the Khmer patriots and the independent Cambodia—to accept my highest and most grateful and fraternal respect.

Samdech Penn Nouth's Letter To Premier Chou

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, sent a letter to Premier Chou En-lai on May 19 on the occasion of the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970.

Samdech Penn Nouth wrote: "The celebrated thesis of Chairman Mao Tsetung that '... revolution is the main trend in the world today' has been wholly confirmed by world events of the last two years. The situation for the revolutionary peoples of the world is excellent, while imperialism and the reactionary forces with U.S. imperialism as their ringleader are undergoing insurmountable serious crisis and suffering from severe blows dealt them by the peoples of the world. The sacred fight of the Cambodian people, Lao people and the Vietnamese people for national salvation is advancing gloriously towards complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their accomplices and running dogs. Despite the obdurate and ferocious nature of the U.S. imperialists and their recent frantic adventures against the three Indochinese peoples, the Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, as Chairman, are fighting

with no compromise and retreat in complete solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos, enjoying the mighty support and immense aid of the People's Republic of China, the vast and reliable rear of the three Indochinese peoples, as well as the resolute support of the peoples of the world. The Cambodian people will certainly win."

Samdech Penn Nouth ended his letter by fervently wishing good health and long life to Chairman Mao, prosperity to the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people and new great achievements in the socialist construction of their motherland, and eternal fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples.

Somali Guests Leave Peking

President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic Mohamed Siad Barre and the delegation led by him wound up their visit to China on May 18 and left Peking to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A crowd of more than 5,000 saw them off at Peking Airport.

President Siad gave a grand farewell banquet on the eve of his departure. In his toast he said: During our stay in your great and beautiful country we have been highly impressed by the tremendous achievements and the social and economic progress achieved by the Chinese people. The fraternal sentiments shown us by the Chinese people are yet a further demonstration of the close friendly relations between our two countries. I am also pleased to say that the talks between our two delegations on bilateral and international questions have been extremely fruitful.

Premier Chou En-lai who attended the banquet said in his toast: The present visit by President Siad has made important contributions to the enhancement of the friendship be-

tween the Chinese and Somali peoples and strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. I wish to take this opportunity to warmly congratulate His Excellency President Siad on the success of his current visit.

The heads of diplomatic missions of African countries to China on May 16 gave a reception in honour of President Siad and his delegation's visit. Malian Ambassador to China Assane Guindo, President Siad and Premier Chou En-lai at the function toasted the constant development of the cause of unity against imperialism by the Afro-Asian people, and the daily growing friendship between the Chinese and African peoples.

While in Peking, the Somali guests visited a people's commune, a factory and places of historical interest.

Syrian Government Delegation Welcomed

The Government Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Abdel Halim Khaddam, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Peking on May 21 by special plane on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation received a warm welcome from more than 3,000 people.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome all members of the delegation.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said at the banquet: "The Syrian people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. To win state independence and national liberation, they waged a protracted and valiant struggle. In recent years, they have, under the leadership of President Assad, made unremitting efforts to recover the lost territories, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and build their country."

He said: "Of late, the situation in the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. The people throughout the world are

continuing to strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its acts of war escalation in Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people are dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and continuously winning new victories on the battlefield. It can be said with certainty that the military blackmail and political schemes of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices cannot intimidate and deceive the heroic Vietnamese people, nor can they save U.S. imperialism and its accomplices from their doom, defeat. The struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a just one, and a just cause is bound to triumph. The solemn and just stand of the Chinese Government and people of supporting the three Indochinese peoples is firm and unshakable. So long as the U.S. Government does not stop its war of aggression against Indochina, and no matter what forms the war may assume, we will resolutely support the Indochinese peoples in their war of resistance to the end till final victory.

"In the Middle East, the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples' just struggle against the Israeli Zionist aggression is developing in depth. At present, the one or two superpowers are stepping up their contention in the Middle East, in a vain attempt to decide the destiny of the Arab people and divide up spheres of influence. However, the daily awakening Arab and Palestinian peoples have come to understand better and better through many years' practice in struggle that the only reliable way to defeat the enemy and liberate their territories is to rely on their own strength and persist in a protracted struggle." "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We will always stand together with you in the struggle against imperialist aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying," he declared.

Vice-Prime Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, in his speech at the banquet, said: "At a time when the peo-

ples and the national-liberation movements of the world are waging struggles against barbarous Zionism led by Israel and world imperialism led by the U.S.A., our present visit will be a new step to strengthen the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries." "The relations between us are not new, but were established many years ago in our peoples' common struggle against occupation and exploitation," he added.

He said: "Your great people suffered at the hands of imperialism and now witness the crimes committed by imperialism in Indochina in its brutal aggression against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia; therefore, your people naturally understand well the significance of the just struggle of the Arab nation."

"It is from these facts that all the attitudes and positions taken by the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of our Arab Baath Socialist Party stem. Therefore, a fundamental and important aspect of our policy is to render consistent and all-out support to the Palestine resistance movement, because we believe that the Palestine revolution represented by the resistance movement is an important component of the Arab revolution, which in turn is an important component of the world liberation movement," the Vice-Prime Minister said.

Guests and hosts at the banquet proposed toasts to the constant growth of the militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Visits Albania

The Chinese Workers' Delegation, after taking part in the 7th Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions, the May Day celebrations and making a friendly visit to Albania, returned to Peking by air on May 20. It was led by Wang Hsiu-chen, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party

(Continued on p. 19.)

Adherence to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Means Victory

— In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chairman Mao's
"Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art"

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

IMBUED with revolutionary enthusiasm, we today mark the 30th anniversary of our great leader Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*.

This brilliant work came into being during the great polemics between the two lines 30 years ago. It makes a thorough ideological and political criticism of the "Left" and the Right opportunist lines in literature and art pushed by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers like them. It inherits, defends and develops the Marxist world outlook and theory of literature and art, sums up in a systematic and penetrating way. China's historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the ideological field from the time of the "May 4th" Movement, and lays down for our Party a complete proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art. Being a fighting programme for remoulding our Party, literature and art and world outlook in the image of the vanguard of the proletariat, the work played an important role in the rectification movement in Yen-an and in Party building over the past three decades; it remains at present a powerful weapon for our Party in carrying out education in ideology and political line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a classic that all members of the Communist Party and the revolutionary masses should study.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Since Chairman Mao gave the *Talks*, his proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art has gripped the masses on an ever wider scale. As a component part of the revolutionary movement led by the Chinese Communist Party, the revolutionary literary and art movement has kept advancing in the tempests of the revolutionary struggles to seize political power and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed force. Profound changes have taken place, particularly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the whole cultural field including literature and art. Revolutionary model theatrical works have been popularized on an unprecedented scale. A mass movement for creating works of socialist literature and art is surging. A number of good or fairly good works are emerging in various spheres of art—

the theatre (including local operas), the cinema, music, dance, fine art, literature, etc. The ranks of proletarian revolutionary writers and artists are growing steadily and becoming stronger as they integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The struggle between political lines always expresses itself, first of all, in the ideological-cultural field. Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the ideological field. He initiated and led the criticism of the anti-Party adverse current represented by such articles as "Random Talks on Literature and Everyday Life," "Wild Lily" and "Some Observations on March 8, International Women's Day" in the days of Yen-an. After countrywide liberation he initiated and led such campaigns as the criticism of the reactionary film *The Life of Wu Hsueh*, the criticism of the Hu Shih school of subjective idealism, the struggle against the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique and the struggle against the bourgeois Rightists, right up to the criticism of the reactionary historical play *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office*. All this helped deepen the revolution on the political front step by step. Toeing the line of their chieftains Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, the counter-revolutionary Chou Yang and the other three of "the four villains" and their ilk, who had hidden themselves in the revolutionary camp, came out into the open one after another in the course of these struggles and made frenzied counter-attacks on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; they made use of the portion of power they had usurped to oppose and undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and to exercise a bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat and revolutionary literary and art workers. All these struggles without exception sharply reflect the contention between the two classes and the two lines with regard to political line in different historical periods. The soul-stirring struggles between the two lines over the past 30 years tell us that such struggles will continue for a long time and that we must remind ourselves of the question of political line every year, every month and every day

and constantly engage in "a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology" in order to consolidate and strengthen continuously the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure including all fields of culture.

Adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry out education in ideology and political line," Communist Party members and the revolutionary masses in China, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, are deepening the criticism of and struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This struggle is a continuation of the struggle between the two lines within the Party over the past 50 years. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers as well as their agents such as Chou Yang and company are all counter-revolutionary double-dealers skilled at disguising themselves. They waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag, masquerading themselves as revolutionaries while writing counter-revolutionary articles. The experience of the struggle over the past three decades has proved that, provided we conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, seriously remould our world outlook and consciously follow the Party's correct line, we can gradually raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and expose all pseudo-Marxist swindlers in their true colours. Marking the 30th anniversary of the *Talks* today, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should first of all "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and, with the *Talks* as their weapon, deepen the criticism of all reactionary ideas spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers.

It is essential to uphold the materialist theory of reflection and oppose the idealist theory of apriorism. The *Talks* gives a penetrating exposition of the Marxist viewpoint that practice is primary and develops the Marxist theory of knowledge. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers denied that knowledge originates in practice and preached "super-genius" and "prophets," which are all anti-Marxist fallacies. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, we must make a serious "study of Marxism-Leninism and of society," go deep into reality to make investigations and study, and remould our subjective world in the course of changing the objective world. All revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary writers and artists must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and, in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, remould their world outlook, move their feet over to the side of the millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, learn from and sum up their valuable experience, and work hard to portray them in the thick of their struggle.

It is essential to uphold the proletarian theory of classes and oppose the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature. Liu Shao-chi and other political swind-

lers plucked the tattered theory of human nature from the ideological arsenal of the exploiting classes to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao already thoroughly refuted this reactionary theory in its various manifestations. We should act as the *Talks* urges us to do, conscientiously study the Marxist theory of classes through practice in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and keep firmly to the stand of the proletariat—for members of the Communist Party, this means keeping to Party spirit and Party policy. We should, in the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the stream, fight resolutely to the end all overt and covert enemies and all erroneous ideas and actions which depart from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We should diligently and honestly serve the people of China and the world. "This couplet from a poem by Lu Hsun should be our motto:

Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers,

Head-bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children."

It is essential to uphold the Marxist materialist conception of history and oppose the idealist conception of history of the exploiting classes. The issue of whether history is made by the masses or a few "heroes" reflects the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois conceptions of history. The *Talks* gives a profound elucidation of the brilliant historical materialist conception that the people are "the creators of the history of mankind." Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, however, reversed history and denied the great role of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in making history, so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion as part of the preparations in their plot for the restoration of capitalism. As Chairman Mao teaches, we should seriously study and grasp the materialist conception of history and, in connection with the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines, distinguish the correct line from the wrong line and constantly heighten our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Proletarian literature and art are a component part of the whole revolutionary machine. Party organizations at all levels should view the matter from the high plane of adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and thereupon pay attention to and strengthen Party leadership over literary and art work, conscientiously sum up experience and quicken the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation on the literary and art front. They must first of all grasp the line and orientation, persist in making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics, defeat all kinds of interference and sabotage from Right or "Left," wage a constant, active ideological struggle and continue to eliminate the pernicious influence left over by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers on the ideological-cultural front. Second, they must see to it that Party policies are implemented, and must do a really good job of building up the ranks of writers and

artists ideologically and organizationally, with particular attention on the ideological remoulding of writers and artists; they must conscientiously carry out the Party's policies on cadres and intellectuals, unite all who can be united, bring into full play the socialist initiative of both professional and amateur writers and artists in a correct way, steadily raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and their ideological and vocational levels so as to enlarge and strengthen the ranks of proletarian writers and artists in the course of struggle. Third, they must pay attention to promoting literary and art creation and criticism; and firmly carry out the principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao, such as "Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new," "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and "With us . . . the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards." It is necessary to learn from the experience gained in creating the revolutionary model theatrical works, dare to do things and blaze new socialist

trails, allow people to make mistakes and correct them, energetically promote the blossoming of socialist literature and art, and strive to keep abreast of the vigorous development of socialist revolution and socialist construction characteristic of the excellent current situation and meet the growing needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

History advances, the revolution deepens, and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work gives impetus to progress in all fields in China. Countless facts time and again confirm this irrefutable truth: When the Party's line is correct we have everything. So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we will continually win new victories. Let us hold the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought still higher, and unite to win still greater victories along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao!

(May 23)

Notes on Study

Why It Is Necessary to Study World History

by Shih Chun

CHAIRMAN Mao has taught us: "No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement." While always stressing the need to seriously study Marxist-Leninist theories and investigate and study, he has taught the Party members and cadres that they must attach great importance to studying history, both Chinese and foreign, and that whether or not it has a knowledge of history is one of the conditions for a proletarian revolutionary party winning or not. At a time when there is an excellent situation in the Chinese revolution and world revolution which are developing vigorously, it will be of great help to our cause of socialist revolution if we study world history.

Characteristic Features of World Situation

The era in which we live today is "a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era." Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical tide. The

time has gone for ever when two superpowers could dominate the world. Living in such an era, we must be prepared to engage in great struggles which will have many features that are different in form from those of the past.

Victorious in revolution, socialist China must strive to make greater contributions to mankind. Since the Chinese revolution is part of the world revolution, all the revolutionary tasks we undertake are closely linked to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people. To have the world at heart, it is necessary to understand it. The world today is a development of the world yesterday. The contemporary struggles of the world's people against imperialism and its lackeys are a continuation and development of their past and long struggles against class oppression, oppression by foreign invaders and colonial rule. To study world history will enable us, by acquiring a knowledge of the entire process of world history and drawing on historical experience, to better understand the special feature of the present world situation, foresee its general trend, strengthen our confidence in the victory of the proletariat and the revolutionary people and raise our consciousness of proletarian patriotism and internationalism. This will benefit the

promotion of mutual support between the people of China and other countries in revolutionary struggles and thus help in the still greater development of world revolution.

The characteristic feature of the world situation today is "upheaval," or "global upheaval." This "upheaval" which has a class nature is an expression of the sharpening basic world contradictions. What accounts for the "global upheaval"? Is it a good or a bad thing? How should this complicated international phenomenon be assessed? Reading world history will tell us that to overthrow the old social system and establish a new one is a great revolution marked by soul-stirring class struggles and earth-shaking changes. This has been the case in every great turning point in human history. The course of the collapse of the Western slave system was filled with recurrent slave uprisings in ancient Roman Empire and unending foreign invasions, with civil wars going hand in hand with external wars. In the course of the collapse of the world feudal system, the bourgeois world revolution swept Europe and America; there were frequent civil and international wars, attempts at a come-back and opposing it and the alternate emergence of systems of monarchy and republic—a great upheaval lasting almost 200 years.

In the more than 100 years since the birth of Marxism, when the proletariat appeared on the world scene, the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the liberation struggles of the oppressed people have rolled on with full force and rocked the whole world. Therefore, the great upheaval in the world situation is a normal occurrence in the great era of revolution and in accord with the objective law governing the development of history. Today's world "upheaval" reflects the life-and-death struggle between contemporary revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces—an "upheaval" by which the imperialist-ruled old world is headed for collapse and a socialist new world is advancing to victory.

Grasping the Objective Law of Social Development

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." Reading world history will help us to know and grasp the objective law governing the development of human society in the light of the concrete historical course of the worldwide class struggle and gain still greater initiative in the struggle. Modern and contemporary world history is a record of the criminal acts of capitalism, colonialism and imperialism in exploitation and aggression at home and abroad and also one of the heroic struggle of the world's revolutionary people and the oppressed colonial people against exploitation, aggression and oppression. In the long course of struggle, capitalism, colonialism and imperialism have changed from strong to weak in moving step by step towards their extinction, while the

revolutionary people and the oppressed colonial people have grown from weak to strong in advancing to victory. This is what historical dialecticism means. The historical course of the rise and fall of any once rampant colonial empire in world history, be it tsarist Russia or fascist Germany which were thrown off the historical stage, or the rapidly declining British Empire, has vividly demonstrated the objective law of historical development that capitalism is bound to perish while socialism is sure to triumph.

An unrivalled maritime overlord in the 19th century, the British Empire, by gunboat policy and power politics, became a vast colonial empire which spread across five continents and on which "the sun never sets." But instead of solving the deep contradictions inherent in capitalism, the policy of expansion only deepened and widened them. With the steady progress of the proletarian socialist revolution and the vigorous development of the liberation movement of the oppressed people of the colonies, the British Empire has been irrevocably and rapidly declining. The rise and decline of the British Empire throws light on how to look at modern imperialism and social-imperialism. Throwing their weight about everywhere in the world, the two superpowers today look like huge monsters. But, sitting on the volcano of the people's revolution, they are in fact plunged into the depths of inextricable crises. Like the star over the British Empire, the stars over them are falling.

The course of imperialism heading for doom is also one in which the revolutionary forces of the whole world constantly expand and develop. Though invariably weak and small at the beginning, the people's revolutionary forces are in essence invincible because they represent the orientation of historical development. They will grow from small to big and from weak to strong so long as they dare to struggle and are good at waging unyielding struggles to the end despite any setback. The revolutionary truth that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big has not only been confirmed by the Chinese revolution, the Albanian people's revolution and the Korean people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation but also by the war of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This has also been repeatedly borne out by many previous facts in world history. The 1775-83 American War of Independence is a case in point. Then the world's biggest industrial country with a population of almost 30 million, the British Empire sent 90,000 troops to its northern American colony which had a population of only three million. The latter had only a small number of out-of-date guns, a few guerrilla bands and some militia groups. At the start of the war, it lost many battles to the British aggressor troops who thereby occupied much of its territory. But supported by the people and progressive forces in European countries, the mobilized masses launched guerrilla warfare, persisting to the end in their war of independence, a war of justice. Their protracted strug-

gle culminated in a defeat for the British Empire and the winning of independence. Countless historical facts tell us that in the present struggle against the policy of aggression pursued by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, the only way for us is to be guided by a correct revolutionary line, "dare to fight, defy difficulties, and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

Learning From Strong Points of the People of All Countries

The people of all countries have always supported each other in their revolutionary struggles. A reading of world history will help us obtain a better understanding of the fact that the Chinese people and the oppressed people and nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America shared the same experience in the past and are facing the common task of struggle against imperialism. Thus, we will more conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and fulfil our duty of proletarian internationalism still better in resolutely supporting the just struggle of the oppressed people and nations.

World history shows that Asia and Africa are the cradle of civilization. Because of their splendid ancient civilizations, Asia, Africa and Latin America have made great contributions to human progress. As a result of Western colonialist invasion after the late 15th century, vast areas of the three continents were reduced to colonies or semi-colonies and subjected to ruthless exploitation and enslavement by the Western colonialists. The vicious slave trade and various forms of cruel plunder by the Western colonialists changed Africa from a land of wealth, beauty and traditional civilization to a "dark" continent. Four centuries of plunder by the colonialists reduced the African population by 100 million. After throwing African Negroes into the abyss of unprecedented suffering, the slave traders came to China to trick large numbers of Chinese labouring people and shipped them to America as "coolies." Like African Negroes and American working people, hundreds of thousands of Chinese labourers lived in deep misery; they sweated and shed their blood together with them. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. Fighting shoulder to shoulder against the Western colonialists, they cemented their militant friendship in blood. The British colonialist bandit and butcher Gordon who took part in suppressing the Chinese Taiping Revolution was killed by the Sudanese people when he went to Africa to repress them. A common historical experience has helped the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America to take the road of mutual support and close unity in struggle. Though they are separated by mountains and rivers, the common struggle against colonialist aggression has bound together the oppressed people and nations of the three continents.

A knowledge of this history enables us to realize profoundly that the Chinese people and the oppressed

nations and people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who are as closely linked as flesh and blood and share weal and woe and that China and the overwhelming majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries belong to the third world. Therefore, the Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs, the Chinese people have steadily developed friendly contacts with the people of other countries and modestly learnt from their strong points. Redoubling efforts to learn from one another conforms to the world historical trend. World history shows that it is the millions and millions of slaves who propel the progress of history as well as science and culture. The masses are the masters of history and the true makers and successors of the outstanding cultures of mankind. The people of all countries, big or small, have made their contributions to mankind; they have both strong and weak points, as well as things from which others can learn or draw lessons. Through long years of friendly exchanges with other peoples, we Chinese people in the past learnt many useful things from them to enrich and develop our own national culture. The proletariat should adopt the Marxist analytical attitude towards all things. Blind worship of foreign things and the slavish comprador philosophy are manifestations of the shameless servile features of the comprador class in semi-colonial countries, and must be thoroughly criticized. The metaphysical attitude of refusing to come into contact with foreign things, and not studying and analysing them, is also completely wrong. The correct principle we should follow is to "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China."

Studying Marxist Theory

Studying some world history helps us to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Lenin said that Marx's theory "is a summing up of experience, illuminated by a profound philosophical conception of the world and a rich knowledge of history." Without a certain amount of knowledge of world history, it is not possible for us to understand very well how the proletarian revolutionary teachers formulated revolutionary theories on the basis of class struggle in their time, nor is it possible for us to understand fully how these theories were summed up from the actual situation of the times and revolution, and consequently it is not possible for us to have a deep understanding of the spirit and essence of Marxist-Leninist theories. Among the important Marxist-Leninist documents, many brilliant theoretical works are scientific conclusions arrived at after analyses of concrete historical facts. Marx's *The Civil War in France*, for instance, started with an analysis of the historical process of the

Paris Commune revolution and summed up the historical experience of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby enriching and developing the Marxist theory. Engels' *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* is a penetrating treatise on the emergence, growth and end of primitive society, forcefully proving the law of development of human society. Therefore, to study some world history and thence to understand the historical background of these Marxist works and the historical conditions dealt with will help us to really grasp the content of these works and learn in a better way the standpoint, viewpoint and method with which proletarian revolutionary teachers examined and solved questions.

To study Chairman Mao's works on the Chinese revolution, it is also necessary for us to know some world history. In analysing questions relating to the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao always proceeds from the overall situation in class struggle both at home and abroad, and examines these questions in the context of the entire international situation. In his brilliant work *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*, Chairman Mao examined the class struggle in China through an analysis of the various basic contradictions in the world, arrived at a series of scientific conclusions and pointed out the only correct way for the Chinese revolution. Full of confidence, Chairman Mao predicted that a high tide in the Chinese revolution was imminent. Chairman Mao refuted the pessimistic ideas of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers who questioned "How long can we keep the Red Flag flying?" and pointed out that the root cause of the theoretical error of these pessimistic and despondent opportunists following the defeat of the great revolution in 1927 was "mainly from the failure to understand clearly that China is a semi-colonial country for which many imperialist powers are contending." It is obvious, therefore, that if we really want to grasp the meaning of this work of Chairman Mao's and have a deep understanding of the opposition and struggle between the two lines in the Party at that time, we should have a certain amount of knowledge of the international situation and the conditions in the various imperialist countries which were contending for control of China during that period. Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement, and has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. To really understand and grasp this theory of Chairman Mao's, it is essential to study the history of the international communist movement.

For a long time, all renegades to Marxism-Leninism — from Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky, Khrushchov and Brezhnev in foreign countries to Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers in China — in their efforts to "amend" Marxism-Leninism to suit the needs of the imperialists, have resorted to such tricks as tampering with and distorting the Marxist-Leninist classics and emasculating the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism, making them accept-

able to the bourgeoisie. Studying some world history will help us to explode their lies and sophistry all the more forcefully and see through their anti-Marxist-Leninist nature.

In summing up the experience of the inner-Party struggle between the correct Marxist-Leninist line and the erroneous opportunist lines, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Neglect of the study of current conditions, neglect of the study of history and neglect of the application of Marxism-Leninism, all constitute an extremely bad style of work." If we allow this bad style of work to spread unchecked, the nature of the Communist Party as the vanguard of the proletariat will be changed, and Communist Party members will not be able to play the exemplary vanguard rôle they should. In our Party's history, we find typical examples of such a bad style of work in Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers. We must repudiate them, and we should closely integrate the study of current conditions, the study of history and the application of Marxism-Leninism. The call to us to study some world history has emanated in the course of carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the Party and from the reality of the revolutionary struggle at home and abroad.

Grasping Class Struggle

How to study world history which is so rich in events covering several thousand years in every part of the globe and so full of extremely complex contradictions? Lenin said: "Marxism has provided the guidance, i.e., the theory of the class struggle, for the discovery of the laws governing this seeming maze and chaos." If we do not grasp class struggle as the key link when we study history, it will be impossible for us to have a clear understanding. As long as we use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide and firmly grasp class struggle — the key link — which runs through the history of mankind, we can discover the laws governing the historical events which are full of changes, and not lose sight of the central link amid the complex historical phenomena. The profound treatises by proletarian revolutionary teachers on world history are our guide in learning and studying world history and our sharp weapons for criticizing histories by the bourgeoisie and revisionists. Therefore, we should devote special attention to studying them.

Studying history is needed to carry out the actual class struggle. We will have a clear aim when we closely integrate our study with class struggle and the struggle between the two lines at home and abroad, and in this way we can grasp the key points, and achieve the goal of closely combining the study of world history with the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as Chairman Mao's works, and closely integrating the study of history with the actual struggle. Since modern and contemporary world history and the history of the international communist movement are more closely connected with actual class struggle, we should stress them in our study.

The Times Are Marching Ahead

by Wang Shu-chen*

THE times are marching ahead, the world is changing. This is definitely true.

One needs to make comparisons to see things clearly. Compare today with yesterday, this year with last year and the present decade with the past one, and it becomes quite clear that the times are marching ahead and the world is changing.

There was the time when imperialism bullied the whole world. Later one or two superpowers wanted to lord it over everybody else. Everything they said was law. All this no longer works.

They used to scare people with atomic bombs. This does not work now. They used to be very arrogant and did whatever they pleased. That can't be done now. They say that the limits of territorial seas should be 3 nautical miles or 12 nautical miles; but others say 200 nautical miles, and insist that's within their sovereignty. Africa was a land of colonies. Now most countries there are independent. Imperialism's "safe" "backyard" has now become a front against aggression and oppression. . . .

In a word, **revolution is the main trend in the world today.** The time when big powers held the world's destiny in their hands has gone for ever. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This great historical trend is fiercely hitting the decadent rule of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. The situation is excellent. It is getting better all the time.

The world advances in struggle, the struggle of its revolutionary people. Chairman Mao profoundly points out: **"The interdependence of the contradictory aspects present in all things and the struggle between these aspects determine the life of all things and push their development forward."** There can be no advance without struggle between the contradictory aspects. Every advance stems from such struggle.

From our experience in struggle, we realize that when there is dust in the room, you've got to sweep it

away; when there is a rock in the way, you've got to remove it; when there is an enemy, you've got to struggle against him. You have to spin to get yarn, to weave to get cloth. Nothing in the world comes to you out of the blue.

The brilliant victories of the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation come through struggle. This is also the case with the victories of the Cambodian and Lao peoples. With imperialism and its henchmen on one side and the world's people on the other, the struggle goes on between both sides all the time, everywhere and in everything. This is an objective reality.

So the question is not whether there is the need to struggle, but who will win over whom. Countless facts have proved that if the revolutionary people, under correct leadership, dare to struggle and dare to take up arms, they can defeat any enemy, however strong.

"New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." The revolutionary people's struggle against the reactionaries may not always go smoothly. In certain places it sometimes may meet with setbacks, but this is temporary. The revolutionary people will certainly defeat the reactionaries in the end.

Why?

Because the enemy is a decadent force, while the revolutionary people are a new-born one. The decadent is heading for extinction. New-born things grow stronger and stronger. This is an objective law independent of man's will. Talking about my own experience, I've seen the misery and setbacks brought to the Chinese people by Japanese imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries. But in the end, those scoundrels were not able to put down the Chinese people's resistance. Final victory belonged to the Chinese people.

There are many things in the world whose appearances do not tally with their essence.

Look up at night, and you see stars—little twinkling dots in the sky. Actually, many stars are bigger than the earth. In the morning you see the sun rising in the east, and in the evening it sets in the west. You would think the sun revolves around the

(Continued on p. 23.)

*The author of this article is a veteran woman worker in the No. 4 Textile Mill in Tientsin. For years, she has been devoted to the study of Marxism-Leninism, particularly the philosophical works of Chairman Mao, and has written a number of articles as well as notes on her studies.

SPARE-TIME CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



A city residents' chorus is singing revolutionary songs.

P.L.A. troupe performing modern revolutionary Peking opera for poor and lower-middle peasants.



Worker-artists of the Chiangnan Shipyard.





▶ Luta



▲ Story narrator on Shanghai's outskirts telling a revolutionary story during a work break.

◀ Workers' writing group in Soochow studying Chairman Mao's works.

▲ Tientsin No. 4 Textile Mill workers rehearsing.

◀ Members of a troupe in the Lunan Yi Autonomous County in Yunnan Province with commune members.

▶ Peasant troupe of the Tunghsingko Autonomous County in Kwangsi at a work-site.



Japanese People Demand Complete Return of Okinawa

JOINTLY plotted by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the so-called Okinawa "reversion" agreement officially came into effect on May 15. The U.S. authorities handed back to Japan the "administrative rights" over Okinawa while the Japanese Government continues to allow the United States to maintain 87 important military bases and installations on the island indefinitely. These bases and installations take up some 12 per cent of Okinawa's total area. Japan also has to provide the United States with dozens of water and air zones and guarantee U.S. forces absolute freedom of action on Okinawa.

Hundreds of Thousands Demonstrate

Several hundred thousand people held huge rallies and demonstrations throughout Japan on May 15, demanding the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in Japan and the complete return of Okinawa, and opposing the U.S. imperialists' use of military bases on Okinawa to expand the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

About 200,000 workers belonging to over 800 trade unions in 17 industries all over Japan staged 30-minute to 24-hour strikes. Students of 46 universities boycotted classes. Tens of thousands of people in Okinawa Prefecture held rallies at 18 places. Workers of two newspapers in Naha city held political strikes. U.S. military base workers, post and telegraph workers, drivers, teachers, government functionaries and citizens numbering 25,000 held a rally at Yogi Park in Naha city in the rain. The demonstrators expressed their determination to carry through to the end their struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, until the U.S. Government unconditionally and completely returns Okinawa to Japan.

In Tokyo, over 40,000 people held a rally and demonstration in the rain in Meiji Park. Addressing the rally, Masashi Ishibashi, General Secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, and Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, sternly denounced U.S. imperialism for intensifying its bombing of north Viet Nam, mining Vietnamese ports and sending warships, aircraft and military personnel from Okinawa and other military bases in Japan to carry out aggression in Viet Nam. They stressed that realization of the U.S.-Japan Okinawa "reversion" agreement means the "Okinawanization" of Japan proper. A resolution adopted at the rally said: "We are resolved to persevere in the struggle till the complete return of Okinawa and the frustration of the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty.'" After the rally, the demonstrators marched to the prime minister's official residence to protest the Okinawa "reversion" fraud and the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, and to demand the immediate resignation

of the Sato cabinet. More than 30,000 people demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy that day.

Meanwhile, over 20,000 Tokyo students, young workers and citizens took part in rallies and demonstrations in ten localities of the city. Peasant representatives from Sanrizuka and Kitafuji as well as Japanese soldiers who recently openly opposed sending "self-defence forces" to Okinawa were present at one of the rallies. All the participants strongly demanded the complete return of Okinawa and condemned the Sato government's aggressive attempt to seize the Tiaoyu and other Chinese islands.

In Kanagawa Prefecture, over 2,500 teachers and workers held a rally and demonstration in Sagami-hara city in the rain to protest against the U.S. military authorities for using the U.S. military depot headquarters in the city to repair large numbers of tanks and other military vehicles brought in from the Viet Nam battlefields.

The Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan issued statements on May 15 demanding the complete return of Okinawa.

The struggle beginning on May 15 is the continuation of the Japanese people's long fight for the unconditional and complete return of Okinawa and marks a new development in their struggle for the return of Okinawa.

Okinawa "Reversion" Farce in Retrospect

The Okinawa Islands are the main islands of the Ryukyu Islands in the west Pacific Ocean. Towards the end of World War II, U.S. troops landed on Okinawa in April 1945 and occupied the whole of Okinawa on June 23 that year. In September 1951, the United States, Britain and other countries unilaterally held a conference in San Francisco to negotiate peace with Japan and the United States and Japan unilaterally signed the San Francisco "peace treaty." This illegal "peace treaty" stipulated that Japan agreed to U.S. "trusteeship" over Okinawa and came into force on April 28, 1952.

U.S. imperialism regards Okinawa as an important military base for aggression in Asia. After U.S. troops arrived there, they forcibly seized the people's land and rampantly set up military bases. Directly ruled and oppressed by the U.S. aggressor troops, the people of Okinawa lived in misery. Not only were they discriminated against politically, had no rights and were harshly exploited, their personal safety was always threatened.

In the more than 20 years of U.S. imperialist occupation of Okinawa, the people of Okinawa and Japan

Huang Hua's Letter to U.N. Secretary-General and President of Security Council

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, sent a letter on May 20 to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the current month's President of the Security Council George Bush. The letter reads:

"I have received the letter dated May 10, 1972 from the U.S. representative Mr. George Bush to the Secretary-General circulated as a Security Council document on May 11, 1972. I am instructed to state the following:

"The Japanese people have waged a protracted struggle for the return of Okinawa, forcing the U.S. Government to return the 'administrative rights' over Okinawa to Japan. However, the Sato government has permitted the United States to retain a large number of military bases and installa-

tions in Okinawa. This runs counter to the Japanese people's desire for the complete and unconditional return of Okinawa. It should be pointed out in particular that in their agreement concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands signed on June 17, 1971, the U.S. and Japanese Governments openly included China's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands in the 'reversion zone,' which is a serious violation of the territory and sovereignty of the People's Republic of China. The Tiaoyu and other islands have been Chinese territory since ancient times. It is entirely illegal and null and void for the U.S. and Japanese Governments to make an illicit transfer between themselves of China's territory. The Chinese Government and people will never accept it.

"I would request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council."

proper have ceaselessly struggled for the return of Okinawa to Japan.

To stem the Japanese people's struggle demanding the return of Okinawa, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries signed agreements in December 1953 and April 1968 which respectively returned to Japan the "administrative rights" over the Amami Oshima Islands lying north of Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands lying east of Okinawa. However, the Japanese people were not deceived and the flames of the struggle demanding the return of Okinawa raged ever fiercer.

In April 1969, Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato sent his brother Nobusuke Kishi to the United States for secret talks on the basis of which a so-called "policy" was drawn up for negotiations with the United States calling for it to "return" the "administrative rights" over Okinawa in 1972 while agreeing to the "free use" of the bases on Okinawa by the United States provided it guarantees that nuclear weapons would not remain there. In November 1969, Sato himself hurried to the United States to issue a Japan-U.S. "joint communique" which pushed U.S.-Japan military collusion to a new stage in exchange for the U.S. "reversion" of Okinawa to Japan in 1972. After long secret scheming and haggling, the United States and Japan signed the Okinawa "reversion" agreement on June 17, 1971. When Sato went to the United States again in January this year, the two sides agreed on May 15 as the date of "reversion." On March 15, 1972, they exchanged instruments of ratification in Tokyo.

The Okinawa "reversion" farce which the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries worked out over a long period is completely contrary to the aspirations of the Japanese people. The essence of this "reversion" agreement is

that under the signboard of the "return" of the "administrative rights" over Okinawa, the United States gets a cloak of legality for permanent occupation of the military bases on Okinawa by U.S. troops.

Under the pretext of setting up an "independent defence" in Okinawa, the reactionary Sato government is wildly carrying out arms expansion and sending air, sea and ground "self-defence forces" to Okinawa to build a bridgehead for aggression and expansion in Asia. After its "reversion," Okinawa becomes a joint war base for Japan and the United States in Asia.

Japanese People Must Get Back Okinawa Completely

Renmin Ribao Commentator, in an article on May 18 entitled "The Japanese People Must Get Back Okinawa Completely," exposed the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' "Okinawa reversion" fraud. The article pointed out: "Following its 'reversion,' Okinawa continues to be an important U.S. imperialist bridgehead of aggression in Asia. James B. Lampert, U.S. High Commissioner of Okinawa, openly declared recently that the network of U.S. military bases there would 'continue to play an extremely important role strategically.' In fact, the United States is making use of its naval and air bases on Okinawa for its criminal activities in enlarging the aggressive war in Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina. The Japanese reactionaries could hardly wait to send their 'self-defence forces' to Okinawa and set up missile bases there in an attempt to turn Okinawa into a springboard for aggression and expansion abroad."

"It should be pointed out in particular that in the so-called 'reversion of Okinawa' the U.S. and Japanese Governments openly included into the 'reversion zone'

the Chinese territory of Tiaoyu and other islands," the article declared. "This is a serious encroachment on China's territory and sovereignty. It is completely illegal and invalid for the U.S. and Japanese Governments to deal secretly with China's territory. What is more, the Sato government has decided to include these Chinese islands into Japan's 'air defence identification zone' and declared that ships of its maritime security force will be sent to 'patrol' these islands. We want to warn the reactionary Japanese Government once again

that the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over the Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to Taiwan brooks no encroachment. Nobody's scheme to occupy and annex China's territory will ever succeed."

"We are deeply convinced that so long as the Japanese people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, the day will certainly come when Okinawa is really and completely returned to Japan," the article concluded.

Communist Party of Bolivia (M-L) Issues Statement on Internal Political Situation

- Condemns reactionary coup of August 1971 in Bolivia
- Praises Bolivian people's courageous struggle against coup

THE National Secretariat of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist) issued a statement on the internal political situation of the country last September. It was signed by Oscar Zamora Medina-celi, National Secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist).

Referring to the Bolivian people's heroic struggle against the reactionary coup last August, the statement recalls that "despite the fact that the masses had to face the putschists under unfavourable circumstances, the great and inexhaustible militant strength of the Bolivian people — workers, peasants, students and people of other strata — has once again been proved. Without the necessary organization and arms and in the situation of political confusion, they demonstrated what could be done by the people in the fight for freedom and dignity. The masses unflinchingly resisted the brutality of the mercenary troops who, true to their nature, had gone into action under the orders of the U.S. imperialists and the Brazilian Gorillas to slaughter the people and impose a fascist dictatorship on them.

"The ensuing armed action showed that the Bolivian people had a highly developed revolutionary consciousness. They were lacking in organization and leadership which are decisive factors for victory."

The statement adds: "The mining proletariat throughout the country once again proved to be the revolutionary vanguard of the Bolivian people. By their heroic deeds, the miners have written a chapter that will never sink into oblivion.

"What we should emphasize as an event of great political significance is that the peasants in various regions of the country, mainly in north Santa Cruz, have actively participated in the resistance to the fascist coup, even though their action was quite isolated. The

countryside is no longer the reserve of the reactionaries. This is the reason why the fascists concentrated all the repressive forces against the peasants in north Santa Cruz, where, by spreading the rumour of the existence of guerrillas every day, they committed the most brutal crimes against the peasants, especially against the organizations of the Union of Poor Peasants. But, for all their atrocities in the countryside, they will never be able to impede the powerful revolutionary upsurge started by the revolt of the peasants of Chane Bedoya under the leadership of the Union of Poor Peasants."

"It should be pointed out that the soldiers and officers of the Colorados regiment of Bolivia have fought along with the people. This is the only section of the whole army which, in the face of fascist barbarity, left their barracks to join the people. This attitude should be encouraged because it has pointed out a correct way that should be followed at an opportune moment by all military men who consider themselves patriots: desert the ranks of the fascist army and join the ranks of the people.

"The Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist), while attaching importance to the great actions taken by the people against the fascist coup, expresses its most profound and devoted homage to the memory of all the combatants who fell in the struggle, as well as to all the patriots who are the victims of torture and outrages committed by the fascist hoodlums. Honour and glory to the memory of the glorious Communist Oscar Paz Roca who, together with hundreds of patriots, laid down his life in the struggle against criminal fascism."

The statement points out: "The August fascist coup was prepared, led and launched by the U.S. imperialists, the Brazilian Gorillas and the fascist mer-

cenaries. The putschists only had the support of the local fascists represented by the Bolivian Socialist Falange, the Right-wing of the nationalist revolutionary movement headed by Paz Estenssoro, the straggling sectors of the Barrientos faction and the oligarchical groups, especially those in Santa Cruz. All these anti-national reactionary forces have ganged up against the people. They set up a tyrannical fascist dictatorship whose central aim is to stamp out with reactionary violence the struggle waged by the people for an end to the regime of exploitation and misery imposed by the imperialists and their local lackeys.

"The participation of the U.S. imperialists and the Brazilian Gorillas was open and barefaced. They not only financed the coup, but also, through the U.S. military mission and Brazilian army officers, commanded the military actions in the Santa Cruz region. Even the U.S. press reported the presence of the leader of the U.S. air force mission in the Santa Cruz operations."

The statement adds: "Irrefutable facts show that the U.S. imperialists, closely collaborating with the Brazilian Gorillas, are those who have seized real power in Bolivia. The fascist mercenaries are only an instrument of repression at their disposal. Styling themselves 'nationalists,' 'patriots' and 'Christians,' Banzer-Selich and their civil servants are trying to fool the people by putting on a threadbare mask. They, their government and their army are puppets in the service of the sworn enemies of the Bolivian people."

The statement says: "From the very day of its inception, the dictatorship has demonstrated its hatred for the people, and particularly the revolutionary organizations and organizations of the workers, students and professionals. Intervention was made against trade unions and professionals' organizations. Religious centres were desecrated and progressive priests persecuted. Universities were closed. Revolutionary parties and organizations are being sanguinarily persecuted. More than ten concentration camps and special prisons have been set up where over 1,000 political prisoners are detained. Patriots are killed every day under the pretext of the existence of guerrillas. They are trying to hamper the struggle and demoralize the people with all this and other brutalities."

The statement stresses: "Only the armed action of the masses, based on the correct political and ideological unity of the revolutionary forces, can put an end to fascism and liberate the Bolivian people. The road of armed struggle is determined by the nature and method of violence resorted to by the imperialists and their flunkys. The working class, together with other people's forces, have to seize political power by mass revolutionary violence and regard this as the only means to end, once and for all, the brutal and barbarous regime imposed by the imperialists on the Bolivian people. All other ways will lead us to prolong the dictatorship or bring about secondary changes which essentially mean the maintenance and prolongation of imperialist exploitation and oppression."

"The struggle is not only against the puppet government of Banzer-Selich, but also against the imperialists who are the real usurpers of power. For this, it is necessary to take into account the balance of forces between revolution and counter-revolution as a whole so as to have the people adequately prepared for the carrying out of a revolutionary war and through the war to defeat the domestic and foreign oppressors, and establish the power of the workers in close alliance with the peasants and other revolutionary classes and forces. All this tells us that the principal task of the Party and other genuine revolutionary organizations is to unite, organize and prepare the masses for unleashing a revolutionary war in which a people's army will be born and proceed to change the balance of forces in the course of struggle until it becomes a decisive factor for victory. As we accomplish the historical task, we will be nearing the real and complete liquidation of the fascist regime and its imperialist masters.

"By pointing out that armed struggle—the superior form of class struggle—is the principal and historic aim of the masses, we must not adopt an indifferent and contemptuous attitude towards the concrete struggles of the masses for their rights. These struggles should be pushed forward, especially the struggle for better living conditions and democratic freedom under the misrule of fascism. All these struggles should be linked to political struggle, the principal objective, and care must always be taken that the principal thing will not be sacrificed for the secondary thing.

"At this very moment facing our people the revolutionaries should learn from practice. We must be vigilant against the destructive action of the enemy and close the revolutionary ranks, so as to prevent in the greatest possible way the fascists from realizing their criminal aim. It is necessary to link revolutionary action with the masses, because we can achieve victory only by relying on the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and all the exploited and insulted. Our revolutionary morale is high, because we know that we are fighting side by side with the entire people, while the imperialists can only rely on the filthy scum—the fascists.

"The Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist) declares that it is fully prepared to seek and strive for the unity of all genuine revolutionary forces. We know that the unity of revolutionary forces and revolutionary classes is essential to victory and take note of the fact that this unity is to be achieved on the basis of revolutionary principles, without compromising with opportunism and renegades who are trying to lead the people away from the correct path.

"We Communists once again reiterate all our commitments to the people. We are fearless and unwavering, and all our actions are devoted entirely to the fight for the perfect happiness and complete freedom of the Bolivian people!"

Advance Victoriously Along the Road of Armed Struggle

AN editorial broadcast on April 29 to mark the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Malaya over the "Voice of Malayan Revolution" called on the Malayan revolutionary people to advance victoriously along the road of armed struggle.

The editorial said: "The Communist Party of Malaya has travelled a fighting course in the 42 years since its founding on April 30, 1930."

It noted: "Nearly 27 of the 42 glorious years of the Malayan Communist Party have been years of the great revolutionary war. Fighting heroically and advancing wave upon wave, the Communists have opened a new era in the history of Malaya with their blood and lives. Indisputable facts have convincingly proved that the Communist Party is the genuine representative and true defender of the interests of the people of all nationalities of our country."

"The Malayan Communist Party is composed of the advanced elements

of the proletariat of our country and armed with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought. It is the sole genuine political party of the proletariat and the force at the core leading the revolutionary cause of our country."

The editorial said: "The broad masses of the people have realized through long years of practical struggle that only under the leadership of the Communist Party can the people of our country establish and strengthen their armed forces and can our country's revolutionary cause go forward continuously. In other words, without the leadership of the Communist Party or with its leadership weakened, our people will be unable to complete the new-democratic revolution, and the victory of socialism in our country will be impossible."

"Revolution is a course of complicated, tortuous and fierce struggle. To defeat the oppressor class and attain complete liberation, the oppressed class must have the leader-

ship of a genuine political party of the proletariat and also a correct revolutionary line. This is true in our country as well as in foreign countries."

"The Party explicitly pointed out in its April 25, 1970 statement that 'the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force is the only correct road for the new-democratic revolution in our country.' Guided by the Party's important statement, the National Liberation Army has advanced victoriously to wider areas; base areas and guerrilla areas have been further expanded, and the flames of armed struggle are raging more furiously in the heartland of the enemy, posing a serious threat to his reactionary rule."

The editorial also said: "Our people will continue to meet with various difficulties on our road of advance; but, grasping the gun firmly and fighting courageously, we can surmount these difficulties and win still greater victories."

The Philippines

Third Anniversary of New People's Army

THE third anniversary of the founding of the Philippine New People's Army was marked by an article in the March 29 special issue of *Ang Bayan*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Referring to the New People's Army's experience in revolutionary

struggle during the past three years, the article said: "The New People's Army was established a few months after the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines on December 26, 1968. Its nucleus was formed out of a few determined commanders and fighters of the old People's Liberation Army who had

steadfastly persevered in revolutionary armed struggle and sincerely supported the correct revolutionary line of our Party."

"Since the establishment of the New People's Army, not a day has passed without the reactionary armed forces launching big and small 'encirclement and suppression' cam-

paigms in a frenzied effort to 'nip it in the bud.' But all their evil schemes and attacks have failed. The New People's Army has grown in strength. Its ranks have expanded and its areas of operations multiplied. It has achieved remarkable victories on the battlefield and, above all, it has won greater mass support throughout the country."

"The New People's Army, as the main organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines in waging a protracted armed struggle, should expand and do consolidation work. We must redouble our efforts in political and organizational work among the broad masses of the people so that we can recruit more fighters for the people's army who are tempered and tested in mass struggle. The increase of red fighters and squads of the people's army will in turn help us better perform our task to arouse, mobilize and organize the people in their millions for the revolution."

The article said that the New People's Army recognizes and follows the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and Party building from the level of the squad upwards is being thoroughly carried out. To ensure collective leadership, the New People's Army has adopted the system of Party committees and soldiers' committees.

The article stressed the importance of giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance and solving the problems of scarcity of arms and supplies by relying on the masses of the people. It said: The enemy is our main source of arms. At the same time, arsenals should be built up by ourselves. The New People's Army should continue to engage in production for self-sustenance to help lighten the people's economic burden. Furthermore, we have mobilized the people to promote production not only to meet basic local needs but also to support the Party and the

people's army. The army and the people are thus more closely united than before.

The article pointed out in conclusion: "In the face of the challenging tasks confronting us, we recognize the importance of greater perseverance, of being resolute in the midst of hardships, modest in the face of victories and prudent and not impetuous in our work. Our victories constitute only the first step in a long march; the road we are travelling is crimson with the blood of fallen comrades and martyrs, and we are marching firmly towards our cherished goal. If we constantly remain humble, sincerely learn from our mistakes and shortcomings and correct them promptly and willingly so as to avoid future ones, our ranks will surely expand, our unity with the broad masses of the people will become stronger and we will achieve final victory."

(Continued from p. 4.)

Committee and leading member of the Conference of Representatives of Shanghai Revolutionary Workers.

The 7th Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions which the delegation attended was held between May 8 and 11. On May 9, Wang Hsiu-chen delivered a congratulatory speech at the congress. In her speech she warmly praised the Albanian working class and people for their great victories in socialist revolution and construction. She said: "The Albanian working class and people, holding high the militant banner of struggle against imperialism and revisionism, have resolutely combated imperialism headed by the United States and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre. They have resolutely supported the working class and people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles, and resolutely supported the oppressed nations in their struggle for independence and liberation, thereby making a valuable contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world."

Comrade Wang Hsiu-chen said:

"In their struggle against internal and external class enemies, in socialist revolution and construction, as well as in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese working class and people have all along received powerful support and great inspiration from the Albanian working class and people. We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to you. The revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are eternal and unbreakable. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, has said: 'China and Albania are two friendly countries like brothers and there is no force on earth that can separate them.' Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, has said: 'The revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. The power generated by this friend-

ship is inexhaustible and truly invincible.' The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tsetung will always inspire us to unite together, fight together and win together."

The Chinese delegation was warmly greeted in Albania. All members were received on separate occasions by Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers. On May 15, a mass Albanian-Chinese friendship meeting, sponsored by the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and the Tirana District Trade Unions Council, was held to welcome the delegation, which arrived in Tirana on April 27 and left the Albanian capital for home on May 16.

China — Sierra Leone

At a banquet given by Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo on May 15, Saidu Alieu Fofanah, Minister of Trade and Industry of the

Republic of Sierra Leone, said: Sierra Leone and China in the past were divided not only by great rivers and oceans and mountains but also by the forces of the superpowers. Hitherto our trade has been controlled by the imperialist powers of the West. For centuries we have derived no benefit from such commercial intercourses. We have at last developed relationships with friends. Since the foundation of our friendship was laid by the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in July last year, our relations have improved remarkably in all directions.

In his speech, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sierra Leone, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have been continuously developed. Our trade relations are also developing and have a broad prospect.

The Sierra Leone Government Trade Delegation led by Minister Fofanah paid a friendship visit to China from May 14 to 19. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other government leaders met the Sierra Leone guests on May 14. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on May 18.

Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Home

The Trade Delegation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, Minister of Commerce and Transport, concluded a friendship visit to China and left Peking for home by air on May 17.

The delegation received a warm welcome at the airport from more than 2,000 people when it arrived in Peking on May 12. At a banquet he gave in honour of the delegation, Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo said: Although China and Mauritania are separated by thousands of miles, we are linked by the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In his speech, Minister Abdallah said: Our two Governments and peoples have supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemony. We hope to further develop economic and commercial exchanges between our two countries through this visit.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other government leaders met the delegation on May 14. A supplement to the trade agreement of February 16, 1967 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was signed on May 16 by Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Minister Abdallah on behalf of their respective Governments.

China and Netherlands Raise Level of Diplomatic Relations

The Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Representative of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands J.J. Derksen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, held consultations in Peking under the authorization of their respective Governments and signed a joint communique on May 16 on raising the level of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The communique said:

"The two sides have reviewed the relations between the two Governments and the two peoples since 1950. Both Governments confirm the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit and hold that further development of the relations between the two countries on the basis of these principles is to the mutual benefit of the two countries and the two peoples.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands have agreed to raise the

level of their respective diplomatic missions in the two countries from offices of charges d'affaires to embassies as from May 18, 1972.

"The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands respects this stand of the Chinese Government and reaffirms that it recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands holds that the principles of peaceful coexistence should imply non-interference in each other's internal affairs not only between countries and groups of countries of different socio-political systems, but equally between countries belonging to an alliance and having identical or similar socio-political systems. The Government of the People's Republic of China appreciates this stand of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ A protocol of the 11th Meeting of the Sino-Hungarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation was signed in Peking on May 16. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony and met all members of the Hungarian Scientific and Technical Delegation, headed by Szili Geza, Hungarian Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry, who attended the meeting.

▲ Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Comrade Yu Li-chun met on May 16 Sudanese friendly personage Ahmed Mohamed Kheir and hosted a banquet in his honour.

▲ Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and Shen Chien, a leading member of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, on May 16 met Guajardo Roberto, President of the Confederation of Employers of Mexico, and other Mexican friends now visiting China.

ROUND THE WORLD

AGGRESSORS ISOLATED

U.S. Imperialism Condemned All Over the World

The U.S. imperialists' new war escalation in Viet Nam has aroused a worldwide protest campaign.

Since May 8, many governments, political parties and mass organizations have followed one another in issuing statements, condemning U.S. imperialism's brutal acts. In all parts of the world, including the United States, the masses have gone into the streets, holding rallies and demonstrations or using stronger forms of protest. They made it clear that they are on the side of the Vietnamese people and oppose U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. They shouted the resounding slogan in many languages: "U.S. imperialism is bound to lose! The Vietnamese people are sure to win!"

The Asian people share the common hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggression.

In **Japan**, demonstrators organized many rallies in downtown Tokyo and in front of the U.S. Embassy to oppose the war expansion by U.S. imperialism and especially its use of Japan as a supply base for aggression. Citizens in Yokosuka held demonstrations in protest against the United States using this 7th Fleet base for mining Vietnamese ports.

In the **Philippines**, the U.S. Government's mining and bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam met with a strong response. The U.S. Embassy in Manila and the U.S. Clark air base became the centres of mass protests.

In **Pakistan**, demonstrators held protest rallies at the American Centre in Lahore and the U.S. Information Centre in Rawalpindi.

In the Middle East, many newspapers and government spokesmen voiced support for the Vietnamese people and condemnation of U.S. imperialism.

In **Australia**, dockers and seamen stopped work for several hours to

demonstrate their opposition to the U.S. mining. Angry merchant seamen broke into the U.S. Consulate in Perth.

In Western Europe, an extensive protest campaign erupted.

In **West Germany**, young demonstrators distributed leaflets calling on the people to take action against the U.S. imperialist expansion of the aggressive war in Viet Nam. Many demonstrations took place in Frankfurt. The masses demonstrated in front of an American barracks. Windows of a U.S. air line office were stoned. The U.S. Army's 5th Corps headquarters and a U.S. officers' club were attacked. One U.S. army lieutenant colonel was killed by a bomb.

In **West Berlin**, people carrying hundreds of flags of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation demonstrated in the streets when the annual review of U.S., British and French troops took place. Demonstrators flung fire-crackers and paint-filled eggs at U.S. troops and tanks.

Among the many protest demonstrations in **Sweden**, one included representatives of 500 trade union organizations, political parties, mass organizations, and religious bodies. A huge streamer inscribed with: "216 Members of Parliament support the 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam!" was carried at this demonstration by a group of Parliament Members.

In **Italy**, rallies, demonstrations and strikes were held in many cities. In Florence, 20,000 people carrying red flags, placards and torches demonstrated.

In **France and Britain**, rallies and demonstrations were held in front of the U.S. Embassies. Some trade unions issued protest statements.

In **Portugal**, students of Lisbon's Institute of Economic Science defied police suppression to protest U.S. imperialism's war escalation.

In Latin America, mass demonstrations in opposition to the Yankees and support for the Vietnamese people swept the whole continent.

In **Cuba**, the whole nation held rallies to support Viet Nam. Seamen at one big meeting in Havana pledged to continue transporting materials to the Vietnamese people despite U.S. imperialist obstruction.

In **Chile**, demonstrators wrecked the "U.S. Cultural Centres" in Concepcion and Temuco.

In **Mexico**, thousands upon thousands of students, workers and office employees demonstrated in Mexico City. Holding aloft a huge portrait of President Ho Chi Minh and flags of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, they shouted: "U.S. murderers get out of Viet Nam!"

In **Colombia**, angry students threw rocks at the U.S. Embassy in Bogota and burnt two embassy cars. In **Venezuela**, anti-U.S. demonstrations erupted in many cities. In **Peru**, students in Lima demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy. In **Costa Rica**, students pasted up numerous protests on the U.S. Embassy's walls. In **Puerto Rico**, students stoned shops belonging to U.S. capitalists. In the **Dominican Republic**, students demonstrated and erected road barricades as they battled with the police.

In **Africa**, many governments and political parties issued statements condemning U.S. imperialism.

In **Tanzania**, a huge column of demonstrators marched through the downtown section of Dar-es-Salaam to demonstrate before the U.S. Embassy and Information Office.

In **Somalia**, thousands of people held rallies and demonstrations in Mogadishu. They shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism! Long live the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people!"

In the **United States**, where the protest campaign has continued for several weeks, over 10,000 demonstrators marched through Washington to the Capitol on May 21.

The protest campaign is still gathering momentum, but it is already clear that by its war escalation in Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has isolated itself as never before all over the world.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Books From Shanghai

REVOLUTIONARY books which meet the needs of workers, peasants and soldiers and teenagers have been published in the last two or three years in China's biggest metropolis, Shanghai.

Included among the new books are collections by workers, peasants and soldiers on studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, such as *Shanghai Workers' Philosophical Theses*, *Taching People Study Philosophy*, and *Liberation of Philosophy*. Publication of these books has been a spur to the mass study movement.

Most themes of the literary works are on socialist revolution and construction. *The Iron Flows* is a reportage on workers building a big iron-smelting base on a barren mountain in a year. Another reportage *In Praise of the 125,000-kw. Generator* was written by workers who pooled their efforts in producing China's first 125,000-kw. turbine generating set with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor. *Hungnan's History* is the first part of a long novel describing the process of the agricultural co-operation movement in Hungnan on Shanghai's outskirts, where the peasants persist in the struggle between the two lines. Another long novel tells of P.L.A. men reclaiming fields on the sea coast in Niutienyang.

Many new books on science and technology record the creations of the labouring people. *Lathe Work* was first collectively written by workers, technicians and cadres of the Shanghai No. 1 Woollen and Flax Textile Machinery Plant for its new workers. Later the authors went to scores of factories to collect material to enrich the contents from advanced experience. *Handbook for Plant Protectors* and *Agricultural Series for Educated Youth in the*

Countryside are very popular for their clear explanations and practicability. The loose-leaf *Data for Medicine and Health*, *Data for Industrial Technique* and *Data for Agricultural Technique* swiftly spread new advanced experience.

We Are Chairman Mao's Red Guards, which includes 24 stories, is for teenagers. It tells of Red Guards growing up guided by Mao Tsetung Thought. Some 100 reminiscences by veteran workers, reportage, stories and scientific books have been published for youngsters in the last year or so.

Film Shows for Tibetans

FILMS are often seen by emancipated peasants and herdsmen in the Tibet Autonomous Region these days. Shows are brought to different parts of the region regularly by 500 Tibetan youths, members of 170 mobile film projection teams. Bringing film projectors and other equipment with them, they travel long distances to show films to people living in the remotest places in this plateau area — on the "Roof of the World."

There was only one cinema in all Tibet before the liberation. In Lhasa, it was exclusively for the benefit of the reactionary ruling classes. Now there are several cinemas in that city, as well as 20 film projection teams serving various counties and districts. As the films are generally in the Han language, team members tell the story briefly in Tibetan before each show and give a running interpretation. They also have dubbed many films in Tibetan.

A Spare-Time Peasant Cultural Troupe

A CULTURAL troupe formed by peasants of the Pashe Production Brigade in Kwangtung Province,

south China, often puts on shows with revolutionary content for commune members. They use threshing grounds, fields, construction sites and courtyards of peasant homes as their stage. They are greatly welcomed by peasant audiences.

Set up in 1952, the troupe performs mostly its own creations, many taken from real life. The song *Learning From the Tachai Brigade*, which is acted out as it is sung, is about how the Hsienshui production team transformed hilly land to get good harvests. *Pashe — Today and Yesterday* helps commune members recall the bitter history of Pashe Village and portrays today's happy life, thus adding to their revolutionary enthusiasm. Since the Cultural Revolution, 173 items reflecting revolution and construction in the locality have been composed.

In recent years, the troupe has also enacted scenes from revolutionary model theatrical works, which always win applause from audiences.

The members of the troupe are good hands at production, too. Last year, each of its 25 members had an average of 308 work-days.

The peasant performers make their own theatrical equipment. When it recently put on scenes from the Peking opera *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, the troupe spent a total of only 4 yuan to make rifles out of wood, ski clothes out of mosquito netting, and army uniforms, which they themselves sewed.

Tientsin Performers

TIENTSIN acrobats are noted for their traditional folk artistry, such as standing on one or both their hands atop chairs or other paraphernalia balancing precariously one on top of the other, and their tumbling skill. Many of their acts reflect the ingenuity and spirit of the people.

and are greatly welcomed by the working masses.

From recent performances, spectators can see for themselves the result of the policy of "making the past serve the present" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new" being put into practice. In two items, "The Horizontal Bar," which is based on movements taken from traditional calisthenics, and "The Sword Dance," founded on the national dance form, new movements and postures have been introduced with artistic and graceful results. "Militiawomen" makes good use of their traditional skill on the

tightrope to depict a coastal militia unit scaling precipices and crossing chain bridges. In another item "Gala Day" the acrobats, in a great display of skill, present a gay picture of members of various nationalities of China during a festival.

Many of the items in their programme are creations directly resulting from going among the working people, out into real life. An example of this is "Bringing Goods to the Countryside." Performers hit on this theme one day when they were putting on a show in the countryside. The commercial workers' selfless spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people of the mountains

which they witnessed is brought before the public by way of the amazing tricks of magicians on stage.

These performers spend much time entertaining workers, peasants and soldiers in villages, factories, mines and places where P.L.A. units are stationed. And while they are doing this they try to learn as much as they can from the people they serve. Such tours have taken them from Tientsin to as far off as mountain regions in the southwest, frontier areas in the northwest and armed units guarding the coast. Seamen on foreign ships calling at the Tientsin New Harbour at Tangku also have seen these acrobats from Tientsin.

(Continued from p. 11.)

earth. Actually, it's the other way round. The earth revolves around the sun.

This is true with natural phenomena, it is also true of social phenomena.

Look at those two tyrants, the United States and the Soviet Union. Each appears to be a "colossus," swaggering around. Actually, this appearance is deceptive. In essence they are weak, they are paper tigers. The reason is simple. They are weak because they oppress and exploit the people and are divorced from them. The Vietnamese people, the Cambodian and the Lao people may not have as much steel as U.S. imperialism. Neither do they have the atom bomb. In appearance, U.S. imperialism is a "colossus." But facts have amply proved that it is not U.S. imperialism, but the heroic Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao people who are really strong. All reactionaries are sure to be defeated, not because of inferior material conditions or lack of arms, but because they are unjust, and go against the people and against the revolution. This is the crux of the matter. This is the essence. This is why we say that weak nations can defeat strong ones and small nations can defeat big ones, and that it is not the revolutionary people who are afraid of imperialism, but vice versa.

The world is moving towards progress and light. What determines this course?

Chairman Mao says: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The people's power is strong. They, and certainly not the reactionaries, decide the outcome of history and the direction of historical development. Old workers like me who have come through many struggles in the old society know this very well. The landlord and capitalist classes in the old society called us "born paupers." They thought they were the ones to be masters of everything. They wanted to rule supreme. They certainly did not want to be overthrown. But what happened? Still they were overthrown by us working people. And didn't we also overthrow Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries? Over the years the world's reactionaries who have gone down in defeat have been many! All this shows that it is the masses of the people, not a handful of vermin, who decide the outcome of history.

Where there is oppression there is resistance and struggle. There will be struggle as long as there is oppression. This contradiction, this struggle, pushes the times forward and brings changes to the world. No matter how many twists and turns may still appear in the advance of history, the world will surely move towards light, never towards darkness. No one can change this general trend. The day will definitely come when all the reactionaries who bully, oppress and exploit the people will be thrown into the ocean by the people of the world.

MAO TSETUNG

Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature And Art

In English

86pp

12.8x9cm

red plastic cover

Also available in Arabic, Burmese, French, German, Hausa,
Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian,
Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Thai,
Urdu, Vietnamese and Esperanto

Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by: GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local bookseller or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China