

PEKING REVIEW

17

April 23, 1971

Theory of "Combine Two Into One" Is Reactionary Philosophy for Restoring Capitalism

Korean People's Struggle for Unification of Fatherland Will Win

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

China's Cotton Output in Great Cultural Revolution Hits a New Record

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Quotations From Lenin

Marx's philosophy is a consummate philosophical materialism which has provided mankind, and especially the working class, with powerful instruments of knowledge.

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The splitting of a single whole and the cognition of its contradictory parts is the *essence* of dialectics.

Cambodian New Year's Day Banquet

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk gave a banquet on April 13 in honour of Chinese leaders on the occasion of Cambodia's New Year's Day. Present at the banquet were Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wu Fa-hsien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo. Also present were Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth.

At the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian people Samdech Sihanouk and Premier Chou toasted the brilliant victories won by the three peoples of Indochina in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Visits China

Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of the Kingdom of Iran, paid a friendship visit to China from April 13 to 19 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Accompanying the Princess were: Mr. A.R. Ansari, Deputy to the Princess, and Mrs. Ansari; Mr. P.C. Radji, Assistant to the Princess; and Miss N. Pezeshkian, Secretary to the Princess.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi arrived in Peking on April 14. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's

Congress Kuo Mo-jo met the distinguished Iranian guests the same day. Premier Chou gave a banquet in their honour the same evening.

At the banquet Premier Chou and Princess Ashraf proposed toasts to the growing friendship between the people of China and Iran. Premier Chou proposed a toast to the health of His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, and the Princess proposed a toast to the health of the leader of China Chairman Mao Tsetung, the founder and leader of the People's Republic of China.

In his toast, Premier Chou En-lai expressed warm welcome to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi and the other distinguished guests from Iran. He said: "Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi is a friend whom we know well. We met each other in April 1965 during the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference in Indonesia. And now we are exceptionally happy to have the opportunity of meeting Her Royal Highness the Princess in Peking.

"Long-standing historical contacts and traditional friendship have existed between China and Iran. Friendly contacts between our two countries date back more than two thousand years. Envoys from our country visited Iran, opening up the road of communication between the East and the West, that is, the historically famous 'silk road,' and thus promoting political contacts and trade and cultural exchanges between China and Iran.

"In modern times, particularly since World War II, there have been fewer contacts between our two countries as a result of imperialist obstructions and sabotage. However,

the Chinese people have always followed with interest and attention the Iranian people's efforts in their struggle against foreign aggression and for national construction. In order to safeguard state sovereignty and protect their national resources, Iran, together with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, have recently waged effective struggles against the Western imperialist oil monopoly consortiums and won victory. We express support to your just struggle and sincere congratulations on your victory.

"Both China and Iran have been subjected to foreign aggression and oppression and have gone through similar sufferings, and both our countries were participants of the 1955 Bandung Conference. The ten principles formulated at the Bandung Conference have provided a good basis for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. We are deeply convinced that guided by the Bandung principles, there are prospects for the development of the relations between China and Iran. The present visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess and the other distinguished Iranian guests to our country is a gesture of friendship to our people. Our distinguished guests from Iran may go and see different places of our country and have contacts with our people from various circles. We hope that your visit will contribute to the enhancement of the understanding and friendship between our two peoples and to the gradual development of the friendly relations between our two countries."

In her toast, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi said: "My companions and I are very pleased to be in your ancient capital at the gracious invitation of

your Government. We are all greatly looking forward to visiting, in the course of the next few days, various cities and provinces of your immense country, of admiring numerous relics of your past history and of inspecting modern landmarks of your peoples' impressive, recent accomplishments.

"But your invitation, for me personally, has two other equally significant aspects as well. In the first place, it has provided me with a most welcome opportunity to renew with you, a personal acquaintance which dates from the second Bandung Conference of 1965; and secondly, it has meant the fulfilment of an adolescent dream, namely, to visit your magnificent country and to learn at first hand more of its unique civilization and fascinating people.

"This reference to Chinese civilization brings to my mind a characteristic which Iran and China, for all their cultural uniqueness, share in common. Each of us is the inheritor of one of history's most enriching civilizations, while at the same time both of us, though admittedly through different ways, are firmly dedicated to the achievement of the most rapid social and material progress for our peoples."

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi said: "Personal contact such as ours here today, inevitably leads to dialogue. Dialogue may in turn lead to understanding, and understanding can subsequently find a path to friendship.

"I know that, through this unpretentious visit, we already have taken the first step in that direction."

Accompanied by Lin Chia-mei, wife of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi visited Hangchow, Shanghai and Kwangchow.

Premier Chou Congratulates Bista on Becoming Prime Minister of Nepal

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Kirti Nidhi Bista on April 16

congratulating him on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal. The message reads:

On the occasion of your assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, I express sincere congratulations to you. May the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese people achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

May the profound friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries be consolidated and developed daily.

Premier Chou Greets Syrian National Day

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 16 to President Hafez Assad and Premier Abdel Rahman Khleifawi of the Syrian Arab Republic, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to Your Excellencies and to the Syrian Government and people.

The Syrian people have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. The Syrian Government and people have valiantly resisted the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey Israeli Zionism, supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people and made positive contributions to the Arab people's cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people express admiration for this.

I sincerely wish the Syrian people, the Palestinian and other Arab people new victories in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors.

May the militant friendship between the Chinese and Syrian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries grow and develop continuously.

Premier Chou Meets Table Tennis Delegations of Canada, Colombia, England, Nigeria and United States

Premier Chou En-lai met all the members of the table tennis delegations of Canada, Colombia, England, Nigeria and the United States on the afternoon of April 14 and had a friendly conversation with them. These delegations were invited to visit China after taking part in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships.

The leaders of the delegations are Margaret Walden, Secretary-General of the Canadian Table Tennis Association; Pedro Garcia, leading member of the Colombian Table Tennis Federation and President of the Bogota Table Tennis Association; Charles Murton Wyles, Chairman of the English Table Tennis Association; Adegboyega Adebowale Efunkoya, President of the Nigerian Table Tennis Association; and Graham Steenhoven, President of the U.S. Table Tennis Association.

When the guests of the various countries entered the meeting hall, Premier Chou and leading members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the All-China Sports Federation shook hands with them in welcome, and had photographs taken with each of the delegations.

At the meeting, Premier Chou, first of all welcomed the delegations' visit to China on behalf of the Chinese people and Government.

Premier Chou said to the Canadian friends: You come from a country that recently established diplomatic relations with us, from the motherland of Doctor Bethune whom the Chinese people know so well. We welcome you. Delegation leader

Margaret Walden said that they were very happy to come to China and everybody was pleased with the hospitality of the Chinese people.

When Premier Chou greeted the Colombian friends from far across the ocean, delegation leader Pedro Garcia said that though Colombia and China were far apart, friendship between the people of the two countries would be steadfast once it was established. Premier Chou said he believed that the friendship between the Chinese and Colombian people would continue to grow.

Premier Chou congratulated the English Table Tennis Delegation on its success in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships. Delegation leader Charles Murton Wyles said that the young English players were pleased to have the chance to visit China, for this would lead to more contacts between the young people of England and China.

In his conversation with the Nigerian guests, Premier Chou said with delight: Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, you have come from the east coast of the Atlantic to the west coast of the Pacific and we welcome you. Delegation leader Adegboyega Adebowale Efunkoya said that during their stay in China they were extremely struck by the deep sense of friendship of the Chinese people for the Nigerian people and that they were very pleased with this. Premier Chou expressed the hope that Nigerian friends would often come to visit China.

In his conversation with the U.S. Table Tennis Delegation, Premier Chou said: Contacts between the people of China and the United States had been very frequent in the past but later they were broken off for a long time. Your visit to China on invitation has opened the door to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries. We believe that such friendly contacts will be favoured and supported by the majority of the two peoples. Delegation leader Graham Steenhoven and members of the delegation spoke

highly of the hospitality of the Chinese people and said they were glad that their delegation was able to visit China.

At the meeting, some foreign friends expressed the hope that Chinese sportsmen would visit their countries. Premier Chou thanked them for their invitation to Chinese sportsmen and said: We will work for its realization. At the same time, we, too, hope that more friends will come to visit our country. Premier Chou pointed out that through the exchange of friendly visits, the exchange of experience and learning from each other, the sportsmen of various countries would surely help promote friendship between the people of their countries.

At the end of the meeting, Premier Chou asked the friends from the various countries to convey the regards of the Chinese people to the people of their own countries upon returning home, and shook hands with all members of the delegations when they took leave.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned, coaches and players of the Chinese Table Tennis Team and interpreters.

Canadian, British, American and Japanese correspondents who have come to China to cover the activities of the table tennis delegations and some foreign resident correspondents in Peking were also present.

Foreign Table Tennis Delegations In Peking

These delegations had arrived successively in Peking on April 9, 10 and 13. Banquets and welcoming ceremonies were held by the All-China Sports Federation to honour each of the five delegations. The visitors were warmly welcomed by the Chinese people wherever they went.

When the Canadian friends alighted from the plane on their arrival in Peking, Chinese sportsmen stepped forward to welcome them with

warm handshakes. Margaret Walden, head of the Canadian Table Tennis Delegation, said happily: Although we have been on Chinese soil for only one day, we are deeply impressed by the warm and friendly hospitality the Chinese people have shown us.

While chatting together at the airport's waiting room, Chinese sportsmen told the English friends their friendship visit to China provided an opportunity for the sportsmen of the two countries to learn from each other and exchange experience, and would certainly promote friendship between the sportsmen and people of both countries. The English players said that they had been looking forward to this visit for a long time and were very glad that their desire had now come true.

Proposing a toast at the banquet welcoming the Colombian Table Tennis Delegation, Li Ching-chuan, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, said: The Colombian Table Tennis Delegation, in paying a friendly visit to China, has brought the friendship of the Colombian people to the Chinese people and promoted the friendly relations between the two peoples a step further. Head of the Colombian delegation Pedro Garcia said: Our delegation will certainly tell the Colombian people about the warm reception accorded us in China when we get back home.

At the welcoming ceremonies for each of the five delegations in the Shoutu Gymnasium, a huge streamer inscribed with "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" hung over the hall. At the ceremonies, Chinese players had friendly matches with the players from the five countries and presented them with Red Double Happiness table tennis bats and balls. An atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the ceremonies. Before the matches, players of both sides practised together and, during breaks between matches, they swapped experience and encouraged each other.

(Continued on p. 19.)

Theory of "Combine Two Into One" Is Reactionary Philosophy for Restoring Capitalism

by the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of the Party School
Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

OUR great leader Chairman Mao points out: "All things invariably divide into two." "The law of contradiction in things, that is, the law of the unity of opposites, is the basic law of materialist dialectics." (*On Contradiction*.) This scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's profoundly expresses the objective law of things and penetratingly expounds the core of materialist dialectics. It is a sharp weapon for the proletariat and revolutionary people in carrying out the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, a sharp weapon for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadfastly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The wide dissemination of the concept **one divides into two** among the people met with the extreme hatred and fear of a handful of class enemies. In 1964, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi instigated the renegade Yang Hsien-chen, his agent in philosophical circles, to set off a heated debate on whether **one divides into two** or "combine two into one." The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao directly led this struggle involving a matter of cardinal principle in philosophy in China. With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals criticized the reactionary theory of "combine two into one" and demolished it by the revolutionary dialectics of **one divides into two**.

As the theoretical basis of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the theory of "combine two into one" permeated the political, economic, ideological, cultural, art and other fields. To eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in all spheres of endeavour, we must further criticize the bourgeois idealism and metaphysics of Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen and other such political swindlers, and criticize the reactionary theory of "combine two into one."

A Reaction to Continuing Revolution Under Dictatorship of Proletariat

On the orders of Liu Shao-chi, traitor Yang Hsien-chen, who long ago had prostrated himself before the Kuomintang reactionaries, came out at every crucial

juncture in the socialist revolution to launch attacks on the Party in the field of philosophy. He frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and tried to use the reactionary world outlook of "combine two into one" to remould our Party and country.

In 1952, Yang Hsien-chen concocted his notorious theory of "a synthesized economic base" which preached the combining of socialist economy with capitalist economy, giving a touch of theoretical flavour to Liu Shao-chi's sinister programme for developing capitalism — "co-operation among the five economic sectors and consolidation of the new democratic system." In 1958, Yang Hsien-chen, with ulterior motives, advocated "using identity of contradiction" and by insinuation attacked our Party because it "talked only about the struggle between the opposites, but not their unity." His aim was to provide philosophical ground for Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle" in opposition to Chairman Mao's great work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.

From 1960 to 1962, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary clique plotted counter-revolutionary restoration all along the line from the top down, in close co-ordination with the anti-China chorus of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. At that time Yang Hsien-chen ran here and there to spread his reactionary philosophy, opposing more frantically than ever Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking. He babbled that the unity of opposites meant "common points," shouting that we had "common points" with U.S. imperialism and that we and modern revisionism had "common points with some differences." He openly stood for "combining" the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, socialism and imperialism, Marxism and revisionism, into one.

Chairman Mao was the first to perceive the danger of the counter-revolutionary plots of Liu Shao-chi and his gang and time and again warned the whole Party and the people of the whole country to guard against revisionism. At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee held in 1962, Chairman Mao put forward more fully the basic line for our Party during the entire historical period of socialism and issued the great call: "Never forget class struggle." Under Chairman Mao's wise leadership, our Party intensified propaganda and education in the revolutionary dialectics of **one divides into two**, launched the socialist education movement on a broad scale, initiated open

polemics against modern revisionism whose centre is the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, and dealt the class enemies at home and abroad hard blows. However, all these warnings and struggles did not and could not change the counter-revolutionary nature of Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and company, who were impatient to restore capitalism. Yang Hsien-chen first openly peddled the theory of "combine two into one" in the lecture room of the former advanced Party school. After careful planning, this reactionary philosophy was launched for the public in 1964.

Lenin says that the struggle in philosophy "in the last analysis reflects the tendencies and ideology of the antagonistic classes in modern society." (*Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*.) The concocting of the theory of "combine two into one" was intended externally to meet the needs of imperialism and social-imperialism in subverting great socialist China, and internally to meet the needs of the counter-revolutionary restoration by the bourgeoisie. It is a hack philosophy serving Liu Shao-chi's efforts to restore capitalism, and runs counter to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Out-and-Out Bourgeois Idealism and Metaphysics

To oppose Marxist philosophy, all opportunists and revisionists did their best to negate the boundary between materialism and idealism as well as between dialectics and metaphysics. In peddling the reactionary theory of "combine two into one," the renegade Yang Hsien-chen resorted to this kind of base counter-revolutionary tactics. He dressed this reactionary theory up as dialectics and prated that "combine two into one" and one divides into two have "the same meaning." He deliberately tried to negate the fundamental antagonism between one divides into two and "combine two into one."

Lenin pointed out: "The splitting of a single whole and the cognition of its contradictory parts is the essence of dialectics." ("On the Question of Dialectics.") "In brief, dialectics can be defined as the doctrine of the unity of opposites. This embodies the essence of dialectics, but it requires explanations and development." ("Conspectus of Hegel's Book *The Science of Logic*.")

Chairman Mao developed this great idea of Lenin's further in his *On Contradiction, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and other important philosophical works. Chairman Mao says: "The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking. Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) The concept one divides into two that Chairman Mao put forward profoundly and concisely summarizes the law

of the unity of opposites and grasps the heart of materialist dialectics.

According to the concept one divides into two, there are contradictions in everything. The two aspects of a contradiction depend on and struggle with each other, and this determines the life of all things. The natural world, society and man's thinking are full of contradictions and struggles, and there is no such thing as "combine two into one." Without contradiction, there would not be the natural world, society, and man's thinking; nothing would exist. Contradictions are present in all processes of things and permeate all processes from beginning to end, and promote the development of things. The constant emerging and resolving of contradictions—this is the universal law of the development of things.

Applying the concept one divides into two in examining socialist society, we have to recognize that throughout the entire historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism. To resolve these contradictions, we must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadfastly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Even in a communist society, there will be contradictions and full of struggles between the new and the old, the advanced and the backward, and right and wrong. Only those who adhere to and apply this concept to guide revolutionary practice are thoroughgoing dialectical materialists. To deny the concept "one divides into two" means to deny the universality of contradiction and to betray materialist dialectics, and this inevitably leads to political betrayal of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The core of the theory "combine two into one" lies in merging contradictions, liquidating struggle, opposing revolution, combining the proletariat with the bourgeoisie, combining Marxism with revisionism, combining socialism with imperialism and social-imperialism. This out-and-out reactionary bourgeois idealist and metaphysical world outlook is diametrically opposed to the world outlook of one divides into two.

Refute Theory of "Common Needs"

Yang Hsien-chen repeatedly said that the identity of a contradiction consisted of "common points" and "common things." He distorted Lenin's thesis on the identity of contradiction, alleging that "the identity in the sphere of dialectics" was "seeking common needs."

Let us read what the great Lenin wrote on the subject.

Lenin pointed out: "Dialectics is the teaching which shows how opposites can be and how they happen to be (how they become) identical—under what conditions they are identical, transforming themselves into one

another, — why the human mind should take these opposites not as dead, rigid, but as living, conditional, mobile, transforming themselves into one another.” (“*Conspectus of Hegel’s Book The Science of Logic.*”) Lenin here is talking about the identity of contradiction. Is there any trace of “common points” and “common needs” in this? Yang Hsien-chen was blatantly lying and slandering Lenin when he alleged that what Lenin meant by the identity of contradiction was “common needs.”

In *On Contradiction*, Chairman Mao incisively explains Lenin’s thinking on the identity of contradiction. Chairman Mao clearly points out: **“All contradictory things are interconnected; not only do they coexist in a single entity in given conditions, but in other given conditions, they also transform themselves into each other. This is the full meaning of the identity of opposites.”**

Chairman Mao’s teaching clearly tells us: The first meaning of the identity of contradiction is that the two contradictory aspects are interdependent in given conditions. For instance, during the period of China’s new-democratic revolution, the contradictory aspects, the masses of the people and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, did not exist in isolation from each other. Each aspect had the other as the condition for its existence and they coexisted in a single entity. We should interpret the first meaning of the identity of contradiction only in this way and should never allow Yang Hsien-chen to distort it into having “common needs.” Were there any “common needs” in the interdependence between the masses of the oppressed people and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism? Certainly not. Even though the national bourgeoisie joined the united front in the national democratic revolution for a period and had certain common needs with the proletariat against imperialism and feudalism, this was absolutely not an identity of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. When we speak of these common needs, we take the proletariat, the peasantry, the petty-bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie as one aspect of the contradiction and the three enemies, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, as the other. In the contradiction in which the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are the two opposite aspects, the relation between them is that of the exploiter and the exploited, and the needs of one are fundamentally opposed to the needs of the other.

Chairman Mao also stressed that the matter does not end with the interdependence of the two contradictory aspects on each other for their existence and, more important, in given conditions, each of them transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite. This is the second meaning of the identity of contradiction. Our Party led the Chinese people in decades of heroic struggle aimed precisely at creating conditions for the promotion of the transformation of things so as to achieve the goal of the revolution. For instance, after the new-democratic revolution, the

masses of the people who had long been oppressed and exploited transformed themselves into masters of the country, and imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the three enemies that oppressed and exploited the people, were completely overthrown. Through the socialist revolution in the ownership of the means of production, individual ownership of farming and handicrafts was transformed into socialist collective ownership, and capitalist ownership of industry and commerce was transformed into socialist ownership by the whole people. The renegade Yang Hsien-chen used every means to oppose these revolutionary transformations. To call a spade a spade, his reactionary theory of “common needs” is nothing but an attempt to make the proletariat and other working people submit forever to the misery of exploitation and enslavement, and to permit imperialism, the landlords and the bourgeoisie to sit on their backs for ever.

Refute Theory of “Inseparability”

Yang Hsien-chen endlessly preached that the opposite aspects were “links that cannot be separated.” He blabbed that learning dialectics means “learning how to link the two opposing ideologies.” This is a clumsy attempt to tamper with materialist dialectics.

Materialist dialectics holds that the nature of a thing is the contradictoriness within the thing and its separability. Engels pointed out: **“Dialectics has proved from the results of our experience of nature so far that all polar opposites in general are determined by the mutual action of the two opposite poles on each other, that the separation and opposition of these poles exist only within their mutual connection and union, and, conversely, that their union exists only in their separation and their mutual connection only in their opposition.”** (*Dialectics of Nature.*) That is to say, we cannot talk about the links between the two opposite aspects apart from their struggle and separability. The struggle of the opposite aspects inevitably leads to the breaking up of their interconnection, to the disintegration of the entity, and to change in the nature of the thing. Therefore, the interconnection between the opposite aspects is conditional and relative while their separability is unconditional and absolute.

As Chairman Mao points out: **“In society as in nature, every entity invariably breaks up into its different parts, only there are differences in content and form under different concrete conditions.”** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party’s National Conference on Propaganda Work.*) There is nothing in the world that cannot be separated. The development of objective things has time and again exposed the rotten metaphysical idea that a thing cannot be separated. Have there not emerged various old and new anti-Marxist revisionist factions in the course of the development of the international communist movement? In the course of the development of our Party, there emerged the “Left” and Right opportunist lines of the renegades Chen Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi’s counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao’s pro-

letarian revolutionary line has won great victories precisely through struggles against these erroneous lines. Therefore, revolutionary "separation" is not a bad but a good thing. It helps raise the people's ideological consciousness, enhances the unity of the revolutionary people, promotes the development of the proletarian revolutionary cause, and impels society forward. Yang Hsien-chen did not say a word about the struggle and transformation of contradictions and completely denied the separability of a thing, describing the dependence of the opposite aspects on each other for their existence as "links that cannot be separated." In fact, there are no dead and rigid links free from contradictions and transformation.

Yang Hsien-chen had vicious political motives for advocating the theory of "inseparability." When the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production reached a high tide in China in 1956, he came out sermonizing like a priest that the proletariat and the bourgeoisie "will both benefit if they come together, and will both suffer if they separate." This is of the same mould as the fallacies advocated by Liu Shao-chi such as the bourgeoisie's "exploitation has its merits" and the bourgeoisie and the proletariat have an "identical stand." This fully shows that they are a gang of faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie.

The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is, in essence, antagonistic and irreconcilable, and can be resolved only by socialist revolution. As Chairman Mao pointed out in 1959, in the period of socialist revolution the life-and-death struggle between the two big opposing classes — the proletariat and the bourgeoisie — **"will continue . . . for at least twenty years and possibly half a century. In short, the struggle will not cease until classes die out completely."** In a sense, by steadfastly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat separates completely from the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. In the life-and-death struggle between these two classes, how can we "combine two into one"? If we should "combine two into one" with regard to the bourgeoisie, forget classes and class struggle and forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, **"then it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party, a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its colour. Comrades, please think it over. What a dangerous situation this would be!"** That Yang Hsien-chen spared no effort to preach that the proletariat and the bourgeoisie should "combine" and not "separate" was precisely for the purpose of realizing the counter-revolutionary plot of restoring capitalism.

Refute Theory of "Synthesis Means 'Combine Two Into One'"

Yang Hsien-chen and company also alleged that "analysis means 'one divides into two' while synthesis

means 'combine two into one.'" This is not only a question of their ignorance of Marxist philosophy; their real purpose was to cut asunder the dialectical relation between analysis and synthesis and to substitute reactionary metaphysics for materialist dialectics.

Marxist philosophy tells us that analysis and synthesis are an objective law of things and at the same time a method for people to understand things. Analysis shows how an entity divides into two different parts and the struggle between them; synthesis shows how, through the struggle between the two opposite aspects, one prevails, defeats and eliminates the other, how an old contradiction is resolved and a new one emerges, and how an old thing is eliminated and a new thing triumphs. In plain words, synthesis means one "eats up" the other. The course of historical development is: What is revolutionary always "eats up" what is reactionary, and what is correct always "eats up" what is wrong. But this has to go through many complicated and tortuous struggles. As Chairman Mao points out: **"Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism."** (*Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle.*) The history of mankind's civilization is one of class struggle, one in which the revolutionary classes defeat and "eat up" the reactionary classes. Imperialism headed by the United States, social-imperialism and all other exploiting systems will eventually be "eaten up" by socialism and communism. This is an objective law independent of man's will. When reflected in men's minds, such objective analysis and synthesis require that we make a concrete analysis of the movement of opposites in all things and, on the basis of such analysis, synthesize and point out the nature of the question involved and determine on the methods to resolve them. Different types of contradictions are resolved by different methods. It is quite clear that objective or subjective analysis and synthesis can only be **"one divides into two"** and not **"combine two into one."**

Analysis and synthesis are closely connected. There is synthesis in analysis and analysis in synthesis. As Engels said in reference to the science of chemistry: **"Chemistry, in which analysis is the predominant form of investigation, is nothing without its opposite pole — synthesis."** (*Dialectics of Nature.*) Yang Hsien-chen and company denied the connection between analysis and synthesis and said that "analysis means 'one divides into two' while synthesis means 'combine two into one.'" This is the same stuff as the bourgeois dualism preached by Trotsky: "Politics — Marxist, art — bourgeois."

Chairman Mao points out in *On Contradiction*: **"It was not until Marx and Engels, the great protagonists of the proletarian movement, had synthesized the positive achievements in the history of human knowledge and, in particular, critically absorbed the rational elements of Hegelian dialectics and created the great theory of dialectical and historical materialism that an**

unprecedented revolution occurred in the history of human knowledge." Chairman Mao has most profoundly explained how the founders of Marxism analysed and synthesized the achievements in the history of human knowledge. Marx and Engels neither affirmed nor negated Hegelian dialectics in its entirety, but, dividing one into two, criticized its idealist shell and absorbed its rational kernel. This analysis and synthesis fully demonstrated the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude which they consistently advocated. They set a brilliant example for us to follow.

The process of summing up our experience is also one of analysis and synthesis. By undertaking various kinds of struggles in social practice, men have accumulated rich experiences, some successful and some not. In summing up experience, it is necessary to distinguish the right from the wrong, affirm what is correct and negate what is wrong. This means, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, reconstructing the rich data of perception obtained from practice, **"discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside,"** raising perceptual knowledge to the level of rational knowledge and grasping the inherent laws of a thing. The movement of opposites — **one divides into two** — runs throughout this process. With the experience summed up in this way, we are able to uphold the truth and correct our mistakes, **"popularize our successful experience and draw lessons from our mistakes."**

Reactionary Trend of International Revisionism

Was the reactionary philosophy "combine two into one" created by the renegades Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and their ilk? No! It is nothing but a variant of the theory of "conciliation of contradictions" of the old-line opportunists and revisionists under new historical conditions.

Since the emergence of Marxism, the mortal enemies of scientific socialism have openly advertised the reactionary theory of "conciliating contradictions." Proudhon declared that he wanted to "seek the principle of accommodation" so as to conciliate the contradictions of capitalist society. Duhring uttered such nonsense as the world is "indivisible" and "there are no contradictions in things." The reactionary chieftains of the Second International vainly attempted to replace revolutionary dialectics with vulgar evolutionism and replace the Marxist theories of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat with the theory of "class collaboration." Kautsky trumpeted that "there are no two classes in a society that do not have common interests. There were common interests even between the slave-owner and his slaves." "There are indeed common interests between the capitalists and the workers." One and all, they are only fleeting intruders in history. Relentless criticism and exposure by Marx, Engels and Lenin showed these types up in their true colours.

After the victory of the October Revolution in Russia, Deborin and company jumped forth to frenziedly oppose Lenin's theory of the unity of opposites. They maintained that contradictions appeared not at the inception of a process but only when it had developed to a certain stage and that the resolution of contradictions was the "conciliation of opposites." This theory of "conciliation of contradictions" of Deborin's was a reflection in philosophy of Bukharin's theory of the "dying out of class struggle" which alleged that "capitalism will peaceably grow into socialism." This reactionary philosophy for the restoration of capitalism was sternly criticized by Stalin.

But after the Khrushchov renegade clique usurped Party and state power in the Soviet Union, it blatantly revived and developed Deborin's reactionary philosophy so as to restore capitalism in an all-round way. Posing as a saviour, Khrushchov clamoured: "The world is whole and indivisible in face of the threat of nuclear disaster. That is where we all are the human race." The Khrushchov renegades shamelessly described this renegade revisionist philosophy as "creatively developing Marxism-Leninism."

When these renegades stirred up a revisionist adverse current against Marxist philosophy, our great leader Chairman Mao, with great proletarian strength of mind, repeatedly stressed the great significance of disseminating materialist dialectics. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"We want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method."** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.*) In his speech at the Moscow Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in 1957, Chairman Mao once again expounded in a deep-going way the revolutionary dialectics of **one divides into two**, and gave a head-on blow to the revisionist adverse current.

The historical experience of the international communist movement has repeatedly proved that if a Marxist-Leninist political party does not observe, analyse, and handle problems from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, it will commit mistakes and degenerate politically. Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has thoroughly betrayed dialectical materialism and historical materialism and completely betrayed the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, it has inevitably gone further and further down the road of revisionism and degenerated into social-imperialism.

The reactionary theory of "conciliation of contradictions" has become a tool today for Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in intensifying its fascist dictatorship, pushing an aggressive policy and in collaborating with U.S. imperialism and contending with it for world hegemony. The Soviet revisionists vehemently clamour for the creation of a "socialist community" and "giving first place to common interests."

This is a vain attempt on their part to obliterate the differences between the aggressor and the victim, the exploiter and the exploited, the controlling and the controlled. They want the working people of the countries in the "community" to sacrifice their own interests, give up their independence and sovereignty and "merge" completely into the "entity" of colonial rule by social-imperialism. But the reactionary theory of "conciliation of contradictions" cannot in the least save them. The inherent laws of dialectics are independent of the will of the revisionists. It has become an irresistible historical trend today for the people of the whole world and many small and medium-sized countries to unite and oppose hegemony by the two

superpowers, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, and draw a clear line of demarcation between themselves and the two superpowers. The revolutionary dialectics of "one divides into two" is striking firm root in the hearts of the people and is being grasped by more and more Marxist-Leninist political parties and revolutionary people. It has become their sharp weapon in opposing imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries. So long as they integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in the revolutionary movement of their respective countries, the revolutionary people of all lands will overthrow the entire old world and win final victory in the proletarian world revolution.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Korean People's Struggle for Unification Of Fatherland Will Win

THE Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held its 5th session from April 12 to 14. Entrusted by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, Foreign Minister Ho Dam delivered the report "On the Present International Situation and the Promotion of the Independent Unification of the Fatherland" in which he put forth an 8-point programme on the peaceful unification of Korea. The Supreme People's Assembly also adopted an appeal to the fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters, and the personages of political parties and public organizations in the southern part of Korea, calling on all patriotic forces to wage a common struggle for the realization of the peaceful unification of their fatherland. This important step taken by the Korean Workers' Party and Government with a view to promoting the unification of the fatherland reflected the earnest common aspirations cherished by the 40 million Korean people and dealt a powerful blow at the criminal plot of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism to commit aggression against Korea. The Chinese people resolutely support the programme of action and the just stand of the Korean Workers' Party and Government on the peaceful unification of Korea and resolutely support the entire Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out: **"To unify the divided fatherland is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people at the present stage and the most pressing task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay."** **"The entire people of north and south Korea will firmly unite and vigorously fight against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and thus surely frustrate the insidious machinations of the enemy to perpetuate the split of the nation, and unify the fatherland without fail."**

U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal in dividing Korea and obstructing its unification. During the past 20-odd-years when it entrenched itself in south Korea, U.S. imperialism subjected the broad masses of people to ruthless repression and enslavement, fostered a fascist military dictatorial regime and turned south Korea into its colony and military base for aggression. Though defeated by the heroic Korean people in its war of aggression against Korea, U.S. imperialism has not only hung on in south Korea, but also carried out repeated war threats and military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Of late, U.S. imperialism, under the cloak of "reduction of U.S. troops," frantically reinforced its forces of aggression and stepped up its military deployment in south Korea in a plot to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea and seek a chance to undertake a new military venture. In

view of this, the 8-point programme makes it clear that it is necessary "to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea" and "to abolish and declare invalid the 'south Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact.'" This is the key to the independent realization of national unification by the Korean people themselves.

The day the Korean Workers' Party and Government put forth the 8-point programme, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State came out with a statement that the demand for the pull-out of U.S. aggressor troops from Korea is "unacceptable." The laconic statement laid bare once again the aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism and its fiendish features in undermining and obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea.

What merits attention is that U.S. imperialism is making use of Japanese militarism as an accomplice in its aggression against Korea. Besides stretching their aggressive talons into south Korea long ago, Japan's ambitious militarists are attempting to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Sato, Yasuhiro Nakasone and their ilk have made rabid outcries that Korea is an "advance post" of Japan and that Japan "should take pre-emptive measures for attack" against Korea. Japanese militarism has become a dangerous enemy of Korea's independence, sovereignty and national unification. It is an important part of the Korean people's struggle for the unification of the fatherland to smash the conspiratorial activities of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries for aggression against Korea and to abolish the "Japan-ROK treaty."

The south Korean people who are living in the abyss of suffering have, for a long time, waged a heroic and unyielding struggle against the sanguinary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland. The patriotic and democratic forces in south Korea are growing. The broad masses of people have raised such slogans as "unification is the only way out" and "let's go north, come south, let's meet at Panmunjom!" They would not tolerate for long the crimes of the U.S.-puppet clique in splitting Korea. No force whatever can check these national aspirations of the people in south Korea for the peaceful unification of their fatherland at an early date.

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other.**"

The Korean people's struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and for the unification of their fatherland is not isolated. The Chinese people, the people of the three Indochinese countries, the peoples of Asia and the revolutionary people throughout the world side with the Korean people and resolutely support their just patriotic struggle. We are firmly convinced that the 3,000-li expanse of the beautiful land of Korea will be unified and that the 40 million Korean people will be reunited.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 15)

Afro-American Struggle Gathering Momentum

THE Afro-American struggle against fascist rule has developed vigorously in the past few years. Joining forces with the revolutionary struggles of the American people of all walks of life, it has dealt the U.S. monopoly capitalist class heavy blows and added to the difficulties which beset the U.S. imperialists at home and abroad.

The over 22 million Afro-Americans have been subjected to the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class for a long time. Since the Nixon government came to power, the U.S. ruling circles have intensified their fascist suppression of the Afro-American people while continuing their political frauds. The U.S. Justice Department has been "beefed up both in terms of budget and manpower" as part of their repressive activities against the Afro-Americans. The number of police stations has greatly increased in cities with black communities. A "survey committee" has been set up to collect information on the Afro-American

struggle against violent repression. The Ku Klux Klan which is devoted to persecuting the Afro-Americans was allowed to hold a national conference openly whereas Afro-Americans advocating resistance by force of arms are often arrested or murdered.

Fascist Rule Under Fire

Sanguinary suppression by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles has enlightened more and more Afro-Americans and other national minorities by negative example and forced them to further shake off the spiritual yoke of the creed of "non-violence" and take an active part in the fiery struggle against violent repression. It was revealed in the U.S. bourgeois press that there were over 600 cases of struggle waged by the national minorities every year from 1968 to 1970, twice as many as in 1967. The Afro-American struggle against violent repression saw many moving heroic ex-

plots. The struggle in Cairo, Illinois, has been going on since early 1969. "Nearly everyone in Cairo is armed," said a report on the Afro-Americans in this city. When the reactionary police in that city tried to stop a demonstration and make mass arrests, an old woman with a walking stick in one hand and a gun in the other told the police in all seriousness: "One more step and I'll shoot." This threw the police into a panic. With a view to stamping out the flames of the Afro-American struggle, the ruling circles changed the mayor of the city twice and the commissioner of its police five times in the last 20 months or so to intensify their bloody suppression of the Afro-Americans. However, with the support of Afro-Americans and students in other cities, the struggle in Cairo has raged more furiously.

Fighting Against Exploitation

The struggle of the black masses against unemployment, hunger and poverty has made further progress too. Sinking deeper in the mire of their fifth post-war economic crisis, the U.S. monopoly groups have been making desperate efforts to shift the burden of the crisis on to the working people, Afro-Americans in particular. The rate of unemployment among the Afro-American people at present is twice as high as that among the whites. The unemployment rate among the young black people has reached more than 30 per cent. Several thousand black and white people held an impressive demonstration in Washington on March 20 against unemployment, racial discrimination and the shift by monopoly capital of economic crisis on to the black people. More than 1,000 black and white people marched in Las Vegas, Nevada, on March 6 to oppose the reactionary authorities' cutting back of "welfare" funds. Half of the demonstrators were black women.

The Afro-American struggle is gradually merging with the workers' movement. In recent years, many clandestine organizations and rank-and-file committees have been formed by black workers in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Newark and in many industrial branches. These organizations and committees study the well-being of the black people and lead the workers' struggle in their workshops or trades. Under their leadership, the workers time and again broke through the control of a handful of reactionary union bosses and staged powerful "wildcat" strikes which gave a great impetus to the workers' movement. The first "wildcat" strike in the history of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which broke out in April last year was a case in point.

The just struggle of the Afro-American people enjoys the sympathy and support of the white workers, who in many of their big strikes adopted a clear-cut stand against political and economic discrimination against the black workers. Many white workers fought alongside their black brothers. In the 370,000-strong General Motors strike which shook the country last year, the white and black workers picketed and fought

together for 68 days, which dealt the U.S. monopolies a heavy blow.

Struggle Against War of Aggression In Viet Nam

The U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indochina has been a tremendous catastrophe for the Afro-Americans. A large number of black people have been driven there as cannon-fodder and their casualty rate is twice that of the white soldiers. The black people's struggle against this war has developed very fast in the past few years. Their organizations against the aggressive war mushroomed in all parts of the country and there have been more and more anti-war demonstrations with black sponsors or participants. Through their own experience, a number of black soldiers who were forcibly sent to the Indochina battlefield have come to see the true features of U.S. imperialism and refused to execute combat orders and become killers for U.S. imperialism. Many black ex-servicemen took an active part in demonstrations against the war of aggression. For several days running last May, 20,000 black and white people in New Haven held impressive demonstrations, condemning the reactionary authorities' fascist persecution of the Afro-Americans and demanding that the Nixon government withdraw all its aggressor troops from Indochina. Since the beginning of spring this year, the struggle of the black and white masses against the Nixon government's war of aggression has further developed and a greater storm of struggle is in the offing.

Through their revolutionary practice in struggle, many black pioneers have found the powerful ideological weapon — Marxism-Leninism. Quite a number of them have learnt from personal experience that only by integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific conditions in the United States can the American people, the black people included, win their struggle. They have organized themselves into groups to study and disseminate the great truth of Marxism-Leninism and to sum up experience in struggle and to guide the current fight. Progressive papers of the black people often carry writings by or selected quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao.

In his April 16, 1968 Statement in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao pointed out: "**The Afro-American struggle is not only a struggle waged by the exploited and oppressed black people for freedom and emancipation, it is also a new clarion call to all the exploited and oppressed people of the United States to fight against the barbarous rule of the monopoly capitalist class.**" In the past three years, the Afro-American struggle has surged forward furiously. Meanwhile, the American people's struggle against the aggressive war, the workers' movement, the student movement and the women's movement have seen vigorous growth in the country. A new storm of revolutionary struggle against the domestic and foreign policies of the Nixon government is in the making.

Philippine New People's Army Statement on Its Second Anniversary

THE Philippine New People's Army in a statement on the second anniversary of its founding issued on March 29 said that the New People's Army was duty-bound to carry on the armed struggle, take firm steps in the agrarian revolution and the building of revolutionary bases, and use the broadest united front to isolate enemy die-hards.

The statement said: "On the occasion of its second anniversary, the New People's Army joyously celebrates its hard-won political and military victories against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism." "For two years since its founding on March 29, 1969, the New People's Army has gained rich experience from which to draw correct lessons and policies for a new and more vigorous advance."

The statement said: "The complete collapse of the Taruc-Sumulung gangster clique in less than two years after mass criticism and repudiation has totally vindicated the correctness of the establishment of the New People's Army under a Communist Party inspired by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought."

The statement said: The intensification of the revolutionary armed struggle by the New People's Army has frightened U.S. imperialism and the local reactionaries, who are now resorting to fascist campaigns of terror in a desperate bid to cover up their grave economic and political crisis. Campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" launched by the reactionary armed forces principally against the New People's Army have been stepped up under the direction of U.S. imperialism and the fascist puppet clique.

The statement said: "Despite wild enemy assaults, the New People's Army continues to grow beyond expectations. The concentration of enemy forces in Central Luzon since the founding of the New People's Army has not destroyed the revolutionary forces there but has furthermore allowed those elsewhere to grow rapidly, especially in Northern Luzon. Armed and unarmed propaganda teams are indefatigably working in such other regions as Southern Luzon, Visayan and Mindanao to develop guerrilla warfare."

"In the countryside, the New People's Army is advancing steadily and wave upon wave from designated centres of revolutionary armed struggle. Armed struggle is combined with the programme of agrarian revolution and the building of revolutionary bases,

The New People's Army is arousing and mobilizing the peasant masses; organizing local organs of political power; wiping out enemy troops, local tyrants and bad elements; reducing land rent and interest rates preparatory to more drastic measures against the landlord class; and creating guerrilla bases and zones where the guerrilla squads and guerrilla platoons are fast maturing."

The statement criticized and repudiated the mistakes of the Lavaites, Philippine revisionists, and pointed out that the New People's Army started from scratch with a relatively few old and new Party cadres and Red commanders and fighters. The New People's Army today has to work arduously to build regular mobile forces from its guerrilla efforts. The New People's Army does not handle the question of army building in isolation from such questions as the building of the Party and the united front. Party organizations must be built within the New People's Army and these should help in the building of Party organizations in local areas.

The statement said: "The New People's Army is duty-bound to continue waging armed struggle; take firm steps in the agrarian revolution and the building of revolutionary bases; and use the broadest united front to isolate enemy die-hards. Political-military training should be regularly and frequently conducted to bring up more Red commanders, political officers and Red fighters and thereby to consolidate the New People's Army while expanding it.

"The New People's Army should follow the road to the seizure of power opened and charted by Chairman Mao, that is, under the leadership of the party of the proletariat, to arouse the peasant masses in the countryside to wage guerrilla war, unfold an agrarian revolution, build rural base areas, encircle the cities from the countryside and finally capture the cities.

"On the international scale of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Philippines can be considered as part of a vast world countryside where the weakest links of U.S. imperialist rule are certainly to be found. In the Philippine countryside, conditions are extremely favourable for the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army to mobilize the masses and advance courageously. Even in Philippine cities today, unprecedented revolutionary mass struggles have already broken out with increasing magnitude and

fierceness. The intense suffering of the broad masses of the people is crying out for revolutionary solution — the people's democratic revolution.”

The statement said in conclusion: “Based on the revolutionary spirit of proletarian internationalism, the New People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines considers itself as part (of the forces) of the world revolution against U.S. imperialism, modern revisionism centred around the

Soviet Union and all reactionary forces. It has the highest hopes for the revolutionary triumph of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in Indochina, the Southeast Asian peoples in general, the Palestinian and Arab peoples, the Japanese and Korean peoples, the American people, and all other peoples of the world. There is no stepping back in the march of world revolution; China stands as the invincible and most reliable bulwark of socialism and the anti-imperialist struggle.”

Hao Chien-hsiu — A Leading Cadre Who Retains the Colour of a Model Worker

COMRADE Hao Chien-hsiu,* noted model worker in the early days of China's liberation, has made new contributions to defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. She was elected a leading member of the mill's revolutionary committee by the revolutionary masses of the Tsingtao No. 8 State Cotton Mill in Shantung Province.

Through these years, she was never divorced from reality, from manual labour or from the masses. She can still compete with the best spinner in the number of spindles she looks after and in the speed of joining broken yarn. The workers said: Hao Chien-hsiu's model worker characteristics have become ever more impressive.

I

“Comrade Hao Chien-hsiu, where are you working now? Please call your office.” The announcer at the mill's broadcasting station is paging her.

That day, she went with an engineer to attend a discussion on how to economize on the amount of cotton used. After they returned, the engineer saw that her work clothes were not on her desk, and knew that she must be working somewhere in the workshop.

* Hao Chien-hsiu was a spinner in the Tsingtao No. 6 State Cotton Mill. In the early 50s, she became a famous model worker in China by creating an advanced method of raising spinning quality, production and increasing the number of spinning machines which can be attended by a single worker. After her work method was summed up, it was popularized throughout the country as the “Hao Chien-hsiu work method.”

The engineer finally found her high on top of the dust extractor checking on how much useful fibre was being ejected with the dust. A little while later she was under a scutcher to observe the air current and dropped cotton. Cotton stuck to her cap and her clothes were covered with dust. With the samples of the dropped cotton she had collected, she asked the engineer and the workers to discuss together how to economize on the use of cotton.

After that, she worked every day with the engineer either in the blowing room or in the carding room. They checked every machine by operating it. They studied the question of how to improve the technological process with the workers. As a result, 150 bales of cotton yarn could be spun from the cotton thus saved in two months.

On May 20 last year, Chairman Mao issued his solemn statement “**People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!**” This great call inspired the workers with soaring enthusiasm. They proposed to increase the production of twists and high-quality cloth to aid the world revolution. Hao Chien-hsiu and the P.L.A. representatives on the revolutionary committee organized the workers to implement this revolutionary proposal.

To increase production the speed of the twister must be stepped up. One night Hao Chien-hsiu led the workers in readjusting the twisters. They fought a four-hour battle as she experimented on the possible speed of the machine and finally got the work done. This raised labour productivity 16 per cent. The innovation not only increased the output of twists for making cloth for export but also guaranteed the mill's



Comrade Hao Chien-hsiu (first from right) and workers exchange experience in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

successful trial-production of eight new varieties of high-quality cloth.

II

Hao Chien-hsiu acts according to Chairman Mao's teaching "We should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses, from the problems of land and labour to those of fuel, rice, cooking oil and salt. . . . All such problems concerning the well-being of the masses should be placed on our agenda." She has heart-to-heart talks with workers every day after the shift, and paying visits to the workers' families is her main Sunday activity. One young worker made some mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution, so he avoided meeting her whenever he could. However, she would purposely catch up with him for a chat at every opportunity. One day, she went to see him in his dormitory and helped him study Chairman Mao's works with his specific problem in mind. Greatly inspired he said: "I will do my best to rectify my mistakes. I will follow Chairman Mao's teachings to grasp revolution and promote production."

The spinning rooms were really suffocating during the hot weather. Despite the high temperature, Hao Chien-hsiu and other workers strove to increase produc-

tion. To improve working conditions, she climbed up the roof to see if there was anything wrong with the ventilator and crawled into the underground passage to investigate the situation and to remove any obstacle to air circulation. Together with veteran workers she studied the problem of how to improve the equipment to lower the temperature. She joined the small group organized for this purpose. Six months later their efforts were rewarded with some advanced technical equipment which greatly improved the working conditions in the spinning rooms.

One day, while working in a workshop, she discovered that one worker was in low spirits. A chat after the shift revealed that the woman worker's child was sick and that the medical treatment was not effective. At that time, Hao Chien-hsiu's own child was also in the hospital, but she had no time to visit him. Yet the following Sunday morning she went 15 kilometres to inquire about a prescription for traditional medicine for her class sister's child. She finally got that particular kind of remedy. The workers said: "Hao Chien-hsiu has all the others in mind but not herself."

III

The mill planned to produce a certain kind of thick and durable cotton cloth. Yet some people were unwilling to produce it for it brought a small profit, required big consumption and complicated production management. Hao Chien-hsiu learnt that this kind of durable cloth was very suitable for work clothes for the workers and peasants. She took some samples to the countryside to seek the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Many of them were so pleased with the samples that they said: "You workers are really considerate of the peasants!" This investigation told her that to produce this kind of cloth or not involved the principle of whether or not to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. So she enthusiastically organized cadres, workers and technicians by groups to conduct investigation among the poor and lower-middle peasants, mobilized the masses to roundly criticize the revisionist line in running the factory such as "putting profits in command." This raised the mill workers' enthusiasm in producing this kind of cloth.

While working in a workshop, Hao Chien-hsiu found that some sizing machines consumed a lot of grain starch. She felt very sorry about this, so she studied the problem with some workers, trying to find a way to economize on the use of grain. A worker told her that in 1958 before she was transferred to the mill, the workers there proposed a substitute for the grain starch. But the proposal was not accepted due to various obstructions. She was greatly enlightened by the event, so she organized a small group to study

the question. Through investigation and research, they decided to use seaweed glue—a by-product in cultivating edible seaweed—to replace grain starch. In the course of experimentation, some conservatively-minded persons remarked: “Since ancient times, no one has used anything but starch to size cotton yarn.” She organized them to repeatedly study Chairman

Mao’s teaching “**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.**” She encouraged them to continue the experiment. Undeterred by repeated failures, they finally succeeded in using this new sizing material. The new innovation saves hundreds of thousands of *jin* of grain annually for the state.

China’s Cotton Output in Great Cultural Revolution Hits a New Record

CHINA has had rich cotton harvests every year since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966, with total output and per-*mu* yield surpassing their respective records prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has stimulated the commune members’ revolutionary enthusiasm and promoted production. A large number of counties, people’s communes and brigades in the Yangtze and Yellow River basins have averaged more than 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu*. The poor and lower-middle peasants reaped rich harvests for years in a row after overcoming all kinds of unfavourable conditions. Many outstanding communes and brigades with high cotton and grain yields have emerged in the cold, poor-soil areas where there is a short annual frost-free period, on the fringes of northwest China’s deserts, in mountain areas more than 1,000 metres above sea level, on low-lying land frequently hit by drought and waterlogging and in saline and red-soil districts. Many areas which had never sown cotton before have also planted cotton and many new cotton areas are being expanded.

China started planting cotton more than 1,300 years ago and has vast suitable regions for the crop. Peasants have accumulated rich experience in cotton growing during the prolonged struggle for production. But in old China ruled by the Kuomintang reactionaries, cotton production, as with other crops, stagnated for a long time as a result of exploitation, plunder and sabotage by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. The country’s total cotton output in 1948, the year before liberation, was as low as it had been in 1919.

The countryside took the socialist road after liberation, and a series of Chairman Mao’s principles and policies concerning the development of socialist agriculture were carried out. Total cotton output in 1958 was

4.5 times that in 1949. Later, production was undermined by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi who pushed in the rural areas “*san zi yi bao*” (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and “four freedoms” (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises), developed capitalism and sabotaged the socialist collective economy.

Chairman Mao in 1964 issued the great call “**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**” Commune members throughout China responded and cotton output showed new increases. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses destroyed Liu Shao-chi’s bourgeois headquarters, shattered its plot to restore capitalism and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They have greatly enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and the socialist position in the countryside has been further consolidated. Consequently cotton production has made rapid advances.

High Grain and Cotton Yields

Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao’s principle “**Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development,**” China’s cotton growers correctly handled the relations between grain and cotton production and firmly grasped production with regard to these two crops. Many regions showed up with high grain and cotton yields. Two-thirds of the country’s counties which turned out 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* also got high grain yields. Shanghai’s outskirts and Chekiang Province not only had successive high cotton yields over vast areas but averaged more than 800 *jin* of grain per *mu*.

In the mass movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture, the masses in many cotton-growing areas advanced in the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and undertook capital construction on farmland, thereby creating conditions for higher cotton output. Since 1966 traditional cotton-growing areas in the north have completed large amounts of capital construction work on farmland and improved the system of farming. Compared with 1969, their total cotton output rose 16 per cent last year and per-mu yield also showed considerable progress. The average per-mu yield climbed more than 10 *jin* in a year in Peking and Hopei, Honan and Shantung Provinces.

Through self-reliance and hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yanglihsueh Brigade in Pinhsien County, Shantung Province, on the lower reaches of the Yellow River conducted water from the river to irrigate farmland and took soil improvement steps. They thus brought to the brigade extensive irrigation and garden farming and succeeded in obtaining rich grain and cotton harvests eight successive years. In 1970 the brigade's per-mu yield of ginned cotton averaged 160 *jin* and that of grain topped 1,200 *jin*.

In pre-liberation days the Wuhsing Commune in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was a poverty-stricken place which suffered heavy damage from sandstorms. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the commune members relied on their own efforts to build a 50-kilometre trunk channel and extended irrigation to more than 37,000 *mu* of land. In a mass afforestation campaign, they built a forest belt which covers more than 150 kilometres and is able to

withstand stronger than 8-force winds. They also removed sand dunes to create more than 8,000 *mu* of farmland and built more than 40,000 *mu* of strip fields. This fundamentally changed natural conditions and ensured steady increases in grain and cotton output. Surpassing past records, the commune got 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* and 486 *jin* of grain per *mu* last year.

Cultivating Cotton Scientifically

The masses in the nation's cotton-growing areas have boosted cotton output by scientific cotton planting. A great number of places organized scientific research groups composed of cadres, veteran peasants and technicians. They began grasping the laws which ensure high cotton yields and trained local contingents of scientific and technical agricultural personnel.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the Yangshuwantzu Commune, Liaoning Province, have formed a technical agricultural force of more than 700 people over the past few years. They engaged in many kinds of scientific experiments such as crop rotation, inter-cropping, seedling protection, fertilizing, pruning and wiping out harmful insects. Their findings helped raise cotton yields. This commune has harvested more than 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* for five consecutive years. The average per-mu yield of ginned cotton on the commune's over 5,400 *mu* of cotton fields reached 128 *jin* last year; the average per-mu yield of grain went up 18 per cent over the previous year.

The Nicheng Commune in Nanhui County on the outskirts of Shanghai is known nationally for its high cotton yields. But it was hit by a series of natural calamities last year when the cotton plants were in their growing period and a dry spell came on after the cotton was sown. There were continuous low temperatures and rains when the seedlings were maturing and then insects attacked the cotton plants. Determined that man could conquer nature, the commune members conscientiously explored ways to combat these natural adversities in the cotton fields, made repeated experiments, summed up experience and persevered in struggling against the elements. They finally got their eighth straight year of rich cotton harvest. On its 14,600 *mu* of cotton crops, the commune averaged 183 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* in 1970.



Members of a brigade of the Wuhsing Commune, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, are sunning cotton.

(Continued from p. 5.)

When the Nigerian friends left Peking, their parting words were that they had come to China to promote friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries and that they would make further efforts to strengthen this friendship.

Before leaving China, Graham Steenhoven, leader of the U.S. Table Tennis Delegation, said: The Chinese people are very friendly and sincere. Captain of the U.S. team Jack Howard said: The hospitality we received in China is the finest I have ever had. The Chinese people's unity and solidarity is remarkable. Everything in China is growing and progressing.

During their stay in Peking, the five delegations saw the modern revolutionary Peking opera *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* and visited the Peking No. 2 Textile Mill, Tsinghua University, the Great Wall, the Summer Palace and other places. They were given a warm welcome everywhere they went.

Soviet Ship Rams and Sinks Chinese Fishing Boat

Violating the international rules on the prevention of collisions of sea vessels, the Soviet motor ship *Ernst Thaelmann* collided with a Chinese fishing boat on the seas some 60 nautical miles southwest of Shanya Port on Hainan Island in Kwangtung Province, China, at about 1 a.m. on March 31, 1971. The No. 031035 Wooden Motor Sail Boat, which belongs to the Nanan Production Brigade of the Hsinying People's Commune in Chanhsien County, Kwangtung Province, sank as a result. Eleven Chinese fishermen were wounded and another 11 died in this serious marine accident.

Investigation by the Chinese departments concerned shows that this serious marine accident was entirely due to the fact that the Soviet motor ship *Ernst Thaelmann* failed to observe the established international rules on the prevention of collisions of sea vessels and did not make way for the Chinese fishing boat which was sailing with its diesel engine at

rest. After the accident, the Soviet ship *Ernst Thaelmann* did not take necessary rescue measures. Of the 45 fishermen on the Chinese fishing boat, 34 came on board the Soviet ship and escaped the disaster chiefly on their own efforts after more than three hours of mutual help. What is most intolerable is that the Soviet side should turn a deaf ear and remain indifferent to the requests of the surviving Chinese fishermen who repeatedly asked it to use the life boats and other facilities to rescue the 11 missing Chinese fishermen.

On March 31, a TASS report on the accident said that the Soviet ship *Ernst Thaelmann* "collided with a Chinese fishing schooner that was sailing without lights in the Gulf of Tonkin." It should be pointed out that the TASS report was a sheer distortion of facts aimed at hoodwinking the people and misleading public opinion. In fact, the navigation light on a three-metre-high pole at the stern of the Chinese fishing boat was bright enough to be seen clearly two nautical miles away. In his April 1 letter to the captain of the Chinese fishing boat, even the captain of *Ernst Thaelmann* did not dare deny the fact that the Chinese vessel had a bright navigation light.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry on April 18 sent a note to the Soviet Embassy in China, expressing indignation at the grave marine accident created by the Soviet side. It demanded that the Soviet Government compensate for all the losses suffered by the Chinese fishermen and guarantee no recurrence of such accidents in the future.

Another Group of New Party Committees Established

Since the middle of March, the Hupeh, Fukien, Shantung and Shansi Provincial Congresses of the Communist Party of China have been held successively and new Party committees have been elected.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry out education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party and taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide,

the delegates to these Party congresses repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the Ninth Party Congress and the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee. Proceeding from the reality of the struggle between the two lines in their respective provinces, they discussed and decided on the future militant tasks. The congresses elected and the Party Central Committee approved of Tseng Szu-yu as first secretary, Liu Feng second secretary, Chang Ti-hsueh, Chang Yu-hua, Kung Ching-teh, Chiang Yi and Pan Chen-wu secretaries, of the Hupeh Provincial Party Committee; Han Hsien-chu first secretary, Chou Chih-ping second secretary, Cho Hsiung, Tan Chi-lung, Chu Shao-ching, Huang Ya-kuang and Ni Nanshan secretaries, of the Fukien Provincial Party Committee; Yang Teh-chih first secretary, Yuan Sheng-ping second secretary, Chang Chih-hsiu, Pai Ju-ping and Su Jan deputy secretaries, of the Shantung Provincial Party Committee; Hsieh Chen-hua first secretary, Tsao Chung-nan, Chen Yung-kuei and Chang Ping-hua secretaries, of the Shansi Provincial Party Committee.

Having talked over the militant course of closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution, the delegates to these congresses arrived at a profound understanding that the Party, state and army have become what they are today, that the people can enjoy their present happiness; all this stems from Chairman Mao's wise leadership and represents a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The delegates heard, discussed and approved the work reports delivered to the congresses by Comrades Tseng Szu-yu, Han Hsien-chu, Yang Teh-chih and Hsieh Chen-hua. Their reports stressed the necessity to read seriously and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought hard, and that it was necessary to carry out a deep-going criticism of Liu Shao-chi and other political charlatans' counter-revolutionary revisionism, further raise people's ability to distin-

guish between genuine and sham Marxism, enhance their consciousness of continuing the revolution and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens

China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair opened in Kwangchow on April 15. Thousands of friends from trade circles in dozens of countries and regions of the five continents, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao attended the fair.

There are some 47,000 square metres for exhibits and more items are on display than at the last fair. The fair shows the achievements of 56 advanced collectives and individuals in various parts of the country which excel in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and displays tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products. These fully show that the Chinese people, closely rallying around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, have achieved tremendous successes in fulfilling the various tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress and the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee by implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Large numbers of photos and a great deal of background material on show illustrate the excellent situation of the world revolution and the constant strengthening of the militant unity between the Chinese people and the people of the world.

That day in Kwangchow's Haichu Square, China's Export Commodities Fair Building had a brand-new look. In the square were placards inscribed with **"Working men of all countries, unite!"** **"Workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite!"** and **"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"** Many red balloons floated above the square carrying big streamers inscribed with slogans.

At 9 a.m. the fair opened victoriously amid the explosion of firecrackers.

On display in one of the pavilions are the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao in different languages. Part of the pavilion is devoted to the deeds of a number of advanced collectives and individuals in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. These deeds reflect the vigorous current situation in which the cadres and the masses in China study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously and take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide in the three great revolutionary movements.

Many photos demonstrate the brilliant victories of the three Indo-chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggles of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in other parts of the world. Other photos show that the Chinese people, in friendly contacts with other countries, adhere to proletarian internationalism, learn modestly from other people and constantly consolidate and develop the revolutionary friendship of militant unity and mutual support with the people of various countries.

The advanced collectives and individuals in various fields of endeavour all over the country shown at the fair through models, photos and objects reflect the achievements the Chinese people have made in revolution and production by conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The pavilions In Agriculture, Learn From Tachai and In Industry, Learn From Taching and the more than ten other pavilions devoted to textiles, other light industrial products, chemical products, metals, ores, machinery, instruments and other items display varied agricultural and sideline products and new industrial products. They reflect the excellent situation in which China has reaped good harvests for nine years in a row, industrial production rising steadily,

the country having successfully fulfilled the Third Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy and the socialist economic base becoming still more consolidated.

A grand reception given that evening was attended by over 4,000 people. Chen Yu, Director of the China Export Commodities Fair and Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the reception. He extended a warm welcome to the guests and pointed out that the development of the present international situation is becoming more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The course of world events has confirmed our great leader Chairman Mao's scientific thesis: **"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."**

Chen Yu said: The Chinese people firmly stand by the proletariat, oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world. The Chinese people will for ever be the friend of other peoples.

Chen Yu stated: The China Export Commodities Fair will continue to pursue the socialist policy for foreign trade of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and make new contributions to developing trade intercourse and friendship with other countries and regions in the world.

At the reception, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang toasted the guests present.

Present on the occasion were Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and leading members concerned of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Kwangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to China who were visiting Kwangchow also attended.

After the reception, the guests saw the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* presented by the China Dance-Drama Troupe and exhibitions by Chinese sportsmen.

ROUND THE WORLD

SATO GOVERNMENT

Wild Designs

Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi have recently tailed more closely after U.S. imperialism in its scheme to create "two Chinas" and have made repeated anti-China clamours. This fully exposes Japanese militarism's wild designs to reoccupy China's territory Taiwan.

Sato had the local elections in April and the Upper House election in June in view when he tried to deceive the Japanese people at a press conference in Fukuoka on April 5. He sanctimoniously said that he would retract his statement that "Japan-China relations will not change so long as I am in office" and indicated that he would "improve" Japan's relations with China. However, in this press statement he once again revealed his sinister anti-China features. Regarding Taiwan, he went so far as to say that "even the U.S. authorities have to abide by the U.S.-China treaty [the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek gang treaty], therefore Japan cannot take into consideration any formula for ousting Taiwan from the United Nations." What is more, he indicated that Japan would act according to its treaty with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and eulogized this as "respect for international trust."

Sato's ravings reflect the increasingly close collusion of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in the scheme to create "one China, one Taiwan." The *Tokyo Shimbun* disclosed that the U.S. and Japanese diplomatic authorities have eagerly exchanged opinions on the "two Chinas" question from the beginning of February to the end of March through U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary W.G. Brown's visit to Japan and Japanese Deputy Foreign Vice-Minister Shin-saku Hogen's visit to the United States. The U.S. side has expressed opposition to China's entry into the United Nations at the sacrifice of the "nationalist government" (the Chiang

Kai-shek bandit gang). After this, while answering Diet interpellations, Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi drivelled that "many countries hesitate over" the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang from the United Nations. The Japanese Foreign Ministry held, the *Tokyo Shimbun* said, that the Albanian-type motion for "ushering China [into the United Nations] and ousting the nationalist government [the Chiang Kai-shek clique]" is bound to be raised again at the U.N. General Assembly Session this autumn, and that it cannot be sure at the present stage that the "important question" motion for obstructing the Albanian motion will be adopted. Therefore, a new formula "mainly aimed at maintaining the seat of the nationalist government [the Chiang Kai-shek clique]" has been worked out. It is not difficult to see that the so-called new formula is a "one China, one Taiwan" plot and is designed to persist in being hostile to the Chinese people.

Aichi's ravings in the Diet in mid-March exposed more fully the wild ambitions of Japanese militarism. Aichi garbled that "Taiwan had belonged to Japan for a long time," that "the question of Taiwan's ownership has not yet been decided," and that to restore Japan-China diplomatic relations, China should "not interfere" in Japan's "internal affairs." He threatened truculently that China's liberation of Taiwan may become an "international conflict" and that Japan will exercise "self-defence rights in a collective way." Here Aichi cooked up an extremely weird gangster's theory: Japan's encroachment upon China's Taiwan is an "internal affair" of Japan while the Chinese people's opposition to the Japanese reactionaries' aggression against China's territory Taiwan is an "interference" in Japan's "internal affairs." Should the Chinese people liberate their territory Taiwan, Japan will make armed threats against the Chinese people on the strength of the Japan-U.S. military alliance.

In fact, the Japanese militarists with the support of U.S. imperialism have begun to make preparations for the military occupation of the islands adjacent to China's Taiwan Province and for the encroachment upon China's territorial sovereignty. The Japanese press recently disclosed that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in their Okinawa "reversion" swindle intended to include the Tiaoyu and other islands in the "reversion area." Once the swindle materializes, the Japanese reactionary authorities will include the Tiaoyu and other islands in Japan's air defence areas.

JORDANIAN REACTIONARIES

Plot to Suppress Palestinian Guerrillas

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, Jordan's reactionaries began suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas and militia again on March 26. The latter fought back in self-defence and smashed the many attacks launched by the enemy.

Consistently hostile to the guerrillas, the Jordanian reactionaries have kept up interminable military provocations against them since November 1968. Last September saw these provocations leading up to a major, full-scale operation. In the events of September, Jordan's pro-U.S. military junta set up a reactionary military government and tried to put down the guerrillas with one fell blow. It sent tens of thousands of troops, together with several hundred tanks, to attack the guerrillas. But the confrontation ended with the reactionary army losing one-sixth of its men and one-third of its tanks, destroyed or damaged. In January this year, it massed large numbers of troops in another campaign with the support of tanks and artillery against the guerrillas. But the reactionary troops took a severe beating, like the one they suffered last September, at the hands of the commandos who fought with great courage.

U.S. imperialism has long been the instigator and mastermind behind the Jordanian reactionaries' crackdown on the Palestinian guerrillas. A top

official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency went personally to Amman to supervise the reactionary forces' plan of operation against the guerrillas before zero hour last September. Once the attack was under way, U.S. imperialism got busy with military deployment in the Mediterranean and directed Israel to mass troops on the border. It also struck a pose of being ready to initiate armed intervention in the situation.

Last January, as Jordan's reactionary regime was girding for a full-scale assault against the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon personally ordered appropriation of a big sum of U.S. dollars for the regime. U.S. aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces, ammunition, etc., were shipped to Jordan in a steady flow to "replenish" the Jordanian reactionaries' "losses in arms." Jordan's King Hussein was summoned by Nixon to Washington for confidential talks. In the course of fighting, U.S. imperialism urged the Israeli Zionists to bomb and shell the guerrilla bases to co-ordinate action with the Jordanian forces.

But the suppression failed. So U.S. imperialism redoubled its efforts to beef up the Jordanian reactionary forces and at the same time intensified the scheme of calling into existence a so-called "Palestinian state." Under this scheme, a small stretch of land was to be carved out of the Arab territory occupied by Israel for the establishment of a puppet regime to do the bidding of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists. Washington entertained hopes of thus inducing the Palestinian guerrillas to lay down their arms. But the scheme was thwarted. U.S. imperialism then engineered the latest attack on the guerrillas. Recently, it even openly announced that it would give Jordan's reactionary authorities another 60 million U.S. dollars in military "aid."

A strong detachment of the Arab national-liberation movement, the Palestinian guerrillas are against the plots of aggression cooked up by U.S. imperialism and its collaborator in the Middle East. They have thus become a serious obstacle to U.S. imperialism, which is bent on aggres-

sion in the Middle East and gaining control of the region. It is to strangle the liberation cause of the Palestinian people and thereby crush the national-liberation movement of the Arab people as a whole that U.S. imperialism has been trying its best to liquidate the Palestinian guerrillas. It is doing its utmost to get rid of this revolutionary armed force because it wants all obstacles cleared in the Middle East so that together with the other superpower it can push the "Middle East Munich" plot and divide the Middle East between themselves.

The national-liberation struggle of the Palestinian people for returning to their homeland is a just struggle. U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionism and the pro-U.S. reactionary forces in Arab countries may step up their collaboration, adopt vicious tactics and attack the Palestinian guerrillas. And this may put difficulties in the way of the national-liberation struggle of the Palestinian people. But one can be certain that the Palestinian people, who are determined to take their destiny into their own hands, will not give up the gun in their hands before an enemy out for murder. No reactionary force whatsoever can hold in check the progress of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

PAKISTAN

Protests Indian Interference

The Government and public opinion of Pakistan have recently roundly condemned the Indian Government for interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs and strongly protested against its connivance at the illegal entry of armed Indian personnel into Pakistan territory for subversive activities.

The Pakistan press reports that a huge mass demonstration was held in Dacca, capital of East Pakistan, on April 13 in protest against the Indian Government dispatching armed personnel to infiltrate into East Pakistan and interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan. Two student leaders Rashidul Kabir and Shamsul Haque in a recent joint statement said: "The present Indian

interference in our internal affairs is a naked violation of all international laws, including the Bandung principles." Forty-five lawyers in Comilla District in a joint statement protesting against the Indian Government's interference in Pakistan's internal affairs declared: "The people of Pakistan shall stand as one man to shed their last drop of blood to maintain the solidarity and integrity of Pakistan."

Morning News of Karachi said in an editorial on April 15: "On more than one occasion Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had publicly stated that India could not sit idle — a notorious euphemism for military action interminably used by would-be aggressors. There was also a blatant declaration by the Director of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies (who is a former cabinet minister) that 'the break-up of Pakistan is in our interests and we have an opportunity the like of which will never come again.'"

A press communique released by the Pakistan Government on April 8 said: "The Government of Pakistan has taken strong exception to illegal entry of Indian nationals into Pakistan territory for subversive activities, with the connivance of the Indian authorities in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura."

The Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan was summoned to the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 8 and was informed that it had come to the notice of the Government of Pakistan that "arms and ammunition were being sent across the border under the cover of medical and relief." The Indian High Commissioner was told that the Government of India should take immediate steps to prevent its nationals from entering Pakistan's territory and indulging in subversive activities.

The Pakistan Foreign Ministry also pointed out Pakistan's serious concern over India's continued interference in Pakistan's internal affairs by persistently circulating through All-India Radio and Indian news media false and malicious reports about the situation in East Pakistan.

Earlier, Western news agencies reported that India has increased its troops in West Bengal State bordering on East Pakistan and that Indian personnel have penetrated into East Pakistan. An AP report from Rawalpindi on April 4 quoting reports from East Pakistan said: "India has over 100,000 men — the equivalent of five divisions — under arms in West Bengal and more are being flown in from Delhi." The report added: "To maintain the flow of reinforcements to the East, all training courses in the border security force have been deferred and all police leave cancelled." A Reuter report from Karachi on April 4 quoting Pakistan

Radio said that "the infiltration of what it called armed personnel in civilian clothes into East Pakistan shows that India wants to escalate Indo-Pakistan tension." "Indian troops had removed insignia and border security force markings and repainted their jeeps in civilian colours before crossing."

The Associated Press of Pakistan reported on April 11 that troops of the Pakistan army captured two intruding soldiers of the Indian border security force in Jessore area of East Pakistan on April 10. They are Mohan Lal and Pancha. The Pakistan army also captured a machinegun, two rifles, a grenade and

a wireless set. The two Indian soldiers admitted that they belonged to the 18th Battalion of the Indian Border Security Force. Two companies of this battalion which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel M. Singh were sent into Jessore area of East Pakistan between the night of April 9 and April 10.

The report added that the Pakistan troops on patrol in Jessore area came into contact with these Indian infiltrators on the same night. The infiltrating Indian border security force retreated after suffering heavy casualties and most of the infiltrators were wiped out while retreating.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

- Cambodian New Year's Day Banquet
- Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran Visits China
- Premier Chou Congratulates Bista on Becoming Prime Minister of Nepal
- Premier Chou Greets Syrian National Day
- Premier Chou Meets Table Tennis Delegations of Canada, Colombia, England, Nigeria and United States
- Soviet Ship Rams and Sinks Chinese Fishing Boat
- Another Group of New Party Committees Established
- 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Theory of "Combine Two Into One" Is Reactionary Philosophy for Restoring Capitalism — by the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group

3

of the Party School Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

6

Korean People's Struggle for Unification of Fatherland Will Win — *Renmin Ribao* editorial

11

Afro-American Struggle Gathering Momentum

12

Philippine New People's Army Statement on Its Second Anniversary

14

Hao Chien-hsiu — A Leading Cadre Who Retains the Colour of a Model Worker

15

China's Cotton Output in Great Cultural Revolution Hits a New Record

17

ROUND THE WORLD

21

Sato Government: Wild Designs

Jordanian Reactionaries: Plot to Suppress Palestinian Guerrillas

Pakistan: Protests Indian Interference

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG ON PEOPLE'S WAR

CONTENTS

Revolutions and Revolutionary Wars Are Inevitable in Class Society

Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gun

Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers

People, Not Things, Are the Factor Determining Victory or Defeat in War

Revolutionary War Is a War of the Masses

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