

# PEKING REVIEW

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February 5, 1971

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**Victory for Chairman Mao's Line on  
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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.

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All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.

## U.A.R. Goodwill Delegation Visits China

Led by Dr. Mohamed Labib Shukeir, Speaker of the U.A.R. National Assembly, the U.A.R. Goodwill Delegation arrived in Peking on the evening of January 26. It visited China on behalf of the President, the Arab Socialist Union and the Government of the United Arab Republic. The delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso held talks with the U.A.R. Goodwill Delegation led by Speaker Shukeir on January 27 and 28.

A grand banquet was given by Premier Chou En-lai on January 27 evening in honour of the delegation led by Speaker Shukeir. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Speaker Shukeir spoke at the banquet.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said: The people of the U.A.R. have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. Today, under the leadership of President Sadat, the U.A.R. people are waging an unflinching struggle against U.S.-Israeli war threats and political blackmail.

In international affairs, the United Arab Republic pursues a policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding Afro-Asian unity. The just struggle and stand of the U.A.R. have won extensive praise and support among the Afro-Asian countries and people.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said: The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao issued the call in his

solemn statement of May 20, 1970: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" The Middle East is an important battlefield where the world's people are dealing blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Millions upon millions of Arab people have come to realize ever more clearly through the practice of struggle that only by defeating U.S. imperialism and driving all the forces of aggression out of the Middle East will it be possible for the Arab people to achieve complete national independence and sovereignty. The struggle of the Arab people and that of the world's people against U.S. imperialism co-ordinate with and support each other.

U.S. imperialism and all decadent forces on the verge of extinction will never be reconciled to their defeat. Recently, U.S. imperialism has flagrantly dispatched planes, warships and ground "advisers" to support the Lon Nol reactionary forces and the south Vietnamese puppet troops in their desperate attacks on the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces. In the Middle East, it has again instigated the Jordanian reactionary forces to carry out sanguinary suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. Yet the outcome of the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war in Indo-China is that brilliant new victories have been won by the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people. The perverse acts of the Jordanian reactionary forces have enabled the Palestinian people to experience a new tempering. In the future, the Palestinian people may yet encounter difficulties of this or that kind in their anti-imperialist struggle. But we firmly believe that the Palestinian people, who are resolved to be masters of their own destiny, will never lay down their arms in face of the butcher knives of the enemy. No enemy scheme can

prevent the sure victory of the just cause of the Palestinian people!

The Chinese people, Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo added, have consistently given support to the just struggle of the U.A.R. people, the Palestinian and other Arab people. The Chinese people will for ever remain their reliable friend in their anti-imperialist struggle.

In his speech, Speaker Shukeir said that he and his delegation had come to express gratitude to the great Chinese people and their leader Chairman Mao Tsetung for their stand of giving full support to the just cause of struggle of the U.A.R. people and other Arab people against the most ferocious imperialism and colonialism and against imperialist and Zionist invasion of Arab territory.

He said: Imperialism is slaughtering the peaceable inhabitants throughout Indo-China, i.e. in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and carrying out sabotage and destruction. On our soil, U.S. imperialism is undermining the interests of the Palestinian people; it has implanted on Arab land Israel, its tool and springboard for aggression, and directed Israel to spread war, carry out slaughter and destruction in the whole of the Middle East and to undermine all liberation movements against the complete control of the Arab peoples by U.S. imperialism. Consequently, the interests of U.S. imperialism are integrated with those of expansionist Zionist racialism which is aggressive by nature. They jointly engineered and carried out the aggression against our Arab land on June 5, 1967. No matter how U.S. imperialism and its lackeys intensify their violence and aggression in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos or on Arab land, the peoples will defeat them through their struggle, firmness and confidence.

Your U.A.R. brothers are watching your lofty stand of siding with the national-liberation movement and with the struggles of the oppressed

people, Speaker Shukeir said. We stand with you and fully support your right to liberate your own territory Taiwan and your right of representing the entire great Chinese people as a member of the United Nations, until the rectification of the aggression perpetrated by U.S. imperialism ever since your great revolution up to this day.

On January 28, Speaker Shukeir gave a grand banquet in Peking

which was attended by Premier Chou, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso. Speaker Shukeir and Premier Chou proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. The next morning, the U.A.R. Goodwill Delegation concluded its visit to China and left Peking for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and contribute their share in fulfilling the 1971 plan and the Fourth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy.

### **China and Ceylon Sign 1971 Commodity Exchange Protocol**

A protocol on the exchange of commodities between the People's Republic of China and Ceylon for 1971 was signed in Colombo on January 21.

Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of China, and Tikiri Banda Illangaratne, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade of Ceylon, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo recently led the Chinese Government Trade Delegation on a friendly visit to Ceylon.

A contract for rice and a contract for rubber were also signed by officials concerned for the two countries. According to the contracts, Ceylon will purchase 200,000 tons of rice from China and China will purchase 41,000 tons of rubber from Ceylon.

### **Premier Chou Meets Japanese Friends**

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, in the evening of January 29 met Mr. Koji Goto, President of the Japanese Table Tennis Association, and members of his party: Kyuhei Muraoka, Takeshi Mori and Yusuke Oda, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them at the Great Hall of the People.

### **China Accepts the Invitation To Take Part in 31st World Table Tennis Championships**

The summary of the talks between the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese People's Association for

*(Continued on p. 20.)*

## **Three More New Provincial Party Committees Elected**

Liaoning, Anhwei and Chekiang Provinces held their respective Party congresses in January and elected new provincial committees of the Chinese Communist Party.

Elected by the plenary sessions of the new provincial Party committees and approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chen Hsi-lien is now first secretary, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan second secretary, Comrade Li Po-chiu secretary, and Comrades Yang Chun-fu and Mao Yuan-hsin deputy secretaries of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Li Teh-sheng is now first secretary, Comrade Sung Pei-chang secretary, and Comrades Li Jen-chih, Liang Chi-ching and Kuo Hung-chieh deputy secretaries of the Anhwei Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Nan Ping is now first secretary, Comrades Chen Li-yun and Hsiung Ying-tang secretaries and Comrades Lai Ko-ko, Hsieh Cheng-hao and Chai Chi-kun deputy secretaries of the Chekiang Provincial Party Committee.

The three Party congresses were convened under the solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Full of vitality, all three Party congresses were filled with the revolutionary spirit of unity and victory.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of **carrying out education in ideology and political line** throughout the Party and with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide, the delegates — from the

Party membership among industrial workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, P.L.A. men, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and minority nationalities and from among women Party members — conscientiously summed up during the congresses the historical experience of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in their respective provinces. They unanimously agreed: Mao Tsetung Thought is the soul of our Party and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our Party. As to the question of line, we must, just as Chairman Mao has taught us, **remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day.**

The three Party congresses unanimously held that the setting up of a vigorous and revolutionized leading body having close ties with the masses is an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. Thus, leading cadres at different levels must conscientiously and painstakingly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, make further efforts to master dialectical materialism and historical materialism, consciously remould their world outlook, and enhance their consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Delegates to the three congresses were determined to hold high the

## Victory for Chairman Mao's Line on Party Building

WITH the close attention of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, a number of provinces and a municipality have recently held Party congresses and elected new provincial and municipal Party committees; other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are making active preparations to follow suit. This is an important event in the building of our Party. It is of important significance in strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, bringing into full play the role of the vanguard of the proletariat, still better mobilizing Party members and the masses to continue carrying out the various fighting tasks put forward by the Ninth National Party Congress and the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee, and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which is itself the most extensive and the most profound movement for Party consolidation and building, our Party has cleared out the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in various places and criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building, and this has helped raise the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the Party members and the revolutionary masses. Our Party has become purer, stronger and has greater fighting strength than ever. The local Party congresses held at various levels and the new Party committees elected on this basis and in accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution have outstanding new features.

These local Party congresses have prominently grasped ideological building. The course of holding a congress is one of studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and conscientiously studying the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines within the Party in close connection with reality to heighten the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

These local Party congresses have conscientiously exercised democratic centralism. The election of the

delegates and the new Party committees has gone through full discussions and repeated consultation from below and from above. Previous Party congresses have never seen such a wide representation, especially with such a great proportion of delegates from the Party membership among the workers, peasants and soldiers at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements.

The new Party committees elected by these congresses embody the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. Especially inspiring is that many old cadres, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, have become more vigorous in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that much fresh blood of the proletariat has entered the leading bodies of the Party.

These new features powerfully indicate the constant and new development in building our Party ideologically and organizationally under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building. Chairman Mao's thinking on Party building and his instructions on the consolidation and building of the Party are being further carried out throughout the Party. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, our Party organizations are further building themselves into vigorous vanguard organizations capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In addition to conducting Party congresses well, it is most important for the Party committees at all levels to perform their work of leadership well." The new Party committees in all places should follow this teaching of Chairman Mao's and do well in the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies and in all other work. It is essential to follow Chairman Mao's great instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the Party, make further efforts to strengthen Party building ideologically and organizationally during and after the congresses, so as to promote the constant and victorious advance of all work.

Whether the ideology and political line are correct or not is a question that determines everything.

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is developed in the struggle against the "Left" or Right opportunist line and all kinds of anti-Marxist deviations. It is erroneous and at variance with objective reality to think that with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the overthrow of Liu Shao-chi and the establishment of the new leading bodies, there is no more struggle between the two lines. It should be seen that class struggle in society is inevitably reflected within the Party and the protracted nature of class struggle determines the protracted nature of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. Party organizations at all levels must conscientiously strengthen education in ideology and political line. With regard to the question of line, we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day. It is necessary to continue revolutionary mass criticism and eliminate in a deep-going way the remaining poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The implementation of the correct line calls for a correct style of work. It is a matter of great importance to develop a good style of work. In the new, victorious situation, Party organizations at all levels should pay particular attention to being modest and prudent, guarding against arrogance and rashness, and carrying forward our Party's Marxist-Leninist style of work which Chairman Mao has developed, a style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism. This is our Party's valuable revolutionary tradition. We should resolutely carry it out and pass it on from generation to generation. To carry forward the Party's Marxist-Leninist style of work still better, we should launch open-door rectifica-

tion campaigns and self-education campaigns to oppose conceit and complacency and advocate modesty and prudence, and see the question of style of work in the light of line. A special feature of all opportunism is the separation of subjectivity from objectivity and detachment of knowledge from practice. It is idealistic and metaphysical to be conceited and complacent and always imagine oneself wiser than the masses. We must not allow the dust of this bourgeois style of work to dirty us.

In order to solve the questions of line and working style, Party organizations at all levels should earnestly put the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above all work. Leading cadres, in particular, should take the lead in assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and conscientiously remoulding their world outlook. Only in this way can one distinguish between socialism and capitalism, between genuine and phoney Marxism and between the working style of the proletariat and that of the bourgeoisie. Provided the whole Party firmly grasps this study, studies conscientiously and with perseverance, and constantly enhances its understanding of Marxism, our Party will be more united on the basis of the principles of Mao Tsetung Thought, we will be more uniform in our steps and our revolutionary cause will be more thriving.

In better response to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee, let us make conscientious efforts to fulfil the tasks of Party consolidation and Party building, strengthen Party building ideologically and organizationally, and with new victories greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China.

*("Renmin Ribao" January 31 editorial)*

## Multi-Purpose Use: Important Policy For Industrial Production

by the Writing Group of the Tientsin Municipal  
Revolutionary Committee

**T**HE policy of multi-purpose use that makes rational utilization of resources is important in developing socialist production.

Our great leader Chairman Mao long ago taught us: "Step by step, big enterprises like the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company can be built up as integrated complexes which turn out a variety of iron and steel products and, in addition, have machine-building, chemical and construction departments." Chairman Mao's

teaching gave us the direction for multi-purpose use in industrial production.

Putting Chairman Mao's great directive into effect, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians on various fronts have worked hard and relied on their own efforts to arrive at multi-purpose use. As a result they have made many new products and materials and created many technological processes and techniques. In this way they have continued to make new contribu-

tions in developing socialist production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Multi-purpose use has developed throughout the fierce struggle between the two lines. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front had for a long time resisted Chairman Mao's directive on going all out in multi-purpose use and tampered with the implementation of this policy. In planning and industrial management, they drew strict demarcation lines between different industries and restricted the production of an industrial enterprise to one sphere. Producers of chemicals, petroleum or coal must not go beyond their specific field. Even in the mining industry, an iron mine or a tungsten mine concentrated only on its prescribed product and disregarded everything else. Apart from wasting many valuable resources, this prevented many new techniques from being used and popularized.

The workers criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and multi-purpose use has developed on an unprecedentedly wide scale. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, many enterprises set one field as their main task, extend production to others and go in for multi-purpose use. Wiping out the borders between different industries, they develop along the road leading to "integrated complexes." For instance, a power plant supplies power and produces electrical machinery, a machine-building plant turns out both machinery and steel, a steel plant produces not only steel but machines, cement and chemical fertilizer, and a chemical plant has both chemicals and rare metals on its production list.

Multi-purpose use is an important production policy and a significant measure for carrying out the Party's general line of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.** To make multi-purpose use or not gives entirely different results. In response to Chairman Mao's call, the Tientsin Chemical Plant sparked a mass movement in 1958 to carry out multi-purpose use. Within one year the varieties of products had increased 4-fold and output value 2.5-fold. Tremendous changes took place in this enterprise. In 1961 Liu Shao-chi and his gang throttled the efforts at multi-purpose use and the varieties of products in the plant were reduced by half and output value one-fourth.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, the plant's revolutionary masses during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution mercilessly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, summed up their historical experience and started a new upsurge in the mass movement for multi-purpose use. By using materials discarded in production and exploring their plant's potentialities, they built up their metallurgical, electronics, machine-building and building materials sections in a thoroughgoing way. As a result, the products made went up from 28 to 45 kinds and output value also showed steep rises. A new situation

in which there is a leap forward in production now exists at the plant.

The process of production is one in which man knows, transforms and utilizes nature. But nature's material resources cannot be fully utilized by producing one product. In making one product, resources are partially transformed into this product and the rest becomes "waste." The question is how to look at this "waste" — from which point of view and with what kind of attitude. From the metaphysical point of view, waste cannot be used and should be got rid of. On the contrary, the materialist dialectical view holds that what is waste and what is not waste are relative terms. There is nothing in the world that is absolute waste. "Waste" under one condition may be valuable under different ones. "Waste material" left from one product can become a good material for another product. After being transformed and utilized, "waste material" can become a product or useful material.

Our task is to engage in multi-purpose use, promote the transformation of things by different methods and transform "waste material" into wealth so as to serve production, construction, the building up of national defence and the people's livelihood. In this way we can get greater, faster, better and more economical results; otherwise, we will be wasting many useful resources and get smaller, slower, worse and uneconomical results.

If we see things from an isolated and partial point of view, the material that can be utilized may indeed be in small quantities and the value insignificant. But, if we take an overall view and see things from their interconnections, then we get a different picture.

For instance, any photo studio discards some waste liquid every day after films have been washed. This liquid contains a tiny amount of silver. However, if all such liquids in a city are put together, the accumulated silver can come to a big quantity. Proceeding from this knowledge and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, a smelting plant under Tientsin's department for recovering discarded materials smelted huge amounts of waste liquid, including mud, which it had collected from more than 100 photo studios, hospitals and film factories. A considerable quantity of silver has thus been collected over the past few years.

Multi-purpose use is an important means for increasing production. It is in the interest of socialist revolution and construction that we should constantly expand production, and continue to build new factories to develop socialist construction. But this is only one aspect of the problem. Another lies in fully seeking out the potentialities of existing factories and do everything we can to employ multi-purpose use. This is the shorter way for developing socialist production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Practical experience proves that multi-purpose use can give rise to new productive forces. Existing facto-

ries have enormous potentialities, and as long as we boldly mobilize the masses and carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, the workers and technicians, once they start doing the job, can quickly turn out the equipment needed for multi-purpose use. By devoting our efforts to technical innovations, rational use of manpower, material, machinery and equipment, ensuring that one man is specialized in one skill and familiar with others, and making one machine do many jobs, we need not add a great deal of manpower, machines and equipment. Besides, costs can be tremendously reduced by multi-purpose use of waste water, gas, slag, heat and materials in production. Therefore, by expanding production in the existing factories through multi-purpose use, we can obtain quick results with smaller investments and at lower costs.

For instance, the construction of a plant making polycrystal silicon used to call for a big investment and take a long time. But, once the masses were boldly mobilized concerning multi-purpose use and they started with indigenous methods and used waste hydrogen from other plants, they were able to turn out the product in a short period. Compared with building a new plant, this saved much investment and gave faster results, and costs were cut by a big margin. If we want to build a new factory that can make 3,000 tons of resin annually, an investment of 4 million yuan is needed and it is two or three years before production starts. Through multi-purpose use, one chemical plant was able to produce 5,000 tons of resin annually with an investment of only one million yuan and after one year of preparations.

There is nothing final about the boundaries between industries. With the development of production

techniques and the state's growing demands, existing enterprises are bound to continuously make new products and increase varieties, thereby transforming themselves from enterprises making one product into ones turning out a number of products. The viewpoint that one enterprise should only produce one kind of product does not conform to the objective law of the development of production.

Multi-purpose use is the objective law of production development. Materialist dialectics holds that all of nature's resources can be put to multi-purpose use. The history of mankind's production is one in which man uses natural resources under different modes of production and in varying degrees and extent. The objective possibilities for using resources know no limits. Man's cognition of nature, which constantly develops from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom, also has no limits. Things in the world exist that are still unknown and unused, but there is nothing that is beyond knowledge and cannot be used. **"Socialism has liberated not only the working people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast world of nature which the old society could not make use of."** The incomparable superiority of our socialist system offers the most favourable conditions and immeasurable prospects for the multi-purpose use of natural resources. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has greatly promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking and mobilized the masses' potentially inexhaustible socialist enthusiasm and creativeness. The use of natural resources on an increasingly deeper and wider scale will make even bigger contributions to national construction and the people's livelihood.

## Multi-Purpose Use on Industrial Front

**S**TUDYING and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way and breaking with metaphysics, staff members and workers on China's industrial front are going all out for multi-purpose use, thus opening up broad prospects for developing industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

### Turning "Waste" Into Something Valuable

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them. Here, the conditions are essential. Without the given conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite."** According to this teaching, what is "waste" and what is valuable are the unity of opposites in a

thing. In given conditions, "waste" can be transformed into what is valuable and the useless into the useful. Revolutionary staff members and workers on the industrial front have studied and mastered this dialectical relationship. Their subjective dynamic role unreined, they have gone all out for comprehensive use and devoted themselves to turning "waste matter" into useful wealth.

Tail gases belching from the chimney of a Shanghai oil refinery used to foul the air. These gases have been transferred to a nearby chemical plant via a 2-kilometre-long channel set up by the workers who analysed, separated and purified them, obtaining ethylene, propylene and butane from this noxious exhaust. After being synthesized, the gases were transformed into many kinds of chemical materials. They were then delivered to Shanghai's textile mills, plastic and pharma-

chemical factories and machine-building plants, which processed them into light, abrasion-resistant and anti-moisture artificial wool, dacron, capron and other synthetic fibre goods, as well as various plastic goods needed for industry and the people's livelihood, insecticides, medicines and medical equipment.

A sugar-cane chemical plant in Kwangtung Province had to spend a hundred thousand yuan annually to ship pulverized cinders, filtered mud and pyrite slag and dump them into the sea. Now it can change them into raw materials for making cinder bricks, cement, carbon steel and pig iron. Since last year, just by making use of these wastes alone, it has created wealth worth of hundreds of thousands of yuan for the state. In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, workers in a Shanghai steel plant produced well over 1,500 tons of iron and steel by comprehensive use of the steel slag that had piled up as high as three storeys.

The revolutionary committee of a Peking chemical plant fully mobilized the masses to completely explode the myth about the electronics industry. Through their own labour and indigenous methods, they used a large amount of the plant's tail gases to make polycrystal silicon, an important material for the electronics industry, in a matter of 37 days. This has opened up broad vistas for developing China's electronics industry. Comprehensive utilization of agricultural and side-line products by many small chemical plants set up in the rural areas of Kiangsu and other provinces has enabled them to use cotton seed hulls, corncobs, rice husks, sugar-cane residue and castor oil to produce alcohol, furfural, acetic acid, acetone, glucose, antibiotics and other chemical products.

### **Making What Is Harmful Beneficial**

Pollution of the environment is not only unhealthy to people, it is destructive to nature. It destroys crops, creates countless hazards for animal and fish life and is unbalancing nature. What to do about the garbage of industrial production is a big question all over the world, particularly in the capitalist world where profits get priority. In China this problem is now being tackled. Industry is at work to control pollution and re-cycle waste materials.

Large amount of waste acids, liquid and gases emitted from Shanghai's metallurgical, chemical, electroplating, dyeing and printing and paper-making enterprises. The revolutionary staff members and workers went about dealing with the waste acids and gases with a will. Their all-out efforts for comprehensive utilization turned what had been harmful into something beneficial.

By making an all-round and dialectical analysis of the copper, nickel and acids found in various waste liquids, workers at a small plant realized that the harmful could be made beneficial. Through decomposition, they created wealth amounting to more than 1.7 million yuan for the state last year. The copper oxide obtained

from such "industrial rubbish" as waste liquids meets the demand for pigment in the country's enamel industry.

The big amount of daily waste gases and liquids emitted from a factory had damaged 700 *mu* of farmland every year and caused a loss of 50,000 yuan in income from farming there. Collecting and utilizing the waste gases and liquids, the workers obtained a lot of valuable resources, enabling the factory to acquire an additional income of 3 million yuan each year. Moreover, they have done away with the big destructive factor causing great harm to farmland and the people's health.

### **Making One Thing Serve Many Purposes**

Through practice in production, the workers' understanding of the need to fully tap the potential of material resources has deepened step by step and in many respects they have made one thing serve many purposes.

In addition to producing sugar in which sugar-cane was the chief raw material, the Kiangmen Sugar-cane Chemical Plant in Kwangtung Province has made comprehensive use of waste sugar-cane residue and liquids to make more than ten kinds of light industrial and chemical products. These include pulp board, glazed and wrapping paper, furfural, cementing material, alcohol, yeast and "702" farm chemical made from waste sugar-cane residue and other wastes. Formerly, this plant was in operation half a year and lay idle for the other half. This situation now has been completely reversed. Cutting across the limits set, it has changed into a multiple-producing factory making light industrial products such as sugar, paper and artificial fibre pulp as well as steel, iron, chemicals, medicines, building materials and polycrystal silicon.

On the basis of constantly summing up practical experience, workers have made new advances in recent years in comprehensively using pigs. From bristles, they extracted protein fibre which is used as textile material and obtained glue and lard from pig bones which, when ground to powder, become potassium fertilizer used in helping crops grow. When made into a powder, pig blood can be used as an industrial material. From the visceral organs of pigs and their glands and throat-bones, medicines such as bile acid and chondroitin are manufactured. Brain lipoid can also be obtained from pig brains, each kilogramme worth several thousand yuan.

### **Turning the Old Into the New**

An important aspect in multi-purpose use, turning the old into the new reflects the proletariat's and other working people's fine quality of working hard and living simply and their practice of being industrious and frugal. As a result, it becomes possible to make the maximum use of material resources.

Alongside the rapid growth of industry and agriculture, large quantities of new machines, equipment, tools and packing boxes or containers are needed. All

things gradually become old or damaged in the course of use. This is the natural law of the development of things. After an all-round analysis of damaged equipment, workers have become aware of the fact that something that is damaged is bad in one respect but this does not mean everything about it is bad. After being repaired or restored, old or damaged equipment becomes greatly changed and very serviceable.

In 1969, a Shanghai shop repairing old electric machinery and a bearing repair plant fixed more than 400 electric machines, 200 water pumps, 500-odd blowers and over 100,000 sets of bearings. Provided they are ground smooth and the saw-teeth are sharpened, pro-

cessed or reproduced, damaged saws, files and other similar tools are serviceable again. This has saved the state a large amount of material. Old or cast-off iron buckets, cardboard and wooden boxes and other packing boxes can also be restored. A cardboard box shop in recent years has repaired boxes weighing over 16,000 tons, thus saving more than five million yuan.

China has a vast expanse of land and is rich in resources. It abounds in mineral, agricultural and forest resources and in aquatic and animal products. Their tremendous potential remains to be tapped further. Multi-purpose use on China's industrial front means that still greater success will take place.

## People's War in Laos

# Splendid Victories in 1970

**U**NDER the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people won splendid victories in 1970 in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Giving full play to the invincible might of people's war, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people dealt still more telling blows at U.S. imperialism and its running dogs last year. Available statistics showed that they wiped out over 20,000 enemy troops, destroyed 34 enemy command posts, completely annihilated 2 enemy battalions, badly mauled another 38, captured or destroyed over 8,500 weapons of various description and 338 military vehicles, shot down or destroyed on the ground 375 enemy planes, blew up 36 key bridges and seized or demolished some 10,000 tons of war supplies.

Last February, the Laotian People's Liberation Army and Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces mounted a full-scale attack on the special forces of bandit Vang Pao in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area, destroying a series of enemy military installations. Within a fortnight or so, strategic places such as the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area, Muong Soui and Mt. Phou Khout were fully recovered and over a thousand enemies were wiped out. Following up their victories, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people advanced triumphantly on the Sam Thong-Long Cheng area, the lair of Vang Pao's bandit special forces. They took and then held Sam Thong for some time. Under the attacks of the patriotic armed

forces in Xieng Khoang Province, Vang Pao's bandit special forces, bolstered and trained by the U.S. imperialists, suffered heavy losses and the bandit chief Vang Pao himself was wounded.

Following the reactionary coup d'etat of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist clique it engineered last March, U.S. imperialism flagrantly sent U.S. troops and the puppet troops of the Saigon regime to invade Cambodia. The U.S. war of aggression thus spread to the whole of Indo-China. The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people, fighting in close co-ordination with the people's armed forces of Cambodia and those of



A Laotian People's Liberation Army fighter marches the P.O.W.s away.

south Viet Nam, launched a powerful offensive on the enemy in Lower Laos and liberated Attapeu at the end of last April and Saravane at the beginning of last June. Nearly 800 enemies were put out of action. As a result, the liberated areas of the patriotic armed forces of Laos were joined together from the north to the south and the liberated areas in Lower Laos linked up with the liberated areas in northeast Cambodia and the liberated areas in south Viet Nam, thus creating a favourable condition for the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries in Indo-China.

But U.S. imperialism was not resigned to its defeat. It waged a death-bed struggle, intensifying and expanding its war of aggression against Laos. It frequently sent dozens of sorties of B-52s and hundreds of sorties of other aircraft every day on unbridled bombing raids on Laotian liberated areas and dis-

patched a great number of "special forces" and "advisers" there to directly train and command Vang Pao's bandit troops and Vientiane's Rightist troops. At the same time, it sent large numbers of Thai accomplice troops and Saigon and Lon Nol puppet troops to Laos where, together with the Laotian Rightist troops, it launched frantic attacks on the liberated areas. But the more U.S. imperialism intensified its aggressive war, the more ignominious was the failure it suffered. Upholding the glorious tradition of fearing no hardships and sacrifices, and fighting dauntlessly, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people handed out hard blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and smashed their "nibbling" attacks on the liberated areas. Thus the liberated areas were successfully defended, consolidated and expanded. The number of enemy troops wiped out and the quantity of military hardware destroyed last year greatly surpassed those of 1969.

## Despicable U.S.-Pak Clique Plot

*Kim Jae Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Peking, held a press conference in Peking on January 26 for Chinese and foreign correspondents at which he exposed and strongly denounced the despicable plot hatched by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to forcibly detain an airman and a plane of the Korean People's Army. He also sternly demanded that U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique return without delay the airman and plane to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Following is an article by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator on January 27 concerning this grave incident. — P.R. Ed.*

ON December 3 last year, a Korean People's Army aircraft was forced to make an emergency landing south of the military demarcation line after losing its course during a high altitude flight exercise. In more than a month since then, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea again and again has strongly demanded that U.S. imperialism and its stooge the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique return the airman and his plane, but the U.S.-Pak puppet clique ignored the demand in an effort to detain them by force. This despicable act by U.S. imperialism and its stooge can only arouse the utmost indignation of all people in the world who uphold justice.

What is especially exasperating is the fact that the U.S.-Pak clique has made use of the emergency landing of the Korean People's Army aircraft south of the military demarcation line to work up a foul political plot. Going in for sheer fabrication, it alleged that the airman of the Korean People's Army had "defected" and that they would let him reside "permanently" in south Korea. This is outright hooliganism. The day the

aircraft made its emergency landing, the command of the U.S. aggressor troops confirmed this fact to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and said that the airman was safe. But when the Korean side demanded his return together with the aircraft, the U.S.-Pak clique immediately manufactured the myth about "defection" and refused to return them. Only a despicable and shameless gang like the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique can stoop to such a despicable and shameful act.

What is the Pak Jung Hi clique? It is a bunch of traitors who regard the enemy as their father and are the common enemy of the Korean people. To pull the wool over the eyes of the public, this U.S. imperialist running dog has tried to prettify itself by inventing a story about an airman of the Korean People's Army "defecting" to it. This is indeed the depth of depravity. The fact that U.S. imperialism has instigated its running dog to resort to such a low-down trick also shows that U.S. imperialism is at its wit's end in trying to maintain the criminal rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Chinese people resolutely support the solemn stand and just demand of the Korean Government and people. The U.S.-Pak clique must immediately return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the airman and aircraft of the Korean People's Army they have detained.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. There is no escape for them."** No matter what plots and schemes U.S. imperialism and its running dog the Pak Jung Hi clique may resort to, they cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom.

# What Does the Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Show?

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

**T**HE 18th Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held in Singapore recently. It was the first time in history that such a conference was called in Asia. Britain had intended this conference to make the already disintegrating British Commonwealth look a little more attractive and to show the power of the long declining "British Empire" so as to maintain its colonial interests and position in the East. But the result turned out to be just the opposite of what it had expected. At the conference, many Asian, African and Latin American countries cried out for justice on a series of international issues today and waged a sharp struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, with the result that the British Conservative government was put in isolation and utter disgrace. The conference served as a mirror clearly reflecting the rising tide of the national-independence movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the fact that Britain's leading position within the Commonwealth has been shaken to its very foundation.

The struggle at the conference was focused on arms sales to South Africa. Britain's obstinate policy to supply the reactionary authorities of South Africa with arms in order to strengthen its own colonial influence there aroused strong indignation and opposition among most of the Commonwealth nations. Zambia, Tanzania and other countries took united actions in a tit-for-tat struggle against Britain. President Kaunda tabled a "Declaration of Principles" demanding that the Commonwealth nations jointly refuse to give aid to the regime that follows the policy of racial discrimination. The declaration won the support of the overwhelming majority of the African, Asian and Latin American countries that attended the conference. Some of the countries indicated that they will consider withdrawal from the Commonwealth if Britain does not change its policy, while other countries made it clear that Britain will be expelled from the Commonwealth if it is bent on acting arbitrarily. Some African countries openly declared that they will apply economic sanctions against Britain for supplying arms to South Africa. Thus Britain, which has always considered itself the "mother country" of the Commonwealth, became the target of public attack and was placed in the dock at the conference. This is a vivid illustration that, battered by the Asian, African and Latin

American people's struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, the so-called British Empire is sinking ever faster like the setting sun beyond the western hills.

At the conference, many countries forcefully flayed U.S. imperialism and the other superpower for their outrages in pushing power politics. The representatives of Ceylon, Pakistan, Zambia, Tanzania and other countries strongly denounced the two superpowers for proceeding from their position of strength, making a show of their armed force, carrying out military expansion overseas, intervening in the internal affairs of other countries directly or indirectly, and unscrupulously manipulating world affairs. That opposition to the two superpowers' attempt to dominate the world should find its voice at the Commonwealth conference was something without precedent. It fully shows that opposition by small and medium-sized nations to the power politics and hegemony of big nations is an irresistible trend of history.

However, imperialism and colonialism will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. British imperialism has declined, but like a centipede wriggling in the throes of death, it is struggling desperately by relying on U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and playing various kinds of tricks and intrigues in an effort to maintain its colonial interests and its position in the Far East. Since coming to office, the British Conservative government has changed the policy of military withdrawal from east of the Suez, which its predecessor, the Labour government, once declared. It gave open support to the Nixon government in dispatching troops to invade Cambodia and enlarging the bombing of north Viet Nam; moreover, it agreed to let the United States take a hand in building the joint military base on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean in exchange for U.S. accord with Britain to organize a five-nation joint defence system with Australia, New Zealand, "Malaysia" and Singapore, so as to intensify its contention for the domination of the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca and maintain its position "east of the Suez." At this conference, it insisted on its right to supply arms to South Africa in disregard of Asian, African and Latin American countries' opposi-

tion. During the period of the conference, it blatantly sent paratroopers to Kenya as a threat and provocation against countries in east Africa. At the same time, by resorting to the trick of "luring the tiger out of the mountains," it instigated a reactionary coup d'etat in an attempt to seize back its lost colonial position in certain parts of Africa. This is a serious lesson which merits vigilance.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Facts have proved and will continue to prove that the frantic struggles of the imperialists and reactionaries will only stimulate the peoples of African countries to sharper vigilance and stronger determination in the

fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the prosperity and progress of their countries."

We are now in a great new era of world revolution. The national-liberation movement of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary struggle of various peoples are surging forward vigorously. Imperialism and colonialism are heading for total collapse at an accelerated speed. Any intrigues of U.S. or British imperialism to save the imperialist colonial system will be of no avail, and will only be crushed under the huge wheel of history.

(February 2)

## Striking Revelation of Japanese Militarism's Ambitions for Aggression

— On the reactionary Japanese film "Battle of the Japan Sea"

by Tao Ti-wen

ADVERTISED as a "spectacular recording" that "closely follows the events of history," the film under review feverishly glorifies the criminal history of Japanese militarist aggression in Asia. It deals with the dirty 1904-05 predatory war between the Japanese and Russian imperialist gangsters to seize Korea and China's northeast—a period of history the people of China and Korea will never forget.

Japanese militarism began joining the imperialist powers in the wild criminal plunder and partition of China and Korea in the second half of the 19th century, long before this war. After the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, the Japanese gangsters forcibly occupied Liaotung Peninsula, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, seized an enormous war indemnity from China and extended their claws still deeper into Korea. Prompted by their colonialist interests, Russia, Germany and France then forced Japan to hand over Liaotung Peninsula, and tsarist Russia seized the opportunity to intrude into it. On the pretext of retaliating against the "tripartite intervention," Japanese militarism carried out a decade of arms expansion and war preparations under the

watchword: "Lying on thorns and eating gall to nurse vengeance," and finally relied on the support of U.S. imperialism and others in unleashing the Russo-Japanese War to seize northeast China and Korea. Having defeated Russia, the Japanese gangsters seized from it the right to the lease on China's South Manchuria Railway, Lushun and Talien, and the right to exercise direct rule over Korea. From then on, Japanese militarism rapidly became an up-and-coming capitalist power and a big pirate in the Orient.

Yet this film has the cheek to laud this dirty war to invade and grab Chinese and Korean territory as marking "an era of prosperity" created by Emperor (Tenno) Meiji, "a great exploit" to the credit of "great men of the Meiji era," "a sacred war" which had "nationwide support" and "an undertaking" "paid for in blood." The Japanese reactionaries let loose on the screen a horde of militarists once again waving their blood-stained butcher's knives in another "show of force" against the people of China, Korea and the rest of Asia. This is another iron-clad evidence that the reactionary Sato government is vainly trying to stage a

come-back and take the old road of aggression again under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

Let us examine the reactionary drivel preached in the film.

### Preaching "Pioneering Spirit" of Aggression Abroad

The recent Mishima incident in Tokyo is part of the frenzied wave for the revival of Japanese militarism stirred up by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Sato, Nakasone and Mishima, as the Japanese people pointed out, are all advocates of the Tenno system. The Sato government was Mishima's behind-the-scene boss. In the Japanese "national defence white paper" it recently dished up, the Sato government openly clamoured for maintaining the predecessors' "pioneering spirit" and carrying forward the Tenno Empire's "pioneering spirit" in the drive for hegemony.

Just what is meant by this "pioneering spirit"? One look at the *Battle of the Japan Sea* and it becomes clear at once.

The film opens with an imperial conference of ministers in the presence of Emperor Meiji. With lordly airs and in oratorical declamations, they discuss the formulation of the "pioneering" national policy of "the greater Japanese empire." As is known, militarism based on the Tenno system, which regards "building up the military strength of the nation" and expansion as the supreme national policy, was adopted in the Meiji era. In a "letter in his own handwriting" and an imperial mandate, Emperor Meiji openly advocated "pioneering the vast seas" and "spreading the national prestige far and wide" by means of military expeditions, and turning Japan into a "greater empire" to rule the world. Growing strong through aggression, Japanese militarism brought catastrophe to the people of Japan and the rest of Asia for more than half a century. The "pioneering spirit" the Sato government harps on today is precisely this spirit of expansion and aggression to enslave and plunder the people of Asia. Just look at the film's presentation: Along with the outbursts of wild howls by the arch criminals of the Meiji Dynasty, the war machine of the Japanese empire goes into action. Instantly, the screen is filled with the roar of guns and palls of smoke. Japanese pirate warships intrude into Korean and Chinese harbours, fully armed Japanese aggressor troops land at Jinnampo and Liaotung Peninsula, trampling on the soil of Korea and China. . . .

Why do the Japanese reactionaries publicize the "pioneering spirit" of their ancestors so tirelessly? Their intention is to revive the hegemony of "the greater Japanese empire" by force of arms and again put into effect the colonialist plan of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." From Kishi who bleats about

"developing Southeast Asia" to Sato who advocates "developing Asia," is there one among them who is not playing a leading role in this empire-building mania? Since the start of the 1970s, the Japanese reactionaries have revealed their ambitions more strikingly. They cried out that "Africa's natural resources are extremely important to the development of Japan's economy" and that Japan "will play a more active role in the development of Latin America." The Sato government recently sent its navy to make what it called a "voyage round the globe." Before the voyage started, Sato went on board the warship to agitate the officers and men "to take a good look at the world" and "to see the mother country from a wider angle." This gangster talk by Sato was meant to direct the attention of the Japanese officers and men to other lands in preparation for using the "imperial navy" again "to spread far and wide" Japan's long-bankrupt "imperial prestige."

The great revolutionary teacher Marx made the point penetratingly: "To call cosmopolitan exploitation universal brotherhood is an idea that could only be engendered in the brain of the bourgeoisie."<sup>1</sup> U.S. imperialism and its accomplice the Japanese reactionaries always use "pioneering" or "developing" as a fig-leaf to cover their gangster acts and hide their filthy claws in white gloves. The fact is that the Japanese gangsters came to China, burning, killing and looting, but the film, turning things upside down, spouts that China's Yi Ho Tuan, the great patriotic anti-imperialist movement, "threatened" imperialist "interests" and gave rise to intervention by the joint forces of eight imperialist powers and was the "fundamental cause" for the Russo-Japanese War. The fact is that barbarous aggression by various imperialist powers, Japanese imperialism included, undermined China's independence and sovereignty, but the film distorts this to say that the Japanese militarist occupation of northeast China and Korea was a "sacred" act to safeguard Japan's "independence" and "sovereignty." This is pure gangster logic! Following this reactionary logic, Sato in his recent policy speech described the expansion of Japan's militarist forces as a "contribution to world peace" and the plunder of other countries by Japanese monopoly capital as "economic aid to developing countries." The Japanese reactionaries also claimed that "annihilating enemies outside of the territory and territorial waters" was required by "self-defence." They even clamoured to send troops abroad to defend Japan's "rights and interests." This is power politics and gangster language pure and simple on the part of Sato, Nakasone and company. It is a stark revelation of the aggressive ambitions of Japanese militarism!

### Preaching "Bushido" Spirit in Service of Japanese Militarism

The Japanese reactionaries give great publicity in *Battle of the Japan Sea* to the reactionary "Bushido"

spirit and portray chieftains of a war of aggression Heihachiro Togo, Maresuke Nogi and Takeo Hirose as "famous generals" in a "sacred war" and "heroes" of an "era of prosperity." They are lauded as "men who made their name in history" and "able commanders without peer before their time and after." Loud music of "victory" is used to eulogize the so-called "magnificent military exploits" of Togo, Nogi and company.

Shameless fabrication can never cover up the blood-stained facts. A mere glance at the record of Togo, Nogi and Hirose shows that they were specimens of the Japanese fascist "Bushido" spirit and were imbued with the vicious character of Japanese militarism which is known for its blood-thirsty barbarity and mad adventurism. In other words, the three figures personify and individualize the "pioneering spirit" of the Japanese pirates who ravaged Asia and caused havoc in the world.

What sort of person was Togo? As captain of the Japanese warship *Naniwa*, he made a surprise attack on the Chinese fleet during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. He was commended for this by the emperor and became the Japanese navy's forefather of surprise attacks. Beginning as a probationary naval officer in 1870, Togo was summoned to Tokyo and promoted to commander-in-chief of the combined fleet on the eve of the Russo-Japanese War. The emperor later conferred on him the title "admiral of the fleet." He devoted 64 years to piracy for Japanese militarism. The film, however, extols Togo as a man who "worked with all his energy" and "never wavered" and who "never thought of defeat" in war, for his "fleet would be unable to go into action" if he was haunted by the fear that "once defeated, Japan would go to the dogs." That is to say, if you want to launch aggression you must make a surprise attack by gambling on a single throw; a gambler who is afraid of losing everything will not have the guts to make a wager. This is the world outlook and methodology of Japanese imperialism.

As for Nogi, he encroached on China's Liaotung Peninsula, burning down houses, killing people and plundering in both the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 and the Russo-Japanese War. Thousands upon thousands of Chinese and Korean people died at the hand of this cold-blooded assassin. In 1895 Nogi led Japanese aggressor troops in savagely massacring and suppressing our compatriots on Taiwan and became "viceroy of Taiwan" of the "Japanese empire," turning that beautiful island into a living hell. He began serving the emperor at the age of 18 and ended by committing hara-kiri in the "Bushido" manner to present himself as an offering for the burial of Emperor Meiji. He was truly one of the most faithful servitors of the emperor. Because of this, the Japanese empire lauded him to the skies and made him a "lord" and "god of the army" and a "model in abiding by imperial orders," so as to poison the minds of Japanese soldiers and civilians. The film presents this ultra-reactionary as a "hero" and an "extraordinary man." Where did his "extraordinariness" lie? When the Japanese aggressor troops

under his command suffered heavy casualties while attacking the fortress of Lushun, he mercilessly ordered: "Attack as planned even at the cost of total annihilation." It is under his orders that group after group of "dare-to-die troops" did die and there are many scenes of corpse after corpse staining the land with their blood. Readiness to sacrifice so many lives in order to invade China and kill Chinese people — this is what makes him an "extraordinary" "hero"! When the Japanese reactionaries, accomplices of U.S. imperialism, extol "viceroy" Nogi who invaded and occupied Taiwan, they reveal their wild designs to re-occupy China's sacred territory Taiwan.

Another "god of the army" lauded in the film is Takeo Hirose who willingly served the Japanese empire and on more than one occasion risked his life to block the port of Lushun. Precisely because Hirose showed the "Bushido" loyalty to the emperor, the deeds of this ordinary field-officer have been compiled into primary school textbooks to serve as an example for Japanese youngsters, imbuing them with ultra-reactionary "loyalty to the sovereign and patriotism."

Before World War II, Japanese militarism gave Togo, Nogi and Hirose places in history and at the shrine so that their memory would be honoured for all generations to come. The Sato government today presents these dead souls on the screen as "great men of the Meiji era" so that people may learn from their "great meritorious service," "draw vivid historical strength" from them and acquire the "political knowledge" necessary for empire building. Dizzy as it is with Japan's rise as an "economic power," the Sato government attempts to embark on large-scale aggressive adventures abroad, and so it badly needs such henchmen and gamblers as Togo, Nogi and Hirose. Their reckless adventurism in total disregard of the "national strength" as well as their cruelty in spilling the blood of people are precisely the "spiritual strength" indispensable to the Sato government in its feverish arms expansion and war preparations so as to retrieve the old line of the ancestors. The Japanese reactionaries viciously try to extract some militarist marrow from these historical corpses to "enlighten" the so-called "stubborn people" of the present, in a wild attempt to produce new Togos, Nogis and Hiroses in today's Japan and to stage again in the 1970s the farce of the "greater Japanese empire."

### **Fabricating "Era of Prosperity" to Deceive Japanese People**

The Japanese people have suffered a great deal at the hands of Japanese militarism over the past century. Especially since the end of World War II, Japan has been led into a profound national catastrophe as a result of its occupation by U.S. imperialism. Their bitter experience and practice in struggle led the Japanese people to be fully aware that to do away with catastrophe in Asia and Japan, it is necessary to drive out the U.S.

aggressors, smash Japanese militarism and establish a new Japan of **independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.**<sup>2</sup> The just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism now being waged by the Japanese people is violently shaking the rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. This is the main current deciding the course of Japan's future.

However, a handful of Japanese reactionaries represented by Sato and Nakasone are acting against the revolutionary tide of the Japanese people, and again utter such claptrap as "it is the highest glory to die for the emperor," which Japanese militarism has always publicized, to fool the people and enlist followers for the revival of Japanese militarism. It is for this sinister purpose that the film painstakingly creates the following scenes: crowds converging on the streets with lanterns to wildly celebrate victory at the front; people gathering in the streets, "very angry" at the sinking of the Japanese naval vessel *Hitachi*. The Japanese reactionaries deliberately fabricated such scenes to give the false impression of nationwide "support" for the war of aggression. What is more vicious, the film shamelessly alleges that "everyone is glad to die for the country": soldiers "volunteer" to form a "dare-to-die" corps to attack the fortress of Lushun, even fishermen on remote Miyako Island "volunteer" to carry information by boat to the Japanese navy. At one moment, fishermen "volunteer" to send information, and at another, soldiers "volunteer" to die — all these are despicable tricks used by the Japanese reactionaries to defile public opinion and are the grossest insult to the Japanese people!

In fact, the Japanese people have suffered deeply from the crimes of aggression perpetrated by a handful of Japanese militarists and have had an implacable hatred for them. *Heimin Shinbun* at that time already voiced the sentiments of the people against the war. Angry masses smashed the residences of government officials and police organs in Tokyo and other places, pointing the spearhead of their struggle against the bureaucrats and capitalists who had amassed fabulous fortunes from the war. What a difference between the historical facts and the description of the screen! Nevertheless, the film cannot completely conceal these iron-clad facts. Just look at the scene in which Togo is prettified. In this scene Togo hypocritically goes to "burn incense," and a blind old woman says in a quivering voice: "It is said that Mr. Togo is going to fight another fierce battle," "then many seamen will die like my son." How can this be "high spirits" and nationwide "support" for the "sacred war"?

The unity between officers and men and between government and people in an "era of prosperity" depicted in the film is no more than a fiction created by the Japanese reactionaries. In doing so they try to arouse the people's admiration for "the Meiji era of prosperity" and instil the ideas of aggression into their minds. They want the Japanese people today to serve and die willingly for the Sato government like the "docile subjects" of the Meiji Dynasty on the screen. This is flagrant

anachronism and a complete miscalculation! There is no market today among the Japanese people for the "Bushido" spirit of "loyalty to the sovereign and patriotism" or for the wild cries of Sato, Nakasone and company. Japan belongs to the Japanese people. The cherry trees at the foot of Mount Fuji will never blossom for the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. "Tortuous as is the road of struggle, the prospects for the Japanese people are bright."<sup>3</sup> The Japanese people will be the true masters of their country.

### Stop Smearing Lenin

Sato, Nakasone and their crew have time and again revealed their intention to get Japan to squeeze into the ranks of one or two superpowers which attempt to divide up the world. This intention finds round-about expression in *Battle of the Japan Sea*. While the reactionary film *Admiral Yamamoto* lavishes praises on U.S. imperialism, this one clumsily touches on the "lasting friendship" between Japan and Russia. The naval battle at the Straits of Tsushima is scarcely over when the Japanese Navy Minister presents the defeated Russian admiral with a "beautiful bouquet." The commanders-in-chief of the two naval fleets which have just fought a life-and-death battle now meet in the hospital like old friends and nauseatingly flatter each other. One says: "I have great admiration for the skill and courage of the Russian navy." The other responds: "Being defeated in battle by an admiral like you is no disgrace."

Even more intolerable, in this reactionary film the Japanese reactionaries viciously smear and attack Lenin, the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, and the Russian revolution under his leadership. The film puts words into Lenin's mouth to justify the aggressive crimes of Japanese militarism. Moreover, it goes to great pains to conjure up a Russian "revolutionary" of the times who makes dirty deals with Japanese agents and even lives on the indulgence of the Japanese empire. He shamelessly begs the Japanese aggressors "not to win the war too fast" because "preparations for the Russian revolution are not yet ready." This is a vicious slander against the Communists and an unbridled provocation against the revolutionary people of the Soviet Union. But what did not happen in the history of the Russian revolution has deplorably become reality today. A film produced in Lenin's homeland today feverishly publicizes Japan's "economic wonders." It praises the brutal oppression and exploitation of the Japanese people by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries as "the world's most efficient and scientific organization of work." It calls Japan "a natural trade partner" because "in its vicinity is Siberia with rich mineral deposits." These words vividly portray the features of certain people who work hand in glove with the Japanese reactionaries.

But neither lies nor slanders by Japanese militarism can in any way dim the brilliance of the great revolu-

tionary teacher Lenin and his mighty cause. Nor can they prevent the revolutionary people of the world from continuing their victorious advance along the path of Marxism-Leninism.

### History Never Repeats Itself

Japanese Navy Minister Gonbei Yamamoto confesses in the film: "We were forced to give up Liaotung Peninsula which was paid for in blood by our warriors. The people will never forget the hatred stirred up at that time." The "people" referred to here are no other than the Japanese reactionaries themselves! Proof of this is the recent hullabaloo raised by the militarist Nakasone in the so-called national policy study council when he raved: "Shortly after we had taken Liaotung Peninsula in our war with the Ching Dynasty, we returned it upon orders. At that time, our people took the slogan 'lying on thorns and eating gall to nurse vengeance' as their watchword. And the aim was finally achieved through the Russo-Japanese war. But now people have cast the history of this blood-stained period to the winds." Nakasone and Yamamoto were cast from one and the same mould. It is perfectly clear that the Japanese reactionaries' wild efforts to play up the death and bloodshed of the Japanese aggressor troops through the film are intended to stir up the Japanese people not to forget what was "paid for in blood." Nakasone is full of hate when he tells the Japanese people today: "Don't be lost in the dream that problems can be settled by reasoning," and don't "give up what must be redeemed with blood." Nothing can be more blatant! They portray Liaotung Peninsula which the Japanese aggressors seized from China during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 as their "achievement" "paid for in blood." Since its return to the embrace of China, they have harboured hatred and wanted to "lie on thorns and eat gall to nurse vengeance" and "wait for the chance" to "redeem it with blood." What is this if not incitement of reactionary revanchism! Is this not tantamount to declaring that they will recapture all the places the Japanese aggressors once invaded and occupied!

It may be recalled that when the Japanese aggressors surrendered in 1945, they pretended that they wanted to show "repentance" and vowed to "renounce war for ever." But the imperialists will never lay down their butcher knives, . . . they will never become Buddhas.<sup>4</sup> Now, fostered by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism believes that it has gathered enough strength, and is attempting to embark on the old road of aggression opened up at the time of Emperor Meiji. Amid the war clamours of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, Japanese militarism has extended its claws to China's Taiwan and south Korea. Military and political chieftains of the Sato government sneak into south Korea and Taiwan one group after another to engage in large-scale sinister activities. Japanese foreign minister Kiichi Aichi went so far as to go to Panmonjom on an "inspection" tour and he brayed: "Through the

telescope, we can very clearly see things on the other side of the truce line."

History, however, never repeats itself. The roaring and surging stream of history has been washing away the dregs of humanity one after another. In the war of resistance against Japanese aggression 25 years ago, the great Chinese people under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party sent all those "crack" Japanese aggressor divisions, which were expert in killing, burning and looting, to their graves, and the "flowers of their famed army generals" faded in the vast land of China. U.S. imperialism, the master of Japanese militarism, also suffered heavy defeats on this same road of aggression 17 years ago under the blows of the heroic Korean and Chinese people. The swashbuckling MacArthur, then a champion of U.S. imperialism in "developing Asia," who threatened to water his horse on the banks of the Yalu River, failed to fulfil his "high aspiration," and had to leave his post with "regret." The East Wind is prevailing over the continent of Asia today. There is a clap of spring thunder and a revolutionary scene marked by unity in the struggle to "defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs."<sup>5</sup> Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "In the struggle against the (Japan-U.S. military alliance) treaty, the Japanese people are daily becoming more awakened; more and more of them have become awakened."<sup>6</sup> We rejoice to see that the great Japanese people are increasingly awakened in the stormy struggle and an unprecedentedly big revolutionary mass movement is growing vigorously in Japan. Along with the struggles of other revolutionary peoples in Asia, the movement is dealing heavy blows to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. History shows that the road of aggression and expansion on which Japanese militarism has embarked is the road of "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again. . . till their doom."<sup>7</sup> If Japanese militarism dares to play with the fire of war and take its old road, it will fail again!

### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Marx: "Address on the Question of Free Trade," *Collected Works of Marx and Engels*, Vol. IV

<sup>2</sup> Mao Tsetung: "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" (January 27, 1964)

<sup>3</sup> Mao Tsetung: "Talk to Japanese Friends" (October 7, 1961)

<sup>4</sup> Mao Tsetung: "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle," *Selected Works*, Vol. IV

<sup>5</sup> Mao Tsetung: "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" (May 20, 1970)

<sup>6</sup> Mao Tsetung: "Talk to Friends From Japan, Cuba, Brazil and Argentina" (May 14, 1960)

<sup>7</sup> Mao Tsetung: "Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle"

(*"Guangming Ribao," December 13, 1970*)



## Shanghai Industrial Output Hits All-Time High

SHANGHAI workers fulfilled the 1970 state production plan 19 days ahead of schedule. This was accomplished under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by our great leader Chairman Mao. Total industrial output value reached an all-time high, 14 per cent higher than in 1969 and 60 per cent above 1965, the year preceding the Great Cultural Revolution.

Great efforts were made in the past year to reach and surpass advanced world levels, adopt new techniques and technological processes and produce new products and materials. With its advanced technique and equipment, this old industrial base has played a big role in helping major state projects and national defence construction.

Metallurgical enterprises improved some 1,000 kinds of high-grade and precision alloys, alloy steels, rare metals and special kinds of irregular-shaped rolled steel. In addition, they succeeded in producing a number of new-type steels with Chinese characteristics. Chemical works added to the number of special engineering plastics. Instruments and meter factories made new varieties of electric vacuum equipment and new-type semiconductor elements.

In various industries electronic techniques, the new process of dyeing cloth in one step and a new technique in working metal that calls for little or no cutting were adopted. All this raised Shanghai's industrial science and technology to a new level.

Big rises were reported in major industrial products, including steel, rolled steel, transistors, integrated circuits, silicon single crystals, ships,

metallurgical equipment, textile machinery, tractors, rock drills, diesel engines, cement boats, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and cement. In some cases output doubled.

Daily necessities rose by a big margin, including such consumer goods as cotton knitwear, chemical fibre fabrics, woollen fabrics, towels, woollen yarn, bicycles, cigarettes, wrist watches and transistor radios.

Quality improved steadily. Consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity was lowered further for many products. Water and land transport and volume of cargo handled at ports met the 1970 state plans ahead of schedule, soaring to an all-time high.

On Shanghai's industrial and transport front, the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought reached new heights last year. Responding to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, the workers and cadres have studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way and made conscious efforts to remould their world outlook in close connection with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. A profound change has taken place in their outlook, which is a great impetus to the city's swiftly developing industrial production.

Fully displaying the revolutionary heroism of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and their creativeness, workers in many factories greatly raised production without asking for more manpower, and in some cases did it with less.

In order to complete some important assignments by the state, the whole city carried out socialist co-ordination and created new productive forces to quickly fulfil some tasks that could not be done before.

This fully showed the superiority of the socialist system. Thanks to concerted efforts by nearly 400 units last year, 160 complete sets of key equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants in other areas were completed in addition to the state's original plan. Thus they contributed their share to supporting agricultural production.

## P.L.A. Makes Bigger Advances In Farming and Side-line Production

WHILE further carrying out our great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant May 7 Directive and successfully fulfilling the tasks in defending the motherland and in the "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control, political and military training), the People's Liberation Army units made bigger advances in farming and side-line production last year than in previous years.

The P.L.A.'s total grain output increased more than 40 per cent over that of 1969. Grain yield per *mu* in one-fourth of the area cultivated by the P.L.A. exceeded the target set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

While developing production, P.L.A. units made big efforts to expand side-line production. The number of pigs raised went up 50 per cent and far more vegetables were grown last year than in 1969. Many units became self-sufficient in meat and vegetables.

Imbued with profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and displaying dauntless heroism and the spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," P.L.A. commanders and fighters reclaimed land from the sea and lakes, opened up desert areas and barren mountains, transformed alkaline and saline land and set up a large number of farms.

The Party committee of one Kwangchow P.L.A. unit thrice led the commanders and fighters in reclaiming land from Tunghu Lake. They built more than 70 *li* of dykes and obtained over 40,000 *mu* of land.

A Shenyang P.L.A. unit farm, where soil fertility was poor and past yields had been low, suffered frequent sandstorms. Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the men in the unit joined the local people in battle, went all out in water conservancy work and did scientific farming. The per-mu grain yield almost tripled that of 1969. A Nanking P.L.A. unit strove mightily against marsh land and alkaline soil and turned 80 per cent of its formerly low-yielding paddyfields into fields giving high yields of 700 to 800 jin per mu. Together with the local people, the men of a unit in the Chenhu Lake area in Hupeh Province fought a "people's war" to get arable land and reclaimed 75,000 mu of farmland from the lake.

A striking feature of the army's development of farming and side-line production last year was that commanders and fighters diligently studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical works in a living way and used his brilliant philosophical concepts as their guide in scientific experiments and scientific farming.

P.L.A. men on many farms worked hard to carry out "the Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture formulated by Chairman Mao himself, improved soil, cultivated good strain seeds, trial-produced and used new insecticides over a large acreage and did what was necessary for increasing production. They had a good 1970 harvest on a large tract of land after successive years of rising output.

A rich rice harvest averaging over 2,200 jin per mu gathered last year by a farm run by a Foochow unit gave a big boost to raising local farm production.

The commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. unit stationed along the transport route between Chinghai and Tibet grew 21 kinds of vegetables, including cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, celery and wax gourds, a new contribution to developing farming and side-line production on the plateau.

By taking part in productive labour, P.L.A. commanders and fighters have further raised their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and greatly

enhanced their militancy and stimulated the revolutionization of the units. 1970 saw an increase in the number of "four-good" companies and "five-good" fighters in the army.

### *Building Mines Rapidly*

**F**OLLOWING Chairman Mao's teaching on "developing the mining industry," various places in China have adopted effective measures to speed up mine construction and have had notable results. Compared with 1969, output of the nation's iron ore rose by 48 per cent last year and ore dressing, sintering and transport capacity in the mines also showed corresponding increases. New achievements in mine construction have played a tremendous role in promoting the growth of China's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Revolutionary mass criticism first took place in the course of energetically building mines. The workers scathingly criticized the reactionary principles of first building the plants and then looking for mineral deposits, only building plants but not the mines, and only engaging in metallurgy without going to open mines—the trash pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry. They thus went one step further in eliminating the remnant pernicious influence of such stuff. This criticism has enormously enhanced their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and their enthusiasm for building mines.

They regarded building mines at a faster pace as an important matter in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By pooling their wisdom and efforts and devising various methods, they spurred on mine construction.

In building mines, different places firmly carried out the principle of "walking on two legs," persevering in simultaneously developing big and

small and medium-sized enterprises and stressing the building of small and medium-sized mines. The provinces of Heilungkiang, Shantung, Kiangsu, Hopei, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Shansi and Honan and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have all built many small and medium-sized mines which are well managed and produce large amounts of ore. Over the past five years, the masses of Wuan County in Hopei increased from five to 50 the small mines they opened. The ore they mined has been supplied to over 20 iron and steel enterprises.

The common characteristics of the mines built in these places are: Mobilizing the masses, relying on their own efforts, starting with indigenous methods, making the equipment themselves and learning technique in the course of work. The masses of Fengcheng County in Kiangsi had only one pavilion, two pits and a few old rooms to start with. Persevering in carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance, they built within two years a small iron and steel enterprise complete with mining, iron smelting and steel making.

While building the mines, various places resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's teaching "A mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry." This greatly speeded up the pace in mine building. Many areas vigorously mobilized the masses to report clues for locating minerals and thus found large numbers of new ore-showing points. This created favourable conditions for building mines more quickly.

Besides grasping the construction of new mines, all these places also paid full attention to developing the potentialities of the old mines. A number of them have set new records by continuously making use of their latent power to expand production. Carrying forward the communist spirit and making big efforts to effect socialist co-ordination, many old mines have actively helped build new mines by means of their favourable conditions, such as a strong technical force, good equipment and large numbers of veteran workers.

## Documentary Film "Hungchi Canal"

PRODUCED recently by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio, this full-length documentary vividly reflects the heroic exploits of the people of Linhsien County in central China's Honan Province, who cut through cliffs to build the 1,500-kilometre-long Hungchi (red banner) Canal.

Linhsien County was located in a poor mountain area. With a thin layer of soil and tons of rocks, it used to be hit by severe drought nine years out of ten. In the old society, many villages in this area did not have a single drinking well. For long years, over one-half of the county's manpower was spent getting water from dozens of li away by crossing hills. Under the Party's leadership, the Linhsien people built some small water conservancy works after liberation. But because of the shortage of water resources in the area, there was no water in the canals and reservoirs when drought came. This seriously hampered the development of socialist construction in the county.

Encouraged by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking "**Transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains,**" starting from 1960, the people of Linhsien worked hard for ten years and finally diverted water from the Changho River in neighbouring Shansi Province to the county. They levelled 1,250 hilltops, opened 134 tunnels with a total length of 24 kilometres, built 150 bridges totalling 6.5 kilometres long and dug and built 16,400,000 cubic metres of stone and earth work, completely changing the appearance of nature.

Graphically and concisely recording this process, the film presents a moving song of triumph in praise of Mao Tsetung Thought. One impressive example is the building of the Youth Tunnel by chipping off tons of hard rock on the precipices. Drawing enormous strength from Chairman Mao's teaching "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory,**" the people used hammers and billets to open this 616-metre-long, 6.2-metre-wide and 5-metre-high tunnel in a hard battle lasting a year and five months.

Boundless wisdom on the part of the people has burst forth as a result of Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." The film shows many of the instruments the Linhsien people created. The "derricks" devised by the young woman commune members lifted heavy rocks up to the high mountains. Instead of a levelling instrument, one poor peasant suggested filling a basin with water for making accurate measurements. . . .

The documentary factually reveals that people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have the greatest courage. A team led by Communist Party member Jen Yangcheng cleared away a huge weather-beaten rock hanging over a precipice. It could have fallen any time. This guaranteed that the work went ahead safely and smoothly.

When water came to the Hungchi Canal, people came from many parts of the county to celebrate the event. Singing as the water pours into the canal, they praise the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the red sun in their hearts.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Friendship With Foreign Countries on the one hand and the Japanese Table Tennis Association and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association on the other was signed in Peking on February 1.

The summary of the talks was signed by Sung Chung, leading member of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China, and Wu Hsiao-ta, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and by Koji Goto, President of the Japanese Table Tennis Association, and Kyuhei Muraoka, Deputy Secretary-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association.

The two sides held friendly talks on questions of mutual concern and reached the following agreement:

1. Adhering to the constitution of the International Table Tennis

Federation, the Japanese Table Tennis Association works for the development of international table tennis activities and, in particular, will put the Asian Table Tennis Federation in order according to the constitution of the International Table Tennis Federation.

2. The Japanese Table Tennis Association states that it will promote friendly exchanges between table tennis circles of China and Japan on the basis of the three political principles governing the relations between China and Japan (one, not to pursue a policy of hostility towards China; two, not to participate in any conspiracy to create "two Chinas"; and three, not to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan). The Chinese Table Tennis Association appreciates and supports this.

3. On the basis of the above-mentioned principles, the Japanese Table Tennis Association invites the

Chinese Table Tennis Team to take part in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Nagoya, Japan, between March 28 and April 7 this year. The Chinese Table Tennis Association accepts the invitation and will send a table tennis team to participate in the championships.

4. Friendly matches between table tennis players of China and Japan will be held in Japan and China this year as a specific exchange for the present.

5. Specifically, friendly exchanges between table tennis circles of the two countries will be promoted by the Japanese Table Tennis Association in co-operation with the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association on the Japanese side, and by the Chinese Table Tennis Association in co-operation with the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries on the Chinese side.

# ROUND THE WORLD

UGANDA

## Military Coup d'Etat

Early in the morning of January 25, Uganda's army commander Idi Amin staged a military coup d'etat in Kampala, the capital, by taking advantage of the absence of President Milton Obote who was attending the Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Singapore. Fighting broke out and it lasted 12 hours. Radio Uganda announced in the evening that the army had taken power with Amin "responsible for the government."

Amin said at his press conference, "We will maintain good relations with the British because they were the people who ruled Uganda and did it well." He added, "The British left us a fine administration here and we admire them." He declared that the new military regime would honour all the international agreements signed by the former government and would maintain good relations with all countries. He banned all political activities and offered to have the remains of the pro-British feudal chieftain, the late Buganda Kabaka (king), brought back from London for a state burial. Amin announced on January 28 the release of several hundred political prisoners. Foreign diplomatic envoys were summoned the next day and Amin explained to them the reasons for staging the coup. On January 30, he called the religious leaders demanding their support for his new regime. A curfew has been in force in Uganda. Reports say there is continuous fighting in the Gulu area, north Uganda.

President Obote arrived in Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania, on January 26 from Singapore via Nairobi. At a press conference in Dar-es-Salaam that evening, he denounced foreign forces for engineering the rebellion in his country.

The military coup in Uganda has had strong repercussions in a number of African countries.

In a statement on the Ugandan situation on January 28, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere declared: "The Government and people of Tanzania unequivocally condemn the purported seizure of power by Major-General Idi Amin in Uganda. This is an act of treason to the whole cause of African progress and African freedom." "The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania continue to regard President Milton Obote as President of Uganda," he declared. "We do not recognize the authority of those who have killed their fellow citizens in an attempt to overthrow the established government of a sister republic."

President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre in a statement on January 29 said that the coup in Uganda was "a continuation of the recent aggression against Guinea designed by the imperialists to upset the revolutionary trends in Africa." It was not in the interests of Uganda or Africa, he added. "The African revolutionary forces should not take the situation in Uganda lightly," he stressed.

Guinean President Sekou Toure said in a message to President Obote on January 26, "The Guinean people and Government are profoundly indignant at the crime perpetrated by a group of corrupt elements in the service of imperialism." He expressed "complete solidarity" with Obote.

The coup in Uganda was commented on by the press in Tanzania, Zambia, the Sudan, the People's Republic of the Congo, the U.A.R., Algeria, Syria, Iraq and other countries, as well as by a number of nationalist organizations in southern Africa.

The Tanzanian paper *Nationalist* pointed out that the Ugandan coup was a Rightist, reactionary and imperialist-engineered coup. The paper appealed to the masses to heighten their vigilance and be prepared to crush imperialism's counter-revolu-

tionary subversion. *Standard*, another Tanzanian paper, pointed out that President Obote had committed Uganda to a truly independent path and that the coup d'etat there was aimed at striking at the struggle to liberate southern Africa.

In a commentary *Daily Mail* of Zambia said, "There is no doubt that what has happened in Uganda has been carefully planned by foreign powers who are opposed to any progressive African government." The Sudanese paper *Sahafa* pointed out that the coup to overthrow President Obote "is a colonialist plot to oppose and overthrow by all means all progressive nationalist regimes." Another Sudanese paper, *el-Rai el Amm*, said: "Obote's firm attitude at the British Commonwealth conference against Britain's policy towards South Africa reflected the feeling of all Africans waging struggle against imperialism throughout Africa." The U.A.R. paper *Al Ahram* pointed out that at the recent British Commonwealth conference Obote criticized Britain's commitment to sell arms to the government of South Africa and indicated that measures would be taken against British interests. Britain, it said, wanted to get rid of undesirable leaders during their absence, as in the case of Obote.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRIME  
MINISTERS CONFERENCE

## Superpowers' Military Expansion In Indian Ocean Opposed

Delegates from a number of countries attending the mid-January Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Singapore voiced strong opposition to the expansion of military strength and establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean by U.S. imperialism and the other superpower, moves which threaten the security of the countries in the area.

Ceylon's Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike advanced a programme on a peace zone in the Indian Ocean at the conference. In a paper put before the conference, she noted, "Recent reports point to an increasing naval presence of Soviet and U.S.

fleets in the Indian Ocean. Another disturbing development is militarization of the Indian Ocean." She said the Indian Ocean area was in danger of becoming both "a launching area and a target area for nuclear systems." She denounced the superpowers for "direct or indirect intervention in the internal affairs of some states."

In a discussion on her paper, Mrs. Bandaranaike played the two superpowers for their military expansion in the Indian Ocean. The United States and Britain were condemned for setting up a naval base on Diego Garcia Island. She said, "Diego Garcia will be a territory under the control of one of the superpowers, namely the United States of America." She pointed out: Weapons attract weapons, and bases, whatever they may be called, will attract bases. If either of the superpowers establishes a naval base in the Indian Ocean, it will only be a matter of time before the other follows suit. The Indian Ocean, she emphasized, should be excluded from any intrusion of a conflict between the superpowers, with their attendant military systems.

Pakistan Commerce Minister Ahsan Ul-Huque also denounced contention between the superpowers in the Indian Ocean. He emphatically pointed out that Pakistan was very much interested in "keeping the Indian Ocean free from big power rivalries, as well as from domination by any power."

As a small country in the region, he declared, we cannot without anxiety and without giving expression to our concern watch the big powers or superpowers or for that matter any regional power inject the stresses and strains of naval rivalries and threats in the area. We are opposed to any development, regional or non-regional, that may pose a threat, directly or indirectly, to the sea routes and to our internal or external trade or commerce, he added.

In his speech, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia expressed support for the proposal made by Ceylon's Prime Minister. He warned the

big powers against making the Indian Ocean "a new arena of the threats and counter-threats of war." Repercussions of an escalation of tension in the Indian Ocean, he stressed, would be felt in the hinterland of the two continents bordering it. He denounced Britain and the reactionary regime of South Africa for stepping up militarization in the Indian Ocean.

Delegates from Tanzania and other countries who spoke at the conference also expressed support for Mrs. Bandaranaike's proposal.

#### STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

### Nixon's Bounced Cheques

In his January 22 State of the Union Message, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, the voluble twister who does not mean what he says, larded out a heap of promises before the U.S. Congress — "welfare," "prosperity," "reforms" and the like, which were not meant to be honoured.

Contrary to the practice of his predecessors whose annual State of the Union Messages covered both foreign and domestic policies, Nixon this year parted with tradition to speak only about internal affairs. The change is an indication of the exacerbation of the political, economic and social crises in the United States, a sign that the U.S. ruling class finds the going tougher and tougher.

At the beginning of his message, Nixon said in dismay: "In these troubled years just past, America has been going through a long nightmare of war and division, of crime and inflation. Even more deeply, we have gone through a long, dark night of the American spirit." He said that "a great feeling of frustration has crept across the land," that "most Americans today are simply fed up with government at all levels," that "all across America today, states and cities are confronted with a financial crisis," that "we have paid a price in increased unemployment," etc.

All these self-confessions of Nixon, far from reflecting the depths of the current U.S. crises, are aimed at

concealing the class nature of the contradictions at home, namely, the sharpening contradictions between the monopoly capitalist class and the broad masses of the American people. For the American people, encouraged by the people's revolutionary storm the world over against U.S. imperialism, are rising in force to fight their battles against the ruling class. This growing struggle of the American people has plunged the U.S. ruling circles, already troubled by a nightmare and sitting on thorns, into deeper crises.

Nixon's formula for ending the nightmare consists of what he called "six great goals" in his message to the U.S. Congress: "welfare reform"; "full prosperity in peace time," that is, "without inflation" and "full employment"; "restore and enhance our natural environment"; "improve America's health care"; "strengthen and renew our state and local governments"; and "complete reform of the federal government itself." All these six measures do not affect in the least the rotten U.S. imperialist system. In a nutshell, these measures mean simply deception and pressure, or a mixture of both.

In his message Nixon said that with a view to checking the sharp increase in unemployment, he "will submit an expansionary budget" to "stimulate the economy" and "open up new job opportunities" for Americans. This is what Nixon called "full prosperity in peace time."

Nixon's "expansionary budget" is actually a deficit budget to "stimulate the economy" and "open up new job opportunities," which means taking the beaten road of the Johnson government which led to inflation. In his message Nixon himself expressed fear that "the fires of inflation" will be re-ignited and "full prosperity" will be undermined. He therefore demanded "a much greater effort by labour and management to make their wage and price decisions in the light of the national interest and their own long-run best interests." The price restriction called for by Nixon is false, while his real purpose is to restrict wages. Restriction

tion of the workers' demand for higher wages by the Nixon government will undoubtedly sharpen further the class contradictions within the United States. What Nixon has put before the American people is not "full prosperity" but growing unemployment and grinding poverty.

Nixon described his measures of "strengthening and renewing our state and local government" and of "a complete reform of the federal government" (i.e., to reduce the present 12 cabinet departments to 5) as measures to "give power to people" and "to start power and resources flowing back . . . to the people, all across America." This is a tissue of lies. As a matter of fact, under the pretext of "giving power to people," Nixon tries to lessen the contradictions between the federal

government and the state and local governments in an attempt to consolidate the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopoly capitalist group.

The "welfare reform," "enhancing natural environment," "improving America's health care," etc., which Nixon talked about glibly are nothing but an attempt to draw a red herring across the track and claptrap to impress people since these measures by no means impair the interests of the monopoly capitalist class or change the decadent social system in the United States. Even U.S. Congressmen considered Nixon's plan as a "fraud" and being "full of platitudinous expressions," which is of no real help at all. Twelve black members of the House of Representatives boycotted Nixon's message by refusing to attend the session.

In fact, Nixon is not sure of himself. He knows that the American people have long remained incredulous of his reform measures to extricate the country from crises. Therefore, he pledged in his State of the Union Message that he would make an effort to "close the gap between promise and performance in American Government." Nixon also vaunted that these reform measures would open the way to "a peaceful revolution" and by this prescription "just five years from now America will enter its third century as a young nation new in spirit, with all the vigour and freshness . . ." History, however, will pass judgment on Nixon's boast. The America of monopoly capital is destined to become still more decadent, to decline still further and move faster to its doom.

## PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 14, No. 6  
February 5, 1971

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

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# Radio Peking's

## Daily English Language Transmissions

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30	7620, 9860
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30	7620, 9860
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25	9440, 9965, 11695
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)	31, 30, 25	9440, 9965, 11695
		21:30-22:30	(Cairo)		
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25	9440, 9965, 11695
		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
		21:30-22:30	(Lagos)	45, 43, 39	6620, 6933, 7590
		22:30-23:30	(Cairo)		
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39	6620, 6933, 7590
		22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)		
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	15060, 17673 7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855
		09:00-10:00	(E.S.T.)		
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30	15060, 17715, 17855 7120, 9780
		11:00-12:00	(E.S.T.)		
		22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	31, 25	9480, 11685
		20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)		
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
		12:00-13:00	(P.S.T.)		
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25 19	9290, 11600 15285, 15510
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)	32, 25 19	9290, 11600 15095, 15285
		18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25 19	9290, 11600 15095, 15285
		20:30-21:30	(Singapore)		
		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
		19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	41, 40, 19	1210 7315, 7470, 15095
		22:00-23:00	(Delhi, Colombo)		
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)	41, 19	7315, 15095
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)	41, 19	7315, 15095
		20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)		
	23:00-24:00	20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)	41, 19	7315, 15095
		21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)		
		20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)		