

PEKING REVIEW

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Don't Lose Your Head, Nixon

"Renmin Ribao" Commentator

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Leading Cadres Must Heighten Their Consciousness of Struggle Between Two Lines

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Study Conscientiously for the Revolution

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

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U.S. imperialism has over-reached itself. Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world.

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To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Visits Hangchow

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk arrived in Hangchow on February 17 for a visit in the company of Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

With profound friendship for the fighting Cambodian people, more than 200,000 revolutionary people in Hangchow lined the streets to give the distinguished guests a warm and grand welcome.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk had left Peking by special train on February 16 for a visit to southern China.

Accompanying Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the trip are Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; General Duong Sam Ol, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Prince Sisowath Methavi,

Director of the Office of the Head of State; Ker Meas, Cambodian Ambassador to China; and others.

They were seen off at the railway station in Peking by:

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of the departments concerned;

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Roeungsy, daughter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Ministers of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and others.

Sunny Hangchow was filled with the warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cambodia. The streets were bedecked with lanterns and red banners. Huge welcome streamers hung from buildings. Early in the morning, workers, people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, militiamen, Red Guards and revolutionary cadres converged from all directions on the railway station or lined the streets awaiting the arrival of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

At the railway station to enthusiastically welcome the distinguished Cambodian guests were leading members of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the P.L.A. units stationed in Chekiang and the Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, including Hsiung Ying-tang, Chou Chien-jen, Lai Ko-ko and Wang Tzu-ta.

Accompanied by Comrade Yeh Chien-ying and leading members of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and of the P.L.A.



Samdech and Madame Sihanouk warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people of Hangchow.

Chekiang Provincial Command, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk drove in open cars past the welcoming crowds along the streets, who, waving the national flags of China and Cambodia and bouquets, sang and danced, and beat gongs and drums to warmly welcome them. Red balloons trailing "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs" and other slogans, rose above West Lake. Young people danced along the lake, while people on some 200 decorated boats joyfully sang revolutionary songs. The crowds continually shouted: "We warmly welcome Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia!" "We firmly oppose U.S. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in Indochina!" "We firmly support the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "U.S. imperialism is bound to fail! The three peoples of Indochina are sure to win!" and "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of China and Cambodia!"

The Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet and a soiree on the evenings of February 17 and 18 to welcome Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests. Hosts and guests at the banquet expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the people of China and Cambodia would be evergreen.

On the evening of February 20, Nan Ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Political Commissar of the Che-

kiang Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who just returned to Hangchow, called at the Guest House to pay his respects to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and express a warm welcome to them for visiting Chekiang Province. Nan Ping gave a dinner in honour of the distinguished Cambodian guests during which hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

During their stay in Hangchow, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests went boating on West Lake and visited places of historic interest. On the 19th they visited the hydroelectric power station on the Hsinan River. General and Madame Duong Sam Ol and the other distinguished guests also saw an exhibition of military skills by a P.L.A. unit and visited the Tungfanghung Silk Mill. The next day Samdech and Madame Sihanouk visited the Meichiawu Production Brigade on the outskirts of Hangchow and Hupao Spring. Some of the distinguished Cambodian guests visited the Hangchow Oxygen Generator Manufacturing Plant. During their visits and sightseeing, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests were greeted enthusiastically by revolutionary people and P.L.A. commanders and fighters.

On February 21, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk left Hangchow by special train to visit Shanghai after concluding their visit to Chekiang Province. They carried with them the profound friendship of the people of Chekiang for the heroic people of Cambodia.

New Party Committees Established in Kwangsi and Kansu

The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Kansu Provincial Party Congress were respectively held in mid-February. Each elected its new Party committee.

The new Party committees were elected after full scope was given to democracy and repeated consultation

by the delegates and were approved by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Wei Kuo-ching is now first secretary, Comrade Wei Tsu-chen secretary, and Comrades Liu Chung-kuei and An Ping-sheng deputy secretaries of the Party Committee of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. Comrade Hsien Heng-han is now first

secretary and Comrades Pi Ting-chun and Hu Chi-tsung secretaries of the Kansu Provincial Party Committee.

With profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to "carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, the delegates to the two Party congresses — Party members from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, Red Guards and minority nationalities — conscientiously studied and summed up the historical experiences of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. All this was a profound education in line and in dialectical materialism and historical materialism. With deep feeling, the delegates held: If we closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao and firmly carry out his revolutionary line, we will be victorious and have everything; if we depart from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we will fail and lose everything. This truth must always be kept in mind.

Work reports by Comrades Wei Kuo-ching and Hsien Heng-han were heard and adopted at their respective congresses. Both said in their reports that the victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have resulted in tremendous changes in the political, ideological, economic and cultural fields in the autonomous region and the province. Mao Tsetung Thought has never been so widely popularized and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has never been so deeply implanted in the hearts of the people. Good harvests and progress in livestock breeding have been reported. Industrial production has gone up. A thriving scene prevails in every field.

In their reports, they issued the call to deepen the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching; in agriculture, learn from Tachai; the whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army," to develop industrial and agricultural production at high speed and strive to fulfil or overfulfil the 1971 plan and the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

They also set forth future tasks. Comrade Wei Kuo-ching said: Kwangsi is an autonomous region of China bordering on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and is linked to it by mountains and rivers and as closely related as lips to teeth. It is an outpost in supporting the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Adhering to our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, we will uphold proletarian internationalism and, like the rest of the Chinese people, we will unite, fight and win victories together with the fraternal people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Comrade Hsien Heng-han said: Kansu is on the country's northwestern frontier. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," we must strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and further strengthen ideological, material and organizational preparedness against war.

In dwelling on future tasks, the two Party committees both emphasized the importance of being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness so as to advance valiantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Premier Chou Greet the National Democracy Day Of the Kingdom of Nepal

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal on February 17, warmly greeting the National Democracy Day of the Kingdom of Nepal. The message said:

On the occasion of the National Democracy Day of the Kingdom of Nepal, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, express warm congratulations to Your Majesty and to the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people.

Under Your Majesty's leadership, the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people have achieved marked successes in the struggle of opposing foreign interference and safeguarding national independence as well as in national construction and international affairs. The Chinese Government and people highly admire this and sincerely wish the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people new and still greater successes.

China and Nepal are close neighbours, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. I am deeply convinced that the friendship and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

Protocol of Agreement on China's Supplementary Economic and Military Aid to Viet Nam Signed

A protocol of the agreement on China's supplementary economic and military aid to Viet Nam in 1971 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was signed in Peking on the afternoon of February 22.

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

The protocol was signed on behalf of their respective Governments by Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Yen Chung-chuan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Ly Ban, Deputy Leader of the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

China-Romania Trade and Payments Agreement for 1971 Signed

The Trade and Payments Agreement for 1971 between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania and

the Long-Term Trade Agreement on the Exchange of Main Goods for 1972-1975 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania were signed on February 18 in Bucharest in the Hall of the Romanian Council of Ministers.

Pai Hsiang-kuo, Head of the Chinese Government Trade Delegation and Minister of Foreign Trade, signed the agreements on behalf of the Chinese side. Cornel Burtica, Minister of Foreign Trade of Romania, signed the agreements on behalf of the Romanian side.

After the signature, Ministers Pai Hsiang-kuo and Cornel Burtica congratulated each other on the signing of the agreements. They expressed profound satisfaction over the successes gained through the joint efforts of both sides, and wished further development of the friendship and co-operation and of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of Romania, on February 17 received Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by him.

The Chinese Government Trade Delegation left Peking for Romania on February 10.

Inauguration of Japanese National Congress for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Greeted

The China-Japan Friendship Association sent a message on February 15 to the Japanese National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations, extending warm congratulations on its inauguration and the national rally for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. Both the congress inauguration meeting and the rally were held on February 16.

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Don't Lose Your Head, Nixon

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

U.S. imperialist chieftain Richard Nixon made a speech reeking with gunpowder at his February 17 press conference. Keeping silent for about ten days after the massive invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism, Nixon finally came forward with wild war-cries, openly revealing his diabolical warmonger features.

Nixon minced no words in making several points clear:

1) To achieve their goal of aggression, the U.S.-puppet troops invading Laos on a massive scale "will stay" there "if it takes a longer time."

2) The Saigon puppets themselves can "make decisions" on invading north Viet Nam.

3) As long as he considers the U.S. forces in south Viet Nam "threatened," he will "take strong action" and is not going to "place any limitation upon the use of air power" of the United States.

4) "There will be Americans in south Viet Nam and enough Americans," as long as the so-called U.S. prisoner-of-war issue is not settled.

In this way, Nixon in fact told the whole world that he is wilfully continuing to carry out the criminal plan of persisting in and expanding the war of aggression in Indochina. He is not only prepared to stick to its mad course in Laos, but also plans to step up bombing raids on north Viet Nam further, and even unleash the Saigon puppet troops to mount, with the co-ordination of the U.S. aggressor troops, surprise attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus expanding the war of aggression in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina to a still larger scale. Showing his ferocious features, Nixon has indeed reached the height of arrogance.

Nixon's mad talk has again proved to the world that U.S. imperialism wants to hang on in south Viet Nam, and the so-called "troop withdrawal from Viet Nam" is only a ruse aimed at deception. By using this ruse, U.S. imperialism yesterday extended the flames of the war of aggression to Cambodia; and resorting to the same ruse again, it spreads the flames of aggressive war to Laos today. Nixon had the cheek to say

that this rotten trick was the fixed policy of his government and declared that he would continue to pursue it. This only shows that the Nixon government is bent on going down the road of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina.

For the Nixon government to wilfully "escalate" the war in Indochina in a big way is highly dangerous. The U.S. bourgeois press has pointed out that he is taking the road the Truman administration took in Korea many years ago. But Nixon claimed that U.S. imperialist actions of enlarging the aggression "present no threat" to China and said: "I do not believe" that China has "any reason . . . to react to it." Nixon's attempt to tie the hands of the Chinese people in supporting the Laotian people and the other peoples in Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation can never succeed.

Laos is not in Northwest Europe or South America, but in north Indochina. She and China are linked by the same mountains and rivers and have a common boundary of several hundred kilometres. Nixon should not lose his head and forget such common knowledge of geography. By spreading the flames of aggressive war to the door of China, U.S. imperialism certainly poses a grave threat to China. The Chinese people cannot be indifferent to such rabid acts of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have rich experience in struggle against U.S. imperialism and we know very well how to deal with the U.S. aggressors. We must warn Nixon once again that the 700 million Chinese people will never let you run amuck in Indochina.

Though it shows its teeth and claws and adopts an insolent air, U.S. imperialism is in reality only a paper tiger putting up a death-bed struggle. The Nixon government's reactionary policy of persisting in expanding the war in Indochina **started with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining itself**, as the law of development which governs all reactionary policies shows. U.S. imperialism will certainly suffer the consequences of its frantic war adventures.

(February 20)

Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- **Strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for expanding their criminal war of aggression against Indochina.**
- **Giving all-out support to the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory is won.**

THE U.S. imperialists have become frantic of late in their manoeuvres to further expand their criminal war of aggression against the peoples of Indochina.

The U.S. imperialists, who had long been engaged in aggression on Laos, launched on February 8 a new large-scale armed invasion of Tche Pone, southern Laos, by mobilizing tens of thousands of their aggressor troops, the south Vietnamese puppet troops, the Thai and Cambodian reactionary troops and the Laotian Right-wing reactionary troops.

This is a wanton violation of international law and the Geneva Agreements on Laos, a crude infringement upon the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos and a vicious challenge to the 50 million people of Indochina including the Laotian people and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

Owing to this brigandish attack by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the situation in Laos has become extremely tense and the peace and security in Indochina and the rest of Asia and the world are gravely jeopardized.

The Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front in its appeal to the Laotian People's Liberation Army and the entire people dated February 7 and its statement dated February 8 bitterly denounced with surging indignation the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and manifested the unshakable resolution of the Laotian people to chase the aggressors out of the soil of Laos to the last man.

Talks were held between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and between him and Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, which were followed by joint statements on February 8 and 9 in which they denounced the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to expand their war of aggression in Indochina and expressed the firm resolve of the three Indochinese peoples to win final victory by waging the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the last.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support this appeal and statement and the joint statements

and express militant solidarity with the peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The large-scale armed invasion of Laos by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen is a link in the premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to expand their war of aggression in Indochina.

Since their plans of "Vietnamization" of the war and "pacification" went bust in south Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have extended their war of aggression in Viet Nam to Cambodia and, at the same time, have desperately intensified their war actions including bombing and bombardment and the actions of commandos against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are finding themselves deeper in an inescapable quandary as the days go by in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from this, are resorting to more naked war expansion manoeuvres, even discarding the cloak of "peace," their favourite expression, in an attempt to recover from the shameful setbacks they are sustaining one after another in the whole of Indochina and prevent the so-called "Nixon doctrine" from going bankrupt.

While perpetrating armed invasion of Laos, the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs are even crying out for making inroads upon the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialists have the effrontery to rave that this is a "self-defence measure" for increasing the "security" of their aggressor troops and is a step for "going ahead" with the "withdrawal" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Viet Nam and "hastening the end" of their war of aggression in Viet Nam.

This absurd sophistry of the U.S. imperialists fully exposes once again to the whole world their shameless and brigandish nature and shows with added clarity that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous aggressor and marauder of modern times and the No. 1 common enemy of all the progressive peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are now resorting to every conceivable means to cover up their

criminal manoeuvres to escalate the war against the peoples of Laos and other Indochinese countries.

The U.S. imperialists, however, can in no way save their destiny which is like the sun setting in the western sky or mislead world public opinion.

Today, the entire Laotian people are smashing to pieces the military operation of the U.S. imperialists, winning one shining victory after another, by displaying mass heroism and patriotic devotion in warm response to the militant call of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their "stage by stage" war in Laos and quit that country without delay, taking along their aggressor forces and troops of their puppets and lethal weapons.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, in defiance of the unanimous protest and denunciation of the Indochinese peoples and the revolutionary peoples

of the whole world, persistently expand their war of aggression in Indochina, they will be unable to escape a more shameful fiasco.

The Indochinese peoples who have been tempered in the long-standing, arduous struggle against imperialism will certainly defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and turn Indochina into a genuinely independent and peaceful region.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, in the future as in the past, staunchly fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and always stand firm on the side of the peoples of Laos and other Indochinese countries and actively support and encourage with might and main their just cause until they win final victory, upholding the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

(February 15)

Study Conscientiously for the Revolution

by Chou Hsueh-li

CHINA'S Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won great victories. An extensive study movement is now sweeping our country in accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao's instruction to **carry out education in ideology and political line** throughout the Party. Firmly advancing in this direction, the cadres, especially leading cadres, are making remoulding their world outlook and raising their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the focal point for study. To remould one's world outlook and raise one's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, it is essential to read seriously and painstakingly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Read seriously. Chairman Mao has consistently taught this to our Party's leading cadres at all levels; it is also the most fundamental question concerning building the Party ideologically. At every important point in the history of our Party's growth, Chairman Mao has issued the call to strengthen theoretical education and laid the ideological foundation for Party members to eliminate "Left" or Right opportunism and win still greater victories for the cause of revolution. Historical experience in the struggle between the two lines tells us that only after grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can we, in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, distinguish genuine Marxism from false Marxism, overcome interference from "Left" or Right opportunism, consciously implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and never lose our bearings in our advance along the road of continuing the revolution.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought penetratingly reflects the laws of development of nature, society and men's thinking. This theory **"is the most correct, scientific and revolutionary truth, born out of and verified by objective reality."** It points out the road for the proletariat and other labouring people to make revolution and win emancipation, and lays down the line, principles, policies and tactics for a proletarian political party to lead the revolution to victory. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding our Party's thinking; it is the soul of our Party and our basic guarantee for winning victory in the revolution.

Vice-Chairman Lin has pointed out: "Mao Tsetung Thought is the thought of class struggle." The thought of class struggle and the method of class analysis constitute a red line running through all the documents of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. A correct analysis and understanding of the contradictions, classes and class struggle in society is the basic point of departure for formulating and implementing a correct political line. With a correct political line, it is possible to lead the proletariat and the masses and, following the objective laws of class struggle, guide it in the light of its general trend to seize victory.

All counter-revolutionary revisionists are opposed to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. While holding up the signboard of Marxism, renegades Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their like tamper with it. Like the old-line revisionists and modern revisionists in other countries, they do everything they can to distort, compromise and negate class struggle, trying **"to replace**

its materialistic basis by modern mythology with its goddesses of Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." (Marx: *To F.A. Sorge*.) In a word, they try to pass the world outlook of bourgeois humanitarianism and humanism off as the Marxist world outlook. Hitting the nail on the head, Chairman Mao pointed out: "They completely deny that the several thousand years of human history are a history of class struggle. They completely deny the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the proletarian revolution against the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, they are faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie and the imperialists. Together with the bourgeoisie and the imperialists, they cling to the bourgeois ideology of oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and to the capitalist system, and they oppose Marxist-Leninist ideology and the socialist system. They are a bunch of counter-revolutionaries opposing the Communist Party and the people." Our struggle against them is a life-and-death struggle. But they rattle on about the so-called relationship of "equality," "peaceful coexistence" between the exploiting and exploited classes or "kindness or magnanimity." They are a pack of political charlatans. Only by seriously reading and painstakingly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works and criticizing their reactionary idealistic and metaphysical bourgeois world outlook and their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, can we enhance our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and ensure that the socialist revolution continues to advance along the correct road.

Some of our cadres do not pay enough attention to reading. They think they "have a good deal of experience and can get along without studying" since, having come through the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution for more than the past two decades, particularly the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have been tempered in class struggle. Is this right? Certainly not! It is true that during the long years of struggle, these comrades have obtained rich experience which is valuable. But such experience is only perceptual; it is merely partial knowledge, the phenomena and external relations of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Chairman Mao has taught us: "What is perceived cannot at once be comprehended and that only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived. Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." If anyone grows arrogant simply because he has some experience and does not study conscientiously and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to sum up his experience and raise it to the level of rational knowledge, he will not be able to grasp the whole situation, the essence and the laws of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and he will not be able to grasp what is going on today in a profound way, still less will he be able to see what will happen tomorrow, and consequently he will lose his bearings in practice. "Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's

thinking to the new conditions, one must study." Those who rest content with their own experience will find themselves unable to follow the new situation and not suited to the new environment; the emergence of new things will always take them unawares and the new problems that crop up will leave them at a loss. Such a situation is not surprising, because they "respect experience but despise theory, and therefore cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process, lack clear direction and long-range perspective, and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth." Such people of course cannot lead the revolution well. Practice in revolutionary struggle has once again proved that relying on experience alone will greatly limit their knowledge and they will be groping in the dark, unable to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism and between the correct line and erroneous lines. Without reading seriously and studying revolutionary theory diligently, they will not be able to distinguish right from wrong, and there is the danger of taking the wrong stand and the wrong road. If this becomes the case, the charlatans assuming a Marxist guise will "capture and make servitors" of such people. The fact that some veteran cadres made mistakes in line prior to and during the Great Cultural Revolution should be a lesson to us. Whether their experience is rich or not, all cadres must "be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness." We must act according to Chairman Mao's instruction: "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors."

In the case of new cadres, there are also those who do not pay enough attention to reading. They think that since they have a good class origin and are full of enthusiasm, they naturally will not commit big mistakes. Such thinking is also wrong. Can anyone not brought up by Mao Tsetung Thought advance in the correct revolutionary direction simply because of good class origin? Of course not. It is easiest for the working class and other labouring people to accept Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, but this revolutionary theory does not arise spontaneously. Lenin said that "the working class, exclusively by its own effort, is able to develop only trade-union consciousness" and that "trade-unionism means the ideological enslavement of the workers by the bourgeoisie." (*What Is to Be Done?*) Only by accepting the dissemination of revolutionary theories in their actual struggles, studying hard and reading seriously can the workers and peasants understand the revolutionary truths and have a clear idea in which direction they should advance. If they think that they need not study and read because of their good class origin, then they will not be able to distinguish genuine Marxism from false Marxism and the correct line from the erroneous lines, and they will also take the wrong stand and the wrong road.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **“One studies the theory of Marxism-Leninism with a purpose, that is, to integrate Marxist-Leninist theory with the actual movement of the Chinese revolution and to seek from this theory the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution.”** In order to read seriously for the revolution, one must make painstaking efforts to study the classics of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. One must study in a planned and systematic way, and try one’s best to study more and understand better the basic theories and viewpoints, remould one’s world outlook in a still better way, and raise still higher one’s consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line. This cannot be accomplished without hard effort. It is not feasible to grasp revolutionary theories easily and without effort. To read seriously for the revolution, one must definitely not be content with an understanding of the words and phrases in books, but should bear in mind the problems in one’s own world outlook and in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, **“to seek from this theory [Marxist-Leninist theory] the stand, viewpoint and method,”** use theory

to solve problems in practice and to earnestly sum up the experience gained in practice, and study and apply revolutionary theories in struggle, so as **“to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world.”** That means we must promote the style of study characterized by linking theory with practice. If, in studying, one does not integrate it with the actual condition of one’s ideology and of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, does not overcome idealistic and metaphysical ideas and does not criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, nor go deep among the masses to take part in practice, then it will amount to studying behind closed doors and shooting without a target. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao’s teaching: **“By Marxism we mean living Marxism which plays an effective role in the life and struggle of the masses, not Marxism in words.”** Only by closely linking theory with practice, studying conscientiously, diligently taking part in practice and consciously remoulding one’s world outlook can one carry out Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line in a still better way in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Leading Cadres Must Heighten Their Consciousness of Struggle Between Two Lines

by Hua Tzu-chuan

Secretary of the Party Committee of Chiangning County, Kiangsu Province

The whole nation at present is acting in accordance with Chairman Mao’s instruction to carry out education in ideology and political line among the revolutionary cadres and masses, making the remoulding of their world outlook and the raising of their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line the focal point for study by the cadres, in order to promote work in all fields.

Comrade Hua Tzu-chuan was formerly secretary of a county Party committee; he still holds that post today. But implementation of two entirely different lines by the same man before and after the Great Cultural Revolution leads to two entirely different results. Carrying out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi before the Great Cultural Revolution, he went down the capitalist road. Studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way since the Great Cultural Revolution, constantly heightening his consciousness of the

struggle between the two lines and firmly carrying out Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, he has contributed to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The lessons he has learnt from his experience point up the fact that the question of line is of decisive importance to the success or failure of the revolution. With a correct line, everything goes well, but when the line is wrong, everything will be lost. His experience also shows that leading cadres must study and apply Chairman Mao’s works in a living way, remould their world outlook and enhance their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line. — Ed.

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has given me an extremely profound education. I deeply realize that only by studying and applying Chairman Mao’s brilliant philosophical works in a living way, consciously remoulding my world outlook and constantly raising my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines can I closely follow the great leader

Chairman Mao, act according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and continue the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mistakes Stem From Low Level of Consciousness Of Struggle Between Two Lines

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, I also studied some of Chairman Mao's philosophical works, particularly *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. I read both many times. But my study at that time was only to find methods to solve problems arising in my work and I paid no attention to the fundamental question of remoulding my world outlook. The result was I could not distinguish between the two lines and I consciously or unconsciously carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, thereby making serious mistakes.

In the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, as I did not understand this great revolutionary movement initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, I again carried out Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line. The revolutionary masses criticized me for taking the capitalist road, but for a long time I could not bring myself round to see their point. I told myself: "I was born in a lower-middle peasant family. Had it not been for our great leader Chairman Mao, I would not have been emancipated. I'm loyal to Chairman Mao. How could I possibly take the capitalist road?" Later, the revolutionary masses helped me by criticizing my mistakes many times. Bearing in mind those questions I could not understand, I studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and other related teachings, clarified many of the problems and raised my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

I came to realize that the struggle between the two lines is a reflection within the Party of the class struggle in society as a whole. Since class struggle never ceases, the struggle between the two lines within our Party also never stops. Deeply influenced in the past by Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle," I had the wrong idea before the Great Cultural Revolution that the main task was to concentrate on production and construction. I forgot class struggle, the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Consequently, I deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carried out Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

I found the root cause of my mistakes after studying Chairman Mao's works. I used to attribute my mistakes mainly to objective causes. First, the wrong line was Liu Shao-chi's, while I merely carried it out. Second, at that time I did not know there were two headquarters in the Party, so I made mistakes by unconsciously following orders from the bourgeois headquarters. Therefore I did not regard myself as primarily responsible for my mistakes. But Chairman Mao has taught us: "**External causes are the condition of change and**

internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." I asked myself: Why had I failed to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions conscientiously? Why had I followed Liu Shao-chi's line on many questions? Why did I continue to carry out the bourgeois reactionary line after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began and when the revolutionary masses were closely following Chairman Mao? I realized that the basic reason was because I had not sufficiently remoulded my bourgeois world outlook and, unable to distinguish the revisionist line from the proletarian revolutionary line, I slid down the capitalist road. Because my world outlook was not sufficiently remoulded, I could not really understand Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, much less carry it out consciously. This was a profound lesson for me.

Struggle Between Two Lines Still Exists

Since I had stepped forth to make revolution and regained the understanding of the masses in 1969, I was elected a member of the new political power—the county revolutionary committee. But because I was afraid I would repeat the mistakes I had made, I didn't dare speak up, act and struggle as I should in the face of contradictions. I was ashamed of this and felt I would not be showing my gratitude to Chairman Mao and the revolution if I went on like this. With this contradiction in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's works repeatedly and solved some problems.

I came to understand that contradictions exist objectively and cannot be evaded. Making revolution requires waging struggle. If a person does not dare to struggle against anything harmful to the revolution, he is not a genuine revolutionary. Committing mistakes was a bad thing but this could lead to good results and be turned into a motive force in continuing the revolution, provided we are good at drawing lessons. I made up my mind to get rid of my apprehension and all selfish ideas and personal considerations and change fear of committing mistakes into a spirit of daring to make revolution.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "**Either the East Wind prevails over the West Wind, or the West Wind prevails over the East Wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines.**" This still holds true today when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won tremendous victories. If a person does not consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, he will slip down the road of opportunism and revisionism. There is no such thing as a middle road. Daring to make revolution means daring to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wage struggle against any tendency running counter to it.

When there was waterlogging at the Moling People's Commune in our county, I went there to help fight the flood. Most of the commune cadres and members were very active in that struggle, but a few persons flinched before difficulties and hardship and wanted to give up and go in for capitalism. Some leading commune com-

rades underestimated the fierce struggle between the two lines in battling the waterlogging and failed to deal with it effectively. This worried me very much. I didn't know what to do, but I could not just ignore the problem nor could I simply criticize some commune cadres.

Vice-Chairman Lin teaches: "In making revolution, we must also revolutionize ourselves. Without doing this, it is impossible to make the revolution a success." In line with this, I gathered my courage and stepped forward and took the lead in revolutionary mass criticism, making the mistakes the focus of criticism which I'd committed in 1962 when I was in the commune helping in the fight against a natural calamity. I studied with the commune comrades and at meetings of Party members and cadres I recalled how the struggle between the two lines manifested itself in the fight against the natural disaster. I summed up what damage I had done to the revolution as a result of my failure to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In connection with the existing situation, we raised the following five questions for everybody to discuss.

First, in fighting the waterlogging, should we give prominence to proletarian politics and be active in the struggle against it or should we work passively to increase production so as to get over the difficulty and arrange for the livelihood of the masses?

Second, should we dare to struggle and win victory or let ourselves be overwhelmed by hardship and difficulties?

Third, should we rely on the masses and our own strength or turn to the higher authorities to ask for money and materials and wait for help?

Fourth, should we adhere to the socialist orientation by developing collective production or go in for capitalism?

Fifth, should we carry forward the communist working style and the socialist spirit of co-ordination and unite as one in fighting the natural calamity or should we practise departmentalism and benefit ourselves at the expense of others?

The more the commune members discussed these questions, the clearer they became in distinguishing between the two lines. The detailed discussions gave them a definite orientation and sparked their revolutionary enthusiasm. The struggle against the waterlogging ended in victory and we had an excellent harvest in the teeth of a big natural disaster.

After I became chairman of the county revolutionary committee, there was gossip by some comrades: "There was really nothing wrong with our county since no one on the old county Party committee had been overthrown and Hua Tzu-chuan was elected chairman of the county revolutionary committee." Talk like this actually negates the struggle between the two lines that took place under the old county Party committee leadership and reflects the struggle between the two lines under the new situation when the Great Cultural Rev-

olution has won victories. If, when I heard this erroneous chatter, I just passed it over in silence or didn't feel troubled, I would have denied my past mistakes and would probably repeat my mistakes by departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the future.

With this understanding, we gave prominence to education in line in preparing for setting up the new county Party committee. We mobilized the cadres to expose the manifestations of the struggle between the two lines within the old county Party committee and organized them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and discuss in a deep-going way the questions "which road we should take and for whom we serve," thereby raising the cadres' consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In making preparations last August for setting up the new committee, there was a sharp struggle between the two lines over the question of whom should be selected. Some people had misgivings about including new forces as committee members, thinking that they might not be able to shoulder the burdens. Proceeding from my old-time experience, I was in favour of having more leading cadres. In discussing a tentative list for the standing committee, we had not adhered to the principle of combining the "old, middle-aged and young" and therefore were not acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Later we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and had repeated democratic consultations. Finally we elected nine standing committee members, three of them are new forces and the youngest is 26. New forces make up 66 per cent of the members of the new county Party committee. Facts have proved that the large number of new forces taking part in the leading body have added fresh blood to the new county Party committee organizationally and have made it more vigorous politically, thus greatly promoting its revolutionization.

I now have become aware that the more thoroughly past mistakes are criticized, the clearer the distinction will be between the two lines, the higher will be the cadres' and masses' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and the closer they will follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We will lose our bearings at every turn if we don't grasp the struggle between the two lines.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the present epoch of the development of society, the responsibility of correctly knowing and changing the world has been placed by history upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its party." I must study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way still better, arm myself ideologically with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, remould my world outlook and speed up my own ideological revolutionization. Only by doing so, can I, under the new situation, become more conscious in the struggle to defend and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Statement by Communist Party of Philippines Central Committee in Commemorating 2nd Anniversary of Its Re-establishment

- The Communist Party of the Philippines has strengthened itself ideologically, politically and organizationally.
- The revolutionary armed struggle by the Party-led New People's Army is advancing steadily.

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines issued a statement on December 26, 1970, commemorating the 2nd anniversary of its re-establishment.

The statement said: "We commemorate today with boundless joy the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines on December 26, 1968." "The Communist Party of the Philippines as presently constituted by the advocates and practitioners of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has not only proven itself as the true inheritor of the revolutionary achievements of the proletariat in the Philippines but it has also brought to new heights such achievements and opened wider the path to triumph in the people's democratic revolution."

The statement pointed out: "The Communist Party of the Philippines has strengthened itself ideologically, politically and organizationally under the powerful guidance of today's Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought."

The statement said: "In preserving its revolutionary integrity, the Communist Party of the Philippines steadfastly and militantly conducts the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It will pursue the rectification movement to the end against the Lava revisionist renegade clique and the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique."

The statement said: "The revolutionary armed struggle waged by the New People's Army is advancing steadily. Armed propaganda units and guerrilla units are multiplying rapidly in Central Luzon, Northern Luzon, Southern Luzon and other regions in the countryside. Attempts of the enemy to suppress them by outright force and trickery have only resulted in widespread abuses against the broad masses of the people and have only served to fan the flame of resistance. Enemy troops, despotic landlords, informers, bandits and other local evil-doers are being relentlessly

wiped out by the People's Army with the full enthusiastic support of the masses. At the same time, local organs of political power are being built up to supplant the power of the reactionaries. Organizing committees of a provisional character and revolutionary committees of a more lasting character are sprouting on the fertile soil of revolution in the rural areas. These are the creation of the Party among the people.

"The mass protest movement in cities and towns is daily growing. The unprecedented mass actions in Manila during the first quarter storm and the second upsurge of 1970 have deep-going influence on the people on a nationwide scale. They are the harbinger of bigger mass actions in the entire decade and they serve to complement the advance of the armed struggle in the countryside. The strike movement of workers and the urban petty bourgeoisie, especially students, teachers and professionals, is bound to intensify and gain more militant participants as the political and economic conditions in the country worsen without respite. Attempts of the reactionaries to terrorize the people with gunfire and truncheons have only convinced the people of the necessity of armed struggle to carry out the people's democratic revolution."

After pointing out the fighting tasks in the new year for the Communist Party of the Philippines, the statement went on: "The worldwide unity of the people against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs is lending powerful support to the revolutionary struggle of the Filipino people. The several hundreds of millions of Chinese people constitute the iron bastion of the world revolution. The unified struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian people against U.S. imperialism has become the centre of the people's war occurring all over Southeast Asia. The Palestinian and Arab people are resolutely dealing mortal blows against U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionism and all their accomplices. The hundreds of millions of Indian people are taking a revolutionary direction. In Japan, resistance

against the resurgence of militarism and continued U.S. occupation is daily intensifying. In all citadels of capitalism, the big bourgeoisie is under relentless attack by the broad masses of the people. In all citadels of revisionism, the bureaucrat-bourgeoisie is likewise under relentless attack by the broad masses of the people. All over the world, the guiding light of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is firmly held high by Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations to illumine the road of revolution."

In conclusion, the statement said: "In commemorating the second anniversary of the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines, all Party cadres and members are urged to sum up the experience of the Party as a whole and also their own particular experience in their own units and areas of work. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, they should also be able to relate the revolutionary work of their Party to the worldwide struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

"Towards New Victories"

— Editorial by Norwegian Journal *Class Struggle*

- Mass struggle in Norway in 1970 reached a high level with each passing day.
- Nucleus of the Communist Party leadership has been formed in the struggle in many areas.

THE development of mass struggle and Marxist-Leninist organizations in Norway last year was warmly praised by the Norwegian journal, *Class Struggle*, in an editorial entitled "Towards New Victories" which was carried in its first issue of this year. The editorial reads in parts as follows:

"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."

In 1970, monopoly capital in Europe mounted numerous new offensives to exploit the working people. Under the situation that revolution is the main trend in the world today, the proletariat of Europe returned blows to the attacks of monopoly capital by waging vigorous mass struggles. The revolutionary movement developed remarkably in all Europe.

The same is true in Norway. The mass struggle in Norway last year was marked by its high level which found expression in its unity under determined and explicit slogans and in the organized solidarity of the broad masses of the people.

As the mass struggle was making headway, the ranks of Marxist-Leninists broadened substantially in 1970. For the first time in many years the Communists took part in the leadership of many people's struggles.

A major cause is that the Marxist-Leninist organizations — the Marxist-Leninist Group of Norway, the Marxist-Leninist Front of the Communist Party of Norway and the Socialist Youth League (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway — have made rapid developments.

The development of Marxism-Leninism found expression in the fact that nucleus of the Communist Party leadership has been formed through the people's struggles in more and more areas. The vigorous development has also drawn the attention of the enemy. The bourgeoisie attacked the revolutionaries more and more ferociously with each passing day. The most important weapon to cope with these attacks is to further strengthen the foundation of the Marxist-Leninist movement among the masses.

Party building is the most important task at present for the realization of the long-term socialist objective of the working class and at the same time a prerequisite to make the struggle for immediate interests still more effective. In consequence, Party building is the task not only of Communists, but also of the entire people in their struggle for their immediate and long-term interests.

In order to give full play to the force latent in the people, the Communists must take the lead in summing up the views of the masses, implementing them through propaganda and agitation, and carrying out organizational work among the masses.

To strengthen the work of the Communists, it is necessary at present to have more Communists to do organizational work and to continue to strengthen the work for drawing new members. The organized Communists are urged to have the ability to get united with the people and to weed out all narrow sectarian feelings towards the progressive masses.

Let us fight for the building of a Communist Workers' Party.

African People's Struggle Against Racial Discrimination

by Workers' Commentary Group of the
Lanchow Oil Refinery



THE struggle against racial discrimination is mounting daily on the African continent which is in a revolutionary ferment. Through their own revolutionary experience, more and more African people have come to realize that U.S. imperialism is the main wire-puller behind white colonialist rule in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

U.S. Imperialism Condemned

U.S. imperialism has clandestinely provided a steady flow of arms to the white colonialist regime of South Africa in recent years. By way of other countries, it furnished about 30 million U.S. dollars worth of arms to South Africa in 1969 alone. This criminal action on the part of U.S. imperialism has aroused the indignation of the African people. Their struggle against racial discrimination swept forward without let-up last year. They condemned the Smith colonialist white regime for proclaiming Southern Rhodesia a "republic" and protested against the British Government's decision to get ready to resume supplying arms to the white colonialist regime of South Africa. There were speeches or articles by many African leaders, people from all walks of life and the press in the struggle against arms being supplied by the U.S.-led imperialists to the white colonialist regime of South Africa. Mass demonstrations were staged in some countries against the monstrous crimes of U.S. and British imperialism attempting to push their policies of racial discrimination and put down the African national-liberation movement by arming their lackeys. These demonstrations also gave resolute support to the people of the southern part of Africa in their armed struggle for national liberation. Representatives of many African countries angrily denounced the crime of racism in their speeches at the meetings convened by the Organization of African Unity, at the African Summit Conference, the Third Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries and the U.N. General Assembly last year and at the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference this year.

Gory Class Oppression

"In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." White colonialists have ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the African people for a long time. The African people's struggle over many cen-

turies has all along centred on the question of fighting foreign aggression, striving for national liberation and opposing racial oppression and discrimination. In South Africa where the most rampant and worst kind of racial discrimination and oppression prevails, the white people number just over 3.7 million in a population of more than 19 million. But a handful of white colonialists there have deprived the local African people of their fundamental human rights and all political rights and reduced them to a position of complete enslavement. The handful of white colonialists have appropriated more than 87 per cent of the land and this land is most fertile. But the over 13 million African people own only a little more than 10 per cent of the land, which is poor. The white colonialist regime, to maintain its criminal rule, has also promulgated more than 100 laws and decrees on apartheid and racial discrimination to persecute the Africans and other coloured people in the political, economic, cultural, educational and social spheres. Among these is the "law on passes" which provides that non-whites must carry with them a dozen or so documents, such as "identification cards," "permits for employment," "permits to move about" and "tax payment certificates." If the Africans do not have all these documents with them the colonialist rulers can, on the strength of these "laws and decrees," arrest them or "rent" them as slaves to mine or plantation owners. Africans have been arrested or "rented" en masse yearly and forced into the misery of slavery. Isn't all this gory class oppression?

Product of Imperialist System

Monopoly capitalists in the U.S.-led imperialist countries savagely plunder South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. They need a system of racial discrimination to ensure that the Africans in these areas will always be exploited and enslaved. They can use local cheap labour power thus provided to them to rake in enormous profits. Direct investment by U.S. monopoly capitalists in South Africa increased nearly fivefold in the ten years since the early 1950s. In Mozambique, U.S. monopoly capitalists have grabbed the right to prospect and exploit oil and other mineral resources in an area of 120,000 square kilometres. They have also seized and obtained control of the right to exploit asbestos and lithium in

(Continued on p. 23.)

Struggle Against U.S.-Chiang Reactionaries Rolls Ahead

ENSLAVEMENT and oppression by U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique have aroused mounting opposition among Chinese compatriots in Taiwan. The people's struggle there against the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang's reactionary rule is rolling on.

Attacks on U.S. Imperialist Establishments

The people in Taiwan have recently repeatedly attacked U.S. aggression establishments in Taiwan and U.S.-Chiang military and political personnel. A bomb explosion in a closely guarded building at the U.S. air base at Ching Chuan Kang in Taichung greeted U.S. Vice-President Agnew when he was there to engage in conspiratorial activities last August. AP admitted that these U.S. organizations in Taiwan were hit by a series of bomb attacks after Agnew departed. The "United States Information Service" in Tainan was blasted on October 12, 1970 while Baumberger, boss of the U.S. aggressor troops on Taiwan, was "inspecting" the southern part of the island. One Chiang gang air force chief was wounded. Shaking in their boots, the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang immediately sent many troops and police to cordon off the area and proclaimed martial law. The U.S. "embassy" and other military and administrative organs in Taipei hurriedly reinforced their guards for fear that a fresh anti-U.S. struggle would break out. Nevertheless, a few days after the incident a bomb wrecked a car in which several bigger and lesser chiefs of the Chiang gang were riding as it left the Chiang gang's "legislative yuan."

There have been growing reports of people on Taiwan destroying U.S. military installations, seizing weapons from U.S. troops and taking other actions to punish the blustering U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Protest Against Seizure of Farmland

The U.S. imperialists continually use force to get their hands on large areas of farmland for expanding military bases and building factories. There has been strong opposition from the Chinese compatriots to this.

Last October, the U.S. aggressors tried to seize more than 3,000 hectares of farmland in the Linkou area so as to enlarge a U.S. air force radio station. Local peasants rushed to the spot with spades and hoes to stop the project. At the same time, over 200 peasants stormed the Taoyuan County "government" building and bitterly denounced the Chiang gang's traitorous crimes. As a result, the project had to be abandoned.

When the U.S.-Chiang "petroleum corporation" tried to build a factory in Miaoli County to plunder the oil resources there last December 23, several hundred peasants lined up in front of the bulldozers to stop the work. The Chiang bandit gang quickly called in a large number of police and gendarme to quell them. However, the peasants refused to buckle under and carried on the fight.

The same morning over one hundred fishermen in Tainan City got into the "city government" and surrounded the office of the "mayor," Lin Shih-shan, protesting occupation of their land by the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang. In a state of panic, Lin Shih-shan barricaded himself in and telephoned to get large numbers of troops, policemen and special agents out to deal with the fishermen.

"Offices" Stormed

The U.S.-Chiang bandit gang has forcibly pulled down large numbers of houses, using the excuse that they "embarrass foreign visitors." Tens of thousands of homeless people have risen in opposition. Such victims in Taipei, Keelung, Kaohsiung, Hualien and Taichung have many times broken through police barricades and gone into the "offices" of the Chiang bandit gang to expose the crimes of the U.S.-Chiang bandits. People from one hundred households in Taipei County twice stormed the "county government" recently to protest the crimes committed by the Chiang bandits in pulling down their houses. Many Keelung residents have surrounded the "city council" more than once, strongly protesting against the atrocities of the U.S.-Chiang bandit gang.

Taiwan compatriots have carried on struggles against levies and taxation. When Taitung County was hit by a serious flood and large tracts of farmland were inundated, the Chiang bandit gang, instead of taking relief measures, pressed for the payment of grain tax. Their forbearance taxed to the limit, the afflicted peasants there stormed the "county government" and surrounded the "magistrate," refusing to pay the tax.

Against Plunder by U.S. and Japanese Monopoly Capital

The struggle of the Taiwan compatriots against economic plunder by U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital is also on the ascent. Organizations from nine trades, including the cotton, woollen, synthetic fibre and silk industries, have again and again lodged protests

with the "legislative yuan," the "ministry of economic affairs" and the "board of foreign trade," denouncing the crimes of U.S. monopoly capital in strangling Chinese industry and commerce. More than 200 workers of the "Mobil China Allied Chemical Industries Ltd." and the "Taiwan Cement Corporation," who have been unjustly dismissed by the U.S.-Chiang bandits, have raised strong protests against the U.S.-Chiang authorities. From time to time people in industrial and commercial circles published articles exposing the piratical acts by U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital in plundering Taiwan's resources and attacking Chinese industry and commerce, and

denouncing the traitorous crimes of the Chiang bandit gang in allowing U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital to enjoy long-term monopoly privileges. Over one hundred firms in the plastics industry jointly wrote to the Chiang bandit authorities firmly opposing the establishment of factories in Taiwan by Japanese monopoly capital. In their protests, many Taiwan businessmen pinpointed the threat posed by the Japanese aggressors. They stressed that people must never forget the historical lessons of the Tanaka memorial and Japan's ambition of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and demanded that the Chiang bandit gang make a "thorough study" of the case.

(Continued from p. 5.)

The message said: "For many years, the great Japanese people holding aloft the banner against U.S. imperialism and against Japanese militarism have waged heroic struggles against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, won one victory after another and dealt heavy blows at the reactionary rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

"The Chinese and Japanese people have built a profound, militant friendship in the struggle against their common enemies. At present, more and more Japanese people have seen through the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' criminal act of reviving Japanese militarism. The demand of the broad masses of the Japanese people for friendship with the Chinese people is mounting daily. The National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations founded in the circumstances will play an active role in strengthening friendship between the Japanese and Chinese people and promoting the Japanese people's just patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. Following the instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao 'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!', the Chinese people resolutely support the Japanese people's struggle and will continue to contribute to the development and strengthening of solidarity with the Japanese people."

The message wished the National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

continuous new successes in the struggle for the development of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people and against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations was founded on the initiative of Japanese prominent personages of various circles. The inauguration meeting adopted the action policies and rules of the National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations and a declaration of the meeting and elected leading organs of the National Congress headed by Kenzo Nakajima.

On the evening of February 16, 2,000 Japanese prominent personages of various circles and people of all strata held a national rally for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in Tokyo, warmly celebrating the founding of the National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations. The rally pledged to struggle through to the end against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the promotion of friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Premier Chou and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Friends

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Com-

mittee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on February 21 met the Mie Prefecture Workers' Study Group to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (orthodox) and had a friendly talk with them. They were: Toshio Shizunaga, leader; Fumio Okamoto, deputy leader; Hajime Takagi, secretary-general; and members Shunsuke Ochiai, Isamu Sanada, Eitaro Oka, Shigeki Kawamoto, Yoshio Kamii and Ken Nishinaka.

Leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned were present on the occasion.

6th Anniversary of Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty Celebrated

R.S. Wambura, Tanzanian Ambassador to China, gave a cocktail party on February 20 in celebration of the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between China and Tanzania.

Attending the party were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Ambassador Wambura and Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the cocktail party which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of China and Tanzania.

ROUND THE WORLD

Laos and South Viet Nam

U.S. and Puppet Troops Bugged Down

Fighting in close co-ordination against the U.S. aggressor troops and the puppet troops of Saigon, the armed forces and people in southern Laos and in northern Quang Tri Province of south Viet Nam have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and dealt heavy blows at the enemy's invasion of southern Laos and war escalation.

According to the Viet Nam News Agency and the Pathet Lao radio, from January 31 to February 20, the armed forces and people in southern Laos and northern Quang Tri Province in south Viet Nam annihilated more than 4,000 enemy troops, including nearly 900 U.S. aggressor troops. Five enemy battalions, 13 companies and many platoons were put out of action or badly battered, more than 170 enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground, and nearly 210 military vehicles destroyed.

In late January this year, U.S. imperialism massed nearly 70 battalions of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops in northern Quang Tri Province in south Viet Nam. They set up operational and supply bases in Ca Lu, Tan Lam, Lang Vie-Khe Sanh and Lao Bao along Highway No. 9.

On the morning of February 8, the U.S. forces and Saigon puppet troops began their massive invasion of southern Laos, but they immediately met with fierce counter-attacks from the Lao armed forces and people.

The combatants of the Lao People's Liberation Army, using all types of weapons, made short work of the enemy planes. On February 8 and 10 alone, the Liberation Army shot down 64 U.S. planes, mostly helicopters, in Ban Dong, Chaki and Phu Ko Boc. Bun Lao, a member of Unit 4, and his comrades-in-arms, fighting bravely, downed 10 choppers with a machine-

gun. When it went out of order, Bun Lao used his rifle to bring down another two.

The various infantry units and armoured car snipers of the Lao People's Liberation Army also laid ambushes and fiercely intercepted enemy infantry and armoured cars. On February 9, 10 and 11, they destroyed over 40 enemy military vehicles, mostly tanks and armoured cars, moving from Lao Bao to Ban Dong on Highway 9, and wiped out five enemy companies including a paratrooper battalion of the Saigon puppet troops.

In face of the fierce and tenacious offensive by the Lao People's Liberation Army, the morale of the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops was extremely low. Many Saigon puppet soldiers and officers were so panic-stricken that they hid themselves day and night in tunnels, afraid to come out into the open. As a result of their serious loss of effectives and war means, particularly helicopters, the enemy troops were bogged down in a quagmire from the very beginning of their operations. The U.S. and puppet troops were forced to entrench themselves in the Ban Dong area, which is only 20 kilometres from the Viet Nam-Laos border.

The Lao armed forces and people wiped out effectives of the U.S. troops and Saigon puppet troops by battalions. On the night of February 12 and the following morning, Unit T of the Lao People's Liberation Army wiped out the 21st Commando Battalion of the Saigon puppet troops in Chaki area. On February 13, Unit S of the Lao People's Liberation Army cut to pieces a paratrooper battalion of the Saigon puppet troops north of Ban Dong. Earlier, the armed forces and people in southern Laos smashed

a column of the Vientiane puppet army on its way to Muong Pha Lane, and almost completely wiped out a battalion of enemy paratroopers.

According to statistics, from February 8 to 20, the armed forces and people in southern Laos annihilated or captured over 2,500 enemy troops, wiped out or badly mauled three battalions and 13 companies of the Saigon puppet forces and one Vientiane puppet battalion, shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 120 enemy aircraft, destroyed nearly 60 military vehicles, and captured hundreds of weapons.

At the same time, the U.S. and puppet forces' logistic bases, command posts and communication lines from Lao Bao to Dong Ha along Highway 9 in northern Quang Tri Province came under the attack of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people. The liberation armed forces of south Viet Nam which controlled Highway 9 from Dau Mau to Sa Muu constantly went over to the attack and completely wiped out a number of enemy convoys and destroyed scores of enemy military vehicles.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces repeatedly intercepted enemy flotillas on the river from Dong Ha to Cua Viet. Between February 10 and 18 they sank eight enemy military cargo boats.

Meanwhile, in co-ordination of the fighting on the ground and river, the anti-aircraft units of the liberation armed forces shot down many enemy aircraft, inflicting serious losses on the enemy who were airlifting reinforcements to southern Laos. On February 19, the liberation armed forces on the Khe Sanh battlefield completely annihilated the 39th Commando Battalion of the Saigon puppet forces and shot down 6 aircraft.

According to incomplete figures, from January 31 to February 20, the liberation armed forces wiped out over 1,500 enemy troops on the Khe Sanh battlefield, brought down or destroyed on the ground nearly 50 enemy aircraft, sank 12 military vessels, destroyed 150-odd military vehicles, of which one-third were tanks and armoured cars, and set

afire 12 ammunition depots and oil dumps.

THAI PUPPET CLIQUE

Infamous Accomplice

The Thanom-Praphas puppet clique of Thailand is playing a most disgusting role in U.S. imperialism's criminal adventure of expanding the war of aggression in Indochina. It has not only hurled more accomplice troops into the invasion of Laos but also intensified the country's arms drive for war in the service of its U.S. master.

As everybody knows, the Thanom-Praphas clique has converted Thailand into a military base for U.S. aggression in Indochina. For some time U.S. bombers have been using Thailand as a jump-off place to strike at Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia. Shortly before and immediately after the full-scale incursion into Laos, it was mostly from Thailand that U.S. imperialism sent over 400 aircraft, including over 30 B-52s, on daily bombing raids in Laos. The Thai reactionaries also trained troops for Cambodia's Lon Nol puppet clique and the Lao Rightist clique.

The Thai accomplice troops took part in many attacks on the liberated areas in Laos. On February 8, when U.S. troops and the puppet troops of Saigon mounted a massive invasion of southern Laos, two regiments of Thailand's 3rd Division and an artillery unit joined forces with these marauders in the campaign against Laos. Two additional battalions of the Thai forces were subsequently airlifted to Long Cheng, the base of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, to reinforce the already surrounded Vang Pao bandits. Prior to this, U.S. imperialism airlifted more than 1,000 Thai accomplice troops to the Boloven Plateau in southern Laos "to reinforce depleted Laotian (Rightist) forces." The entire Thai army was ordered by the Thanom-Praphas clique to be on alert. A "considerable

number of troops" were stationed somewhere in Eastern Thailand bordering Laos to wait for combat orders. Thanat Khoman, the Foreign Minister of the Thanom-Praphas clique, openly clamoured on February 5 that Thailand "would favour a major south Viet Nam incursion into southern Laos" which, he said, was "necessary for south Viet Nam, the United States and even for Laos."

At the same time, the Thanom-Praphas clique massed large numbers of troops and police in the provinces lying close to Cambodia and stepped up "patrol" along the border. Three divisions of the Thai marine corps, reports say, have been deployed along the frontier in the eastern Provinces of Trat and Chanta Buri.

U.S. engineers and those of the Thanom-Praphas clique are building strategic highways in Ubon, Nakhon Phanom, Udon Thani, Sri Saket and other provinces in the Thailand-Laos and Thailand-Cambodia border areas. Construction on some of these highways has been completed. The U.S.-Thanom clique has also built a make-shift military airport in Tak Province and an airforce hospital in Nakhon Phanom Province adjacent to Laos.

The Thanom-Praphas clique is redoubling its efforts to expand the Thai ground, naval, air and police forces and reactionary regional forces. It has also held large-scale military manoeuvres.

The Thanom-Praphas clique regards participation in U.S. imperialism's military adventure in Indochina as a profitable proposition. Thanom said "Thailand would fight the enemy outside the country" and that "Thailand would not become a battleground." What smug calculations! The people's armed revolution is going forward by leaps and bounds in Thailand. While it even cannot ensure its own safety, the Thanom-Praphas clique has embroiled itself

in the Indochina war. This can only hasten its own doom.

THE PHILIPPINES

U.S. Imperialism Reinforces Its Military Bases

U.S. imperialism is actively reinforcing its military bases in the Philippines and storing nuclear weapons there for the expansion of its war of aggression in Indochina.

The Whig, an underground paper put out in the Philippines, revealed in a recent issue that there was a "prohibited area" in the U.S. Clark air base where no one was allowed to enter without qualification passes. This area was separated from other parts of the base because nuclear weapons were stored there. This information was passed on by U.S. GIs at the Clark air base.

Quoting Philippine parliamentary sources, the *Manila Chronicle* recently disclosed that the U.S. Clark base "was being utilized as a supply depot of nuclear and bio-chemical weapons for America's military network in Asia" to support the U.S. military command in south Viet Nam, Thailand and Taiwan.

Manila newspapers said that since the Nixon administration extended its aggressive war to Cambodia last year, U.S. activities in the Clark air base have been stepped up. U.S. aggressor troops also seized 60,000 hectares of land from the peasants near the Clark base and speeded up the construction of more military installations. Reports say the United States has a big military force at the Clark air base and has set up an airlift command there. The airlift potentiality of the base, it is said, has been greatly strengthened since last July.

Expansion of the Subic naval base, another U.S. military base in the Philippines, has been completed recently. The *Manila Times* reported that after expansion the Subic naval base will be the main supply

base for the operations of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Southeast Asia. Quoting U.S. Commander of the Subic base William B. Shawcross, the paper disclosed that activities in the base will be increased in 1971. A big auxiliary floating dry-dock and supply depot were recently built at the base. The floating dry-dock is said to be "capable of repairing the biggest nuclear-powered aircraft carriers."

The Manila international airport which has long been used by U.S. imperialism for military transport is also being expanded. The Manila press revealed that the U.S. military authorities also intended to bring in Japanese "technical personnel" to take part in the expansion of the airport.

SATO GOVERNMENT

Toying With "One China, One Taiwan" Scheme

Japan's Sato government is at its dual tactics again. While striking a pose for "improving" relations with China, it is trying its best to tail after U.S. imperialism in pushing a "one China, one Taiwan" scheme with re-occupation of China's territory Taiwan as its ultimate but futile aim.

In recent months, not a few countries have, one after another, established diplomatic relations with China. And many more have demanded restoration to China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations and expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. As things are, Sato, Aichi and their ilk cannot but admit that "the trend of the international community is developing in a direction favourable to China" and that it will be "extremely difficult" to go on blocking the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations.

In Japan, the people's movement for promoting friendship between Japan and China and for resumption

of diplomatic relations between the two countries is making great strides forward, and opposition to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' anti-China policy is rising to a new high. In the circumstances, the anti-China policy of the Sato government finds itself more than ever in an impasse. So, of late, the Sato government made gestures to "improve" relations with China and even indicated that it would make "official contacts" with China. This is only a move to deceive the Japanese people.

The fact is that the Sato government only shams desirous of "improving" relations with China, while its real intention is to push a "one China, one Taiwan" scheme so as to create "two Chinas." Sato openly stated in early December last year: "An international atmosphere should be created to allow both China and Taiwan to possess seats in the United Nations." The Japanese Foreign Ministry then took great pains to dish up all kinds of formulas, suggesting that China's entry into the United Nations should not involve the question of the Chiang Kai-shek gang's seat in the United Nations, that expulsion of the Chiang gang should be regarded as an "important matter" requiring a two-thirds majority for its approval, etc. For the Sato government, which is toeing the line of U.S. imperialism, all these formulas have but one aim, namely, to continue to obstinately prevent the restoration to China of its lawful seat in the United Nations and, if that fails, to try by all means to keep the Chiang gang in the United Nations and push the scheme of "one China, one Taiwan."

The "one China, one Taiwan" scheme cooked up by the Sato government must be nailed down as a vicious attempt to re-occupy China's territory Taiwan. Not mincing his words, Sato indicated that since the Japanese Government has concluded a treaty with the Chiang Kai-shek

clique, the "national interests" of Japan must be "preserved" when considering the restoration of diplomatic relations with China. Nobusuke Kishi, Sato's brother and a major war criminal, had the cheek to put forth two conditions for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations: 1) China must change its present attitude towards the Japanese Government; and 2) the Japan-Chiang treaty must be retained under whatever circumstances. What Sato and his ilk mean by "preserving" Japan's "national interests" is the desire of Japanese militarism to annex Taiwan. Their demand for a change of China's attitude towards the Japanese Government is in effect a demand that China change its stand of opposing the invasion and occupation of Taiwan by Japanese militarism. Their stand for retaining the Japan-Chiang treaty under whatever circumstances means that the Japanese reactionaries are bent on preventing the Chinese people from liberating their own territory Taiwan.

It should be pointed out that since last year the forces of Japanese militarism have intensified their manoeuvres to annex Taiwan. Many reactionary politicians of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party and fascist military figures have been busy carrying out intrigues in Taiwan. The Sato government has promised the Chiang Kai-shek clique a big loan. Japanese monopoly capital is intensifying its penetration into Taiwan. Japan and the Chiang gang have also strengthened their so-called co-operation committee and stepped up its activities.

Increasing collusion in all fields between the Sato government and the Chiang Kai-shek gang indicates that the Sato government is feverishly pushing its anti-China policy. One can only thumb one's nose at Sato's incantations about "improving" Japan-China relations.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Worker, Peasant and Soldier Students Entering Institutes Of Higher Learning in Shanghai

FROM all over the country 2,600 workers, peasants and soldiers have come recently to study in nine Shanghai universities and colleges.

This is the first large-scale enrolment since workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams entered these universities and colleges earlier in the Great Cultural Revolution. In addition to the students enrolled in all the faculties in Futan and Tungchi Universities and East China Teachers' College, over 300 students are in experimental classes at the Shanghai College of Machine-Building, Shanghai Teachers' College, Shanghai College of Engineering, East China Institute of Chemical Industry, East China Institute of Textile Industry and Shanghai University of Science and Technology.

These new students applied for university study at their respective factories, mines, rural people's communes or P.L.A. units, and were recommended by the masses and approved by the leadership. They study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, give prominence to proletarian politics, and have close links with the masses, a fairly high level of political consciousness and solid practical experience. One of them, 19-year-old Li Hsiao-hsien, a leader of the Nanpao Production Brigade in Chekiang Province and a deputy commander of the militia company, is an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Once when the village was hit by a sudden big flood, she gave over a board to others in the swirling waters and also

rescued a drowning child. Liu Huiyuan, who is studying in the Futan University department of philosophy, is from the Kiangshan Cement Plant in Chekiang Province, an advanced unit in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. A veteran electric welder, he became leader of a workshop during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Many new students are youth with some education who were tempered for a period in the countryside. One of them is the daughter of a veteran Red Army man, Liu Chan, who went two years ago to the Sanwan Production Brigade in Kiangsi Province, a village in the old revolutionary base area, after graduating from high school. Now enrolled in the East China Teachers' College, Sung Pingken was from the Chienchin Brigade in a Shanghai suburb. He is the brigade's first college student of poor-peasant origin. A high school student before the Great Cultural Revolution, he was a good student and active in social activities. However, he was forced to leave school as a result of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. The poor and lower-middle peasants in his home village have now sent him to college.

Outstanding fighter Chen Cheng-fu came to the foreign languages department of Futan University from the unit in which the late hero Chang Szu-teh served. Setting Comrade Chang Szu-teh who served the people faithfully as his example, he studies and applies Chairman Mao's works in a living way every day, striving to run the socialist new university well.

Now that the new semester has opened and worker, peasant and soldier students have been enrolled, it is obvious to people that the proletarian revolution in education in

the institutes of higher learning is soaring to a new high mark.

Hydropower Stations on "Roof of the World"

KKNOWN as the "roof of the world," the Tibetan Plateau has many streams, rivers and lakes with big water power potential. Helped by the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Tibet, the revolutionary people of various nationalities there have built nearly 100 small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations by using local water resources and through self-reliance. These stations are distributed over more than one-half of Tibet's counties and in some people's communes and brigades. Another group of hydropower stations are under construction or will be built soon. Compared with 1965, the Tibet region's electricity output doubled last year.

In building the small and medium-sized hydropower stations, the people of various nationalities persevered in carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Assisted by the departments concerned, the cadres of various nationalities and emancipated peasants and herdsmen in Jenpu County in the Shigatse Administrative Region did the surveying, designing, building and installation of equipment themselves. After working hard for more than four months despite winter cold and snow, they erected a small hydropower station for generating electricity and pumping water. The Lhasa Hydroelectric Machinery Plant, the Tibet Autonomous Region Electric Power Company and other units have produced many kinds of equipment by indigenous production methods. For the first time in Tibet, they successfully trial-manufactured water turbines, generators and motors suited to the requirements of the plateau's rural and pastoral areas. This has provided favourable conditions for these areas to set up small hydropower stations through self-reliance.

Alongside developments in building hydropower stations, a contingent

of hydroelectric technical force, composed mainly of Tibetan workers, has come into being. This fast growing force in Lhasa and the administrative regions of Shigatse, Loka, Chamdo and Nagchuka made investigations and studies in the rural and pastoral areas and, together with the emancipated peasants and herdsmen, took part in surveying, designing, building and installation. As a result, construction of hydropower stations has been accelerated.

Carrying forward the P.L.A.'s revolutionary tradition of being a fighting force, a working force and a production force, the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. units stationed in Tibet helped the emancipated peasants and herdsmen in the areas where they were stationed build hydropower stations. P.L.A. fighters stationed in Tingchieh County's Jihwu Township, located on snow-capped mountains more than 4,700 metres above sea level, joined the local emancipated peasants and herdsmen in building hydropower stations in this high and frigid area. Despite the rarefied air and bad weather, they battled for more than two months and finally built a small 24-kw. power station in this far-off mountain township.

The completion of a large number of small and medium-sized hydropower stations is changing the face of the "roof of the world." In many places where emancipated peasants and herdsmen had used butter oil-lamps and pine wood to light their houses — a practice dating back to their forefathers — they now have electric lights and radio broadcasts. Electricity provided by the hydropower stations is also being used for productive purposes in farming, livestock breeding and local industry.

Ancient Irrigation System Improved

IN the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, more than two million water conservancy workers on the Chengtu

Plain in Szechuan Province are working on a new plan for all-round improvement of the ancient Tukiangyen Irrigation System.

The 2,200-year-old Tukiangyen Irrigation System, a huge water conservancy project built by the Chinese labouring people in ancient times, carries Minchiang River water to irrigate farmland on the Chengtu Plain and greatly benefits farming in this area. The irrigated area had been expanded from over two million *mu* at the time of liberation to seven million *mu*. However, the system still did not meet the needs for the development of socialist agriculture. Since its numerous ditches were long, wide, winding, shallow and not well arranged, the shortcomings were many. When irrigated, some ditches, stretching more than 100 *li*, were buried in water in the upper reaches, short of water in the middle and dried up in the lower. In drainage periods, water flowed unimpeded from the upper reaches, the middle reaches were inundated and the lower under water. Others had many zigzags and took up too much farmland or failed to drain it well and thus hampered mechanizing farming.

After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching "**China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity,**" the Szechuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee made an investigation last spring to determine how the irrigation system could be improved, as the people had long desired. It suggested that all existing canals be filled in and tens of thousands of new ones dug. Farmland would be rearranged and roads rebuilt. The ditches were to be straightened, roads levelled and farmland worked like garden plots. Efforts would be made to achieve rational irrigation, use the water sources fully, expand the irrigated acreage and develop hydraulic and hydroelectric power works so that the foundation for speedy modernization of agriculture would be laid.

After full preparations, the provincial revolutionary committee made a formal decision last August to include renovation of the irrigation system as one of the key provincial water conservancy projects. Headquarters were specially set up in various administrative regions and counties affected by the irrigation system. After the autumn harvest in September, peasant workers in the administrative regions, counties and cities in the area were mobilized to work at the construction site, opening the battle to renovate the system.

The irrigation system was improved in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and by relying on the masses. The rural workers who take care of irrigation works and blacksmiths and stone-cutters became the technical backbone force in the mass drive to renovate the irrigation system. They designed and took part in building the tens of thousands of bridges, culverts and hydraulic and hydroelectric power engineering works.

Once mobilized, the masses showed tremendous strength. The people of the 14 counties in the Wenchiang Administrative Region took a little over three months to build more than 31,000 canals and ditches totaling over 24,000 kilometres long. They dug 50 million cubic metres of earth and stone, an amount sufficient for a wall one metre high and one metre wide to circle the equator 1.25 times.

The original time planned for the project was three winter-spring periods, but the main part of the project was basically completed in just one winter.

Now, in the area covered by the irrigation system, straight, newly dug ditches criss-cross the immense plain. The system is spanned by newly built bridges and culverts. Plots of green and robust wheat and rapeseed are spread like green carpets on the vast fertile land. The area, irrigated by the age-old Tukiangyen, is aglow with socialist splendour.

(Continued from p. 15.)

Southern Rhodesia, diamonds in Angola and oil in Guinea (Bissau). According to official U.S. figures, which obviously don't tell the truth, in 1968 the United States got over 11 times as much profits from Africa as it did in 1959. In an article on the subject apartheid means dollars, a British journal remarked that the most attractive profits awaited U.S. corporations in South Africa. Four out of five African families, it said, were in a state of starvation, but U.S. profits were extraordinarily high. As far as the U.S. imperialists are concerned, only apartheid could provide a 27 per cent profit on investments. The U.S.-led imperialists and the old and new colonialists also feel the need to turn South Africa and other areas into military bases and make vigorous efforts to prop up the white colonialist regimes so that they can engage in aggression, control, intervention, subversion and plunder in the African

countries and put down the national-liberation movement on the African continent.

Road to Liberation

To do away with racial discrimination it is necessary to eliminate the root cause, the imperialist and colonialist system. For this reason, the struggle by the people under the rule of the white colonialist regimes against racism and for national liberation is part and parcel of the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in all Africa and the rest of the world. A freedom-fighter in Azania (South Africa) put it well when he said: To overthrow the fascist regime of South Africa and defeat the aggression of U.S. imperialism, the No. 1 enemy of the world's people, we have no other way but to take up arms, carry out armed struggle and pit revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence. Only in this way can we emerge triumphant and win emancipation.

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Important Documents on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution In China

In English

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a great political revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great revolution in the realm of the superstructure. It is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

This book, which helps the reader understand the significance and course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, is a collection of important documents on the revolution published between May 1966 and April 1969. These include Comrade Lin Biao's Report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (May 16, 1966), the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Communiqué of the Enlarged Twelfth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Biao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching and important speeches delivered by Comrade Lin Biao at mass rallies.

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