

PEKING REVIEW

32

August 6, 1971

Commemorate August 1, Army Day

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

Firmly Support Samdech Sihanouk's Just Stand

U.S. Aggressors' Attempt to Hang On
In South Korea Will Never Do

China and Sierra Leone Establish
Diplomatic Relations

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Without a people's army the
people have nothing.

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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.



Our great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms
Vice-Chairman Lin Piao.

National Defence Ministry Holds Reception Celebrating August 1, Army Day

The Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a grand reception in the Banquet Hall of the Great Hall of the People on the evening of July 31 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The reception was filled with the warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of all countries. Attending the reception were Cambodian and Vietnamese comrades-in-arms, comrades-in-arms of fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations, distinguished guests from various countries, diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and military attaches of various embassies. Leading comrades of the Chinese Party, Government and army, representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, militiamen, art and literary workers, and physical culture workers were at the reception.

The distinguished guests seated at the main table were:

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; and Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party;

Thakin Ba Thein Tin, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma;

Jovan Andoni, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of Albania in Peking;

Kim Jai Suk, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking;

Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking;

Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking; and

Hamdi Mahmoud, head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, and Madame Mahmoud.

At the main table were leading comrades of the Chinese Party, Government and army: Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chiang Ching, Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chu Teh, Li Hsien-nien, Yeh Chien-ying, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei and Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Kuo Mo-jo and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; Chang Tsai-chien, Liu Hsien-chuan, Hsiao Chingkuang, Su Yu and Wang Shu-sheng, leading members of the P.L.A.; and Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Peng-fei, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central

Committee and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, spoke at the reception. He reviewed the glorious fighting course of the P.L.A. under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He said: The present situation both at home and abroad is excellent. On the occasion of celebrating the day of the founding of the P.L.A., we will certainly hold high the Party's Ninth National Congress banner of unity for victory and continue to step up our efforts in revolutionizing the army, enhancing its fighting spirit and building the militia; we will further do a good job in our preparations against war and be ready at all times to smash surprise attacks from any quarter. He reiterated the just stand of the Chinese people who are determined to liberate Taiwan. He stressed: The United States must withdraw all its military personnel and military installations from Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits area. We firmly oppose any schemes of creating "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or an "independent Taiwan." The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which absolutely brooks no foreign interference. We are deeply convinced that none of the patriotic people on Taiwan will permit the scheme to sever Taiwan from the rest of our country to succeed.

Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng strongly condemned U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism for dominating the world and carrying out expansion everywhere. He said: Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we are determined, together with the proletarians and revolutionary people of the world, to carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. His speech was punctuated by warm applause.

Premier Chou Holds Talks With Comrade Le Duc Tho

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, on August 1 held talks with Comrade Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Attending the Paris Conference on the Viet Nam Question.

The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam. After the talks, Premier Chou gave a banquet in honour of Comrade Le Duc Tho and other Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Comrade Nguyen Minh Vy, deputy head of the D.R.V.N. Government Delegation Attending the Paris Con-

ference on the Viet Nam Question, was present at the talks and attended the banquet.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the D.R.V.N. Embassy in Peking, and Comrade Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking.

Also present at the banquet were Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Li Chiang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Fang Yi, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Comrade Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister.

Comrade Le Duc Tho left Peking for home on August 2.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chiang Ching Meet Dutch And French Friends

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on August 1 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the internationally known Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film worker Marceline Loridan.

Present at the meeting were members of the Cultural Group of the State Council, leading comrades of literary and art circles, conductor and pianist of the Central Philharmonic Society, as well as directors and cameramen of the filming groups of the modern revolutionary Peking operas *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* and *The Red Lantern*, the

modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* and the symphonic arrangement of the Peking opera *Shachiapang* and those of the Peking Television Station.

Also present were leading members and staff members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Central Broadcasting Administrative Bureau and other organizations concerned.

Comrade Chiang Ching gave a banquet in honour of the two distinguished guests at the end of the meeting.

That evening, accompanied by Comrades Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and others, the distinguished guests saw an experimental performance of the modern revolutionary Peking opera *The Red Detachment of Women*.

On the evening of July 29, Premier Chou met Joris Ivens, Marceline Loridan and the French writer and reporter Jean Lacouture and gave a dinner in their honour.

French Parliamentary Delegation Visits China

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo on July 18 met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the French Parliamentary Delegation led by Alain Peyrefitte, Chairman of the Commission of Cultural, Family and Social Affairs of the National Assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation.

The delegation arrived in Peking on July 14. N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo gave a banquet in its honour on the evening of July 15.

Speaking at the banquet, Kuo Mo-jo said: Thanks to the concern and personal efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle, official diplomatic relations were established between China and France in 1964. For more than seven years since, the relations between our two countries have developed and been daily consolidated owing to the common efforts of both sides. Kuo Mo-jo expressed his conviction that the delegation's visit would contribute to furthering the good relations between China and France.

Kuo Mo-jo reaffirmed: The Chinese people always advocate establishing and developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Chinese people always stand for equality among all countries, big or small, and oppose one or two superpowers dominating the world, lording it over others, dividing up spheres of influence and subjecting other countries to their aggression, control, interference and occupation at will. We hold that the affairs of any country should be settled by its own people, Asian affairs by the Asian peoples, Indochinese problems by the Indochinese peoples, European affairs by the European peoples and Mediterranean problems by the Mediterranean countries through consultation. The one or two superpowers

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Commemorate August 1, Army Day

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

THE Chinese People's Liberation Army founded and led by our great leader Chairman Mao and commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin has now passed through 44 glorious years in which it has grown in strength and advanced triumphantly in the storms of domestic and international class struggles and the inner-Party struggle between the two lines.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a powerful weapon of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people for seizing and consolidating political power. As soon as it was born it presented itself before the Chinese people as an army of a completely new type. It comes from the people and firmly relies on them. Growing from a small and weak force into big and strong, it carried on 22 years of revolutionary wars along an arduous and tortuous road and fought to create the people's regime. During the 22 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the army has carried forward its fine tradition of being a fighting force as well as a working force and a production force. Together with the people of the whole country, it has persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, smashed aggression and subversion by imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, won victories in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and built the motherland into a socialist country which has taken its first steps on the road of prosperity.

The People's Liberation Army is invincible because it is boundlessly loyal to the Party, the people, the great leader Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line. It arms itself with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought — the theoretical basis guiding the Party's thinking — and consistently keeps to a firm and correct political orientation. It strictly observes the principle **the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party** and places itself under the Party's absolute leadership, going where the Party directs and acting as Chairman Mao teaches. It takes wholehearted service to the people as its purpose and identifies its responsibility to the people with its responsibility to the leading organs of the Party. It has maintained remarkable unity in its own ranks as well as with those outside its ranks. And it has a conscious discipline, a strong sense of revolutionary vigilance, a heroic spirit to vanquish all enemies and the strategy and tactics for people's war.

It is an army which integrates patriotism with internationalism. There is vigorous revolutionary political work to ensure Party leadership over the army politically, ideologically and organizationally. History has fully testified to this truth: **We are the great People's Liberation Army, we are the troops led by the great Communist Party of China. Provided we constantly observe the directives of the Party, we are sure to win.**

We are now in a great new era of revolution. The world is changing, changing more and more favourably for the revolution and unfavourably for counter-revolution. Chairman Mao pointed out in his solemn statement of May 20, 1970: **"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."**

A new high tide in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is sweeping the world. Asia with its more than one thousand million people is in revolt. Africa is seething. Latin America is in tumult too. The people of the United States have kindled the raging flames of a revolutionary movement. The revolutionary struggles waged by the people of North America, Europe and Oceania are surging ahead. The political consciousness of the world's people is much higher than a decade ago or even five years ago. The genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in various countries are constantly developing and growing stronger in the course of struggle. The universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is being recognized, grasped and applied by more and more revolutionary people of the world. In carrying out military aggression and political deception, U.S. imperialism and its running dogs have educated the people by negative example and this has enabled the people to see both their ferocious features and inherent weakness. Through practical struggles, the people of various countries in the course of time have exploded superstitions about U.S. imperialism. They dare to challenge, resist and fight it, and they dare to take up arms and continuously use revolutionary wars to defeat the wars of aggression continuously launched by U.S. imperialism and its followers. The great victories won by the people of Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating

a strong, and a small nation defeating a big. The militant unity of the people of various countries is growing rapidly and the international united front against U.S. imperialism is expanding constantly. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are colluding and contending with each other; they are making redoubled efforts to extend their forces of aggression to the vast intermediate zone in an attempt to redivide the world, and this has made the people throughout the world rally together and attack them. There is a growing tendency for medium and small nations to get united in opposing the politics of hegemony pushed by the superpowers. People want to make revolution, nations want liberation and countries want independence — this has become the irresistible trend of history.

The star of U.S. imperialism is now declining just as the star of the British Empire did in the past. The overweening plan of U.S. imperialism for world hegemony has gone bankrupt and its policies of aggression and war are running up against a wall everywhere. The positions it occupies in the world are fast shrinking and its followers grow fewer and its opponents more. At home the United States is in the grip of political chaos, economic disorder and social unrest and the people are losing confidence in the government. Social-imperialism is sitting on a volcano and is also having a very hard time. Domestically it is faced with insuperable contradictions and widespread discontent. Internationally it is stretching its hands out everywhere and pushing its "theories" of "limited sovereignty," "international dictatorship" and "socialist community." This has exposed to the people of the world ever more clearly its expansionist and aggressive nature.

The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily. Our revolutionary unity with the fraternal socialist countries has become stronger and our relations of friendship and co-operation with many Asian, African and Latin American countries have developed further. The friendly contacts between the Chinese people and the people of other countries, including the American people, are rapidly expanding. We have established diplomatic relations with more and more countries. The U.S. imperialist policy of blockading and isolating China has failed completely. Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line has won great victories. China's international prestige is increasing. We have friends all over the world.

The excellent international situation is the result of the development of the basic contradictions in the world today, of the continuous victories of the world's people in their protracted struggles against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, and of the common

struggle waged by all the countries and people that are subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by the two superpowers.

Chairman Mao says: **"All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."** Imperialism will never change its aggressive nature because it is defeated. Sometimes it has to change its tactics and play every kind of insidious trick, but in the final analysis it does so only to serve its policies of aggression and war. Although U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism talk about disarmament every day, they are actually engaged in arms expansion all the time. While carrying on nuclear blackmail, they are actively preparing to fight large-scale conventional war. Imperialism means war. So long as imperialism exists, the world will have no peace.

The whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should concern themselves with affairs of state and international affairs, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's May 20 statement, his theses on international class struggle and his revolutionary diplomatic line and policies, and study the historical experience of our Party in carrying out tit-for-tat struggles against the class enemies at home and abroad, so as to follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely and advance victoriously. We should adhere to Chairman Mao's great teachings **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** firmly bear in mind that we must keep vigilant at all times and stand well prepared against aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. The better the situation, the more prudent we should be. We should guard against any slackening of our vigilance and be ready to cope with surprise attacks by the enemy. **The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force.** The commanders and fighters of the whole army must not at any time relax their fighting will. It is essential to strengthen ideological education in preparedness against war and conscientiously make such preparations. It is essential to continue strengthening the revolutionization and militancy of the army, carry on political-ideological work in a down-to-earth way and do a good job of military training so as to raise the fighting capabilities of the armed forces in an all-round way. Constant efforts should be made to do well in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support the broad masses of the Left, support industry, support agriculture, military control and political and military training). The people's militia should be built energetically as a powerful force to strengthen national defence and step up socialist

economic construction. Preparedness against war is an important aspect and long-term task in carrying out the Party's basic line for the socialist period. So long as there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, we should not for a single day forget to strengthen our preparedness against war or consolidate our national defence. Our preparedness against war is exclusively for the purpose of defence. **We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** This is our consistent just stand.

Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. We resolutely oppose "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and other such absurdities. We resolutely oppose the "Taiwan independence movement" and the fallacy that "the title to Taiwan remains to be settled." The United States must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. We are determined to liberate Taiwan! We are confident that our patriotic compatriots in Taiwan will not allow any foreign forces of aggression to sever Taiwan from the rest of the territory of China.

Following the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will at all times be loyal to proletarian internationalism and unite with the proletariat and other revolutionary people the world over, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and win victory together. The foreign policy of our Party and Government is firm and unshakable. It is: To develop relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with socialist countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism; to support and assist the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations; and to strive for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. Thus we have done and so we shall continue to do. We will firmly fulfil our internationalist duties. Whoever opposes imperialism or makes revolution has our support. We resolutely support the heroic Albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries. We resolutely support the heroic people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. The U.S. forces of aggression and their lackey troops must unconditionally withdraw from Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina, lock, stock and barrel. The U.S. armed forces must withdraw from the southern part of Korea, from Japan, from other parts of Asia and from all other places under their forcible

occupation. We resolutely support the heroic Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Chinese people are determined to fight side by side with the people of Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. We firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. We firmly support the people of African countries in their struggle against aggression, subversion and intervention by colonialism and neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination. We firmly support the people of Cuba in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of national independence. We firmly support the people of Latin American countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. We firmly support the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries in their struggle for national liberation. We firmly support the people of the United States in their just struggle against the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination. We firmly support the struggles of the working class and other revolutionary people of North America, Europe and Oceania. We firmly support the just struggles of all countries and people subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by the two superpowers.

Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory formulated at the Ninth Party Congress, the people of the whole country have brought about a new high tide in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. We should make still greater efforts in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way, study the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines and do a good job in conducting education in ideology and political line so as to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line even more consciously. In the spirit of continuing the revolution, we should deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war.** Armymen and civilians throughout the country must remain **modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness** in their style of work, **support the government and cherish the people, support the army and cherish the people,** strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, make determined efforts to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and the First and Second Plenary Sessions of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party and strive for still greater victories!

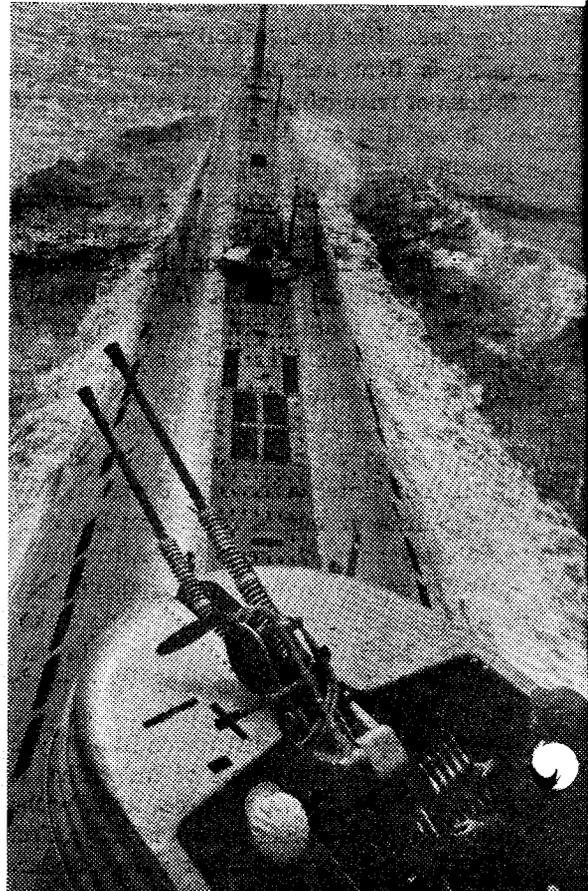
Heighten Our Vigilance, Defend the Motherland



Comrade Chen Chang-feng (second from the left), a Red Army soldier who followed Chairman Mao in the Long March and now Deputy Provincial Military Area, telling comrades of his experience in studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works

A submarine on a training cruise

Determined to liberate Taiwan, militiawomen at the Fukien front are training hard.

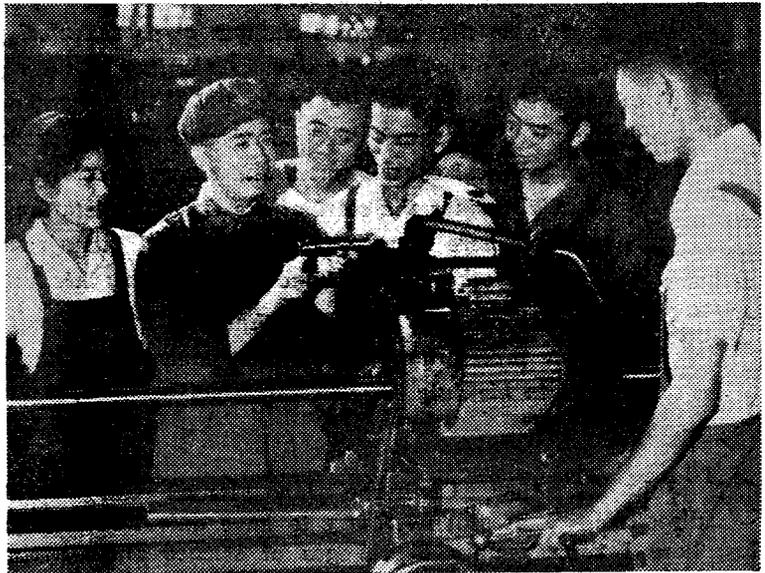




P.L.A. commanders and fighters on the march



Defending our motherland's air space



Comrade Liang Tsai-fa (second from the left), army representative in the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Plant, discussing a problem of technical innovation with the workers



P.L.A. commanders and fighters stationed in Tibet's Aili Area patrolling together with local militiamen of various nationalities

Road of Training Technicians From Among the Workers

— Three years of implementing Chairman Mao's July 21 Directive
at the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

By Jen Wen

The Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is known in China for making precision grinders. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the plant has gradually trained a contingent of working-class technicians in the post-liberation years. On July 22, 1968, "Renmin Ribao" published an investigation report on this plant (see "Peking Review," No. 31, 1968) explaining the enormous changes in its technical force brought about by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. According to the report, the plant had 250 technicians who came from the workers' ranks and they accounted for some 45 per cent of the plant's technical personnel. Compared with college graduate technicians, they had a relatively high political consciousness and showed better ability in technical work. Since 1960 and especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, almost all new products here have been designed and manufactured by worker-technicians in co-operation with other workers and revolutionary intellectuals.

The road of training technicians from among the workers has been a useful indicator to the proletarian revolution in education. Our great leader Chairman Mao affirmed this road in his July 21, 1968 directive. — Editor.

ON July 21, 1968, Chairman Mao issued the directive: **"It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."**

This directive is a tremendous inspiration to the masses in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. Over the past three years it has trained technicians from among the workers in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao and this road is becoming broader than ever. Various forms of training and bringing up the working class' own technical ranks have been adopted. The workers said: Chairman Mao points out the direction of bringing up proletarian intellectuals who understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and master modern science and technology. Carrying out this directive is a basic measure in breaking down the monopoly over science and technology by the bourgeoisie and exercising all-round dictatorship by the

proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

The plant's "July 21" Workers' College was set up in September 1968, two months after Chairman Mao's directive. The first group to be enrolled consisted of 52 students, including seven women. Chosen from among the workers of different workshops, they had a comparatively high political consciousness and more practical experience in production. Most had an educational level equivalent to junior middle school graduates.

Put Proletarian Politics in Command

Firmly implementing Chairman Mao's instruction **"Put proletarian politics in command,"** the workers' college constantly criticizes the revisionist line in education and the college is in full swing.

The college always puts the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works above all other work. The day it opened, workers who had been deprived of the right to study in the old society recalled their bitter past in the old society and contrasted it with their happy life in the new society. They held

mass discussions on such questions as "for whom to study and whom to serve" and "what to study and how to study." This further enhanced their thought of studying for the revolution. All agreed they had entered the college to occupy the educational position and wield power over science and technology for the working class. They must keep to a firm and correct political orientation.

"There is no construction without destruction." The bourgeoisie and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education are constantly criticized. Soon after the college was founded, for instance, there were two diametrically opposed views on setting up a specialty. One stressed making grinding machines, the other stressed designing such machines. The latter view held that the college run by the plant was not just for training a few worker-technicians, but it should enable the working class to transform and occupy the scientific and technical position with Mao Tsetung Thought. The students trained by this college should not only master the technological process of producing grinders but be able to do designing, because designing played the key part as far as the technical aspect in the plant was concerned and had been the most firmly controlled position by the bourgeois technical "authorities" for many years. Among the plant's more than 200 worker-technicians, only a few could handle the general designing of grinders. Therefore, it was necessary to train more worker-designers to take over this important position.

Together, teachers and students at the college and the plant's workers and worker-technicians criticized the revisionist line of "relying on specialists to run factories." Citing a host of facts, they exposed the criminal acts of the bourgeois "authorities" in squeezing out and attacking the workers. For instance, 50 worker-technicians had entered the plant's grinding machine research institute in 1960. But many had been pressured to leave by the bourgeois "authorities." Within a few years only 17 were left in the institute. Still fewer were the worker-technicians who actually designed products.

Revolutionary mass criticism helped achieve unity in thinking. They agreed that the college should make designing grinding machines its main subject and set up the specialty of grinding machine designing and manufacture. The first group of students studied two years and ten months.

There were also differences over what courses should be offered. Some people considered that in the light of the needs of the plant's production and technical development seven specialized courses would be sufficient. Others held that "only seven specialized courses were not enough for a college." Centring on this question, they criticized the bourgeois view on education and achieved unity in thinking. Whether a college meets its requirements does not lie in the number of courses offered, but mainly in the usefulness of what the students learn and the quality of the students

who are trained, that is, their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and ability in analysing and solving technical problems.

Foreign languages and calculus in higher mathematics are tools designing personnel should master. But some people maintained that neither calculus nor English should be offered. Others even said with ulterior motives: "Our plant engages in production. There's no need for calculus and English. What's the use of studying them!" The worker-students indignantly said: When we didn't know calculus and English, the bourgeois technical "authorities" described them as all-powerful and very useful. Now, when we're going to study and master these tools to serve proletarian politics, they've changed their tune and say calculus and English are no use.

The worker-students cited many instances to further refute this mistaken view. Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, a worker-technician once asked a bourgeois technical "authority" about a mathematical method of calculation which he was unfamiliar with. Quite aware that the technician did not know any foreign language, the "authority" took a foreign language book from a bookshelf, saying: "The calculation formula you want is in this book. Find it yourself!"

The college analysed and critically evaluated the more than 30 courses in the specialty of mechanical engineering in the old universities and, in the light of the needs of production and technical development in the plant, set up seven specialized courses — drawing, mathematics, mechanics, hydraulics, electro-techniques, grinding machine designing and manufacture and a foreign language.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the college arranged for the students to learn military affairs in army units and farming in people's communes, and to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the plant and productive labour. This enabled them to participate constantly in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — and to be with the workers, peasants and soldiers. As one student put it, "If we only study behind closed doors in college without revolutionizing our thinking and taking part in productive labour, this will bring on bourgeois thinking and revisionism."

Unity of Theory and Practice

Lenin once pointed out: "One of the greatest evils and misfortunes left to us by the old, capitalist society is the complete rift between books and practical life." Chairman Mao has always advocated the Marxist-Leninist style of study — "the unity of theory and practice." In accordance with the law of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" and with the actual conditions of the worker-students, the "July 21" Workers' College first arranged a short-term study of basic knowledge. To enable the students to



Students take cylindrical grinding machine blueprint they made to the workers for opinions.

apply their basic knowledge to production and master the technique of mechanical drawing, it organized them to carry out an on-the-spot survey and drawing of a grinding machine so as to increase their perceptual knowledge of its whole structure.

Organized into several designing groups and helped by their teachers, the students then went to the users of the grinding machines to carry out investigation and study. In this way they got to know their opinions of their designing. They proceeded with their designing and studying simultaneously. The teachers taught and helped the students individually to solve problems which cropped up in work. All the students, guided by the teachers and technicians, finished in less than three months the work of designing four different types of cylindrical grinding machines, all of which were new products. Two of these, the semi-automatic cylindrical and universal cylindrical grinding machines, were produced by the students themselves in a matter of two months with the help of factory workers. Tests proved the machines to be up to designing requirements and they are being used in production.

On the basis of having participated in designing and manufacturing in the previous stage, the students carried out a more systematic theoretical study of designing and manufacturing grinding machines in their second year, including courses such as higher mathematics, hydraulics, electro-techniques and designing and manufacturing grinding machines so as to raise their theoretical level. Their practical experience helped them grasp theory more easily.

The students were finally assigned to work in the workshops so that they could do scientific research and

designing and make equipment together with the workers and revolutionary technicians. In this way, the students were able to apply the theory they had learnt to production and directly test the results of what they had been taught. At the same time, they could study more theory in the course of practice so as to raise their ability of analysing and solving practical problems.

Through the repeated process of going from practice to knowledge, the students attained the unity of theory and practice. Through such study for 34 months the worker-students have been able to design by themselves spare parts for ordinary cylindrical grinding machines, and some of them have been able to design a complete grinding machine. This could not be done by people in the same specialty in the old colleges.

This first group of students in the workers' college graduated on July 21 this year, when the third anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's directive was being celebrated. With new militancy they have gone to their new posts. Recently, another group of more than 90 workers have been enrolled in the college and have begun their studies.

Various Methods for Training

There are various methods for training technicians from among the workers.

Apart from the "July 21" Workers' College, there has been a "July 21" Workers' Spare-Time School for the past three years. In it more than 700 workers, engineering technicians and cadres often study politics, techniques and raise their educational level. Such specialized subjects as hydraulics, electro-techniques and machine-building are taught in spare-time technical classes; students in spare-time political classes integrate their study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works with the plant's struggle-criticism-transformation movement. The period of study was set at about one month and there have been over 1,000 workers, cadres and revolutionary intellectuals involved. In addition, lectures on new techniques are given from time to time.

Through spare-time study, the workers have raised their political and theoretical level, mastered scientific and cultural knowledge and brought about a great change in their mental outlook and production. The Shanghai Machine Tools Plant successfully made China's first big crankshaft grinding machine last year with a veteran worker leading the designing and manufacturing of this new product. His studies in the spare-

time school raised his political and technical level enormously. In making this big crankshaft grinding machine, he and the workers, using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, criticized the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in solving many difficult technical problems in their work. They took only six months to design and manufacture the grinding machine, thereby filling in a blank in China's machine-building industry.

In addition, workers participating in the "three-in-one" designing and technical innovation activities is also an effective way followed by the plant in training worker-technicians. Designing of every product and major technical innovations are done by the "three-in-one" group with the workers as the main force and technicians and leading cadres participating. In the past three years, over 100 workers have taken part in "three-in-one" group activities. Through practice, the workers have rapidly raised their technical level. About 20 of the nearly 100 veteran workers taking part in the "three-in-one" designing groups of the Nos. 2 and 4 workshops have been able to design parts for grinding machines and four have begun to master designing a complete precision grinding machine. One veteran worker took part in "three-in-one" designing six times during more than two years. Last year he joined several comrades in designing a special grinding machine which, compared with the same kind of product designed by a deputy chief engineer, had 45 per cent less spare parts, was 300 kilogrammes lighter, had a higher precision and took only one-sixth the time to design.

The plant's working-class technical force is growing up rapidly. Many of the 250 worker-technicians trained before 1968 have in recent years studied in "July 21" spare-time political or specialized classes. Through practice in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment — they have constantly raised their political consciousness and technical level. Statistics show that from 1968 to 1970, the plant had succeeded in trial-producing 66 new products, an increase of 2.75 times over those produced from 1965 to 1967. In 1970 the plant made 630 technical innovations. Technicians of worker origin were a dynamic backbone force in achieving all this.

In 1968 worker-designer Wang Teh-fa, who had been apprenticed to a capitalist at the age of 14, led a group of workers in designing and manufacturing a big hydraulic surface grinding machine in three months. Its function and precision were up to advanced level. Six months later, he again took part in making two hydraulic surface grinding machines. He often worked with the workers and joined them in studying ways to revise the designing blueprint on the spot. Because he is constantly with the workers, it is difficult for out-

August 6, 1971



Mass criticism board at "July 21" Workers' College.



Teacher explaining technical theory concerning a grinding head.

siders to realize that he was the chief designer of these two grinding machines. Wang Teh-fa has often said: If we want to always retain the fine quality of the working class, we must never divorce ourselves from proletarian politics, the masses and collective labour. The workers praised him, saying: Wang Teh-fa really is our working class' own intellectual.

More technicians like Wang Teh-fa are maturing in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and advancing along the road indicated by Chairman Mao. A red and expert technical force of the proletariat has further developed and expanded in the last three years. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and worker-technicians, led by the plant's Party committee and fired by lofty aspirations, are uniting the intellectuals in the plant to make new contributions to socialist construction.

Firmly Support Samdech Sihanouk's Just Stand

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, reaffirmed in his 24th Message to the Khmer Nation issued on July 30 that the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union are resolved to lead the Cambodian people in carrying on their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. He solemnly declared: **"The problem of Indochina can be settled only by the Indochinese peoples themselves, who have always and invariably demanded and will demand that the U.S.A. should withdraw totally and unconditionally from Indochina all the non-Indochinese forces and leave the Indochinese to solve themselves the problems without outside interference."** This important message issued by Samdech Sihanouk has expressed the steel-like will of the entire Cambodian people to overthrow the sanguinary rule of the Phnom Penh puppet clique and completely liberate the sacred territory of their motherland. It has also embodied the firm stand of the people of the three Indochinese countries of fighting in unity to defeat U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The Chinese Government and people voice full support for this.

An excellent revolutionary situation is prevailing in Indochina. The Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples, closely united, are fighting shoulder to shoulder and advancing from victory to victory, determined to make a clean sweep of the U.S. aggressors from the whole of Indochina. The brilliant victories won by the people of the three Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have thrown U.S. imperialism into an unprecedented predicament. Under such circumstances, U.S. imperialism is redoubling its efforts to play the counter-revolutionary dual tactics. On the one hand, it continues to harp on the themes of "troop withdrawal," "ceasefire" and "ending" its war of aggression in Viet Nam, in an attempt to alleviate the pressure on it from the American people and world opinion. On the other, it keeps on pushing the so-called "Vietnamization" programme and the "Nixon doctrine" that makes Asians fight Asians, intensifying its aggressive military operations in south Viet Nam, northern and southern Laos and southeastern Cambodia and continuing its bombing raids against the

Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. All this shows that despite its disastrous defeat in Indochina, U.S. imperialism still insists on conducting its war of aggression, antagonizing the Indochinese peoples and hanging on in Indochina.

The key to the solution of the Indochina question lies in the total and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops and its accomplice troops from Indochina, leaving the Indochinese peoples to solve their own problems themselves. The Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the five-point statement of Samdech Sihanouk, the seven-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the five-point political solution and new initiative for nationwide ceasefire put forth by the Lao Patriotic Front indicate the correct way to solve the Indochina question. These just stands have won extensive support of the world's people including the American people. Any plot or intrigue of U.S. imperialism that runs counter to the will and interests of the Indochinese peoples will never succeed.

U.S. imperialism which refuses to respond to the seven-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has instigated its Phnom Penh lackeys to spread the word that a new Geneva conference would be convened. This is a sheer fraud which is ridiculous and absurd. It is known to all that the 1954 Geneva Agreements have long been thoroughly sabotaged by U.S. imperialism. Today when the U.S. aggressors have been badly battered by the heroic people of the three Indochinese countries, it is absolutely impossible for U.S. imperialism to try to turn the tide and seek a way out by calling a new Geneva conference. Samdech Sihanouk has seriously pointed out in his message to the Khmer nation: **"We three Indochinese peoples are not in need of a new Geneva conference at all."** The question at present is not one of convening any new Geneva conference. It is that U.S. imperialism must withdraw its aggressor troops from the whole of Indochina totally, unconditionally and immediately. This is the common demand of the people of the three Indochinese countries,

the American people as well as the people of the world. Without meeting this demand, the solution of the Indochina issue is out of the question.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"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."** The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the people of the three Indochinese countries and the vast territory of China is their reliable rear area. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the people of the

three Indochinese countries in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and firmly support every just stand of theirs regarding the solution of the Indochina issue. This is what we have done, are still doing and will continue to do. We are deeply convinced that by uniting as one and fighting valiantly, the people of the three Indochinese countries will eventually defeat the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

(August 3)

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 24th Message to Khmer Nation

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, now on a state visit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued his 24th Message to the Khmer Nation on July 30. Excerpts from the message follow:

In this 24th message which I have the honour of addressing to the Khmer nation, I would like to offer you several comments on the possible consequences of the tour of the People's Republic of China in 1972 by U.S. President Richard Nixon to the future of our Kampuchea.

The super-traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Son Ngoc Thanh and their coolies say in their current propaganda that "the Nixon-Chou En-lai talks will give birth to a new Geneva conference," where "their" Cambodia will not fail to attain, as in July 1954, a total political and diplomatic victory over the Vietnamese and Khmer Communists (*sic*)! They, lastly, affirmed that their big patron Richard Nixon will not fail to acquaint, on their behalf, His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai with the following two points:

— firstly, their "government" will refuse all the solution of compromise, including the compromise with the eventual participation of the "Sihanouk group" in the government of national coalition of Khmer;

— secondly, their "government" will refuse Kratie-Stung Treng-Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri Provinces being "assigned to Sihanouk" through the unacceptable partition of Cambodia.

As regards these impudent and wild pretensions of traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Cheng Heng and Son

Ngoc Thanh, I feel obliged to give to our Khmer nation the following details:

1. The People's Republic of China has never solicited the United States of America for anything. His Excellency Chou En-lai, Premier of China, has never sent anyone to see Nixon. It is the U.S. President who sent his intimate adviser Kissinger to Peking to greet His Excellency Chou En-lai.

And it is Nixon himself who will leave his capital to have a talk with the Chinese Government, which will stay home, in Peking, its capital.

How can Nixon, under these conditions, dictate his future conduct to the People's Republic of China or convey the dictate of anti-popular fascists of Phnom Penh to it!

2. The essential subjects of discussions between Richard Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai in 1972 will probably be confined to problems directly connected with the U.S.A. and the P.R.C., for example, that of Taiwan, an integral part of People's China.

The problem of Indochina can be settled only by the Indochinese peoples themselves, who have always and invariably demanded and will demand that the U.S.A. should withdraw totally and unconditionally from Indochina all the non-Indochinese forces and leave the Indochinese to solve themselves the problems without outside interference. This is what His Excellency Chou En-lai will tell Richard Nixon, because the People's Republic of China has many times affirmed and reaffirmed very clearly that she supports and will always support without reserve the solemn declaration dated March 23, 1970 of Norodom Sihanouk, legal Head of State of

Khmer, and the joint resolution of the leaders of the three Indochinese peoples (Khmer, Vietnamese and Lao) dated April 25, 1970 (Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples).

I can reveal to my compatriots that, very recently again, His Excellency Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, assured me that China did not break her word and that the forthcoming visit of Nixon to Peking would in no way bring a change to the attitude of the P.R.C., which will remain in full solidarity with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the National United Front of Cambodia, as concerns Cambodia, and with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam and with the Lao Patriotic Front as concerns Viet Nam and Laos respectively.

Under these conditions, those who "follow" the super-traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh should cast away all their illusions and stop expecting that their patron Nixon will render the P.R.C. "less anti-imperialist" or make it "weaken solidarity with the Indochinese peoples."

Furthermore, Nixon himself, who has his choice, for his country (the U.S.A.), between the friendship of the 750 million Chinese and the deeply interested "devotion" of a handful of Phnom Penh traitors, will not hesitate in getting rid of these vile traitors the day when they become too much cumbersome!

3. When these Phnom Penh traitors affirmed that they will not fail to "renew the great exploit of Cambodia of 1954" at the new Geneva conference on Indochina, they disclosed either their foul duplicity or their very contemptible conscience.

Is it necessary to recall that the situation of the Kingdom of Cambodia in 1954, at the end of the victorious royal crusade for national independence, was far more fascinating than that of the "Khmer republic," lamentable and catastrophic to the utmost degree, in 1971? Is it necessary to recall that in 1954 the Khmer people were well united around the sovereign, whereas the "republic" of Lon Nol is no more than a group of traitors, running dogs of U.S. imperialism?

The whole world knows that this vile Lon Nol "republic" can only survive — and very scarcely! — by grace of the injection, under the care of "Washington," of 300 million U.S. dollars annually, and by grace of the incessant aerial intervention of the U.S. air force and permanent intervention of the south Vietnamese mercenary armed forces from Saigon.

Finally, it is important to recall that the U.S.A. is less qualified than any other country to propose a new international conference on Indochina.

The whole world knows, in fact, that the U.S.A. is the only saboteur of the 1954 Geneva Conference, the

sole destroyer of peace, liberty, independence and neutrality of the peoples of south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

We three Indochinese peoples are not in need of a new Geneva conference at all, still less when the initiative comes from the sole saboteur of the previous conference on Indochina!

The solution of the Indochinese problem is simple: It is the unconditional, total and rapid withdrawal of all forces of aggression from our Indochina, or at least the precise fixation of the date-limit for this withdrawal.

This His Excellency Chou En-lai will surely recall to Richard Nixon.

4. The Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Thanh clique "took the trouble" to proclaim that they will not authorize the "Sihanouk group" to have any seat whatsoever in case an international conference on Indochina is convened.

The National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia proclaim that they will not sit together with these mangy dogs of Phnom Penh in whatever conference.

And it is certain that the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Lao Patriotic Front will not participate in an international conference on Indochina which will accept in its bosom the mangy dogs of Phnom Penh or will not be benefited by the participation of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

5. The National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia are fighting not to "have one day a possibility to participate in a 'coalition government'" on the side of the running dogs of U.S. imperialism. We are fighting to crush completely these dogs as people crush a harmful beast so that in the future they may no longer bring misfortunes and humiliation to the motherland.

As far as Sihanouk is concerned, it is absurd to think that he wants to become a "petty king" in the Provinces of Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kratie and Mondolkiri.

The world should know that the National United Front of Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces have succeeded so far in liberating more than two-thirds of Cambodia.

In 1972 or, at the latest, in 1973, our heroic National Liberation People's Armed Forces, supported by the entire Khmer people, will without doubt succeed in

liberating Cambodia 100 per cent. And the "place" of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, In Tam, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng and company will be on the gallows or in the execution ground.

Therefore, I cannot but advise those compatriots "marching after" these arch-traitors to hurry to break relations with them if they do not want to meet their miserable and inescapable destiny.

The U.S. Aggressors' Attempt to Hang On in South Korea Will Never Do

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

AT a recent meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, Major-General Han Yong Ok, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, all-roundly exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors' criminal acts of violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and new war provocation manoeuvres in the past 18 years and put forward the strong seven-point demand to the U.S. side. The Chinese people firmly support this stern stand expressed by Major-General Han Yong Ok on behalf of the Korean-Chinese side.

The main contents of the seven-point demand put forward by the Korean-Chinese side are: The U.S. imperialists must immediately get out of south Korea, stop bringing the Japanese militarists there, ship out of south Korea without delay all the weapons and combat equipment which they illegally introduced there, completely stop armed provocations and aggressive acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, take out of the demilitarized zone the weapons and equipment and military personnel they introduced illegally and destroy military establishments there, ensure security and order in the joint security area of Panmunjom and stop preventing people of north and south Korea from travelling across the military demarcation line. The above-mentioned demands put forward by the Korean-Chinese side are an important step to remove the prevailing tension on the Korean Peninsula, prevent the danger of a new war and promote the peaceful solution of the Korean question. These demands are completely just and reasonable.

However, the U.S. side unreasonably rejected the seven-point demand, alleging that it was "totally unrealistic." This reveals once again the ferocious features of U.S. imperialism that stubbornly makes itself the enemy of the Korean people.

As is known to all, the aggravated tension on the Korean Peninsula is entirely created by U.S. imperialism. For the past 18 years, U.S. imperialism has violated

the Korean Armistice Agreement with ever-increasing intensity, refused to withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea, redoubled its efforts to expand and equip the south Korean puppet troops, brought the Japanese militarist forces into south Korea, carried out ceaseless military provocations and disruptive activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and even turned the demilitarized zone into a springboard for launching a new war. The demand on the part of the Korean-Chinese side that U.S. imperialism stop its aggressive acts and war preparations against Korea precisely proceeds from the prevailing situation in Korea. It fully accords with the spirit and articles of the Korean Armistice Agreement and reflects the common aspirations of the 40 million Korean people. If U.S. imperialism does not insist on its policies of aggression and war in Korea, the seven-point demand put forward by the Korean-Chinese side will be entirely realistic and feasible as far as it is concerned. The fact that the U.S. side has categorically refused the demand only proves that U.S. imperialism wants to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea as its colony and military base, obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea and wait for the opportune moment for a new military venture against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal obstructing and undermining the peaceful solution of the Korean question. The key to the realization of the peaceful unification of Korea is the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from south Korea and an end to the illegal occupation by U.S. imperialism of the southern half of Korea. It won't do for the U.S. aggressors to try to hang on in south Korea. No matter how desperately U.S. imperialism tries to continue making trouble, it will never be able to prevent the Korean people from winning final victory in the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

(August 3)

The Korean-Chinese Side Puts Forward Strong Seven-Point Demand

U.S. imperialism's violations of the Armistice Agreement, bringing Japanese militarism into south Korea and its own new war provocation schemes in the past 18 years are all-roundly exposed.

THE 319th meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission was being held at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side, according to a July 29 K.C.N.A. report.

At the meeting, Major-General Han Yong Ok, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, all-roundly exposed and denounced violations of the Armistice Agreement and new war provocation manoeuvres by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the past 18 years since they sustained a serious defeat in their aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and signed the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, bending the knee before the Korean people.

Senior member Han Yong Ok denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for making frantic war preparations in south Korea, while committing numerous hostile acts and military provocations against Korea on the ground, in the sea and sky according to their aggressive plan, in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, and for daily keying up the tension in Korea by inveigling even the Japanese militarists into their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea. Owing to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out today or tomorrow has now been created in Korea, senior member Han Yong Ok noted. He stressed: Today, armistice and peace in Korea are preserved, thanks to the utmost patience and staunch struggle of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people.

In order to remove the prevailing tension and convert the Korean armistice into a durable peace, Major-General Han Yong Ok put forward strong demands to the enemy side:

Firstly, the U.S. imperialists must give up their policies of aggression and war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and immediately get out of

south Korea in accordance with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement.

Secondly, the U.S. imperialists must stop at once their criminal act in frantically trampling underfoot the Armistice Agreement and bringing the revived Japanese militarists into south Korea.

Thirdly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must ship out of south Korea without delay various kinds of atomic weapons and guided missiles, military aircraft, warships and all other weapons and combat equipment which they illegally introduced into south Korea, declaring the unilateral abrogation of the observance of subparagraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement.

Fourthly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must put a complete end to armed provocations and aggressive acts being committed almost every day against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the sky and the sea and on the ground in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Fifthly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must take out of the demilitarized zone various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons and heavy equipment and military personnel they introduced illegally there and destroy military establishments which they built on an extensive scale in the demilitarized zone to attack the northern half of the Republic.

Sixthly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop their systematic provocations in the joint security area of Panmunjom, ensure security and order in the joint security area and abandon their criminal machinations to paralyse the functions of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs.

Seventhly, in accordance with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop preventing people of north and south Korea from travelling in their own land, in their own country across the military demarcation line.

At the meeting, the senior member of the Korean-Chinese side fully exposed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have stepped up their preparations for a new war in an undisguised way, obstructing the peaceful solution of the Korean question envisaged in the Armistice Agreement.

He pointed out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors cooked up the so-called "south Korea-U.S. mutual

defence treaty" on August 8, 1953, designed to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, crudely trampling underfoot the requirements of the Armistice Agreement which provided for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Following this, the U.S. imperialists deliberately blocked the road of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question by scuttling the preliminary talks of the political conference and the Geneva conference.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have kept illegally introducing various new type weapons and combat material into south Korea in flagrant violation of sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat equipment and material.

As such criminal acts were continuously disclosed by the neutral nations inspection teams, the U.S. imperialist aggressors hampered the neutral nations inspection teams in their activities of supervision and inspection in every way, resorted to murder and violence against them and eventually expelled them from south Korea by force in June 1956, and one year later, in June 1957, they openly declared the unilateral abrogation of the observance of sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement. This fully revealed their true nature as one betraying the Armistice Agreement and wrecking and violating it.

After declaring the unilateral abrogation of the observance of sub-paragraph 13 d of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors converted south Korea into a base of atomic weapons and guided missiles by illegally introducing various kinds of military equipment into south Korea in an attempt to push ahead in full scale with preparations for the provocation of a war of aggression in Korea.

In the past 18 years since the ceasefire, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have ceaselessly committed acts of aggression: They fired bullets and shells into the demilitarized zone and the area of northern part of Korea and infiltrated armed bandits and armed spies from the ground to perpetrate such hostile acts as armed attack, assault and espionage, dispatched military planes into the territorial air of the D.P.R.K. from the sky to commit reconnaissance and hostile acts and infiltrated naval vessels and armed ships from the sea to attack war vessels and fishing boats of the D.P.R.K., shell her coastal areas and assault, murder and kidnap her peaceable fishermen.

Cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the ground and in the sea and sky since the armistice up to this date number more than 91,500, counting only those the Korean-Chinese side formally protested against.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war have been further intensified especially since the incidents of the armed spy ship

Pueblo in January, 1968 and large-sized armed spy plane "EC-121" in 1969 and are being intensified in recent years with greater frenzy than ever before, the senior member of the Korean-Chinese side emphasized. He said: The U.S. imperialist aggressors are speeding up in real earnest arms reinforcement and new war preparations in south Korea as never before both in speed and scale behind the deceptive advertisement of the "reduction" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea after putting up the signboard of the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have reinforced air and naval forces in particular and taken new measures including the setting up of the "airborne operation system" to airlift a large force from Japan and the U.S. mainland immediately in case of the outbreak of a war of aggression in Korea.

The incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "I-2," repeated intrusions of the U.S. imperialist high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the territorial air of the D.P.R.K. and the firing of more than 221,000 bullets and shells in year 1970 into the area of the northern part of Korea from the estuary of the river Han-Gang and the demilitarized zone clearly show how maliciously the U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing acts of espionage and hostile provocation.

The U.S. imperialists have also sent war-maniacs and warlike bosses one after another to south Korea to hold military talks on the one hand and make a round of the frontline area and military bases on the other to "examine" preparations for the provocation of a war and openly clamour for a war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors brought a large number of armed bandits and packs of gangsters even into the joint security area where the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, the organs supervising the armistice, are located, to commit without intermission such provocative acts as infringing upon and insulting personnel of the Korean-Chinese side in the conduct of their official duties in this area and foreigners inspecting Panmunjom, making group assaults on them, deliberately destroying installations of the Korean-Chinese side and conducting anti-communist propaganda, thereby keying up the tension there.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have gone so far as to deploy a large quantity of heavy and automatic weapons near the joint security area and keep a firing posture at all times against the joint security area and committed the extremely grave provocative acts of firing into the joint security area many times, thus wrecking and violating security and order in the joint security area and gravely menacing the lives of personnel of the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The senior member of the Korean-Chinese side bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for inveigling

Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the Republic of Sierra Leone and the People's Republic of China

The Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Government of the People's Republic of China, in conformity with the interests and desire of the people of the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

The Government of Sierra Leone recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government representing the entire Chinese people.

The two Governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

(signed)

Solomon Athanasius
James Pratt
Minister of External
Affairs of the Republic
of Sierra Leone

(signed)

Chi Peng-fei
Acting Minister of
Foreign Affairs of
the People's Re-
public of China

Peking, July 29, 1971

even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The Japanese militarists have gone the length of mapping out extremely adventurous war plans to invade Korea in accordance with the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists and are openly hatching up a plot to introduce their armed force of aggression.

The Japanese militarists not only openly clamour about the dispatch of Japanese troops to south Korea under the hackneyed pretext of the "protection of Japanese residents in south Korea" but also station in south Korea a skeleton unit of the aggressor troops of Japan under the name of mutual "exchange of military service" of officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and officers of the south Korean puppet army.

As a link in their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are laying artificial obstacles to the normal activities of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs in a persistent attempt to paralyse their functions.

All these facts show with added clarity how indiscreetly the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to

unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, the senior member of the Korean-Chinese side declared.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are doing this despite their jabbering about "peace," "defence," "easing of the tension," "trust" and "consultation" with a vicious aim to cover up their criminal nature and mislead world public opinion and even putting forth recently a "proposal" to use the demilitarized zone for "civilians' living," the senior member of the Korean-Chinese side pointed out. He stated: It is an absurd, brigandish allegation for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to talk about "peace," while illegally occupying the southern half of Korea for 26 years and intensifying the manoeuvres of aggression and war with the wild ambition to conquer the whole of Korea, and to twaddle about a sort of "proposal," while having converted the demilitarized zone into a hotbed and springboard for the provocation of a new war.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their policies of aggression and war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, not complying with our just demand but illegally occupying the southern half of Korea, we will never tolerate this, the senior member of the Korean-Chinese side stressed.

New Chapter in Sino-Sierra Leone Friendship

AFTER friendly talks, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The decision by China and Sierra Leone to establish diplomatic relations reflects the common aspirations of the people of the two countries and the daily growing friendship between the Chinese people and the Sierra Leone and other African people. We extend our warm congratulations on this.

The people of Sierra Leone have a glorious history of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. They fought a protracted and unswerving struggle against the diabolic colonialists and finally won national independence in 1961. To defend their state sovereignty and develop their national economy, the people of Sierra Leone, under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens, since 1968, have adhered to an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist policy of non-alignment, successively frustrated imperialist schemes of subversion and sabotage and won one victory after another. Last March, the people of Sierra Leone smashed a reactionary coup d'etat engineered by U.S. imperialism. In April, Sierra Leone was proclaimed a republic. The Government of Sierra Leone supports the African peoples' struggle to win and safeguard national independence and opposes the criminal racial discrimination policy pursued by the South African white colonial regime, thereby contributing to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. We heartily rejoice over the successes by the people of Sierra Leone on the road of national independence.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "We must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic re-

lations based on mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit with all countries willing to live together with us in peace." The Chinese people have done so in the past 21 years. We shall continue to adhere to this principle and establish and develop state relations with all countries willing to live together with our country in peace.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the entire Chinese people. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. The fallacies concocted by the imperialists and their retainers of so-called "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "Taiwan independence movement," and "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and similar reproductions are all destined to fail.

Sierra Leone is in West Africa and is separated from China by vast oceans. Geographical distance, however, cannot obstruct friendly intercourse between the peoples of the two countries. Sent by President Siaka Stevens, the Sierra Leone Government Delegation led by Minister C.A. Kamara-Taylor has been on a friendly visit to our country in recent days. It has brought the deep friendship of the Sierra Leone people to the Chinese people and promoted significant developments in Sino-Sierra Leone relations. This is a tremendous support and encouragement to the Chinese people. We are much overjoyed that the relations between the two countries have entered a completely new stage. With all our hearts, we wish daily growth in the relations between China and Sierra Leone, prosperity to the Republic of Sierra Leone and happiness to her people.

(August 1)

Communique on Visit of Government Delegation of Republic Of Sierra Leone to People's Republic of China

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone led by His Excellency C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Sierra Leone, paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from July 24 to 30, 1971.

The delegation consists of: His Excellency C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Minister of Finance and leader of the delegation; His Excellency S.A.J. Pratt, Minister of External Affairs; His Excellency D.F. Shears, Minister of Works; Honourable S.A. Kebe, Member of Parliament; Alderman Mrs. Nancy Steele, Director of the

Ports Authority; Alderman Mr. Edward Lamin, Chairman of the Rice Corporation; and Mr. A. Seray-Wurie; Mr. A. Kamara; Mr. S.R. Fillie-Faboe; Mr. D.E. Cole; and Mr. A.S.M. Johnson.

During the visit, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met the delegation, and the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation. Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and other responsible persons of the departments concerned held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Sierra Leone, S.A.J. Pratt, Minister of External Affairs, D.F. Shears, Minister of Works, Alderman Mrs. Nancy Steele, Director of the Ports Authority, and Alderman Mr. Edward Lamin, Chairman of the Rice Corporation.

The two sides held discussions on the development of the relations between Sierra Leone and China in the political, economic, trade and other fields. The two sides have reached a satisfactory agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations. An agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on trade and payments have been signed by the two sides. The two sides express high satisfaction at the fact that the relations between the two countries in the political, economic and other fields have entered a new stage. The two sides are determined to remove every stumbling-block which has been put by the imperialists in the way of fruitful co-operation between our two countries.

The Sierra Leone side highly praises the fact that His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung's thoughts have swept across the oceans and wended their way into the hearts of progressive Africans. The Sierra Leone side expresses firm support for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the expulsion of the so-called representatives of Chiang Kai-shek in all the U.N. organizations. The Sierra Leone side holds that the Gov-

ernment of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the Chinese people, that Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory and that the Taiwan question is China's internal affair in which no foreign country has the right to interfere. The Chinese side expresses sincere thanks to the Government of Sierra Leone for its just stand and for its support.

The Chinese side heartily rejoices over the continuous victories won by the people of Sierra Leone under the leadership of His Excellency President Siaka Stevens in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and frustrate the imperialist schemes of subversion and expresses admiration for the pursuance of an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy of non-alignment by the Government of Sierra Leone in international affairs, for its support to the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and for its contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese side firmly supports the Government and people of Sierra Leone in their just struggle to defend their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and in their just struggle against imperialist and colonialist powers.

The two sides note with satisfaction the good development of the friendly relations and co-operation between Sierra Leone and China on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and believe that with the joint efforts of the Governments and people of the two countries, such relations will certainly grow daily.

The two sides point out with pleasure that the present visit to China by the Government Delegation of Sierra Leone headed by His Excellency C.A. Kamara-Taylor has made positive contributions to the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between Sierra Leone and China and to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

Done at Peking, the 30th day of July, 1971

Joint Communiqué of Government Delegation of People's Republic of China and Government Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Government Delegation of Algeria led by His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, paid an official friendly visit to the

People's Republic of China from July 20 to August 1, 1971.

The Government Delegation of Algeria toured Peking, Yenan, Sian and Shanghai, and visited factories, a people's commune and places of interest.

During their visit, His Excellency Minister Bouteflika and the other members of the delegation were accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese Government and people, which fully manifests the profound friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Algeria.

The Algerian Government Delegation praises and admires the Chinese Government and people for the tremendous successes they have achieved under the leadership of their great leader Chairman Mao in socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met Foreign Minister Bouteflika and the other members of the delegation. The two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks respectively with Foreign Minister Bouteflika in a cordial, friendly and sincere atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Yuan Hua-ping, Head of the Armament Department of the General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Ho Ying, Director of the West Asian and African Department of the Foreign Ministry; Wang Ming-chun, Deputy Departmental Director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the talks on the Algerian side were: Chaieb Taleb-Bendiab, Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; Abdelmalek Benhabyles, Deputy Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Omar Oussedik, General Inspector of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Messaoud Ait-chaalal, Ambassador to Belgium; Kamal Abdelrahim, Major of the National People's Army; Ambassador Belkacem Benyahia, Member of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador Abdelhamid Adjali, Acting Director of Political Affairs of the M.F.A.; Mohamed Harireche, Lieutenant of the National People's Army; Counsellor Hocine Djoudi, Member of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Counsellor Abdelkader Benkaci, Head of the Department of Arab Countries of the M.F.A.; Counsellor Bachir Ould Rouis, Head of the Economic and Financial Department of the M.F.A.; Mohamed Belaid, Counsellor of the Algerian Embassy in Libya; and Hamid Larbi Si Abdallah, Member of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The two sides held discussions on the development of the relations between the two countries and were pleased with the strengthening and expansion of the co-operation between the two countries. During the visit, the two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and decided to sign a long-

term trade agreement so as to further develop and expand the trade exchanges between the two countries. The two sides had an exchange of views on international questions of common concern and reached identical views.

Both sides hold that the development of the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary cause of the people of various countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and all reactionaries. Revolution is the main trend in the world today. The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles in the world are growing stronger daily.

The two sides express their firm support to the three peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory. The two sides express their full agreement to the seven-point proposal for the settlement of the Viet Nam question put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which is a correct way for the settlement of the Viet Nam question. The U.S. and vassal troops must withdraw from Indochina rapidly and completely within a fixed time limit, and the affairs of the Indochinese countries can only be settled by the three peoples of Indochina themselves, which permit of no foreign interference. The two sides express profound respect for the valiant struggle waged by the three peoples of Indochina. Their struggle has made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their support to the resolute struggle waged by the Palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights. The two sides hold that this struggle is a component part of the anti-imperialist struggles of the world. Zionism is an imperialist tool in the Middle East. The two sides strongly condemn and oppose the criminal manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its traitorous agents in this region aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and at checking and sabotaging the Arab people's movement for liberation and progress. The two sides give firm support to the Arab people for the recovery of their occupied territory. The two sides express the conviction that the Palestinian people, with the solidarity and support of the masses of the Arab people and the progressive forces of the world and thanks to the unity of their resistance movement and their vigilance, will certainly carry their liberation struggle to victory.

The two sides emphasize the danger to the peoples' freedom and international security emanating from the policy of hegemony and the division of spheres of influence in the world. In this connection, the two sides resolutely oppose the maintenance of foreign military bases and the presence of foreign armed forces, which constitute a direct menace to the freedom of the Afro-Asian peoples and security of the people of all countries. The Chinese side strongly condemns and opposes the intensified revival of Japanese militarism in Asia by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Flagrantly Pushing "Two Chinas" Plot

Rogers says that at the U.N. General Assembly this fall the U.S. will "vote in favour of the admission of the People's Republic of China" but will "oppose the expulsion" of the Chiang gang, in a vain attempt to continue to block the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the U.N. and to insist on being the enemy of the Chinese people. The Chinese people resolutely oppose "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and other similar absurdities. All U.S. imperialist schemes in the U.N. are bound to suffer complete defeat.

U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers on August 2 issued a so-called "Statement Concerning Chinese Representation in the United Nations," flagrantly pushing the "two Chinas" plot in a vain attempt to continue to obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and to insist on being the enemy of the Chinese people.

In his statement, Rogers said, "The United States accordingly will support action at the General Assembly this fall calling for seating the People's Republic of China. At the same time the United States will oppose any action to expel the Republic of China (meaning the Chiang Kai-shek gang) or otherwise deprive it (meaning the Chiang Kai-shek gang) of representation in the United Nations." In answering a question posed by a reporter, he emphasized, "I think it is important to focus our attention on the decision of this government, which is to vote in favour of the admission of the People's Republic of China and to oppose the expulsion of the Republic of China."

Rogers' statement which peddles the preposterous proposition of "two Chinas" was dished up against the background of the doomed utter failure of the U.S.

policy of obstinately insisting on making itself the enemy of the Chinese people at the United Nations. For a long time, the U.S. Government has always supported the illegal usurpation of all China's seats in the U.N. by the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the Chinese people, and has therefore been denounced by all justice-upholding countries and people in the world. Last year, the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries which demands the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique was adopted by a majority amid thunderous applause in the U.N. General Assembly. This was a clear expression of the will of the people. This year, the draft resolution put forward to the United Nations by Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries has won warm approval and support from more countries. Faced with the predicament of being more isolated than ever, the U.S. Government has to make some changes in its tactics. It was announced on June 1 this year that Nixon was planning to make a statement six weeks later to announce the U.S. stand concerning "Chinese representation in the United Nations." Since then, the announcement had

The two sides firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against imperialism and for the unification of their fatherland.

The two sides strongly condemn and oppose the imperialist crimes of trying to stamp out the daily developing national-liberation movement in Africa and of carrying out subversion, interference, control and aggression in all forms; they strongly condemn and oppose the policy of racial discrimination practised by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere. The two sides firmly support the Latin American countries in their just struggle to defend their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea; firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American countries in their just struggle to oppose imperialist exploitation and plunder, recover their own wealth, control their own natural resources and develop their own economy; and firmly support all revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world.

The Chinese side is very happy about the achievements scored by the Algerian people under the leadership of Chairman Houari Boumediene in safeguarding national independence, recovering the natural resources of their country and developing national economy and culture by steadily overcoming numerous difficulties left over by the colonial rule; it highly admires the Algerian Government and people for their revolutionary spirit of adhering to the principle of independence and non-alignment and upholding justice and defying brute force in international affairs. The Chinese side expresses its firm support to the Algerian Government and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; it expresses full agreement and support to Algeria's just stand and demand that "the Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean countries."

The Algerian side expresses its firm support for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Both sides point out that the Government of the People's Re-

been postponed again and again and it was not until August 2 that Rogers made the absurd statement mentioned above. The delay in making the statement by the U.S. Government reflects increasing U.S. predicament and shows that the U.S. Government, unreconciled to its failure, still wants to resort to the "two Chinas" plot to bar the advance of the wheel of history.

Resorting to sophistry in defence of the U.S. Government's "two Chinas" plot, Rogers asserted in his statement that "President Nixon has been adapting American foreign policy with these facts in mind — forging policies directed to the future while taking fully into account the legacies of the past," that "we are seeking to accommodate our role to the realities of the world today," and that the United Nations "must deal with the realities of the world in which we live."

This is bare-faced lying. Everybody knows clearly that "the legacies of the past" Rogers talked about glibly mean the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the Chinese people and this was created single-handedly by U.S. imperialism through occupying China's Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits by armed forces. Rogers' so-called "realities" of "two Chinas" are his sheer fancy. There is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its plot if it insists on making itself the enemy of the Chinese people, obdurately pushing the "two Chinas" scheme and euphemistically describing this as "realities."

While advocating the "two Chinas" scheme, Rogers said that "the decision we have taken is fully in accord with President Nixon's desire to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China in the interests of world peace." This fully lays bare the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks of U.S. imperialism which says one thing and does another.

public of China is the sole legal Government representing the Chinese people, that Taiwan is a province of China and an inalienable part of China's territory, and that the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan Province is wholly China's internal affair which brooks no foreign interference. All schemes of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," of creating an "independent Taiwan" and of spreading the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" are doomed to failure. The United States should withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The United Nations must restore all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China, including its status as a permanent member of the Security Council and expel the so-called representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from all organizations of the United Nations. The Chinese side expresses its hearty thanks for such consistent principled stand taken by the Algerian Government and for its support.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the relations between China and Algeria have made good

August 6, 1971

In order to realize the "two Chinas" plot, Rogers in answering questions by reporters repeatedly stressed his readiness to claim the expulsion of the Chiang gang as an "important question," saying that "I think that in view of this announcement by the United States, the important question, insofar as it relates the P.R.C.'s admission, is academic. Certainly as far as the Republic of China is concerned, we think that the expulsion obviously is an important question." He also emphasized that "we will do all we can to support that position: that the expulsion of the Republic of China is an important question." That is to say, the expulsion of the Chiang gang has to be approved by a two-thirds majority of the member states. This shows what painstaking effort U.S. imperialism is making to have the Chiang gang hang on in the United Nations.

The Japanese reactionaries have offered advice and worked energetically openly and behind-the-scenes for the "two Chinas" plot dished up by Rogers. According to a Japanese news agency, the United States and Japan "have readjusted their views on China's representation in the United Nations." Before Rogers issued his statement, the reactionary Sato government of Japan had advocated "two Chinas," singing one and the same tune as Rogers.

The clumsy "two Chinas" trick played by U.S. imperialism is absolutely illegal and futile. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. The Chinese people resolutely oppose "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and other similar absurdities. We are deeply convinced that the justice-upholding countries and people of the world will also never allow anyone, under the signboard of "two Chinas," to continue to forcibly occupy China's territory Taiwan and obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate seats in the United Nations.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, August 4)

progress on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and will continuously develop and grow stronger. The two sides express their readiness to continue their efforts to increase the friendly exchanges between the two countries and develop their friendly relations in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the present visit to China by the Algerian Government Delegation led by Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika has made positive contributions to the further strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Algeria and to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

Minister Bouteflika has extended an invitation to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, and they have accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date for the visit will be decided upon through diplomatic channels.

August 1, 1971

Stories of Militia in Five Villages Fighting the Japanese Aggressors

The Weak Defeat the Strong

by Hsin Ping

THIS correspondent interviewed militia heroes on the Shantung Peninsula in east China on the eve of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They told me how the people of five villages, including Huaishuti, guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and led by local Communist Party organizations, fought the Japanese aggressors in that Shantung Peninsula base area. Organizing and arming themselves for joint defence, the peasants together with armymen pumelled the enemy in people's war. In five years' time, from 1941 to the end of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1945, they fought more than 1,000 engagements, wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and capturing an enormous quantity of weapons. This anti-Japanese base area was successfully defended. Their military experience testifies to the unshakable truth of Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis "A weak nation can defeat a strong."

Joint Village Defence

The five villages — Huaishuti, Chichiatien, Tiao-choukuang, Tingerhya and Paichialing — were about 15 kilometres from the main local Japanese aggressor troop stronghold. They nestle in a densely forested ravine surrounded by hills, a strategic area crossed by a highway. These Japanese troops and local traitors frequently burnt houses, plundered and killed people there. The local people lived in misery.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "The mobilization of the common people throughout the country will create a vast sea in which to drown the enemy," the local Party organizations led the villagers in setting up associations of workers, peasants, youth and women to resist Japanese aggression and save the country. After this, militia units were organized on the basis of these associations. Everyone in the villages — men and women, old and young — were organized in joint defence work. Women and children stood sentinel and young militiamen fought the enemy and carried on production. No place was secure for the enemy; death awaited him everywhere.

Because the enemy was strong and the people's forces were weak at the time, the people made full use of their strong points in attacking the enemy's weak points. Preserving the people's forces and wiping out the enemy was the aim. Using flexible dispersal and concentration tactics, the militiamen fought guerrilla warfare on an extensive scale and were skilful in their attacks.

Local puppet troops launched a massive attack on the villages in spring 1942. Very familiar with both terrain and inhabitants, the militiamen were able to disperse and concentrate freely. Using locally made guns, they opened fire from any number of hilltops. Nine enemy charges all failed, their battalion commander was killed, and his troops fled in disarray.

Having met several defeats, the enemy frequently sent special agents in disguise to collect information, but they were always caught since there were vigilant eyes everywhere in the villages. Once when five agents were discovered upon entering a village, the militiamen and militiawomen of the five villages immediately blocked off every mountain pass. Old people and children stood at the crossroads to check everyone passing through and the agents were captured within several minutes.

After all puppet troop attacks were repulsed, the Japanese invaders, wild with chagrin, sent motorized troops in three directions to encircle and attack the villages by "blitz warfare." The well-informed militiamen mined the roads used by the invaders and hid on hilltops. The first explosions killed seven or eight Japanese soldiers. Before the enemy could collect its wits, gunshots rang out from all directions and the militiamen charged. The enemy was shattered and more than 40 Japanese invaders were killed.

Joint Army-Civilian Defence

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Furthermore, this army is powerful because it has the people's self-defence corps and the militia — the vast armed organizations of the masses — fighting in co-ordination with it." Besides fighting the enemy on their own, the militiamen also fought in co-ordination with the main people's armed forces.

When enemy troops came, the militiamen forced them to enter mined areas by frustrating them in sparrow warfare and other guerrilla warfare. Then the main armed forces encircled the enemy and, together with the militiamen, wiped him out.

After such reversals, the enemy changed tactics and followed up with a mopping-up campaign. Instead of attacking in the direction of the militiamen's fire, they by-passed the mined areas to encircle the militia's rear. The militiamen responded with a trick of their own. They laid dummy mines in front of their position,

leaving traces outside to divert the enemy. They also laid real ones on their flanks and camouflaged them. This kind of warfare took the enemy by surprise. When the enemy entered the mined areas, the militiamen quickly changed their position of being in the "interior lines" into in the "exterior lines" and wiped the enemy out in co-ordination with the main people's armed forces.

The revolutionary war tempered the revolutionary people. During their protracted struggle, the militiamen of the five villages created many flexible ways of fighting. For example, when the enemy attacked, the militiamen deliberately withdrew from some places as a lure. They then cut off retreat, and surrounded and annihilated the intercepted enemy troops in pockets.

In January 1945 local puppet troops sent one of their crack regiments to launch a fierce offensive against the five villages in co-ordination with Japanese troops. They attempted to destroy the joint village defence and seize the entire highway so as to break out of their isolated position. As planned, the militiamen and civilians deliberately withdrew from Paichialing Village and Huaishuti Village and laid mines in Huaishuti. When enemy troops entered Paichialing and found nobody, they presumed that the militiamen were afraid to fight. So without hesitation they marched on to Huaishuti. The first mine exploded when someone stepped on it, and they immediately withdrew to Paichialing where they triggered off several mines. They went back to Huaishuti. The situation was like this: When the enemy came into Huaishuti, the militiamen made their way to his rear and laid mines in Paichialing to cut off a retreat. The enemy was soon cut off and surrounded and drowned in the vast ocean of people's war. An entire enemy battalion was wiped out in this battle.

Taking the Initiative in Attacking

During the 1945 Spring Festival, the militiamen and the main people's armed forces carried out a surprise attack on the den of the local puppet troops and destroy-

ed it. Trying to avert their doom, the Japanese aggressor troops pulled down the many small strongholds they had built near the five villages and erected three huge ones surrounded by barbed wire and ditches.

The five villages sent some militiamen to engage in sparrow warfare in co-ordination with a few people's armed units to harass the enemy, throw him off balance and wear him down. Meanwhile, the militiamen continually went close to the strongholds, shouting or putting up posters. This political offensive had a serious effect on enemy morale. The militiamen often laid mines at night around the strongholds to wipe out the enemy.

One night just when some militiamen had hidden themselves near a stronghold, a platoon of Japanese invaders came out to relieve the guard. The militiamen quickly laid mines along the enemy's path and in two hours the whole platoon was decimated.

The leadership decided to press ahead and continue to wipe out the stubborn enemy. Since the Japanese troops in the strongholds were on higher ground, storming these positions would certainly mean heavy casualties. It was decided to use the tactic of "inducing the snake out of its hole" and annihilate the enemy when he moved around.

It was a moonlit night when the main people's armed forces and militiamen lay in ambush around one stronghold while a few militiamen pretended to attack it. Seeing a small number of attackers, the Japanese troops all rushed out of their stronghold to take the militiamen alive. However, they were immediately surrounded by the hidden armymen and militiamen. Knowing they were trapped, the bewildered enemy soldiers rushed in all directions, trying to break out of the encirclement which was like an iron wall around them. They were killed or captured in the field.

Shortly after this, the militiamen and the main people's armed forces destroyed all the enemy strongholds and liberated the entire county to which the five villages belonged.

(Continued from p. 6.)

and their followers should withdraw all their troops from abroad so that the people of various countries have the right to solve their own problems without threat or intervention from abroad.

In his speech, Alain Peyrefitte stressed the principle of national independence that France upholds. He said that one of the principles the French revolution had established was that of national independence. This principle, he added, was reaffirmed by General de Gaulle who made it the foundation of his policy.

This policy inaugurated by General de Gaulle, he added, had been con-

stantly affirmed by General de Gaulle himself since then. He had made France leave the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, placed France outside the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, denounced hegemony by the two superpowers and the system of two blocs, and affirmed in Phnom Penh the principles which, according to France, would help restore peace in Indochina.

If there was a part of General de Gaulle's heritage to which President Pompidou was attached, it was national independence, Alain Peyrefitte said.

After visiting Peking, the delegation left by special plane on July 19

to tour other parts of China, including Yenan, Sian, Wuhan, Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking, accompanied by Pei Shih-chang, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and leading members of departments concerned in the Foreign Ministry.

Afghan Prime Minister Congratulated

Premier Chou En-lai on July 31 sent a message to Abdul Zahir, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Afghanistan, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

ROUND THE WORLD

SATO GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Persists in Hostility to China

The Sato government's hostile China policy is suffering thumping blows at a time when demands for the restoration of China's lawful seat in the United Nations are mounting daily in the world and when the Japanese people's movement for Japan-China friendship and the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations is forging ahead with great momentum. To hoodwink public opinion at home and abroad and tide over present difficulties, Sato recently made all kinds of gestures in the Diet, pretending he wanted an improvement in Japan-China relations. But his plot to create "two Chinas" and to reoccupy China's territory Taiwan was exposed in the Diet by members of the Japanese Socialist Party and the Komei Party.

Speaking in the Diet on July 21, Sato said that the Japanese Government "will have to take a cautious attitude towards scrapping the Japan-China peace treaty (meaning the Japan-Chiang treaty) and ousting the nationalist government (meaning the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang) from the United Nations." Harping on the hoary theme that Japan must "keep international faith with the nationalist government," he alleged that improvement of Japan-China relations depends on "a fair evaluation of the past," because "it was logical that Japan should have concluded a treaty with Chiang Kai-shek." The so-called "fair evaluation of the past" from Sato's mouth means recognition of the Japan-Chiang treaty and the occupation of Taiwan by the Japanese reactionaries.

Sato said that the Japanese Government will not persuade other countries to support the Chiang Kai-shek gang in the United Nations. This was an attempt to whitewash himself by seemingly favouring the restoration of China's lawful seat in the United Nations. This deceit was ex-

posed by the interpellations of Diet members of the opposition parties. Sato had to admit that Japan would not agree to the "replacing of the nationalist government by China" in the United Nations and that it "intends to follow the path of keeping both, instead of choosing one of them." Sato's statement shows that the Japanese reactionaries are using a new anti-China ploy: Instead of directly trying to obstruct the restoration of China's lawful seat in the United Nations, they intend to maintain the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in the organization so as to continue to create "two Chinas."

Answering questions from opposition Diet members, Sato undisguisedly revealed the Japanese militarists' ambition to seize Chinese territory. "There is no problem as to Japan's sovereignty over the Senkaku Island group (meaning China's Tiaoyu and other islands)," he said, adding that sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands "has not been finally settled internationally."

These contradictory nonsensical statements were ridiculed or attacked by many angry Diet members. Socialist Party and Komei Party Diet members in their interpellations repeatedly exposed and criticized the Sato government's anti-China policy.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Komei Party, said: Taiwan is an integral part of China and the Taiwan question is China's internal affair, but the Japanese Government has all along been intervening in the matter and even openly challenging China's sovereignty. Takeiri pointed out that in accordance with the fourth arms expansion plan, Japan will strengthen its military force and the Japan-U.S. joint military system. Things have been going on more feverishly in these respects since Laird's recent visit to Japan. Obviously this is related to the policy of hostility towards and "containment" of China. He noted that the five-point position on Japan-China relations put forth

by the Komei Party delegation to China is supported by the Chinese side. These five points are all connected with the Taiwan question because it is the most fundamental question in the way of the restoration of the Japan-China diplomatic relations. He pointed out that if the Sato government sincerely wished to re-

The Romanian press reports that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, spoke on a number of international problems at a meeting with local Party cadres when he inspected Port Constanta on July 23.

● **On Main Characteristic of the Times:** Comrade Ceausescu said: Great changes are taking place in the world. The people of the whole world are rising in struggle against foreign domination and for the abolition of the old economic and military enslavement agreements and treaties and what is primary in their struggle is the assertion of their own right to decide on their own road of development without any outside intervention. Everywhere, either in Latin America, Africa or in Europe, Iceland and Malta, one nation or government after another demands the abolition of treaties imposed by force by imperialism and the withdrawal of foreign troops and urges that the right to national wealth should belong to the respective people. We consider that this powerful revolutionary process is the main characteristic feature of our time which shows that the era of the policy of oppression and dictate is gone for ever and that the people of various countries are determined to live in freedom without foreign domination.

Comrade Ceausescu said: We consider that the development of international events prominently shows that an end must be put to the imperialist policy of strength, of dictate, and of intervention in the affairs of other countries. The desire for inter-

store diplomatic relations with China, it should correct its erroneous stand on the Taiwan question and recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful government representing China, otherwise there can be no solution to the problem. In his interpellation he demanded Sato's resignation.

Masashi Ishibashi, General Secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, also strongly denounced the Sato government's hostile policy towards China. He said Sato must recognize that there is only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China, otherwise Sato should be removed from office.

The Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and some far-sighted personages in the Liberal Democratic Party have joined forces to oppose the Sato government's hostile China policy.

The Kyodo News Agency said the Sato government is "embarrassed on

Comrade Ceausescu on International Questions

national peace can only be realized through abandonment of the policy of war and of oppression of any form against other countries. Life shows that it is absolutely necessary for all states, big or small, to take part in the settlement of international questions. It is no secret to anybody that the first victims of the imperialist policy of strength and dictate have always been the small countries. Therefore, we pay special attention to the fact that the small countries should act most firmly in defence of their independence and sovereignty, should oppose the imperialist policy of strength and dictate and should assert and defend their right to a free life. By stressing this, we are setting out precisely from the class principle and what the experience—experience of thousands of years—of history has proved, that when people of small and medium-sized nations rose in defence of their independence, they were able to play an important role in international life. The examples of the Vietnamese people, other peoples of Indochina and the people of other countries are a fresh and further confirmation of this truth. Precisely by viewing from a class stand and setting out from the necessity of unity of all forces in the present world to oppose the imperialist policy, we speak up for broad co-operation with the small and medium-sized countries, we act together with all states, irrespective of their size, for the peace and security of all peoples striving for freedom and equality.

● **On COMECON:** Referring to the recent session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in Romania, Comrade Ceausescu pointed out that the forms of co-operation can be varied, yet no matter how multifarious are the co-operation forms and no matter how deep is the mutual dependence in production in various fields of activities, they must not lead in any way to the transgression of the national sovereignty and must not lead in any way to the encroachment on the rights of the Communist Party of each country, of its leading class—the working class, and its people to decide on their own development plan independently according to their own wish.

● **On Balkan Area:** Comrade Ceausescu said: Romania is situated in the Balkan and is therefore devoted to the understanding and co-operation in this area. We hope that the Balkan will no longer be a "powder keg" but an area of peace and co-operation without atomic weapons and foreign military bases. We hope that any attempt to instigate the people of one country to oppose the people of another country will be completely checked in the Balkan. From the experience in the past one can see that the splitting policy pursued by imperialist powers towards Balkan countries, and small countries in general, can only bring harm to the people of various countries in this area and facilitate the domination and oppression by imperialism. This is precisely why we

have expressed and are now expressing the hope to the people of the Balkan countries to seek ways of co-operation and unity to ensure the strengthening of peace and co-operation in this area.

● **On Indochina:** Comrade Ceausescu said: We advocate cessation of wars and military conflicts, and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and the whole of Indochina so as to let the peoples of this part of the world decide their own development and solve their domestic affairs without any outside interference.

● **On Restoring China's Legitimate Rights in the U.N.:** Comrade Ceausescu pointed out that the People's Republic of China should have the legitimate seat due her in the United Nations Organization. The whole world is aware of the fact that the time has come when no international problem can be solved without the participation of the great 800 million Chinese people. Ignorance of this reality of our time will do harm not only to the cause of socialism and the struggle against imperialism but also to the easing of tension and the cause of world peace. Nobody in the world can hinder a people that has embarked on the road of socialism, be it big or small, from building a new system in the way it wishes. We consider that the participation of China in international life and in the United Nations and other international organizations is a factor of great importance for the cause of socialism, for the fight against imperialism, and for progress and peace in the world.

the question of policy towards China" and has "suffered an incalculably heavy blow."

UNITED STATES

New Upsurge in Workers' Strikes

Successive July strikes by west coast dockers, copper miners, teamsters, telephone workers and railway workers in the United States have dealt U.S. monopoly capital a heavy blow.

Workers' strike struggles in the United States since the beginning of the year have surged ahead in waves. Among them were the strikes by over 15,000 workers in New York, Port Arthur, Honolulu and other cities on January 1, strikes by 36,000 workers of three big can-manufacturing companies in February and March, strikes by more than 5,000 transport workers in Philadelphia in April, the nationwide strikes by 13,000 railway signalmen and strikes by 50,000 coal miners

in six states in May and those by 20,000 telecommunication workers and several thousand municipal workers in New York in June. Statistics show that 626,000 workers took part in a total of 1,560 strikes in the first four months of this year.

The development of these strikes in waves is an inevitable result of daily sharpening class contradictions at home. To shift the burden of the financial and economic crises on to the shoulders of the working people, U.S. monopoly capital has intensified its attack against them. Exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies have hit a new high and malignant inflation is growing. The cost of living and the unemployment rate keep steadily rising. To guard its vital interests in these circumstances, the working class has no alternative but to rise in struggle against the capitalists.

According to official U.S. statistics, strikes in the first four months of 1971 alone caused monopoly capital a loss of 8,960,000 work-days. The recent longshoremen's strike virtual-

ly paralysed 24 ports along the west coast, preventing the loading and unloading of more than 100 ships. Oregon Governor McCall admitted on July 23: "An economic crisis of major proportions is rapidly developing in the State of Oregon and throughout the west." The copper miners' strike brought the monopoly capitalists a loss of more than 92,000 tons of copper. Referring to the strikes by the railway workers, a labour department spokesman said: "The consequences would be extremely grave for the whole economy." These strikes paralysed ten U.S. railways, accounting for almost half of the railway lines in the United States. Piled high in stations, large quantities of farm products could not be shipped. Coal mining in the east, the iron and steel industry in central United States and the northern industrial centres were affected.

It is to be expected that as class contradictions grow sharper in the United States the U.S. working class struggle will continue to develop.

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