

# PEKING REVIEW

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**Industry in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin  
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First Half of the Year**

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# **QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!**

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**A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. 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.**

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**It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it.**

# President Nimeri Leads Sudanese Friendship Delegation on Visit to China

ON August 6, Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri (P.S.C.), President of the Revolution Command Council, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and the Sudanese Friendship Delegation led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on a state visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Several hundred thousand revolutionary people lined the main thoroughfare of the capital to extend a grand and warm welcome to the distinguished Sudanese guests from the Arab anti-imperialist front.

Members of the delegation who arrived in Peking that day were: Omar El Hag Musa, Minister of National Guidance; Mubarak Osman Sinada, Minister of Housing; Moawia Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Abdullahi El Hassan, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and others.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chiu Hui-tso, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Li Hsien-

nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and responsible members of the departments concerned.

Peking was filled with rejoicing that day: beating of drums and gongs and singing of militant songs. Many red flags fluttered along the more than 10-kilometre-long thoroughfare from Chienkuomen to the Guest House. Streamers bearing slogans in Chinese and Arabic hung over the thoroughfare and also from the tall buildings. Sudanese and Chinese songs rang out from the loud-speakers. With the Chinese people's profound friendship for the Sudanese people, workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, militiamen and Red Guards of the Chinese capital converged on and lined the route, waiting for the arrival of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri and the other distinguished guests from the Sudan.

At 4:30 p.m. President Nimeri and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane amid cheers. Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General



President Nimeri, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, is warmly welcomed by the capital's revolutionary masses lining the streets as he rides in an open car to the Guest House.

Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo welcomed the guests at the plane-side and shook hands with them.

Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, also welcomed the delegation at the plane-side.

Also welcoming President Nimeri by the side of the plane was Abdel Wahab Zein El Abdin, member of the Sudanese Friendship Delegation and Sudanese Ambassador to China.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to China were also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport where the national flags of China and the Sudan were fluttering. The band played the national anthems of the Sudan and China. Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and others, President Nimeri and the other distinguished guests reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the P.L.A., militiamen and Red Guards, and walked round to meet the welcomers. Beating drums and gongs, the thousands of revolutionary people at the airport cheered and greeted the distinguished guests from the Sudan.

Leaving the airport, President Nimeri, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, drove in an open car to the city centre where he was given an enthusiastic welcome by the revolutionary masses lining the streets.

Tien An Men Square was animated when the distinguished guests drove past there. Floating high overhead were red balloons trailing large streamers reading "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" and "Long live the friendship between the people of China and the Sudan!" Myriads of colourful balloons were released. On the

reviewing stands flanking the Tien An Men Gate, thousands of young Red Guards, with bouquets in their hands, formed patterns of the word "welcome" in both Chinese and Arabic. Thousands of revolutionary artists danced to the strains of militant music in honour of the guests.

On August 7 evening, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet warmly welcoming President Nimeri and the Sudanese Friendship Delegation led by him, and expressing thanks to the distinguished Sudanese guests for bringing to the Chinese people the friendship of the fraternal Sudanese people, the Arab people and the people of Africa.

At the banquet were Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and responsible members of the departments concerned.

Among the guests at the banquet were:

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth and other distinguished Cambodian guests; Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, and Madame Hyun Joon Keuk; Bui Tan Linh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in China, and Madame Bui Tan Linh; Huynh Anh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in China; and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to China.

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and President Nimeri spoke at the banquet. (See pages 5 and 6 for texts of speeches.)

During the banquet, hosts and guests time and again proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people of China and the Sudan in the struggle to strengthen the unity of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism.

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## President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri Meets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on August 8. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and President Nimeri had a long talk.

Present on the occasion were Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Moawia Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan.

After the meeting, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk gave a luncheon in honour of President Nimeri and Minister Ibrahim.

# Speech by Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu

Your Excellency Respected President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri,

Distinguished Guests From the Sudan,  
Friends and Comrades,

We are very glad that the Sudanese Friendship Delegation led by His Excellency Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, has come from over a great distance to our country for a state visit, bringing with them the friendship of the fraternal Sudanese, Arab and African people to the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin, and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express warm welcome to His Excellency President Nimeri and all the other distinguished guests from the Sudan.

The Sudanese people are a heroic people with a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. From the very day of the European colonialist armed aggression against the Sudan, the Sudanese people had unflinchingly waged valiant wars against aggression with spears and swords, with one rising as another subsided, and finally won national independence in 1956. Since May 1969, the Sudanese people, under the leadership of His Excellency President Nimeri, have victoriously pushed forward their national democratic revolution. You have repeatedly smashed the U.S. imperialist subversive schemes and nationalized imperialist-owned banks and enterprises, and thus further safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty. The Chinese people are elated and encouraged by your victories.

In international affairs, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan pursues a policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and upholding Afro-Asian solidarity, actively supports the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors, actively supports the African peoples in their struggles for national liberation, actively supports the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and has formally recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Sihanouk, thus winning the warm praise and support of the Afro-Asian countries and peoples.

Friends and comrades,

At present a very fine situation prevails in the struggle of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs. In the Middle East, a new storm of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors is rising. U.S. imperialism and its collaborator are engaged in feverish

activities in a wild attempt to split the Arab countries, stamp out the flames of revolutionary struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and realize their dirty aim of controlling the Middle East and dividing spheres of influence there. But the Palestinian and other Arab peoples have been well tempered through the practice of their struggle over the past three years; the days are gone for ever when they could be ordered about by others at will. So long as the goal of the national-liberation movement of Palestine and other Arab countries remains unrealized, the so-called Middle East question cannot possibly be settled. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Palestinian, Sudanese and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. We believe that the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, strengthening their unity and persevering in protracted armed struggle and revolutionary struggle, will certainly be able to thoroughly defeat the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: **"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."** It is the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and not one or two "superpowers," who will decide the destiny of Palestine and the Arab world.

Distinguished guests from the Sudan,

Although China and the Sudan are separated by mountains and seas, our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the long struggles against imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, new progress has been made in the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Not long ago, the Friendship Delegation of the Sudanese Government headed by Minister Mansour Mahgoub paid a visit to China. And now, His Excellency President Nimeri has personally come to our country for a state visit. We believe that this visit will surely further promote the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and make a useful contribution to the strengthening of the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

We sincerely wish His Excellency President Nimeri complete success in his visit to our country.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the friendship between the peoples of China and the Sudan and the friendly co-operation between the two countries,

to the victory of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression,

to the victory of the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,



to the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world,

to the health of His Excellency President Nimeri,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from the Sudan,

to the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our friends and comrades!

## Speech by President Nimeri

Your Excellency Mr. Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Your Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Dear Friends,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have come from the heartland of the African continent, where the war drums of liberation and progress in rebellion against colonialism and its agents are booming, where the voices of the African people who are making revolutionary strides along the road of national liberation and socialist construction are mounting everywhere, and where the labouring classes have stepped on to the stage of life and are building their life in accordance with their own will and interests. We have come from the African continent where the most fierce battles are being waged against racial discrimination and racial segregation with the aim of defeating the white colonialists who hate the people, hate the people's liberation and their having a better life.

We have come from the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which merges the hope of Africa and the Arab hope and provides a staunch backing for the Arab front. This front is capable of resisting Zionist colonial aggression and can stand the tests of battle. It has deep belief in victory and in struggle as the inevitable road towards this victory. We have come to your great country. We cherish sincere and noble sentiments for your people. We express our boundless admiration for your valiant struggles and for the spirit of your people in undertaking enormous sacrifices in the many years of struggle against colonialism and the reactionaries. We have come here in order to see the fruits of the Long March of your people. Your people, fearing no sacrifice, have shed blood and sweat and won great victory; this has opened a new glorious page in their history.

My colleagues and I have come here to see with our own eyes your people's ability in defeating the reactionaries and routing colonialism as well as in rebuilding their life on this fertile land for progress, prosperity and the raising of their living standards. The Chinese people take the building of civilization as

their own cause and have remarkably accomplished this task in human history.

I have come here in the name of the people of our country to express their boundless admiration for your struggle and perseverance in struggle with your strong tenacity and for your creativeness and indomitable will and to praise your tremendous achievements made at the service of mankind within a short period of time in the political, economic, social and military fields. You have made efforts to protect mankind from the danger of avaricious colonialism, you have opened up for mankind new horizons for fraternal co-operation and given assistance to them so that they may rid themselves of colonialism, bring about its doom and usher in a glorious new era of mankind in which people can carry out construction in an atmosphere free from fear, force and bullying.

We have come here to have a look at all this, to meet the great people of your country who have created all this and to meet those who have led the people and turned the people's dream into a living reality and to have the happiness to meet a leader who advances at the head of the marching contingent and arms the contingent with his incisive thought, wisdom and benevolence. His heart is closely linked with those of the masses. The banner he holds aloft has won him an eternal place in the hearts of his own nation. This nation is all studying his writings, following his teachings and acting according to his instructions. This leader is Chairman Mao Tsetung, who once said:

Go to the people

Live among them

Learn from them

Love them

Plan with them

Start with what they know

Build on what they have.

Your Excellency Mr. Vice-Chairman,

Your Excellency Premier of the State Council,

Coming to your great country, I stretch out the hand of friendship to you in the name of the Sudanese people and of the sons and daughters of the Sudanese

people who have led loyal and staunch struggles, achieved independence, carried out the October revolution and waged the May revolution. In the 15 years after independence, a reactionary regime had all along lain like a dead weight over our people. If it were not for that group of loyal and reliable people who shouldered the burden of struggle and won the great victory on May 25, 1969, that reactionary regime could have almost strangled the motive force of transformation among the people and obstructed their progress.

On that day, in the interest of the people, the armed forces, boundlessly loyal to the people and their aspirations, came out to destroy the reactionary stronghold, swept away the obstacles to progress, opened up the gate for transformation, seized political power with guns, marched forward together in the noble ranks of the people, faithfully defended and promoted the people's revolution and turned their guns against all those who tried to check the progress of the revolution. On that day, the armed forces joined hands with the masses of our great people, who with their full strength came forward to give support to the revolution and pushed it forward without any hesitation or relaxation.

Your Excellency Mr. Vice-Chairman,

Your Excellency Premier of the State Council,

Today the Sudan has a revolutionary system with the soldiers, workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals and other working people as its mainstay. It manifests the will and aspirations of the people of our country, it is a system which opposes colonialism and world imperialism and it leads the people's force to defeat their enemies. The greatest feature of the May 25 revolution lies in the fact that it leads the Sudan where it should go, to the camp of the freedom- and peace-loving peoples. In order to uproot colonialism and reaction and to strive for national liberation, today we have, with the prospects of socialism, mobilized the forces of all the Sudanese people in a vigorous struggle to carry out economic construction so as to remedy the erroneous past, surmount backwardness, realize the people's aspirations and relieve the people of their sufferings. We are devoted to the creation of a society where there are abundant products and fair and reasonable distribution among the masses of the people.

The Sudan is fulfilling her obligations in the struggle against colonialism, giving moral and material support to the struggle against the white colonialists who are plundering the riches of Africa and have all along been insulting the dignity of the African people, harbouring hostility towards them and to their right to a free life.

The Sudan supports the struggles in Africa, supports the struggles of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa; she stretches out her hand of solidarity to the African progressive organizations opposing colonialism and stands together with them in the solid united front

which is aimed at encircling colonialism and finally wiping it out from Africa; she condemns the British Government for its colonialist decision of supplying arms to the white minority government in Pretoria in disregard of the indignant opposition of the African people and the freedom- and peace-loving people throughout the world.

The Sudan stands on the front of opposition to Zionism, that military bulwark of world colonialism, and is loyal to its declared established policy of being determined to fight against colonialism, defeat it, smash it and, on its dead body build up a fair and just society. Here I resolutely reaffirm the rights of the Arab people of Palestine over every inch of soil of occupied land within a progressive state of Palestine. In such a state, all nations and religions are to be equal in respect to rights and obligations. We are determined to realize this goal, and we untiringly explore all avenues to this goal, because we stand for a just peace. The most striking fact following the June defeat is that the masses of the Arab people can no longer tolerate such defeats. The Palestinian people have taken up arms. The Arab revolutionary forces, in order to liberate their territory and defeat the enemy, are determined to continue their struggle and stand up against the enemy and have carried the fighting to the stage of checking the enemy. We the Democratic Republic of the Sudan believe that the Palestinian people are the masters of their own destiny who will decide their own problems. From a historical point of view, the Sudanese people have the duty to render full support to their struggle for the restoration of their rights.

Likewise, we support the heroic people both in southern and northern Viet Nam in their struggle against the world imperialist forces headed by the United States. This great people have proved that they have an inexhaustible source of strength in their struggle. The more rampant, ruthless and savage the enemies, the greater the renovation in the people's life. Situated in the heartland of the African continent, we cherish this people's struggle, and we recognize the revolutionary government of southern Viet Nam which is the genuine representative of their free will. Their will has proved ever more clearly that imperialism is nothing but a paper tiger. We strongly condemn the United States for its brutal aggression against the Cambodian people and we condemn it for its scheming and espionage activities in all forms. We ignore the puppet regime in Cambodia, and we oppose it to accelerate its doom. We support the struggle of the heroic Laotian people and all the Indo-Chinese peoples.

The world liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are growing daily in strength. As your great leader said, imperialism takes one sword in his left hand and another in his right, and we take up swords, too, following his example. We have been waging struggles at home against it, just as we are doing so in our foreign policy. We have expelled its agents, punished them for the people and settled accounts with them for their crimes of persecuting the

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## President Nimeri Meets Chairman Robaya

On August 7 in Peking, Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri (P.S.C.), President of the Revolution Command Council, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, met Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Moawia Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, and Ali Salem Al-Beedh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Southern Yemen, were present on the occasion.

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people, and seized back for the people the things which have been robbed. We have nationalized the banks and confiscated their firms which were engaged in embezzling the people's property. We have started to liberate our country's economy from their hands, thus making available the first gains to our socialist construction.

In order to realize the unity of the country and mobilize the true masters of the revolution, all the people's forces are now engaged in setting up committees for the People's Charter. The People's Charter is the programme for the revolution and the guide to their action. The masses loyal to the revolutionary principles have been rallied around it to realize even greater progress. The most important step we have taken for the realization of unity of the country is the putting forward of a revolutionary political solution to the question of unity of the Sudan. We have given regional autonomy to the south within the framework of a united Sudan in a socialist and democratic society full of social justice and without segregation or discrimination, where the Sudanese live in dignity and freedom. Socialism is incompatible with exploitation.

Our victory has made colonialism uneasy, and so it has plotted to oppose the revolution in a vain attempt to defeat the revolution. Colonialism has abetted its reactionary puppets whose interests are connected with its own and who oppose the interests of the people. But the army and the people under the revolutionary regime are now defending the revolution with their high consciousness and vigilance and frustrating the plots of colonialism. With confidence in victory and relying on their own strength and the solidarity and support of their friends, among whom are the great Chinese people, they are defending the revolution and enabling the revolution to develop continuously, steadily and perpetually. Ever since we arrived in Hotien and Peking, we have seen the happy smiles of the future generation. In friendly China, we have seen warm and sincere friendship and a grand fraternal welcome. From the faces of the adults, we think of the Long March of 25,000 li and the victory won by your people from the first uprising to the hoisting of the red flag over this city and the vanquishing of all butchers and exploiters. From the faces of children,

we see the brilliant future of your country. The radiance of your revolutionary guns has illuminated world peace. Your people have suffered enough from the calamities of hunger, war, natural disasters, foreign intervention and bullying. However, your people have stood up like a giant and smashed the fetters. The people of various countries are learning from your people's experience, and the oppressed people of the world have seen hope from your victory. The relations between our two peoples are strong and solid. The fierce and unremitting struggles to defeat world imperialism and overcome economic and social backwardness and the conviction in the victory of the socialist principles and its dissemination throughout the world have bound us together. On the road of struggle and of victory, you have started ahead of us, and we have confidence in your all-out support and we in Africa will advance like the east wind. We stand together with you so as to restore the territorial integrity of your motherland and oust the colonialist forces and their agents from the land they have usurped.

We stand together with you so as to break the imperialist blockade imposed upon you. We stand together with you so as to liquidate imperialist bases and aggressive alliances and drive imperialism out forever from this region as well as from other parts of the world. We stand together with you for the realization of a just peace in the world so that the people of all countries who love freedom and progress may have an opportunity to engage in construction.

Your Excellency Mr. Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Your Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Dear friends,

I am grateful to you for such warm welcome and kind hospitality. Please join me in drinking a toast

to the ever-lasting friendship between the Chinese and the Sudanese peoples and to the defeat of our common enemies,

to the realization of the aspirations of the people of various countries in their fight against U.S. imperialism and to the victory of their struggles,

(Continued on p. 16.)



# Conscientiously Study Chairman Mao's Thesis On the Party

by Jen Chun

**D**URING the struggle of nearly half a century in which Chairman Mao has been leading the Chinese revolution, he has always attached key importance to Party building. Chairman Mao has creatively and in an all-round way developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of Party building in the course of the development of the Chinese revolution, in the struggle between the two lines within the Party, in the movement of Party consolidation and Party building, and in the struggle against modern revisionism. Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party is the summing-up of the experience of Party building accumulated by our Party and the international communist movement, and is a most important component part of Mao Tsetung Thought. Every large-scale study movement in our Party of Chairman Mao's theory of Party building invariably gives great impetus to the development of the Party and the victorious advance of the Chinese revolution.

When he founded the Communist Party of China, Chairman Mao mapped out the correct political line for our Party by combining Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. In 1926, during the struggle against "Left" and Right opportunism within the Party at that time, Chairman Mao published his brilliant work *Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society* in which he pointed out: **"The leading force in our revolution is the industrial proletariat."** Thus, he solved the question of primary importance for the Party in leading the revolution, namely, whom to rely on, whom to unite with and whom to hit at. Dwelling on questions of Party organization in his article *The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains* in 1928, Chairman Mao stressed: **"The question of proletarian ideological leadership is very important."** Chairman Mao wrote in 1929 the resolution for the Kutien Meeting, that is, *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party*, in which he regarded the strengthening of ideological education and unfolding of ideological struggle in the Party as the fundamental guarantee for putting the Party's correct political line into practice. He pointed out: **"There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party organization in the Fourth Red Army which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line. Unless these ideas are thoroughly corrected, the Fourth Army cannot possibly shoulder the tasks assigned to it in China's great revolutionary struggle."** Applying Marxist-Leninist class analysis, Chairman Mao incisively explained the manifestations of various non-proletarian ideas in the

Party and their sources, and put forward methods for correction. This brilliant work of Chairman Mao's is a great programme for us in building the Party and the army.

The brilliant thinking of the Kutien Meeting resolution has greatly raised the understanding of the comrades within the Party and without on such fundamental questions of Party building as the Party's political line, inner-Party struggle and the Party's ideological education; it has played an important role in strengthening Party leadership over the Red Army and the mass movement and in developing and consolidating the revolutionary base areas. To this day, the whole Party, the whole army and the revolutionary masses throughout the country are still constantly studying this brilliant work.

The "Left" opportunist faction represented by Wang Ming usurped the leadership in the Party Central Committee in 1931. This gang of maniacs did not have the slightest knowledge of Marxism-Leninism or the actual conditions of the Chinese revolution. They wildly opposed Chairman Mao's correct political and military lines and sabotaged the implementation of the Kutien Meeting resolution, bringing heavy losses to the Party and the Red Army. At the Tsunyi Meeting, which was of great historic significance, Chairman Mao's leadership of the whole Party was established, the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line in the Party was put to an end and the Party's line was again brought to the correct Marxist-Leninist path. Thus our Party was able to lead the Red Army in overcoming one difficulty after another, smashing the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression," successfully arriving at the advance positions of the anti-Japanese war, and carrying out the line of the anti-Japanese national united front put forward by Chairman Mao.

While advocating the anti-Japanese national united front, Chairman Mao upheld the principle of the Party's independence and initiative within the united front. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he pointed out in good time that the main danger inside the Party had already shifted from "Left" closed-doorism to Right capitulationism. He issued this call: **"Inside the Party, oppose class capitulationism."** **"In the country as a whole, oppose national capitulationism."** Chairman Mao waged an uncompromising struggle against Wang Ming's capitulationism of "every-

thing through the united front" and "everything must be submitted to the united front" (actually everything through the Kuomintang and everything must be submitted to the Kuomintang). Great victory was won in this struggle at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party.

How to correctly recognize and deal with the struggle between the two lines within the Party is an important question in the building of a revolutionary Party of the proletariat. In 1937, Chairman Mao wrote the two great philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, as well as *Combat Liberalism* and other articles, in which he incisively expounded the theory of contradictions within the Party while thoroughly criticizing opportunism theoretically, politically and ideologically. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end." Chairman Mao set forth the principle for dealing with ideological struggles within the Party, that is, "The Party must on the one hand wage a serious struggle against erroneous thinking, and on the other give the comrades who have committed errors ample opportunity to wake up." He also pointed out in an extremely penetrating way that the contradictions between correct ideas and erroneous ideas within the Party could develop into antagonistic contradictions under given conditions. Chairman Mao's theory of contradictions within the Party is the fundamental thinking guiding Party building.

While leading the whole Party in unfolding the struggle between the two lines, Chairman Mao regards the education of Party members and cadres as an important subject in Party building. In his article *Win the Masses in Their Millions for the Anti-Japanese National United Front* written in 1937, Chairman Mao pointed out: "A great revolution requires a great party and many first-rate cadres to guide it." He also set forth in concrete terms the qualities and working style to be demanded of Party members and cadres: "They must be cadres and leaders versed in Marxism-Leninism, politically far-sighted, competent in work, full of the spirit of self-sacrifice, capable of tackling problems on their own, steadfast in the midst of difficulties and loyal and devoted in serving the nation, the class and the Party. It is on these cadres and leaders that the Party relies for its links with the membership and the masses, and it is by relying on their firm leadership of the masses that the Party can succeed in defeating the enemy. Such cadres and leaders must be free from selfishness, from individualistic heroism, ostentation, sloth, passivity, and arrogant sectarianism, and they must be selfless national and class heroes."

In the same year, Chairman Mao again emphasized this thinking in his inscription for the North Shensi

College: "It is necessary to train a great many people as vanguards of the revolution. People who are politically far-sighted. People imbued with the spirit of struggle and self-sacrifice. People with largeness of mind who are loyal, active and upright. People who never pursue selfish interests, but are wholeheartedly for the liberation of the nation and society. People who fear no difficulties, but remain steadfast and advance courageously in the face of difficulties. People who are neither high and mighty nor seekers after the limelight, but are conscientious and full of practical sense. If China has a host of such vanguard elements, the tasks of the Chinese revolution will be successfully fulfilled."

All these great teachings of Chairman Mao's, and the brilliant articles *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *Serve the People* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains* he wrote later, set forth in clear-cut terms the criteria for Party members. These are in full accord with the five requirements\* for Party members as expounded by Chairman Mao and stipulated in the new Party Constitution adopted at the Ninth Party Congress. Judging by the history of our Party, whoever acts according to these teachings of Chairman Mao's can stand his ground in the Party; and whoever acts against these teachings invariably cannot.

The question of the education of Party members is essentially a question of remoulding their world outlook, a question of enabling them to fully join the Party ideologically. In his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, Chairman Mao pointed out most penetratingly: "There are many Party members who have joined the Communist Party organizationally but have not yet joined the Party wholly or at all ideologically." Chairman Mao said: "To put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically, our launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology."

In 1942, Chairman Mao initiated a rectification movement with a view to raising the level of Marxism-Leninism of the whole Party and striving for victory in the anti-Japanese war and founding a people's New China under the leadership of the proletariat. Chairman Mao said: "We are Communists, we want to lead the people in overthrowing the enemy, and so we must

\* The five requirements for Party members stipulated in the new Party Constitution are:

- (1) Study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way;
- (2) Work for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and the world;
- (3) Be able at uniting with the great majority, including those who have wrongly opposed them but are sincerely correcting their mistakes; however, special vigilance must be maintained against careerists, conspirators and double-dealers so as to prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level and guarantee that the leadership of the Party and the state always remains in the hands of Marxist revolutionaries;
- (4) Consult with the masses when matters arise;
- (5) Be bold in making criticism and self-criticism.

keep our ranks in good order, we must march in step, our troops must be picked troops and our weapons good weapons." Thus, it is imperative to further sum up ideologically the experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party in the past and to eliminate throughout the Party the influences of the ideology of "Left" and Right opportunism.

The rectification movement was a movement of Marxist-Leninist education and study in which, through criticism and self-criticism, proletarian Party spirit was strengthened throughout the Party and contradictions resolved within the Party. In the documents he wrote for the rectification movement, *Reform Our Study, Rectify the Party's Style of Work and Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing*, Chairman Mao pointed out that subjectivism was the ideological basis for the "Left" and Right opportunist lines and a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. Chairman Mao said: **"Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can Party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious."** Chairman Mao formulated for the rectification movement the famous principles **"unity, criticism, unity," "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones"** and **"cure the sickness to save the patient"** in order to achieve the twofold objective of **"clarity in ideology and unity among comrades."** The tasks set by Chairman Mao for the whole Party of carrying on **"systematic and thorough investigation and study of the specific conditions inside and outside the country, the province, county or district"** greatly promoted the transformation of the style of work of the whole Party. The fine style of work of our Party which entails **"integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism"** as is summed up by Chairman Mao in his work *On Coalition Government* has become our Party's most valuable revolutionary tradition. Chairman Mao's theory and practice concerning the rectification movement are great epoch-making contributions to our Party building.

During the rectification movement in Yanan, the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party was summed up systematically, the Right and "Left" opportunist lines represented by the renegades Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san and Chang Kuo-tao were thoroughly repudiated and a big polemic between proletarian and non-proletarian ideologies was launched both within the Party and without. This helped to rid the Party of unhealthy tendencies and greatly raised the proletarian political consciousness and Marxist ideological level of the Party members and, in particular, the senior Party cadres, thereby greatly changing the outlook of our Party and enabling it to unite, as never before, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and achieve unprecedented unity. Through this rectification movement, the whole Party marched in big strides along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, creating the basic conditions for the great

victory of the new-democratic revolution throughout the country.

The question of Party building after the seizure of power by the proletariat has become a new problem in the international communist movement. After Stalin's death, the Khrushchov renegade clique usurped the leadership of the Party, government and army in the Soviet Union, made the Party of Lenin and Stalin degenerate into a revisionist party, a social-imperialist party and a fascist party, and turned the world's first socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a social-imperialist state of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie through "peaceful evolution." This sets before the political parties of the world proletariat the new historical task of preventing revisionism and opposing modern revisionism. Chairman Mao has waged tit-for-tat struggles against modern revisionism with the handful of Soviet revisionist renegades as its centre and against the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists within our Party represented by Liu Shao-chi. Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by himself have systematically solved the fundamental problem in the present-day international communist movement, the problem of how to prevent a proletarian political party from degenerating and a proletarian state from changing its political colour.

As early as on the eve of the transition of the Chinese revolution from the stage of new-democratic revolution to that of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party that after the country-wide seizure of power by the proletariat, the principal internal contradiction was **"the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."** He urged the whole Party to learn how to fight enemies without guns. In 1957, Chairman Mao published the two great works *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*. In these works he pointed out that, after the socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production had been completed in the main, classes and class struggle still existed, and that **"one of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism."** In these extremely important instructions, Chairman Mao pointed out the political orientation for our Party to continue the revolution under the new historical conditions.

In 1962, Chairman Mao put forward in a more comprehensive way the basic line of our Party during the entire historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao said: **"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted**

and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line." Just as Vice-Chairman Lin put it in his political report to the Ninth Party Congress: "This Marxist-Leninist line advanced by Chairman Mao is the lifeline of our Party." We Communists must persist in this correct Marxist-Leninist line all our lives.

It was pointed out in the document *Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas* (i.e., the 23-Point Document) drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance in 1964: "The main target of the present movement is those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road."

The Circular of May 16, 1966 and the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (i.e., the 16-Point Decision) drawn up under Chairman Mao's personal guidance and Chairman Mao's big-character poster *Bombard the Headquarters* made known to the masses the struggle between the two lines within the Party and kindled the raging flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This great revolution has roused the masses in their hundreds of millions in an all-round way and from below, smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, exposed the handful of renegades, enemy agents and absolutely unrepentant Party persons in power taking the capitalist road with Liu Shao-chi as their arch representative and shattered their scheme to restore capitalism, thereby greatly strengthening our dictatorship of the proletariat and our Party.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao has taught us: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh" and "Every Party branch must reconsolidate itself in the midst of the masses." These important instructions of Chairman Mao's are a powerful ideological weapon for continuously consolidating and developing our Party.

The masses of the Party members and revolutionary people have been tempered in the great storms of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and have generally raised their consciousness of the struggle be-

tween the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Our Party has been greatly purified, consolidated and raised to a higher level. The Party has forged closer links with the masses. Under the new historical conditions, the whole Party is united still more firmly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and has rallied closely round the Party Central Committee with our great leader Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader.

For 49 years, through protracted struggle for the seizure of state power and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat by arming the masses, our Party has grown from Communist groups with only a few dozen members at the outset into a great, glorious and correct Party leading the powerful People's Republic of China today. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party and for Mao Tsetung Thought. Historical experience proves that when we act according to Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party, our Party will grow in strength and develop and the revolution will triumph and advance and that when we deviate from Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party, our Party will suffer losses and the revolution will suffer setbacks. In order to consolidate the tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and carry them forward in Party building, our Party members, old and new, and activists who want to join the Party should conscientiously study and gain a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's entire thesis on the Party, both in the Party's history and at present.

In studying Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party, we must foster the revolutionary style of study Chairman Mao always advocates, that is, integrating theory with practice. We must link our study with the experience and lessons of the international communist movement, with the history of the struggle between the two lines within our Party and the reality of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. We must carry out revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way and thoroughly eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of the sinister book *Self-Cultivation* and the six sinister "theories" and the renegade's philosophy advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. Only thus can we ward off all interferences, either from the "Left" or from the Right, and go on building our Party in the image of the vanguard of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, our Party has since its founding constantly carried out the work of Party consolidation and Party building and will continue to do so in the future. We must not stop studying Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party, but we must study and apply it repeatedly. In the course of constant study and application of Chairman Mao's thesis on the Party, our Party will certainly be built into a still greater, more glorious and more correct Party!

(Abridged translation of an article published in "Renmin Ribao" on July 24)

# If the Army and the People Are United as One, Who in the World Can Match Them?

## "Red Pair" at Outpost of The Pohai Sea

THERE is a small island at the outpost of our motherland's Pohai Sea. On the island is stationed the first company of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army.

Guided by Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, the company formed a "red pair" with the militia company of a production brigade on another island across the sea. Both became "four-good" companies\* last year.

On the evening that they formed the "red pair," the leader of the first company and its propaganda group joined the cadres of the militia company in running a study class. They studied *On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party* (the resolution of the Kutien Meeting) and the Resolution of the Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning Strengthening Ideological Work, which helped further clarify the orientation of advance for the militia company. The comrades from the first company also passed on their experience in striving to be a "four-good" unit. The "four-good" movement soon vigorously spread in the militia company.

During the busy fishing seasons, some leading comrades of the militia company once inclined incorrectly to concentrate on catching more fish and tending the nets but paid little attention to ideology. On learning about this, the first company regarded it as a reflection of the purely military viewpoint on the part of these cadres. To give them timely assistance in using Mao Tsetung Thought to correctly handle the relations between the "first good" and the other "three goods," the deputy political instructor of the P.L.A. company and several fighters set out in a small boat braving wind and waves to reach the militia company that evening. They helped the latter's cadres study once more the

\*"Four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life. As regards the "three-eight" working style, the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

two resolutions and relentlessly criticize purely military viewpoints such as "production first" and "put military affairs in command" spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ching.

Since then, the militia company has always placed the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought above everything else, consciously given prominence to proletarian politics and put revolution in command of production. Once, the first platoon of the militia company, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, brought along only one month's supply of grain, water and oil while out fishing in the distant seas. But despite the shortages, they persevered in battling on the sea for more than 40 days and overfulfilled their task by 70 per cent.

Comrades of the militia company also show constant concern for the growth of the first company. In March last year, a group of new fighters arrived at the P.L.A. company. The political instructor of the militia company thought: "These young fighters were born in the new society and have not experienced the suffering in the old society. Today they have come to the coastal frontier outpost. Foremost among our concerns is to help them remember the suffering of class exploitation in the past and, firmly holding their guns, do excellent patrol and sentry duty for defending Chairman Mao."

So he and cadres of the militia company took six old poor peasants, who had suffered bitterly in the old society and have deep hatred for the class enemies, to the first company despite the wind and snow. Together with the fighters, they recalled the past misery and contrasted it with the present happiness. The old poor peasants' accounts of past sufferings in blood and tears heightened the class consciousness of the fighters. Reviewing the past and looking at the present, the young men understood more clearly the heavy duty they were shouldering. They determined to help liberate the whole of mankind by battling on the sea island and by remaining always Chairman Mao's red sentries.

The commanders and fighters of the first company keep the militia company in mind wherever they are and whatever they do. During windy weather or rainy nights, the fighters make it a point to check the house conditions of each home and to inquire after the needs of the masses. Once a strong wind churned together



the ten *mu* of kelp which had been trial-bred by the militia company at a new area in the sea. The fruit of the militiamen's arduous labour was on the verge of being carried away by the waves. The political instructor of the first company led the fighters to the rescue in this dangerous situation. Together with several small sampans manned by the militiamen, they formed a shock force. After fiercely battling the sea for six hours or so, the army men and people finally recovered all the kelp.

Comrades of the militia company also always keep in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Support the army and cherish the people**" and translate it into action. In early spring the militiamen sent to the barracks the first net of fresh fish they caught after breaking the ice; when a cold wave was approaching in late autumn they crossed the sea by boat and carried new cotton-padded quilts to their kith and kin, the P.L.A. company. A prolonged dry spell occurred in the summer of 1969. The first company's water reserves were nearly exhausted and its construction work would have to stop. When the militiamen heard about this, the whole company was mobilized to send fresh water in pails by boats quickly to the small island. The water symbolized the fish-to-water deep feelings between the army men and the people. The needs of the first company were thus ensured.

Illuminated by Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, the commanders and fighters of the first company and the militiamen of the brigade use the same cannon and stand the same shifts of sentry duty in their common defence of the sea coast.

A platoon leader of the first company discovered that some militiamen did not have a correct understanding of the relationship between man and weapons. So he visited every corner of the fishing village and its boats and joined the militiamen in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's teaching "**Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.**" They scathingly criticized the reactionary theory that "weapons decide everything." This helped the militiamen raise their understanding. They said: "When people follow Chairman Mao's instructions, the weapons will do the people's bidding." With the assistance of the platoon leader, the militiamen, gun in hand, never relaxed their training while doing a good job in production. Every morning and late in the evening they diligently practised their skill in combating the enemy. More than 97 per cent of the company's militiamen achieved excellent records in marksmanship with light weapons.

**If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?** The commanders and fighters of the first company and the militia company are united in battle, every one is a sentry and every house a sentry post. They have built an impregnable bastion of iron along the sea.

## "Sharp Eyes" of the Motherland

**A**N observation post of a P.L.A. unit is stationed on top of a high mountain at the forefront of a peninsula in Fukien Province.

The coastal frontier guards who are boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao have for more than ten years on end battled hard on top of the high mountain, watching with high vigilance the enemy's movements. They are therefore praised as the "sharp eyes" of the motherland.

On one occasion, a typhoon arose and instantly it became dark. The roof tiles of the observation post were swept off and rain fell in torrents. "Rescue the materials and equipment, quick!" Led by Tseng Pung-meng, a Communist Party member and head of the observation post, all members of the post plunged themselves into the battle to rescue the materials and equipment. As the wind blew harder and the rain fell more heavily, their look-out was faced with immediate collapse. Risking their lives, they quickly removed the instruments to safety. The comrades said gallantly: "No matter what happens, we must ensure the safety of the instruments. Though our work is hard, we feel happy because we are bearing hardship for the revolution."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The commanders and fighters of the entire Chinese People's Liberation Army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight; any thinking that relaxes the will to fight and belittles the enemy is wrong.**" The comrades of the observation post have kept this teaching of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind. For the safety of the motherland, they keep a close watch over the enemy's movements day and night and promptly and accurately report the information gained to the headquarters. Acting in co-ordination with their fraternal units, they have won victory after victory in their struggle against the enemy. One day, an indistinctive booming sound was suddenly heard from across a foggy sea. From his rich experience in the struggle against the enemy, Lin Tien-sheng, who was then on sentry duty, promptly judged that the enemy planes were attempting to seize the opportunity to cause trouble. He quickly adjusted his binoculars and saw two enemy planes clandestinely flying towards the coastal areas of the mainland. "Keep them under watch!" Lin Tien-sheng remained vigilant and quickly and accurately reported to the headquarters the targets in view. As soon as the enemy planes approached the mainland, they were shot down by fighters of the heroic air force who were waiting for them in battle array.

On another occasion, a war vessel of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang turned up furtively to harass. The comrades of the observation post figured out their dirty plan and immediately reported the situation to the headquarters. Just as the enemy vessel began to harass our fishing boats, the cannon of our mighty coast artil-

lery roared, and the enemy vessel, bewildered by the big shells, fled in a panic.

With the morning sun in their hearts, these P.L.A. men defend the coastal areas; their hearts are red and their eyes sharp, and their determination is firm. To defend the great socialist motherland and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the comrades of the observation post are watching with sharp eyes every movement of the enemy and fighting at the coastal front tenaciously and bravely.

## With the Morning Sun in Their Hearts, Armymen and Civilians Defend the Security Of Their Motherland

**T**HE brilliance of the red sun shines over the frontier regions. The armymen and civilians there are high in spirits; they are determined always to follow Chairman Mao closely. With the morning sun in their hearts they defend the security of the motherland."

The majestic Himalayas resound with ringing songs. The Tibetan herdsmen are singing the praises of the commanders and fighters of a P.L.A. unit stationed in Tibet who, in struggling to defend the frontiers of the motherland, have forged a profound, militant friendship with the local people of various nationalities.

This P.L.A. unit has been stationed for many years in the snow-covered Himalayas. Its commanders and fighters deeply realize that defending the frontiers of the motherland depends on great Mao Tsetung Thought.

For years a Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team, specially dispatched by the unit, has trodden through snow and braved icy cold weather, visiting the nearby villages to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize and arm them. As a means of implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principles "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the propaganda team has translated Chairman Mao's relevant teachings into the Tibetan language and written them on cards to propagate them from household to household. They braved severe weather to reach the home of a herdsman's family located in an isolated spot deep in a snowy area, and organize a Mao Tsetung Thought study class there so that Chairman Mao's teachings could be deeply grasped by this family also.

Going to a grazing field, the team members helped the emancipated herdsmen set up three evening classes for the study of Chairman Mao's works. Chinchung, an old woman over 60 years in age, had lost her two legs as a result of the brutality of the herd-owners in the old society. When she heard that the P.L.A. men had come to her village and set up Mao Tsetung Thought evening classes, she made it a point to attend them regularly, carried there by her daughter. After studying the "three constantly read articles" (*Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*), she said: "I still have a mouth, so I can publicize Mao Tsetung Thought; I still have two hands, so I can do my bit in consolidating the frontier defence." Under her influence, other students attending the evening classes became enthusiastic in getting themselves organized to spread Mao Tsetung Thought and to defend the security of the motherland. An invigorating atmosphere of militant unity between the armymen and civilians has emerged everywhere in the village.

The roots of pine and cypress trees on the high mountains are linked and the hearts of the armymen and civilians in the frontier regions throb as one. On one occasion, heavy snow fell for more than ten days and the temperature dropped to some 30 degrees C. below zero. When the members of the P.L.A. propaganda team learnt that grandpa Sangchu who lived somewhere near the border was running short of reserved grain, they immediately carried some to him, despite the snowstorm. Likewise, when the masses in the border areas heard that the frontier guards had no more fuel for heating purposes, they went across mountains to deliver some to the guard station. Guided by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the armymen and civilians



Members of a unit of the P.L.A.'s railway engineering corps, who are supporting agriculture in Taiping Township of Tehchang County, Szechuan Province, are studying Chairman Mao's works together with commune members of the Yi nationality.

in the frontier regions have united closely and forged an impregnable bastion of iron.

## Old Herdsman and Frontier Guard

A SNOWSTORM swept over the Palikun grassland of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

It was long after dusk when Jemuniatzu, a P.L.A. Uighur fighter assigned the care of army horses, dashed to a herdsman's settlement of the Tienshan People's Commune. As soon as he dismounted he knocked at the door of Uncle Aimair, a famous "indigenous veterinary" and an elder herdsman.

The old man came outside holding a small storm-lantern. Having recognized the snow-covered guest, he expressed his unexpected joy: "Aiya! My dear little eagle of the Tienshan Mountains, I met a pair of spotted deer drinking by the spring this morning, so I knew there would be a guest I would greatly welcome. . . ."

"But Uncle Aimair, I came across a 'bear' this morning and an unfortunate thing took place today. . . ."

The story ran like this. Jemuniatzu and his comrades had herded the horses to the Peishan Mountain and ran into an exceptionally heavy snowstorm in the morning. A foal fell and broke its leg seriously. As they were then too far from the veterinary squad of the army horse ranch, he had asked the fellow comrades of his squad to take care of the horses while he rushed here for help.

After listening to Jemuniatzu's brief account, the old herdsman immediately took up his medical instruments and waved his hand, saying: "Little eagle, get on the horse!"

The young P.L.A. fighter hesitated as he looked at the hoary-haired old man and listened to the snowstorm roaring outside. All of a sudden, as if remembering something, Jemuniatzu said: "Uncle Aimair, it's dark outside and the storm is raging. You may fall over the cliffs while going along the steep mountain trails.

Please tell me about these medical instruments and teach me how to use them. I assure you I'll do as you instruct me. You can go over there tomorrow. How about that?"

"Aiya! My good comrade, aren't you afraid of hurting your Uncle Aimair's feelings? Chairman Mao teaches: 'Support the army and cherish the people.' How can I fold my arms when an army horse is injured? Little eagle, don't forget that an army horse is a 'cannon' to wipe out imperialism, revisionism and reaction. I also have my bounden duty to breed the army horses well!" Looking at the young man, the old herdsman then said jokingly: "Well, since you've said what you shouldn't say, I'll punish you by asking you to carry this small basket carefully!" And he urged the P.L.A. fighter to set out quickly. When the latter noticed that the basket was full of eggs, he immediately asked:

"Uncle Aimair, why do you bring these eggs?"

"Because the foal has been badly hurt. We need to apply more albumen to soothe the muscle and help the blood to circulate. In this way it will recover more quickly. Understand?"

"Uncle, if that is the case, I have money with me. . . ."

"Money can't buy what Uncle Aimair gives. . . . I want to ask you: When the Tienshan Commune's horses were plagued by 'strangles' last year, why did your army horse ranch volunteer to send medical personnel and medicine? Without our asking, why do you send tractors and combine-harvesters during the spring sowing and autumn harvesting every year? Whenever Chairman Mao's latest instructions are made public, why do you defy wind and snow in a temperature of 40 degrees C. below zero and bring the 'warm spring breeze' to every felt tent of the Palikun grassland? . . ." His words silenced the armyman who could not but accompany Uncle Aimair to the grassland against the snowstorm in the dark night. . . .

Thereafter, rain or shine, the old herdsman never failed to come on his own to treat the injured foal. The round trip was more than 15 kilometres. Thanks to his careful treatment and nursing for 40 days or so, the foal completely recovered from its serious leg fracture.

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(Continued from p. 8.)

to the reaching and surpassing of the advanced levels,

to the health of the genius inspirer, commander and leader Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of Mr. Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the Republic,

to the health of Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council,

to the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

to the health of Messrs. heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our friends present here!

# Let Us Forge the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist)

**"Liberacion," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist), publishes an article pointing out that to win victory in revolution it is imperative to build a Marxist-Leninist Party and stressing that the central task and the highest form of all revolutions is the seizure of power by armed force.**

**I**N a recent article entitled: "Let Us Forge the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist)," *Liberacion*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist), points out emphatically that victory can be won in the struggle for national liberation and in the socialist revolution only when there is a revolutionary party of the proletariat armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The article begins with a quotation from Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people: **"If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs."**

"The most important experience of the international communist movement," the article points out, "consists in the fact that the development and victory of a revolution depends upon the existence of a revolutionary party of the proletariat.

"This must be a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of the class; a party which knows how to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in one's own country; a party which is able to forge close ties between its leadership and the broad masses of the people; a party which can defend truth and rectify errors and is able to make criticism and self-criticism. Only a party of this type is capable of winning victory in the struggle for national liberation and in the socialist revolution."

This party of a new type, the article adds, is the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party forged by the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. The duty of the Bolivian Marxist-Leninists is to forge such a party in the light of the universally valid scientific Marxist-Leninist principles and in accordance with the concrete conditions of the revolution in Bolivia.

The second part of the article begins with the words of the great Lenin: **"The role of vanguard fighter can be fulfilled only by a party that is guided by the most advanced theory."**

The article continues: "The political party, as well as the state, is an instrument for class struggle. All political parties have a class character. The Communist Party represents the objective interests of the proletariat, and is its vanguard.

"In order to be able to fulfil its historical role, the party of the proletariat must be equipped with the knowledge of the laws of the development of history and of the laws of revolution, that is to say, with the social science of Marxism-Leninism. It cannot be a genuine party if it simply confines itself to registering what the masses of the working class feel and think, if it tails after their spontaneous movement, if it is unable to stand above the provisional and immediate interests of the proletariat, if it does not know how to raise the level of the masses until they understand the objective interests of the proletariat."

The article points out: "Parties which do not base their political line upon Marxism-Leninism are vehicles of bourgeois politics and they reduce the proletariat to tailism and the role of an instrument of the bourgeoisie.

"The science of Marxism-Leninism is the only theory which can make the proletariat an independent political force."

The article recalls: "Marx and Engels said, **'If people of this kind from other classes join the proletarian movement, the first condition must be that they should not bring any remnants of bourgeois, petty-bourgeois, etc., prejudices with them but should wholeheartedly adopt the proletarian outlook.'**"

The third part of the article begins with Lenin's words that **"in its struggle for power the proletariat has no other weapon but organization."**

The article says: "The party has to lead the struggle of the proletariat in extraordinarily difficult internal and external conditions, must know how to orientate itself in the complex conditions of the revolutionary situation and must know how to shun all and every of the reefs lying in the course to its destination. In order to be able to act as an integral political organization capable of firmly upholding its line under whatever circumstances and at every turn of development of events,

the party must be one which is organized and built on the principles of iron discipline and democratic centralism."

The article, at the beginning of its fourth part, quotes a remark of Stalin that "the party becomes strong by purging itself of opportunist elements."

It says: "One of the indispensable conditions for achieving the victory of the proletariat is to fight uncompromisingly and implacably against opportunism in every form."

It stresses: "The opportunists negate the theory of the proletarian revolution, the necessity of a revolutionary party and the truth that the central task and the highest form of all revolutions is the seizure of power by armed force."

It adds: "The party of the working class cannot preserve its unity and maintain discipline within its ranks, cannot accomplish its mission as the organizer and leader of the proletarian revolution, if it does not have a political line of constantly fighting against the opportunists in its own ranks in all spheres."

## "N.Z. Communist Review" Calls for Study of Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

*N.Z. Communist Review*, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, published in its July issue the full text of the solemn statement issued on May 20 by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, entitled "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" and carried an editorial board comment: Mao Tsetung's Clarion Call. The comment warmly supports Chairman Mao's solemn statement.

"The solemn statement of Mao Tsetung issued on May 20th," the comment noted, "represents the continuation, in present-day conditions, of the mighty *Communist Manifesto* of Marx and Engels of 1848.

"**People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!**" This is the great present-day clarion call of Mao Tsetung."

The comment pointed out that Chairman Mao's statement, though brief, is an immensely rich and profound analysis of the class struggle of the world's people against the common enemy of mankind — U.S. imperialism. It must be studied and re-studied. Each study will make clearer that contained within it, is the call to action against U.S. imperialism, and its lackeys, in each particular country in the world. It is not only a call to the people of the revolutionary storm centres — Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is a call to the working people of each country, including the metropolitan countries, to raise their class struggle too, to the level of storm centres of revolt against American imperialism.

The comment added that the struggles of the workers of New Zealand and the workers and peasants of Viet Nam are the common struggles of common victims against a common enemy — U.S. imperialism.

It said: "The escalation of the U.S. aggression to Cambodia and Laos has enlarged this common struggle

for the N.Z. workers. It has given rise to a broad Southeast Asian united front. This extends far beyond the boundaries of the three countries.

"The working class of New Zealand, Maori and Pakeha, and its allies, are swept by their very class position, and by the U.S. political and economic aggression against N.Z., into a Southeast Asian and Oceanic united front against U.S. imperialism."

The comment stated that penetrating study of Mao Tsetung's statement will help the N.Z. working class, and in particular N.Z. youth, to see how their role can be lifted from its present level, to higher forms of revolutionary action.

The comment said: "Today, the Communist Party line, exposing foreign monopoly and the role of Holyoake and Kirk as stooges of the U.S., has become widely understood. It is becoming clearer to ever wider sections daily.

"Never have the conditions been more favourable for the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class to fulfil its task of arming the industrial workers, and the N.Z. youth, with the spirit of Marxism-Leninism."

The comment said that the study of Mao Tsetung's clarion call raises the question of carrying the class struggle in N.Z. through to the end — to establishment of state power of the working class (dictatorship of the proletariat).

It pointed out: "The raising of this question forces us to examine, what are the main obstacles in the way of building the revolutionary unity of the working class, necessary to fulfil this task. That study, in turn, exposes Labour Party ideology and trade union politics as the main roadblocks. They prevent the N.Z. working class from turning its struggles, for economic



demands, into struggles against the political power of the exploiting class—in the first place U.S. imperialism.

“Revolutionary unity — unity of the working class based on Marxism-Leninism — is death to imperialism.

Revolutionary unity is the key to the victory of the socialist revolution in New Zealand.”

The comment emphasized that Mao Tsetung’s call was ringing around the world. “It is giving new impetus to the world-wide anti-imperialist movement.”

## Over 400 Japanese Communists Jointly Quit Miyamoto Revisionist Clique’s Party

A RECENT issue of the *People’s Star*, organ of the Japanese Communist Party (Left) Central Committee, reported that more than 400 members of the Japanese Communist Party in Kitakyushu resolutely resigned their membership in the Party controlled by the Miyamoto revisionist clique. They were deeply indignant at the clique’s desertion of the struggle against the Japan-U.S. “security treaty” and its adoption of a counter-revolutionary and treacherous line of parliamentarism. They thoroughly exposed with irrefutable facts the traitorous crimes of the Miyamoto revisionist clique.

Following are extracts from the article:

On May 22, Hakugo Ueno, a Kitakyushu city Assemblyman of the Miyamoto revisionist clique, submitted his resignation from the “Communist Parliamentary Group.” This was followed by the withdrawal of more than 400 people in Kogura area from the party of the Miyamoto revisionist clique. This is a manifestation of the fact that the Miyamoto revisionist clique which has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and degenerated into revisionism has been repudiated by the Japanese working class and people and is embarking on a road of collapse.

Those who withdrew from the party of the Miyamoto revisionist clique recently were mainly party members working in the Kogura Committee of the Japan National Trade Union of Casual Labourers (with a union membership of about 1,500) and the Kogura Branch of the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health (with a union membership of about 5,000). All the 250 party members in the Union of Casual Labourers with the exception of two and all the more than 150 party members in the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health withdrew from the party. The withdrawal from the party of Assemblyman Hakugo Ueno, Chairman of the Kogura Committee of the Japan National Trade Union of Casual Labourers and a leading cadre of the Kogura local party committee of the Miyamoto revisionist clique, and the party members in the two organizations, constituting a majority of the members of the Japanese

Communist Party in Kogura area, is therefore a big blow to the revisionist clique.

Learning that the withdrawal would consequently cause a loss of over 10,000 votes in the election, the Miyamoto revisionist clique became nonplussed and sent leading cadres of its central organs to Kogura by plane and ordered Obuchi, alternate member of the political bureau and chairman of the prefectural committee, to stay there. But still it was of no avail.

Those who resigned their party membership were discontented and indignant with the Miyamoto revisionist clique for various reasons. Many of them had for a long time shown strong resentment against the Miyamoto revisionist clique which has actually given up the struggle against the Japan-U.S. “security treaty” and adopted parliamentarism and the doctrine that “Diet members form the centre.” And they had fought to resist the clique’s stand of looking down upon the masses and abandoning mass struggle.

One of them said: “That gang (the Miyamoto revisionist clique) was befooling us. . . . They turned the Union of Casual Labourers and the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health into electioneering instruments. The Miyamoto revisionist clique claimed that it had ten seats in the City Assembly of Kitakyushu and was therefore the biggest party there. But what did it accomplish? Were not the measures on unemployment relief and the maintenance of livelihood discontinued one after another?”

A leading cadre of the Kogura Committee of the Union of Casual Labourers expressed his indignation towards parliamentarism. He said: “The party decided to hold its 11th congress in July. But the draft resolution declares that the party will be able to wrest power from the enemy when it secures a majority of seats in the Diet. To put it the other way round, if the Liberal Democratic Party regains a majority in the Diet, then power will be put into its hands too. It is indeed the height of absurdity to attempt to seize political power through the Diet and it is the idea of downright parliamentary cretins that after the seizure of political

power they should hand it over to the enemy if the latter again gains a majority in the Diet. This is tantamount to forsaking the people's liberation cause for good and all. Judging from the draft resolution, I have given up all hope for the party."

Whenever there was an election, the Miyamoto revisionist clique tried its best to use the Japan National Trade Union of Casual Labourers and the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health to canvass votes and engage in electioneering. It even ordered its party members to conduct a so-called "expansion drive," saying that "anyone is eligible for membership." It even created "party membership for one month only" and "party members admitted through postcards." Naturally, the circulations of the party's press and journals were thus exaggerated, with the burden arising from these inflated figures falling on the shoulders of the rank-and-file party members. It even declared that "each member should contribute 10,000 yen" to the election campaign.

On the one hand the Miyamoto revisionist clique pressed party members to shoulder the burden of such an "election" and "expansion"; on the other, when the Union of Casual Labourers and the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health urged for mass actions, it said that "to wage struggles based on strength would lower the party's prestige and result in less votes." Therefore it struck out mass actions.

The draft resolution of the congress set down so-called "social morality" which forcibly demands that the party members abide by bourgeois laws, thus confining their activities entirely to the shackles of "legalism" and paralysing all militant mass struggles at the grassroots level. On February 12, *Akahata* carried a reactionary essay by Saneki Matsumoto entitled "The Struggle of the Poor for a Livelihood Versus Social Morality," which spoke in a most undisguised and hostile manner against the struggle of the Union of Casual Labourers and the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health. This touched off an outburst of intense hatred for the traitorous revisionist line.

When the enemy put up all sorts of obstructions on unemployment and livelihood issues in an attempt to reduce as much as possible the number of people who enjoyed pensions of livelihood insurance, the revisionist clique did not have the slightest intention to struggle against them, instead, it ordered the people to give up many of the rights and interests they had won in the past struggles. Furthermore, it consistently preached submission to bourgeois laws and an end to the struggle for livelihood.

A woman who received unemployment pensions said: "In the past, the party at least made some remarks on the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty,' but ever since the last election for the House of Representatives, it has never mentioned it. Instead, it has time and again asked us to raise everyday demands which, however, were turned by sly artifice into petitions before the

Diet while the gentlemen of the Diet did nothing but make some high-sounding speeches. The party propagated in *Akahata* that the government need only give the United States a 'notice on abolition,' for the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty' to cease to exist within one year and the U.S. troops will withdraw accordingly. The aggression against Viet Nam and the recent invasion of Cambodia show that U.S. imperialism is not what that paper described it to be. We cannot spread such a big lie before the masses."

Massive withdrawal from the party is not a thing that cropped up only today. On this question, one of those who withdrew from the party said: "Resistance came into being within the party several years ago. But there was a lack of courage to rise up and fight against shadowing and oppression by the local party organization or the higher-ups. Now more and more party members look at the party with suspicion and dissatisfaction. I am afraid this is the case everywhere. To be courageous in the fighting, one must see from facts that the Miyamoto clique is a gang of revisionists, traitors to Marxism-Leninism and the enemy of the people."

Many party members withdrew from the party because they had come to realize, through their own life and struggle, that the Miyamoto revisionist clique could no longer fight for the people and revolution.

One of them said: "It is not all over because we withdrew from the party. This is only the first step to curb the revisionist influence upon the Union of Casual Labourers and the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health. We are charged with an increasingly heavy duty. We must unite with the activists as quickly as possible and resolutely wage struggles against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Miyamoto revisionist clique."

The fact that a great number of the Japanese Communist Party members in Kogura resigned their membership indicated in a concentrated manner that the contradictions between the counter-revolutionary traitorous line of the Miyamoto revisionist clique and the poor people who want to conduct class struggle are getting acute. The impact of all this will not stop in Kogura; it has produced great repercussions in the whole of Fukuoka Prefecture; and the impact is bound to spread to the whole country.

Owing to the thorough exposure of its anti-people features, the Miyamoto clique was expelled from the Tribal Liberation Union last year and its contradictions and antagonism within the National Trade Union of Casual Labourers and the Association for the Maintenance of Livelihood and Health are now developing.

As far as the Miyamoto revisionist clique is concerned, the sharpening of such contradictions is both inevitable and irresistible. Its process of corruption and collapse obviously will be accelerated from day to day.

# Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Seventh

## Message to the Khmer Nation

**S**AMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued his seventh message to the nation in Peking on July 17. The message strongly condemned the heinous crimes committed by the traitorous Lon Nol gang, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Cambodia and called on all patriotic Khmers to rise up, take up arms and make revolution so as to drive out of Cambodian territory for all time the traitorous Lon Nol gang, its masters the U.S. imperialists and its sub-masters the fascist Thieu-Ky gang and Thanom-Prapas gang.

The message said: The present situation of our motherland has the following two essential characteristics:

(1) In Phnom Penh city, the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys of the U.S. imperialists egoistically lead a luxurious life of feudal lords. They are completely indifferent to the extremely miserable fate of the 6,500,000 compatriots living outside Phnom Penh who are suffering from the catastrophic consequences of a cruel and devastating war desired, provoked and imposed on our people by the traitorous reactionaries and lackeys themselves, by their U.S. imperialist masters and the Saigon and Bangkok traitors.

The Lon Nol gang is extremely arrogant because it feels that it is "powerfully" protected by large numbers of foreign armed forces whose mission is to prevent at all costs the liberation of Phnom Penh by our patriotic people's forces.

Those who bring the Phnom Penh residents genuine news concerning the internal situation of our country and the development of our people's struggle will get the most severe punishment stipulated by the inhuman martial law. Any citizen who listens to radio broadcasts of those countries respecting their people as well as truth, such as the People's Republic of China, is thrown into prison and sentenced to five to twenty years of hard labour.

In order to maintain their power and use it to oppress the people, Lon Nol and company agree to give up completely national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland in the interests of the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys, ceding to them whatever they desire.

(2) Is the contrast between the security and comfort that Lon Nol and company indulge in and the permission given in exchange to their U.S. masters and others to destroy at will our country, our provinces, our districts and our villages and to oppress at will their population while robbing, plundering, raping, beating, torturing, mutilating and killing them.

The Indo-Chinese peoples have done nothing to the Americans. But the U.S. imperialists come from far away to plunge peaceful Asian countries into fire and blood. The Vietnamese people, then the Laotian people and finally our Khmer people receive each day on our heads thousands of tons of most deadly bombs and napalms which cause the most horrible sufferings, injuries and deaths. These unparalleled barbarous crimes in the history of mankind are condemned by the whole world, and in particular by the people, the youth and the Senate of the U.S.A. itself.

The message asked: Knowing the extremely unfortunate situation of our beloved motherland, can or should our Buddhist clergy, Royal Family, national elite, intellectuals, young people and soldiers continue to endure this grievous humiliation under the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime? Have they not the duty and should they not have the courage to join our people in the provinces and the patriotic members of the N.U.F.K. who have taken up arms to fight the domestic and foreign oppressors?

Outstanding world observers esteem and admire our peasants who, by their unequivocal attitude, symbolize the fundamental qualities of our race and guard the honour of our nation.

The message said: What are the objectives of the Khmer people's revolution? They are as follows:

— Regain the national independence, neutrality and territorial integrity which the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Sim Var and Son Ngoc Thanh have sold to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok.

— Re-establish democracy and the Royal Constitution trampled underfoot by the Lon Nol gang.

— Build a new life for the people based on social justice, people's democracy and progressiveness conforming to the Political Programme of the N.U.F.K.

— Establish a lasting peace which the bellicose American imperialists will not be able to threaten and still less to destroy because the three fraternal peoples of Khmer, Viet Nam and Laos, fortified by their fighting union, will drive them completely out of our three Indo-Chinese countries of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos.

The message stressed: The overriding obligation of every true Khmer, every patriot, every Khmer worthy of the name is to rise up and take up arms and make revolution so as to drive out of the national territory for all time the traitorous Lon Nol gang, its masters the U.S. imperialists and its sub-masters the fascist Thieu-Ky gang and Thanom-Praphas gang.

Only armed struggle and revolution by our nation will be able radically to eliminate fascism, its criminal practitioners, its accomplices the corrupt big capitalists, and Yankee imperialism.

Only armed struggle and revolution will allow our country to advance and become prosperous, having economic independence, social justice and people's democracy.

The message said: It has been seen and known by everyone that those who have committed and are committing horrible crimes of treason against the nation and people, selling out their own country, destroying and reducing to ashes their own motherland, and provoking and creating war are indeed the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Sim Var-Son Ngoc Thanh gang.

The outcome of this war can only be favourable to our people. The victorious Khmer people will not fail to set up a people's tribunal to try this gang and its principal accomplices and other principal "supporters."

The most severe punishment awaits all the principal traitors and they will not be able to do any more harm to our Kampuchea.

In conclusion, the message declared: Cleared once and for all of these bestial individuals, our Khmer country, nation and people will have a radiant, peaceful, prosperous, dignified future in the world community of sovereign nations.

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## Cambodia's Patriotic Armed Forces Win Splendid Victories

Since the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, especially since the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. imperialism and the Saigon puppet troops up till June 30, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces have wiped out 30,000 U.S. aggressor troops and Saigon puppet troops, among them more than 12,000 being U.S. aggressor troops, during a period of over three months. They have put out of action or disintegrated 50,000 Lon Nol Rightist troops; destroyed 2,400 enemy military vehicles, most of them tanks and armoured cars; shot down 400 enemy aircraft of various kinds and demolished several hundred enemy artillery pieces. In addition, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces seized hundreds of enemy military vehicles, about 10,000 weapons of various kinds and several thousand tons of enemy ammunition, food grain and military supplies. The above is carried in V.N.A. reports quoting the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

During the period, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces liberated half of the country with a population of over 2.5 million people. The five provinces in the north and northeast have been completely liberated.

# Thai People Win Great Victories in Armed Struggle

**U**NDER the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand, the Thai people's armed forces are rapidly developing along the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power through armed struggle. In the past five years, the flames of revolutionary armed struggle in Thailand have raged more and more fiercely and the people's armed forces have developed and strengthened in struggle, heavily pounding the U.S. aggressors and their lackey, the traitorous Thanom-Prapas clique. The Thai people's armed struggle is a vigorous support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Indo-China and the rest of Southeast Asia.

**"A single spark can start a prairie fire."** This is exactly the way the excellent situation of the revolution in Thailand has developed. The Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand in the Pu Pan Mountains, Northeastern Thailand, has been going on for five years. In this period the sparks of revolutionary armed struggle have spread rapidly over large areas in Thailand. Mustering large numbers of its reactionary troops and police and with aircraft, tanks, artillery, napalm bombs and other modern weapons, the U.S.-Thanom clique unceasingly unleashed large-scale military "encirclement and suppression" campaigns against the people's armed forces in various parts of the country. But all these campaigns ended in ignominious failure. The people's armed forces have become stronger and stronger in their fierce fight with the reactionary U.S.-Thai troops and the police, capturing weapons from the enemy to equip themselves. At present the people's armed forces incessantly wipe out enemy troops in large numbers. Fighting on vast areas in the mountains and the countryside in the northeastern, northern, central and southern parts of the country, they have built bases and established guerrilla zones. The armed struggle has spread to more than 130 districts in 36 provinces out of the 528 districts and 24 sub-districts in the 71 provinces of the country.

The Thai people's armed forces, with the support of the masses and giving full play to the might of people's war, have unfolded guerrilla warfare extensively, applied flexible strategy and tactics and annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives. Incomplete statistics showed that in the past five years, the people's armed forces in various parts of Thailand wiped out a total of 5,500 troops and police of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries including a number of U.S. aggressor troops, shot down or damaged 105 U.S.-made planes of various types, and captured large quantities of enemy weapons, am-

munition and other materiel. During the first half of this year, the people's armed forces annihilated over 600 enemy troops and shot down or damaged 32 U.S.-made helicopters.

The great victories of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have enormously encouraged and promoted the development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of Thailand. On its part, the victorious development of the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle constituted a vigorous support to the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Responding to the solemn call of the Communist Party of Thailand to "unite still more closely with the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples, persevere in struggle, deal hammer blows at the U.S.-Thanom clique," the people's armed forces of Thailand are operating actively in the vast areas of Sakon Nakhon, Udonthani, Ubonratchathani, Nan, Chiang Rai, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Loey, Kalasin and Buriram Provinces bordering Laos and Cambodia. They annihilated nearly 200 enemy troops and shot down or damaged many enemy planes in April and May.

To frustrate the criminal plan of the U.S.-Thanom clique to use the territory of Thailand to transport arms and ammunition and aggressor troops to aid the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, the Thai people's armed forces disrupted enemy military communication lines and attacked enemy highway police in provinces bordering Laos and Cambodia and along the Mekong River, winning a series of victories. In Nakhon Phanom Province bordering Laos, the people's armed forces burnt down eight strategic highway bridges. The people's armed forces in Nan Province surprised a police patrol on a strategic highway under construction, killing 10 policemen and wounding three others. The successive attacks of the people's armed forces have held up the construction of several strategic highways in Northern Thailand.

The surging development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of Thailand has vividly proved the great truth that **"all reactionaries are paper tigers."** No matter how the U.S. and Thai reactionaries step up their collusion and frantically suppress the people, they cannot check the surging development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Thai people. The people of Thailand who persist in armed struggle will certainly be able to overthrow the savage rule of the U.S.-Thai reactionaries and achieve complete liberation.



## Premier Chou Cables President Yahya Khan Expressing Sympathy for East Pakistan Flood Victims

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on August 7 sent a message to President Yahya Khan, expressing sympathy concerning the recent serious floods in East Pakistan. The message reads:

"Upon learning of late about the serious floods in East Pakistan, the Chinese people are very much concerned for the people in the afflicted areas. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to

express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted areas."

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The Red Cross Society of China made a donation of 1,000,000 yuan, including 500,000 yuan in cash, 1,000 metric tons of rice, 500,000 doses of serum as well as tinned food, to help the victims in the flood-stricken areas tide over their difficulties.

## Korean Military Delegation Ends Visit to China

The Military Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has concluded its visit to China. The delegation, led by Senior General Oh Jin Woo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left Peking by special plane on August 4 morning, carrying home the profound friendship of the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army for the Korean people and the Korean People's Army.

The Korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and

several thousand well-wishers, including commanders and fighters of the three services of the P.L.A., and Peking militiamen as well as revolutionary people.

Prior to their departure, the Korean Military Delegation, apart from touring Peking, visited Shanghai and Shenyang where P.L.A. commanders and fighters and revolutionary people gave them a warm welcome.

During their stay in the capital, Premier Chou En-lai met the comrades of the D.P.R.K. Military Delegation with Oh Jin Woo as leader and Kim Chul Man as deputy leader and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them. Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso held talks with leader of the delegation Oh Jin Woo and deputy leader Kim Chul Man. The talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

D.P.R.K. Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk gave a banquet

August 3 evening for the visit of the Korean Military Delegation to China. Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Deputy Chiefs Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso were guests at the banquet.

The banquet was permeated with revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people of China and Korea and the armies of the two countries. Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Oh Jin Woo and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the banquet.

During our visit, Oh Jin Woo said, we were received by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and close friend of the Korean people. On that occasion, Comrade Mao Tsetung said many invaluable words in support of the just struggle of our people and to encourage us.

During our stay here, we have held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. We express complete satisfaction with the talks.

Oh Jin Woo added: During our stay here, we have seen for ourselves the tremendous successes in socialist construction and in strengthening the national defence potential achieved by the entire Chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who, having gone through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which smashed the plot to restore capitalism, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidated the socialist economic base, are firmly rallying round their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung.

If the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists forget the lesson in history and dare to unleash a new adventurous war of aggression in Korea, the people and armies of our

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# ROUND THE WORLD

## CAMBODIA

### "Voice of N.U.F.K." On the Air

The "Voice of the National United Front of Kampuchea" radio began broadcasting on August 1.

In its inaugural programme on August 1, the radio broadcast a message to the nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and a speech by Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

In his message, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: "I hope that all of you, my fellow countrymen, will listen attentively and regularly to the radio of our N.U.F.K., which is the sole, authentic voice of the Khmer people and of the independent, neutral, progressive, popular, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Cambodia."

The message went on to say that the National Liberation Army under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea has liberated more than one half of the territory of Cambodia. On the rest of the territory, the traitors and their masters are on the horns of a dilemma. The days of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs in Asia, such as Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky, Chiang Kai-shek, Pak Jung Hi and Thanom, are numbered.

The message said in conclusion: The "Voice of the National United Front of Kampuchea" radio, which is the voice of the Khmer people, will daily enlighten you on your tasks and on the realities in our country and the world, which the U.S. imperialists and the traitors are doing their utmost to hide from you. There-

fore, you can act in conformity with your conscience as Khmer patriots, with the supreme interests of the motherland, the profound interests of our people and the long-term interests of your families.

In his speech, Minister Hu Nim pointed out: The inauguration of the "Voice of the National United Front of Kampuchea" radio is an important and fresh victory for the Cambodian people in their patriotic struggle.

The "Voice of the National United Front of Kampuchea" radio will daily release four transmissions in the Khmer language in the following hours (Indo-Chinese time):

*1st transmission:*

*6:30 hrs. - 7:00 hrs.*

*2nd transmission:*

*10:30 hrs. - 11:00 hrs.*

*3rd transmission:*

*18:30 hrs. - 19:00 hrs.*

*4th transmission:*

*20:00 hrs. - 20:30 hrs.*

It will also release at dictation speed a transmission in Khmer every day from 8:00 hrs. to 9:00 hrs. in the 25-metre band on 12045 kilocycles and in the 29.76-metre band on 10080 kilocycles.

## THE PHILIPPINES

### New People's Army Crushes "Mopping-up Operations"

Rebuilt in December 1968, the Philippine Communist Party has vigorously led the masses in revolutionary struggles. The Philippine New People's Army led by the Party recently smashed the "full-scale military operations" launched by the

reactionary authorities and scored an important victory.

Preparations were made over a long period for these operations by the Philippine reactionary authorities. Back in February, newly appointed Secretary of National Defence Enrile himself went to Central Luzon where he made a big effort to organize the "barrio self-defence units," armed bands of the landlords and local despots. His smug plan was to wipe out the New People's Army through joint operations between the regular troops and these armed bands. In mid-March, Iletto, commander of the reactionary army, put forth what he called a "new strategy" for quelling the people's armed forces. Regular warfare, he declared, would be replaced with "Viet Nam-type" "anti-guerrilla warfare," that is, to station large numbers of troops in the "mopping-up areas" and mount surprise attacks with the help of choppers.

To encourage the reactionary authorities in their massacre of the Philippine people, U.S. imperialism provided them earlier in the year with 60 million U.S. dollars' worth of helicopters, jeeps, patrol boats, M-16 rifles and other materiel.

Beginning from late May, the reactionary authorities mustered thousands of ground forces and national police, supported by choppers and all the "self-defence units" in Central Luzon, for their "full-scale military operations" against the New People's Army. Every village came under attack and every house was raided in Tarlac, Pampanga, Zambales, Bulacan and other Provinces. Relying on superiority in military hardware, the overweening reactionaries clamoured that they would penetrate into the remotest areas in Central Luzon to destroy the bases of the New People's Army. But in half a month of "mopping-up operations," the enemy, apart from leaving behind three corpses, could not even find a trace of the New People's Army. In mid-June, the

"full-scale military operations" entered into the second stage. Large numbers of reactionary troops were massed in Concepcion, Tarlac Province, and other places where the New People's Army was active. So-called "key-point operations" were launched with the support of choppers. Enrile went to Tarlac city again to direct the operations. He ranted and raved that destruction of the New People's Army in large-scale military operations could bring "peace and order" to Central Luzon. But the reactionaries' "key-point operations" flopped, the people's armed forces proving too much of a will-o'-the-wisp for them.

Just when the reactionary troops were wearing themselves out in a fruitless pursuit, the New People's Army went over to the attack and ambushed a police patrol car July 4 evening on a highway in Concepcion, Tarlac Province. They killed 6 and wounded 5 of the 13 reactionary officers and men. This started off the counter-"mopping-up" campaign. On the evening of July 11, the people's armed forces again successfully ambushed an army patrol car in Pampanga Province, wiping out all 7 enemy soldiers on it. Earlier in the day, a "fierce gunfight" had taken place between the New People's Army and the national police in a mountainous area on the border of Batangas and Cavite Provinces. The national police suffered considerable casualties. Recently, the people's armed forces annihilated small groups of enemy troops and special agents in Tarlac, Pampanga, Zambales and Bulacan Provinces and near Angeles city.

According to figures far from complete disclosed in the Manila press, the New People's Army in their counter-attacks killed 45 and wounded 10 officers and men of the reactionary government troops, members of local reactionary armed bands and bogus village heads. "Guerrilla warfare has begun." That is the alarm raised in a Manila paper.

## AUSTRALIA

### Biggest Strike in 70 Years

The biggest strike in 70 years broke out in Australia recently. On July 13, maintenance workers at oil refineries in Australia went on strike against ruthless exploitation by the U.S. and British monopolists. Five of Australia's eight major refineries were compelled to close down as a result of the strike.

On July 21, 2,000 tanker drivers throughout the country joined the ranks of the struggle, bringing hundreds of petrol service stations in various cities to a standstill. Ninety-eight per cent of the petrol service stations in Sydney, the largest city of Australia, were compelled to close down. Most of the bus and taxi services and truck transport grounded to a halt, traffic was paralysed and commodity supply gravely affected.

During this period, strikes were also held by container ship terminal workers, warehousemen, packers, crane drivers and clerks in various main ports, almost halting the imports and exports of all container shipping goods.

Australia's construction workers have persevered in their strike for several weeks, halting all construction in various places. Postal workers have also walked out repeatedly. Workers at the Mount Newman Iron Ore Complex began a strike on July 13. On July 21, more than 7,000 airport maintenance workers also went on strike. Electricity workers in New South Wales, milk delivery workers in Sydney, and nurses in Canberra also walked out. Meanwhile, Australia's Federal Government employees also decided to start a go-slow strike.

The struggle of the Australian working class, which has surged to an unprecedented high, has brought the nation's economy into chaos. A Western news agency report said that "the nation is virtually without petrol and transport, Brisbane with-

out gas, Sydney without milk, and many shops without food supplies. . . . Millions of dollars' worth of cargo is stacking up in Australian ports," "while shops report difficulty in obtaining deliveries, . . . international airlines are fueling outside Australia. . . . Some flights have already been cancelled." Western news agencies admitted that Australia is undergoing its greatest strike since federation in 1901.

The large-scale strike struggle of the Australian working class has not only dealt a heavy blow to the monopoly capitalist class, but has also become a component part of the current world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. For years, U.S. imperialism has exported capital to Australia on a large scale. At present, direct U.S. investment in Australia totalled nearly 3,000 million U.S. dollars. Three hundred U.S. companies in Australia control that country's oil, car, rare metal and other key industries, unscrupulously plundering its natural resources and cruelly exploiting its working people. U.S. imperialism's inflation has spread to Australia like a plague, resulting in soaring prices in Australia.

The struggles repeatedly launched by the Australian people against the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in Indo-China and the recent biggest strike are an important symbol of the new awakening of the Australian people.

In this excellent situation, *Vanguard*, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), in a recent commentary warmly praised the new awakening of the Australian working class. The commentary emphatically pointed out: "As Chairman Mao says, 'Revolution is the main trend in the world today.'" "It is the revolutionary action of the people of the world that is defeating the imperialist system headed by U.S. imperialism. Australian workers are joining in this stream of revolutionary action against the U.S. imperialists and their hangers-on. They will surely continue to lift their struggles to new heights."

## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



### **P.L.A. Medical Workers Serve Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants**

**T**ENS of thousands of medical workers of various units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army constantly go to mountain regions, villages, islands and border areas to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. They have made great contributions to improving medical and health conditions in rural areas. In the course of preventing and treating diseases among the poor and lower-middle peasants, the P.L.A. medical workers diligently study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, conscientiously remould their world outlook, thus greatly promoting the revolutionization of their own thinking and of medical and health work.

This is an expression of their concrete action in carrying out Chairman Mao's great instruction: **"In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."** In sweltering heat and bitter cold, members of the medical team sent to the Yen-an area by the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army crossed mountains to treat patients among the poor and lower-middle peasants living in dwelling-caves. Over the past year and more, the medical team members handled over one million medical calls for the poor and lower-middle peasants. The mobile medical teams dispatched by the General Hospital of the Peking Units treated diseases in the countryside for eight months. Wherever they went, they brought Chairman Mao's close concern to the poor and lower-middle peasants there. In the past year, nine medical teams successively dispatched by the No. 60 Hospital treated patients among the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yi, Pai, Miao, Tai and Lisu nationalities

living in border mountain villages in Yunnan Province, and enthusiastically propagated Mao Tsetung Thought among them. The members of the medical teams sent by the P.L.A. Kwangchow, Nanking, Tsinan and Foochow units and by the navy and air force, defying hardship and fatigue, brought medical service to the fields and fishing boats during the busy farming season. With profound proletarian feelings, they experimented on new acupuncture points on themselves. This new method of acupuncture has helped large numbers of deaf-mutes to hear and speak, the blind to see, the paralytic to move and patients overcome the after-effects of infantile paralysis.

The rural medical teams sent by the P.L.A. have also shown great enthusiasm in helping the rural areas establish, consolidate and develop co-operative medical service. They have made great efforts to train "barefoot doctors," popularize the new method of acupuncture treatment and the treatment of diseases by Chinese medicinal herbs. This not only has improved medical and health conditions in the countryside but also effectively carried out preparedness against war.

The P.L.A. medical workers worked, lived and studied Mao Tsetung Thought together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside. With them the medical workers have recalled the suffering before liberation and compared it with today's happiness, condemned and criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work so as to deepen their proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao and the poor and lower-middle peasants. They conscientiously and consciously learnt the fine qualities from the poor and lower-middle peasants and speeded up the revolutionization of their own thinking. Their conscious-

ness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of the need to continue the revolution has been greatly heightened. They have firmly established the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly and further strengthened their awareness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work. After returning to the army units, they have made vigorous efforts to promote the revolutionization of medical and health work in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and brought about a new excellent situation in army medical and health work.

### **Industry in Peking, Shanghai And Tientsin Records New Achievements in First Half Of Year**

**G**UIDED by our great leader Chairman Mao's great principle **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,"** the working class of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin has set off a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction and scored new achievements in both revolution and production in the first half of this year. In winning these successes, it has held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and firmly implemented the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** put forward by Chairman Mao.

**Peking.** In the first six months of 1970, the total value of industrial output in Peking reached over 53 per cent of the whole year's plan. It represented a big jump of 30 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year and was equal to the total value of industrial output for the entire year of 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This is a tremendous result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The output of major products topped 50 per cent of the 1970 plan. They included coal, steel, rolled steel, electric power, machine tools, cement,

chemical fertilizer and cotton yarn and cloth. The quality of the products was steadily improved, new varieties increased in large numbers and consumption of materials and other things dropped markedly for many products. Communications and transport departments further raised their transport efficiency. Railway freight rose by 19 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. The progress of major capital construction projects was also greatly accelerated.

Since the beginning of this year, new successes have been scored in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation on Peking's industrial front. Learning from the advanced experience of the "six plants and two universities" and taking class struggle as the key link, the broad masses engaged in a deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism. As a result, Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies for socialist construction have taken deeper root in the hearts of the masses and become the basis for their conscious action. Having high aspirations, the workers did away with fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds, forged ahead by waging hard struggles and made many new important achievements.

The Hsicheng District Semi-Conductor Equipment Plant, formerly a small workshop which made wooden steelyards, is turning out high-precision semi-conductor diffusion furnaces with automatic temperature control in serial production. Recently it has successfully trial-produced a new-type portable all-transistor diffusion furnace. The Peking Badminton Racket Factory, the Peking Brush Factory and four other small factories, with the help of the Peking No. 3 Machine Tool Plant, produced a silicon controlled multi-purpose machine tool which can be used for turning, milling, boring, grinding, drilling and other metal cutting, and for direct-current electric welding and for charging batteries. It performs very satisfactorily.

Besides, the electronics industry, the petro-chemical industry and mine construction also gained tremendous successes. In a matter of a few months, the city-wide co-ordination

drive to build the electronics industry has put an end to the situation in which only a small number of factories could produce the basic raw and semi-processed materials for the industry. Now these materials are also being produced by coal mines, chemical plants, glass factories, iron and steel plants, wineries and even by community-run workshops that formerly made small shovels and the bowl of smoking pipes. As a result, the output of polycrystalline and monocrystalline silicon has doubled in Peking and there has also been a marked increase in the output and variety of radio elements and parts.

To catch up with and surpass advanced world levels, industrial enterprises universally established "three-in-one" groups with veteran workers as the backbone. These groups have been vigorous in improving the designs of the products and technological processes, and worked out and adopted various advanced techniques. This has enormously raised productivity and reduced the consumption of raw and other materials. After making 74 major technical innovations on complete sets of imported equipment, the Peking Organic Chemical Plant raised their production capacity to a level 40 per cent above the original designed capacity. After applying technical innovations to its large imported steam turbo-generating set, the Peking Power and Heat Plant raised the set's output by 60 per cent.

Shanghai. In the first half of the year, the Shanghai working class made important contributions in extending the range of new varieties of industrial products. It made great efforts to develop new techniques, technological processes, products and materials that have caught up with or surpassed advanced world levels. They filled many gaps in China's industry and gave powerful support to industrial and farm construction, national defence construction and the building of key engineering projects.

The metallurgical industry in Shanghai during the first six months of the year created more than 1,000 new techniques, technological processes, products and materials. These included new-type alloy steels, high-

grade alloys and important rare metals, all of which are urgently needed by the state, and special and irregularly shaped materials up to advanced world standards. It has successfully turned out a batch of new varieties of steel specially adapted to China's resources and with special Chinese characteristics.

Shanghai's machine-building and electrical machinery departments successfully trial-produced in the same period many most up-to-date products of high standards and precision. Of particular importance were a 4,000-ton extrusion press, a high-precision horizontal small module hobbing machine and a 150-ton programme control press. These departments also widely introduced improvements on old products and brought many products which had been in use for years up to advanced levels.

From January to June, the electronics industry in Shanghai successfully trial-produced more than 200 semi-conductor and electro-vacuum devices urgently needed by the state and soon put them into production. Other advances in industry included technical innovations centring around the development of electronics technique, the popularization of the techniques of new-type automatic control and microbiological chemistry, the adoption of a single process for printing and dyeing, and the popularization of metal processing which is chipless or with few chips. All this has tremendously raised the scientific and technical level of Shanghai's industry.

The total output value of Shanghai's industry recorded considerable increases in the first half of this year in comparison with the same period of 1969. In June, especially, it was 24 per cent higher than that of June last year. The output of major industrial products went up by big margins in the first six months of the year compared with the same period of last year. They included steel, rolled steel, polycrystalline silicon, transistors, electron tubes, equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants, machine tools, tractors, diesel engines, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, antibiotics, wrist watches and

bicycles. During these six months, the output of monocrystalline silicon and solid-state circuits increased sixfold and more than 11-fold respectively as compared with the same period of 1969.

The shipbuilding workers displayed new heroism. Ridding themselves of the remaining pernicious influence of the revisionist line in running enterprises and advancing bravely along the road of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,"** which our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, they performed a miraculous feat of launching four 10,000-ton ships in six months. Along with the increase in production, the quality of industrial products was maintained or improved and many products have further reduced their consumption of principal raw and other materials, fuel and electric power.

The new production upsurge in Shanghai's industry has swiftly developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great principle **"Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,"** and with class struggle being taken as the key link.

At the very beginning of the year, the Shanghai workers waged an all-round and deep-going class struggle in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres and took the initiative in launching fierce offensives against the handful of class enemies. This has enormously stimulated the masses' enthusiasm for socialism. At the same time, the workers also carried out in a deep-going way the struggle between the two lines in the economic field, launched an intensive and sustained revolutionary mass criticism, continuously eliminating the remaining poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises, thereby ensuring that the enterprises advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In 1970 Shanghai shouldered the glorious task of producing large numbers of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants in other parts of

China, a task not stipulated in the state plan. The masses of more than 250 units under ten different bureaus in the city joined the battle. Taking part in this "people's war" were also workers in the textile, printing and dyeing, food, cigarette industries and in handicraft production as well as housewives in community-run factories, who all never made chemical fertilizer equipment before. Without asking the state for a single piece of equipment, these units fully mobilized the masses, used what was available and started with indigenous methods. Uniting with all the forces that can be united and bringing all the positive factors into play, they made full use of the wisdom of the masses and unswervingly took the road of relying on themselves. In this way they successfully fulfilled the task of producing the equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants.

**Tientsin.** The total output value of Tientsin's industry reached one half of its annual plan in the first six months of the year. This showed an increase of 13.9 per cent over the same period of last year; hitting an all-time high. The mass movement for technical innovations has developed vigorously and more than 5,000 innovations were adopted in the first half of the year. New techniques and technological processes in electronics, automatic control and precision casting have been widely applied.

A number of products which Tientsin never made before have been trial-produced with success one after another and put into production. This effectively raised the ability of the city's industry to turn out complete sets of equipment and to supply its own raw and other materials. During these six months, the output of many major products which are of great significance to the national economy recorded big increases as compared with the same period of last year. As far as most of the products are concerned, their quality was either improved or maintained and their consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and electricity continued to decline.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's great teaching **"Be modest**

**and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness"** and aiming high, the working class of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin is determined to redouble its efforts to make still better achievements in the second half of the year so as to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and our great socialist motherland.

### **Tremendous Progress in Building Rural Hydropower Stations**

**U**NDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic principle **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** the construction of hydroelectric power projects is advancing vigorously in China's countryside. According to incomplete statistics, the total designed capacity of small and medium-sized rural hydroelectric stations built in China last winter and this spring alone has doubled that built in almost two decades.

The building of large numbers of such stations in the countryside has accelerated the construction of China's power industry and powerfully stimulated agricultural production and development of local industry. This is a great victory won by the rural cadres and revolutionary masses in resolutely carrying out the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"** put forward by Chairman Mao.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the rural revolutionary masses in China have, since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, held aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and scathingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the power industry front. They have displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and thrown overboard the myth that "it is beyond the masses' ability to build power stations." Making full use of local water resources, they have built many small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations in a



manner appropriate to local conditions.

Since the popularization of the experience of developing small hydropower stations with greater, faster, better and more economical results provided by Yungchun County in Fukien Province last autumn, a mass campaign to build power stations by self-reliance has quickly spread all over China, extending from mountainous areas to plains and from the north to the south. As a result, group after group of small and medium-sized hydropower stations have been built.

Kiangsi Province set up 16 medium-sized hydropower stations and over 1,100 small ones last winter and this spring. The designed capacity added is twice that of the preceding dozen or so years. The rural cadres and revolutionary masses in Kwangtung Province, through hard struggle this past winter and spring, began building more than 3,600 small and medium-sized hydropower stations. Over 1,500 of them have been commissioned. Small hydroelectric stations built in the first six months of this year in Fukien Province exceed all those built in the past decade and more. The small hydropower stations constructed by the masses of Liaoning Province in recent years increased about 50 per cent as compared with the years prior to 1966.

At present, the mass movement in building small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations throughout the rural areas is surging forward wave upon wave.

In the course of building small and medium-sized hydropower stations everywhere, the masses in various places combined the building of water conservancy works with power station construction and made great efforts to use the resources comprehensively. They saw to it that the water serves many purposes and a station performs many functions. These stations provide power cheaply for the development of farm production and local industry, for the irrigation of more farmland, and the supply of electricity for lighting and broadcasting. The masses approve of this. The poor and lower-middle peasants have said with joy: "The small rural hydropower stations enable us to listen to Chairman Mao's words though we are separated by mountains and rivers." "We are nearer to Peking and can follow Chairman Mao more closely."

The large number of small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations were built by mainly depending on local funds (including those provided by communes and brigades) and local efforts, and with

appropriate state help. The minimum generating capacity of these stations is just a few kilowatts, the maximum around 10,000 kilowatts and the majority scores of kilowatts. The small and medium-sized stations can produce quick results with a small investment.

Proceeding from local conditions and using local materials and starting with indigenous methods, the masses in the countryside built all kinds of hydroelectric power stations, including stations where water is routed through channels, stations located behind dams or near the locks and those powered by sea tides. The people in many mountainous areas made pressure water pipes out of pine and bamboo which they chopped on the mountains, and switchboards from waste and old scraps. They solved the problem of raw and other materials needed in building these stations by substituting indigenous supplies or discarded stuff for modern or new materials.

The workers of the Kiangsi Electrical Machinery Plant, breaking with foreign conventions, successfully trial-produced a new type of generator with some parts manufactured by indigenous methods, others by using a combination of both modern and indigenous techniques. It is now in serial production and is being popularized throughout the country.

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(Continued from p. 24.)

two countries would, as in the past, fight shoulder to shoulder in the same trench to wipe out the common enemies completely.

Oh Jin Woo concluded: We are convinced that, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the traditional friendship between the people and armies of Korea and China will be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle to oppose imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and to win complete victory for the cause of revolution.

In his speech, Huang Yung-sheng warmly congratulated the Korean

Military Delegation on the complete success of its visit.

The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Huang Yung-sheng said, are very glad to note that the fraternal Korean people and Korean People's Army, under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party, are waging valiant struggles to build socialism and strengthen national defence capabilities, fight aggression by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and strive for the reunification of their fatherland. He added: We firmly believe that in face of the Korean people who are fully prepared and closely united, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will cer-

tainly suffer ignominious defeat in their military adventure and war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Huang Yung-sheng said: The militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between our two peoples and armies are being steadily consolidated and developed. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will, as always, unite with the heroic Korean people and Korean People's Army, encouraging and helping each other to seize new and still greater victories in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

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# MAO TSETUNG

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(Statement of May 20, 1970)

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