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**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

Among the Japanese, except for the pro-U.S. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends.

Comrade Ceausescu and Romanian Party and Government Delegation Led by Him Leave Peking

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council, and the Romanian Party and Government Delegation led by him left Peking by special plane on June 21 on a visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The delegation arrived in Peking on June 19 after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Seeing the distinguished Romanian guests off at Peking Airport were Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Comrade Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, and Van Piny, Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, were also present at the airport.

Also present at the airport were:

Aurel Duma, Romanian Ambassador to China, and Madame Duma and diplomatic officials of the Romanian Embassy in Peking; and

Ambassadors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

and of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mongolia in Peking.

Leading members of the departments concerned under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments, of the C.P.C. Peking Municipal Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Chang Hai-feng, Chinese Amba-

sador to Romania, were also present at the airport.

On the evening of June 20, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu gave a dinner party in honour of the leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government. Present at the dinner party were Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chiu Hui-tso, Keng Piao, Wu Teh, Chi Peng-fei, Lin Chia-mei, and Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chang Hai-feng.

During the distinguished Romanian guests' stay in Peking, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and some members of the Romanian Party and Government Delegation visited the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

Comrade Lin Piao's Message of Greetings to Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan

His Respected Excellency Khieu Samphan

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Commander-in-Chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces

On learning recently of your being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, I, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China and all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend to you the most cordial and warmest congratulations.

In the past year and more, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, under the correct leadership of the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and under your direct command, won one great victory

after another, especially the fresh victory in the Snoul area. The magnificent victories won by the Cambodian armed forces and people have greatly encouraged the people of the three countries in Indochina in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and have also given powerful inspiration to the Chinese army and people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

I sincerely wish the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people still greater new victories in their great cause of national salvation against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

Long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples and armed forces!

Lin Piao

Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China

June 17, 1971

Premier Chou Sends Message Of Greetings to Assembly Of Heads of State and Government of O.A.U.

Premier Chou En-lai on June 20 sent a message to the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, warmly greeting the convening of the 8th Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. The message said: "We sincerely hope that in the present excellent situation in the world as well as in Africa, the present session will make positive contributions to the strengthening of the African peoples' struggles to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose the aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the barbarous system of racial discrimination and the power politics practised by the big powers and to the promotion of the African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism."

Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Visits China

General Javier Tantalean Vanini, Minister of Fisheries of the Republic of Peru, recently paid a visit to China.

During his visit, General Vanini held talks with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo, and the minutes of talks between the two ministers were signed in Peking on the afternoon of June 15.

The minutes of talks read:

General Javier Tantalean Vanini, Minister of Fisheries of the Republic of Peru, visited Peking from June 12 to 15, 1971, at the invitation of Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China.

During the visit, Chou En-lai, Premier, and Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met Minister Javier Tantalean Vanini and his party and had a friendly conversation with them. Premier Chou En-

lai reiterated the firm support of the Government of the People's Republic of China for Peru and other Latin American countries in their struggle to persist in defending their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and their maritime jurisdiction.

The Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China and the Minister of Fisheries of the Republic of Peru held talks in a friendly atmosphere on questions of trade between the two sides. The two sides have agreed: The People's Republic of China will buy 150,000 to 200,000 tons of fish meal and 20,000 tons of fish oil from the Republic of Peru and the goods are to be delivered beginning today till the end of 1972. Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, and General Javier Tantalean Vanini, Minister of Fisheries of the Republic of Peru, unanimously hold that the development of trade between China and Peru will help strengthen the co-operation and friendship between the two countries.

For this, the minutes of talks, written in Chinese and Spanish, were signed in Peking on June 15, 1971.

Trade Delegations of China And Peru Hold Talks

Minutes of the talks between the trade delegation of the People's Republic of China and that of the Republic of Peru were signed in Peking on June 16 afternoon.

The minutes were signed by Chou Hua-min, leader of the Chinese Trade Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Carlos Alzamora Traverso, leader of the Peruvian Trade Delegation and Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and Integration of the Foreign Ministry.

The minutes of the talks read:

The Peruvian Trade Delegation led by Ambassador Carlos Alzamora Traverso, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and Integration of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Peru, paid a friendly visit to the Peo-

ple's Republic of China from June 8 to 17, 1971 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China.

During this period, His Excellency General Javier Tantalean Vanini, Minister of Fisheries of Peru, paid a friendly visit to Peking from June 12 to 15, 1971 at the invitation of Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met Javier Tantalean Vanini, Minister of Fisheries of Peru, and his party, and all members of the Peruvian Trade Delegation led by Ambassador Carlos Alzamora, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and Integration of the Foreign Ministry of Peru. Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Peruvian guests and said that the visit to China of the Peruvian Minister of Fisheries and the Peruvian Trade Delegation was an encouragement and support to the Chinese people. Premier Chou En-lai reiterated the firm support of the Government of the People's Republic of China for Peru and other Latin American countries in their persistent struggle to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and maritime jurisdiction, and for the struggle of Peru and other Latin American countries to defend their national independence and state sovereignty.

During its visit, the Peruvian Trade Delegation held talks with the Trade Delegation of the People's Republic of China. In accordance with the principles laid down in the minutes of talks signed in Lima on April 28, 1971 and on the basis of equality, respect, reciprocity and mutual benefit, the two sides had an extensive exchange of views on developing trade between the two countries and achieved concrete results. The Chinese side will, from today to the end of 1972, buy from Peru 150,000 to 200,000 tons of fish meal, 20,000 tons of fish oil, 35,000

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A Dirty Deal, a Despicable Fraud

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries recently struck a dirty deal on the Okinawa question after long plotting and bargaining in secret. The two sides signed on June 17 the so-called Okinawa "reversion" agreement, alleging that the United States will "return" to Japan the Okinawa Islands it has occupied for more than 20 years. The signing of the agreement indicates that U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' military collusion has been further tightened and U.S. imperialism has fastened Japan more tightly to its war chariot so as to drive the Japanese militarist forces to serve more zealously its pursuance of the policies of aggression and war in Asia.

The so-called Okinawa "reversion" vociferously advertised by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries is a big fraud. In line with the agreement they signed, the United States expressed the desire to relinquish "all rights and interests" in Okinawa on the one hand and insisted on its continued "use of facilities and areas" on the islands on the other. As is well known, the United States has set up one hundred and several dozen military bases and facilities on the Okinawa Islands, taking up nearly 13 per cent of its total area of merely 2,300 square kilometres. Now the United States wants to keep most of these military bases and facilities indefinitely and only return to Japan its "administrative rights" over Okinawa. The so-called "reversion" is in fact only in name. It merely "legalizes" the permanent occupation of Okinawa by the United States.

The preamble of the Okinawa "reversion" agreement signed by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries states explicitly that the two governments "reaffirmed that the reversion of these islands to Japan be carried out on the basis of the said joint communique (issued by Japan and the United States in November, 1969)." Obviously, this is to confirm in the form of a treaty the "Japan-U.S. joint communique" which is aimed at further expanding and strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance. A very important point stipulated in the "Japan-U.S. joint communique" is that "the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa in the manner agreed above should not hinder the effective discharge of the international obligations assumed by the United States for the defence of countries in the Far East including Japan." In other words, after the "reversion" of Okinawa, the

United States will continue to make use of this advance base to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the Asian peoples and carry on its war of aggression in Indochina. In fact, U.S. imperialism has been making every effort to expand and reinforce its military bases and facilities in Okinawa and has further increased the number of its troops and installations there since the publication of the Nixon-Sato joint communique. When the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique held last March the so-called "operation freedom vault" joint airborne manoeuvre, Okinawa was used as a "transit base." All this eloquently shows that U.S. imperialism still regards Okinawa as an important bridgehead for its aggression in Asia. Under such circumstances, is not the so-called "reversion of Okinawa" just so much nonsense?

Sato and his ilk asserted pretentiously that Okinawa will be "nuclear free" after its "reversion" to Japan. This is also a lie. It is common knowledge that large quantities of nuclear weapons are stored in Okinawa which is the biggest U.S. nuclear base in the Far East. But the agreement does not stipulate explicitly that the United States will withdraw its nuclear weapons or refrain from introducing such weapons to Okinawa. As disclosed by Nakasone, Director-General of Japanese "defence agency," when replying to questions in the Japanese Lower House not long ago, the U.S. side even does not permit the Japanese authorities to enquire whether or not the U.S. armed forces have nuclear weapons in Japan proper and Okinawa. Sato and his ilk bragged loudly about "giving Okinawa the same status as Japan proper," but actually, it is nothing but the "Okinawanization" of Japan proper, turning the whole of Japan into a nuclear base which the U.S. imperialists can use freely.

It cannot be said that there will be no change at all after the "reversion" of Okinawa. There will be this change: while continuing to keep Okinawa as its base for aggression, U.S. imperialism will introduce Japanese armed forces into Okinawa and further incorporate the Japanese military forces in its aggressive deployment in the West Pacific, thus pushing Japanese militarism to the first line of its aggressive war in Asia. This is an important move of the Nixon government in stepping up the pursuance of its "new Asia policy" of "using Asians to fight Asians." U.S. imperialism obviously

wants to further woo the Japanese reactionaries through the "reversion" of Okinawa, step up more feverishly their military collusion and war preparations and let Japanese militarism play a bigger role in the counter-revolutionary strategy of U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia. On their part, the Japanese reactionaries, who are trying their utmost to make use of the U.S. "new Asia policy" to re-establish their sphere of influence, want to conduct military expansion in south Korea and China's territory Taiwan by using Okinawa as a springboard after gaining the administrative rights there. Therefore, the signing of the Okinawa "reversion" agreement by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, who collaborate with each other but have their own motives to pursue, has brought their military collusion to the new stage of building up a joint operational system in preparation for an aggressive war.

It is noteworthy that before and after the signing of the so-called Okinawa "reversion" agreement, military and political chieftains of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries stepped up their collusion, shuttling frequently between Washington, Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei. Not long ago, Hayao Kinugasa, Japanese chief of staff of the ground self-defence forces, went to south Korea for scheming activities. Elmo Zumwalt, Jr., U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, went to Japan to "inspect" the Yokota base. Early next month, the Sato government will dispatch a military delegation composed of top-ranking military chieftains to south Korea and Taiwan for military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Chiang Kai-shek gang. U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird will "visit" Japan and south Korea. Eisaku Sato himself will also go to Seoul for sinister activities. These exceptional moves show that U.S. imperialism is greatly accelerating its pace to establish a new military alliance, with the United States as its backstage manager and Japan as its backbone, which will direct the spearhead of its aggression against the people of Korea, China and other Asian countries. They also show that U.S. imperialism is redoubling its efforts to enlist the service of Japanese militarism and collaborate with the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Chang Kai-shek bandit gang so as to make preparations for provoking a new aggressive war in Asia. The people of Asian countries definitely cannot remain indifferent to this.

What makes one extremely indignant is the fact that in the Okinawa "reversion" agreement, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries even incorporate China's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands into the area to be "returned" to Japan in a vain attempt to seek "grounds" for the annexation of China's territory by the Japanese reactionaries and make it a fait accompli. The reactionary

Sato government has even made a hasty decision to set up an "11th maritime safety district headquarters" at Naha City on Okinawa to take charge of "patrolling" on the vast seas including the waters around China's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands. This fully reveals the unbridled ambitions of the Japanese reactionaries to annex China's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands and occupy by force the shallow seas adjacent to China by exploiting the situation created by their Okinawa "reversion" fraud. The Chinese Government and people will absolutely not tolerate these crimes of encroachment upon China's sovereignty perpetrated by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Once again we warn the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries: No insidious stratagems on your part can alter the fact that the Tiaoyu and other islands are an inalienable part of China's sacred territory. Your schemes to annex China's territory can never be realized.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." The demand for the return of Okinawa, for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," for the dismantlement of all U.S. military bases in Japan and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed there is the will and aspirations of the entire Japanese people. The Japanese people demand that the United States return Okinawa to Japan unconditionally, completely and immediately. They will never be taken in by the Okinawa "reversion" trick played by Nixon and Sato. The continued arrogant occupation of Okinawa by U.S. imperialism and the despicable betrayal of national interests by the reactionary Sato government can only arouse still greater indignation among the broad masses of patriotic Japanese people. A raging tide opposing the Okinawa "reversion" fraud of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and demanding the full recovery of Okinawa is rising still more violently on the Japanese islands. The Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism enjoys the resolute support of the people of China, Korea and the rest of the Asian countries. It is the Japanese people, and not the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, who decide the destiny of Japan. "Tortuous as is the road of struggle, the prospects for the Japanese people are bright." The Japanese people will undoubtedly drive U.S. imperialism out of their soil and realize their national aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. The criminal schemes of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to step up their military collusion and plot new aggressive wars will be completely smashed in the face of the Japanese people and the people of various Asian countries.

(June 20)

Blueprint of Japanese Militarism to Step Up Arms Expansion and War Preparations

— Comment on the so-called "Draft of the Fourth Military Defence Build-up Plan" of the reactionary Sato government of Japan

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE reactionary Sato government of Japan recently made public a so-called "Draft of the Fourth Military Defence Build-up Plan" after long and careful premeditation. This is a blueprint of the Japanese reactionaries to step up arms expansion and war preparations. It fully reveals the ambition of the reviving Japanese militarism to carry out aggression and expansion abroad with increased tempo. After the publication of the draft of the arms expansion plan, Japanese military bigwigs Nakasone and his ilk came out to camouflage it in every way and did their utmost to justify the stepped-up revival of Japanese militarism. However, the more they tried to conceal the crime, the more they revealed it.

The draft of Japan's fourth arms expansion plan stipulates that Japan's direct military expenditure for 1972-76 will total 5,800,000 million yen (equivalent to more than 16,000 million U.S. dollars), more than double the comparable figure in the third arms expansion plan and exceeding the grand total of direct military expenditures of the previous three arms expansion plans by some 5,000 million U.S. dollars. Judging from Japan's actual capacity at present, she needs less than five years to fulfil the targets set forth in the draft of the fourth arms expansion plan. More than once the plan stresses that Japan's military strength "should maintain its flexibility to deal with the change of the situation" and that it should change with the changing of "the international situation, the progress of science and technology and other important factors." This paves the way for the further acceleration of the tempo of the arms expansion in future.

By putting forth such a huge arms expansion plan and speeding up the tempo of arms expansion by every possible means, the Sato government aims at "killing two birds with one stone." That is to make preparations for unleashing a war of aggression so as to lord it over in Asia and at the same time to meet the needs of the

Japanese Zaibatsus to stimulate arms production as a way out for the Japanese economy which is plagued by overproduction. The publication of the draft of the fourth arms expansion plan shows once again that the lopsided development and vicious expansion of the Japanese economy will inevitably lead to the militarization of Japan's national economy and expansion abroad, and that economic expansion is bound to lead to military expansion, and an "economic power" will surely become a "military power." The pretension of Sato, Nakasone and their ilk that Japan "will not become a military power" is a confession rather than a denial of their designs.

The fourth arms expansion plan is obviously aimed at stepping up expansion abroad and preparing for an aggressive war. Sato, Nakasone and their like, however, present it under the label of so-called "purely defence-oriented preparedness," alleging that the purpose of their arms expansion is "to cope with aggression by localized warfare involving conventional weapons." The reason for them to unscrupulously resort to such a trickery is that Japanese militarism has long become notorious and the present revival of Japanese militarism in particular has aroused vigilance and resolute opposition among the people of Japan and other Asian countries. In such circumstances, the cunning Japanese reactionaries are trying their utmost to paint Japan in the image of "a peaceful country" in an attempt to mislead the Japanese people and world opinion so that they may engage in arms expansion and war preparations still more unbridledly.

What a "purely defence-oriented preparedness"! It is nothing but a refurbishing of the so-called "self-existence, self-defence" advocated by Hideki Tojo in the past. Sato openly clamoured that Korea "was essential to Japan's own security" and that China's Taiwan "was also a most important factor for the security of Japan." Nakasone even flagrantly included China's sacred

Territory Tiaoyu and other islands in "the scope of Japanese defence," declaring that Japan will use military force to "defend" these islands. They called this place the "life line" of Japan and that place the "sphere of Japanese life." They asserted frenziedly that "the meaning of national boundary in the past no longer exists" and that "the scope of Japanese defence will expand rapidly." In other words, "the scope of Japanese defence" includes not only Korea, China's Taiwan, the Philippines and Indochina, but also the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf in West Asia. The fourth arms expansion plan also brazenly calls for the "maintenance of air supremacy and control of the sea to the necessary degree" in areas around Japan. Turning things upside down, it describes the people of China, Korea, Viet Nam and other countries in Asia as a threat to Japan, while on the other hand, it raises a hue and cry about "preventing aggression before it happens" and "ruling out aggression in its early stage." This trick of a thief crying "stop thief!" clearly shows that the spearhead of aggression of the Japanese reactionaries is directed against the people of Korea, China and other Asian countries. "Defence" on their lips is a synonym of aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries have admitted long ago that through the implementation of the fourth and fifth arms expansion plans they would bring about a "big leap" in Japan's military strength and greatly strengthen Japan's "tactical offensive capability" and "strategic offensive capability." The fourth arms expansion plan stipulates that while raising the "mobility" of the army, stress must be laid on increasing the strength of the navy and air force, expanding enormously such equipment as F-4EJ Phantoms, tanker aircraft, amphibian tanks, large-sized frigates carrying helicopters. According to the fourth arms expansion plan, expenditure for the study of military technology will be increased most swiftly for the purpose of reinforcing Japan's military offensive capability. But how can the Japanese reactionaries fool others by describing these military equipment as "defensive" and acting as if they were in "strategic defence"?

Sato, Nakasone and their ilk spoke of preparing to fight a limited local war involving conventional weapons, but in reality, they are making preparations for launching an aggressive war on a large scale. Since the Japanese reactionaries have a big appetite for expansion abroad, directing their spearhead of aggression against Korea, China, Indochina and other Asian countries, how can the war, once unleashed by them, be a "limited war"? History shows that the Japanese militarists used to camouflage their insatiable ambitions for aggression with the smokescreen of "not enlarging" the war. Forty years ago, when they created the "September 18" incident in aggression on northeast China, they declared that they would "not enlarge the incident." But not long afterwards, they unleashed an all-round aggressive war against China. Furthermore, an all-round war can also be fought with conventional weapons. Was it not Japanese militarism which pro-

voked a large-scale Pacific war through its naval and air attacks on the Pearl Harbour 30 years ago?

It must also be pointed out that the Japanese reactionaries have long prepared for nuclear armaments. They have worked with the United States in the production of enriched uranium so that nuclear weapons can be manufactured at any time. The so-called "three-point non-nuclear principle" loudly advertised in the fourth arms expansion plan is nothing but a smoke-screen. Once Japanese militarism embarks on the old path of unleashing an aggressive war, it may fight a conventional as well as a nuclear war.

The difference between today's Japanese militarism and that of pre-war days is that it is tied to the U.S. war chariot. The publication of Japan's draft fourth arms expansion plan is precisely aimed at meeting the needs of the "Nixon doctrine." To retrieve itself from its failure, U.S. imperialism is eager to use Japanese militarism as its shock force in aggression in Asia, while the Japanese reactionaries are trying their utmost to step up the revival of militarism and renew the fond dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by relying on the influence of U.S. imperialism. The fourth arms expansion plan calls for "adhering to the Japan-U.S. security system," and Sato and his ilk openly clamoured for "a greater Japanese role in helping to keep world order and solve international conflicts." All this shows that the Japanese reactionaries are continuing to follow the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and energetically serve the criminal scheme of the "Nixon doctrine" in "using Asians to fight Asians."

Another vicious aim of the Japanese reactionaries in stepping up arms expansion is to maintain their domestic fascist rule and intensify their bloody suppression of the Japanese people. In the fourth arms expansion plan, the Japanese reactionaries raved about the need to cope with so-called "indirect aggression," and "to control the situation, regain security as soon as possible." This bares their criminal intention to intensify counter-revolutionary violence for stamping out the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "Japan is a great nation." "The Japanese people have a bright future." Today, the Japanese people are more awakened than ever before and will never allow the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to push the Japanese nation into the abyss of disaster once again. At the same time, the Asian situation has undergone a basic change and the Asian people's revolutionary force is stronger than ever before. The criminal plan of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to step up the revival of Japanese militarism is being strongly opposed by the people of Japan, Korea, China, the three Indochinese countries and other Asian countries. Should Japanese militarism dare to provoke a new war of aggression in Asia, it will only suffer another defeat — a more disastrous defeat than the previous one.

(June 16)

Oppose Revival of Japanese Militarism by U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries

FOSTERED by U.S. imperialism, Japanese monopoly capital has swollen malignantly after the war and carried out economic expansion abroad without letup. This naturally leads to the road of military aggression. As the great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out, "Modern militarism is the result of capitalism." Since U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon dished up the "Nixon doctrine" of making Asians fight Asians, the Japanese reactionaries have become more active in serving as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its aggression.

Surging Struggle Against Japanese Militarism

Gravely threatened by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' revival of Japanese militarism, the revolutionary people in Japan and the rest of Asia and Oceania have staged a powerful struggle against Japanese militarism.

The Japanese people, who suffered bitterly from the war of aggression by the Japanese reactionaries, know well that the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' revival of Japanese militarism will bring them another serious disaster. They rose up one after another exposing and denouncing the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for pursuing the policies of war and aggression in Asia. Millions of people of various strata continuously held nationwide demonstrations against the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, the Japan-U.S. joint communique, the extension of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the setting up of military bases in Japan and the Okinawa "reversion" fraud.

Japanese militarism's attempt to occupy Korea and use it as a springboard for dominating Asia has aroused the great indignation of the 40 million Korean people. The Government and the broad masses of working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, have heightened their vigilance a hundredfold, fought with one heart and one mind in their resolute struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and waged a persistent tit-for-tat struggle against the latter's aggressive schemes.

In recent years, the broad masses of the labouring people in south Korea have repeatedly staged the struggle against Japanese militarism's re-invasion of Korea, in defiance of the fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime. Since the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries brazenly declared in their 1969 joint communique that south Korea was "essential to Japan's own security,"

the south Korean people have carried out their struggle against Japanese militarism in a more deep-going way.

The 50 million people of the three countries in Indochina have angrily denounced the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their criminal intrigue of aggression against Indochina. The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples exposed the reactionary Sato government's plot of calling the "Asian conference" and other sinister meetings to serve the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against Indochina. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia all vehemently condemned the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for extending the Japan-U.S. "security treaty."

The great victory by the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation deals a staggering blow at Japanese militarism which attempts to play a major role in executing the "Nixon doctrine."

The Japanese militarist forces have stepped up frenzied expansion in the vast areas of Asia and Oceania, particularly Southeast Asia, to plunder resources and grab markets there. As a result, the struggle by the people of these areas against U.S. imperialist aggression and U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' revival of Japanese militarism has kept mounting.

The Marxist-Leninist parties and public opinion of Burma, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia in Southeast Asia and of Australia and New Zealand in Oceania have all denounced the crimes of Japanese militarism revived with the help of U.S. imperialism. The "Voice of the People of Thailand" pointed out that the Thai people of various strata have been opposing Japanese militarist aggression more strongly and on a larger scale. The "Voice of Malayan Revolution" strongly condemned the Japanese militarists for arrogantly claiming to dispatch warships to "defend" the Straits of Malacca. It pointed out that Japanese militarism now has taken the beaten path of Hideki Tojo. The Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist) and the Communist Party of New Zealand pointed out in a joint statement: "The increasing threat of Japanese militarism, backed by U.S. imperialism, constitutes a new danger in the Pacific." The mass movement of the Philippine people from all walks of life against Japanese militarism's attempt to enslave them through the signing of a "Japan-Philippine treaty of amity, commerce and navigation" is rolling forward. In West Asia, the struggle by the people of the Arabian

Gulf against the plunder of oil by Western imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital has also made new progress.

Unite to Defeat U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries

In his solemn statement of May 20, 1970, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the call: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" The people of China and other Asian countries and the people of Oceania are fighting shoulder to shoulder, further strengthening their unity and supporting and assisting each other, and have formed a broad international united front in their current struggle against U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' revival of Japanese militarism.

With common revolutionary objectives, the people of China, Korea, Viet Nam—both north and south, Cambodia and Laos have closely united. The constant exchange of visits and talks between the leaders of the six parties of the five countries in the past year have strengthened the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity of the people of the five countries. The joint communique of the Chinese and Korean Governments and the joint statement of Cambodia and Korea issued in 1970 and the joint communique of the two Parties and two Governments of China and Viet Nam issued this year—all condemned U.S. imperialism for supporting Japanese militarism and other puppets in expanding aggression against Asian countries, and expressed firm support for the Japanese people and the people of other countries in Asia in their struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The afore-mentioned communiqués and statement reaffirmed the common stand for strengthening unity and fighting jointly against the enemy and struck heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The Japanese people on the forefront of the struggle against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' revival of

Japanese militarism are in solidarity with and give active support to the people of Korea, the three Indochinese countries, China and other countries in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Their internationalist spirit has tremendously inspired the people of various countries in the struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries.

While denouncing the crimes of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries in reviving Japanese militarism, Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in Southeast Asian countries and in Australia and New Zealand have expressed resolute support for the struggle against Japanese militarism by the people of Japan, Korea, the three Indochinese countries, China and other Asian countries.

The struggle of the Asian and Oceanian people against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' revival of Japanese militarism is a tremendous support to the Chinese people. Following the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people regard their support to the revolutionary struggle of the people of all other countries as their bounden internationalist duty.

Chairman Mao points out: "The imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries." Our times are marked by surging people's revolution. The political consciousness of the Asian and Oceanian people has been raised to unprecedented heights and their strength born of militant unity has never been so great as today. Should Japanese militarism, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, dare to impose an aggressive war on the Asian and Oceanian people, the Chinese people and the people of other countries will certainly fight shoulder to shoulder and defeat them completely.

The Descendants of Hideki Tojo Are Sharpening The Sword of Revanchism in an Attempt to Restore the Old Colonial Empire

— Excerpts from an article in the Korean paper "Rodong Sinmun"

THE Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* exposed and denounced the Japanese militarists for their crime in zealously pursuing the policy of expansion under the support of U.S. imperialism in a recent article entitled "The Descendants of Hideki Tojo Are Sharpening the Sword of Revanchism in an Attempt to Restore the Old Colonial Empire." It pointed out that the aggressive

ambitions of Japanese militarism have reached a very dangerous stage, and that only by realizing this danger clearly, can the struggle against Japanese militarism be carried out successfully.

Japanese militarism, revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism, has reared its head, the article said. It has

now revealed more and more clearly its ferocious expansionist ambitions. The Japanese militarists are sharpening the sword of revanchism and once again following in the footsteps of their predecessors in launching frantic militarist aggression.

The aggressive ambitions of the Japanese militarists, it said, are clearly shown in their claim that Japan is a "big power" and in their open raving that "Japan should play a role in consonance with this." The claim that "Japan is a big power" shows up the aggressive ambitions of the arrogant Japanese militarists and their fanatic revanchist desire to avenge their past defeats. In making this claim, they brag about Japan's economic strength and the potentials of its war industry — the result of Japanese militarism's fervent participation in the U.S. imperialist wars of aggression in Korea and Viet Nam and its grabbing of U.S. dollars stained with people's blood. They also brag about Japan's aggressive military strength which, they said, has "surpassed the strength of the imperial army in the time when it was most powerful," etc.

Today the Japanese militarists have openly declared that Japan has reached the "turning point in her history." For Japan, the 1970s is "a period of the great changes," "a period of the establishment of a new order" at home and abroad and "a period of development by leaps and bounds which is to emerge in a country." The Japanese militarists asserted that in this period, Japan, as a "big power," should have a "political posture" in performing "her international duties."

Shigeru Yoshida, one of the Japanese militarist chiefs, said long ago: "In the past, Alexander the Great was famous in posterity for his occupation of the Middle East." Japan should "have free access to everywhere in the vast area" of Asia and the Pacific. Former Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda said that Japan, the U.S. and Western Europe were "the three mainstays of the free camp," and Japan, as one of the mainstays, was the "leader of Asia." He clamoured that Japan should accomplish "its bounden duty and mission." And now, the reactionary Sato clique declared again and again that post-war Japan has undergone a "great change" in its history, and should perform its "international duties."

Eisaku Sato himself openly clamoured that Japan is "one of the world powers" and "should be aware of" her so-called "world role." From such ravings of the Japanese militarist chieftains, one can see to what extent the aggressive ambitions of these scoundrels have reached. Their clamours clearly show that revived and rearmed in the 25 post-war years under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism is longing for unlimited militarist expansion abroad to play the role of the most ferocious aggressor in the history of Japanese militarism.

The article further exposed the Japanese militarists' expansionist ambitions to become the Asian "overlord" once again and then stretch their claws of aggression to

other parts of the world. The Sato clique, it said, described the present stage of Japanese militarism as the "turning period" which "marks the close of the Meiji century and steps into a new century." The clique asserted that the role of Japan was "to make the maximum contribution to the political, economic and social stability in Asia." This shows that the Japanese militarists are indulging in a pipe dream, vainly attempting to carry on the criminal history of the past century filled with aggression and wars, re-embark on the road of aggression, commit aggression once again in Asia, and extend their claws of aggression to other parts of the world.

The article said that the Japanese militarists intoxicated with imperialist expansionist ambitions have chosen Korea as the first target of their overseas aggression. They declared: "Japan of the Meiji era, through handling and solving the Korean issue, had won worldwide renown and shaken the whole world," "today, 25 years after the war, the value and importance of Korea to Japan are even greater than before" and "at present Japan must handle the Korean issue in good earnest." In this way, they have openly revealed their piratic ambitions for aggression against Korea. Shigeru Yoshida, one of the Japanese militarist chieftains, blustered that "Japan must foster Korea in the way as Hirobumi Ito did," and Hayato Ikeda called for "dealing with and developing ROK in the future in the same way as dealing with the homeland." A senior Japanese delegate to the "ROK-Japan talks" clamoured that "Japan should be considered as the elder brother of south Korea." Another blurted out that "just as Kyushu is a region of Japan, south Korea should become a Korean region of Japan." The Sato clique has now put forward more undisguised arguments for aggression such as "ROK and Japan share the common fate" and "the security of ROK and Japan is identical." The latter argument is a modern version of the old theory of "subjugating Korea." The putting forth of such aggressive arguments clearly shows that Japanese militarism still regards itself as the suzerain of south Korea. In order to subjugate south Korea by armed force and restore their old position as colonial rulers of Korea, the Japanese militarists are acting stupidly and frantically.

The article pointed out: The Japanese militarists also asserted that "Japan's right in self-defence must be extended to south Korea and Taiwan," that "the security in the Far East is impossible till the founding of the 'United States of Japan' including ROK and Taiwan," that "Japan and Korea are to become a confederation and form on this basis an Asian confederation," and so on and so forth. All this clearly reveals their ambitions for aggression not only against Korea but also against China and the entire Asia.

The article said: The Japanese militarists are now bellowing about Japan's so-called "defence line" which includes the vast area of Asia from the south of Alaska in the north, through south Korea, Taiwan and south

Viet Nam to the Straits of Malacca in the southwest and to the Arafura Sea in the south. They talk loudly that it is high time now "to create a new order" in this vast area of Asia and the Pacific. The Sato clique's slogan "to create a new order" is nothing but a repetition of the old slogan of "building a new order in greater East Asia" put forth by the Japanese imperialists when they were arrogantly committing aggression in Asia. This reveals most clearly their vicious imperialist aggressive designs to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" through subjugating this area by armed forces of aggression.

The article said that the aggressive ambitions of Japanese militarism found a particularly obvious expression in the talks between Nixon and the Sato clique held in Washington in November 1969 and the U.S.-Japan "joint communique" issued after the talks. In this "joint communique," U.S. imperialism regards the Japanese militarist forces as the main military striking force in its aggression in Asia, and in return for this it openly declares its backing for the Japanese militarists in the re-invasion of their old colonial sphere of influence. The U.S.-Japan "joint communique" is a document of aggression which lays bare publicly the gangster ambitions of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to commit joint aggression in Asia. It has shown that the ambitions of revived Japanese militarism to realize its all-round re-aggression in Asia by relying on U.S. imperialism has entered a new stage of military aggression.

The article said that the Japanese militarists, who have become more arrogant with the support of U.S.

imperialism, have actively participated as a "shock brigade" in the aggressive wars launched by U.S. imperialism against Korea, China, Viet Nam and other Asian countries. They attempt to establish through these wars their colonial rule in the Far East and the whole of Asia.

The article pointed out that the expansionist ambitions of the Japanese militarists are growing daily. To ensure their reliable sources of raw materials and vast commodity markets and to realize their neo-colonialist rule, they have stretched their claws not only to Southeast Asia but also to the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. The expansionist ambitions of the revived Japanese militarists far surpass that of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in the past. Proceeding from the slogan "Asia is an entity," the Japanese militarists put forward the slogan "the world is an entity," describing the slogan of bringing "the eight corners of the world under one roof," (that is, bringing the world under the rule of the Japanese emperor,) a slogan for world aggression put forward in the Hideki Tojo era as an idea for "the liberation of mankind." The Japanese militarists, in order to realize their ambitions for world domination, are frantically stepping up preparations for aggression and war against socialism and the national-liberation movement.

In conclusion the article said: Facts have eloquently proved that Japanese militarism is emerging in Asia as an ever more dangerous force of aggression. It is necessary to see this danger of Japanese militarism clearly and only in such a way can the struggle against Japanese militarism be carried out successfully.

Latin America

Unite to Oppose Despotic Powers

OVER the past year, new progress has been made by the Latin American countries and peoples in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialist power politics. A united front to oppose the doctrine of hegemony is gradually taking shape.

Anti-U.S. Struggle Surging Forward

The struggle by the Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialist control, intervention, exploitation and plunder is gaining momentum, thus bringing about an unprecedented new situation. In the past year, they repeatedly frustrated the U.S. imperialist plots of aggression. On April 19, the Cuban people warmly celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Giron Beach vic-

tory in which they smashed the armed invasion by U.S. imperialist-hired mercenaries. Throughout the past decade, they have never ceased to struggle against U.S. imperialist subversion and aggression. In mid-May, 1970, hundreds of thousands of Cuban people staged powerful anti-U.S. demonstrations for five straight days, angrily protesting against the abduction of 11 Cuban fishermen by Cuban counter-revolutionaries at U.S. imperialist instigation and against the U.S. aggression in Cambodia. This forced U.S. imperialism to free all the fishermen.

The Bolivian people, after having quickly put down a reactionary military coup d'etat engineered by U.S. imperialism last October, on January 11 crushed within a few hours another U.S.-engineered coup by reactionary Bolivian brass. In Chile, U.S. imperialism master-

minded the assassination of Chilean Army Commander-in-Chief Rene Schneider last October in an attempt to prevent the election of Salvador Allende as president. But this act aroused enormous indignation among the Chilean people. Half a million people's participation in Schneider's funeral was a powerful protest against the interventionist and disruptive activities of U.S. imperialism. The Ecuadorian people in the capital, Quito, and other major cities in the country held impressive anti-U.S. demonstrations and meetings last January. Angry people shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Uphold the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limit, no retreat!" The Panamanian people have waged successive struggles for the recovery of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone from U.S. imperialist occupation. Since the beginning of this year, Panama has lodged four protests with the United States for violations of her state sovereignty. Workers in many parts of Argentina have launched wave after wave of struggles on an increasing scale in resisting U.S. plunder and exploitation. People in Puerto Rico proper and on the Puerto Rican Island of Culebra, which are under direct U.S. rule, have repeatedly risen in struggle against colonial domination by U.S. imperialism.

Jointly Opposing Hegemony and Defending Territorial Waters

The Latin American countries have formed a united front to defend the 200-nautical-mile territorial limit and to oppose firmly the schemes of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism to divide up and dominate the oceans, thus setting an example for small and medium-sized countries of struggling through joint efforts against the power politics of the two superpowers. In view of the intensified collusion between the two superpowers and their schemes to encroach on the sovereign rights of small and medium-sized countries over their territorial waters and to plunder their ocean resources, more and more Latin American countries have risen in joint actions in the past year. Last year, many Latin American countries held meetings on the law of the sea — 3 countries in January, 9 in May and 21 in August. At the Lima meeting in August, 14 countries — Chile, Peru, Salvador, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Argentina, Panama, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Colombia — approved the "Declaration of Latin America on the Law of the Sea," reaffirming the right of various countries to establish the limits of sea sovereignty and jurisdiction in accordance with their respective geographical, biological, and geological characteristics and the need to make rational use of their resources.

This year, the Latin American countries have, on the one hand, further co-ordinated their actions in the struggle in defence of the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and, on the other hand, strived to win support from countries in Asia, Africa and other regions, so as

to form a wider united front to confront the two superpowers at the so-called international conference on the law of the sea to be held in Geneva in 1973. In mid-January, nine Latin American countries held another conference on defending ocean rights in Lima which stressed the necessity to unite with the Asian and African countries, and put forward the resounding slogan of "eliminating maritime colonialism." In the first half of February, 23 Latin American countries held a consultative conference and reached further agreement on questions related to the law of the sea.

What is noteworthy is that in the first quarter of this year, the Latin American countries struck hard at the premeditated provocations by the United States in sending a big fleet of piratic fishing vessels to intrude into their territorial waters for plunder. They successively detained U.S. piratical vessels which intruded into their territorial waters for illegal fishing, and had a big trial of strength with the power politics of U.S. imperialism.

The Ecuadorian struggle won the support of other Latin American countries. When the Ecuadorian motion accusing U.S. imperialism of its crimes was put to the vote at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.), 22 Latin American countries unanimously voted for it with only the United States abstaining. This fully shows that these countries have taken an unanimous stand in the struggle to defend their state sovereignty, and that as a result of its power politics, U.S. imperialism has found itself in the predicament of being opposed by all the Latin American people. The U.S. paper *International Herald Tribune* lamented in a commentary that "the good old days, when Latin America heeded the soft words [of the U.S.] — or bent to the big stick [of the U.S.] — were gone, perhaps for ever."

Common Action Against Plunder

The Latin American countries and people strongly demand the recovery of their natural resources, which U.S. imperialism has seized and looted for a long time, and oppose U.S. monopoly capital exploitation. This is an important aspect in the struggle to defend and develop the national economy of Latin America today. In recent years, Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have taken over, expropriated or bought up some U.S. companies, banks, mines and estates.

In their confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the Latin American countries have resorted to many forms of joint struggle. In the struggle against unequal U.S. trade with them and against U.S. measures to shift its economic crisis on to them, the Latin American countries frequently act in concert.

At a meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Caracas in February 1970, a Special Committee for Consultation and Talks was set up. This

has become a means by which the Latin American countries fight the United States over the question of trade. During the past year, the Latin American countries on several occasions fought fierce battles against the United States at meetings of this committee's experts. Last November, the "Mills bill" approved by the U.S. House of Representatives and aimed at restricting entry of foreign commodities into the U.S. market became a new factor touching off strong opposition by Latin American countries to U.S. trade policy, which would benefit the United States at the expense of others.

At the second meeting of the Special Committee for Consultation and Talks last March, delegates of 22 Latin American countries held a session among themselves without the participation of Charles A. Meyer, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and worked out a document protesting the U.S. imposition of tariffs and other restrictions on Latin American countries. At the first regular meeting of the O.A.S. General Assembly last April, the Latin American countries once again strongly denounced U.S. trade policy and put forward to the United States a resolution containing a six-point demand, including opposition to the U.S. adoption of "economic and political coercive meas-

ures" to encroach upon the sovereignty of the Latin American countries. This fact has again demonstrated that as a result of persisting in its unscrupulous plunder of the Latin American countries, U.S. imperialism is in an extremely isolated position.

To protect the development of the national economy, some Latin American countries have adopted measures to restrict foreign monopoly capital (mainly U.S. capital). Moreover, some have formed alliances with other countries in or outside Latin America regarding certain products with the aim of opposing U.S. exploitation. For instance, Chile, Peru and Zambia have set up a joint committee concerning copper. An organization of petroleum exporting countries was formed by Venezuela with Algeria, Kuwait and some other Afro-Asian countries.

The great teacher Lenin pointed out: "World domination' is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy . . ." The Latin American peoples' struggle against big-power hegemony is a component part of the world people's struggle today against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It is bound to surge ahead further and win new victories.

How a P.L.A. Fighter's Life Was Saved

WHILE carrying out a task in a windstorm one day last September, Tsung Ching-hung, a fighter of a naval signal station of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, got a shock when he touched a live wire by accident. Seriously injured by the strong electric current, he was rushed to a naval hospital for emergency treatment. Though his heart had stopped beating for 203 minutes, he was finally saved, and now he is back at his post doing his work as usual.

When Tsung Ching-hung was taken to Hospital No. 404 under the P.L.A.'s Peihai Fleet 20 minutes after he had received the shock, no heartbeat or respiration was detected, his pupils were markedly dilated and there was no light reflex. Clinically, he was apparently dead.

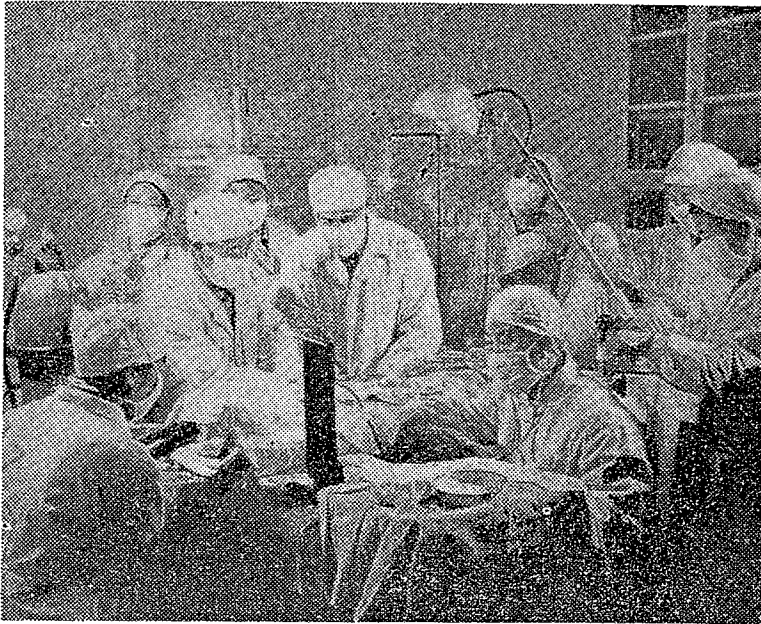
According to the medical literature of the past, there was no possibility of saving a man's life if his heart had stopped beating for more than six minutes. Chinese medical workers, however, have done away with such conventional ideas in the past few years, and they have successfully revived persons whose hearts stopped beating for 23 and 29 minutes respectively.

Medical personnel of Hospital No. 404 had no experience in treating such serious cases. Could they save the fighter?

When they saw the injured young fighter, the first thing that came to the minds of the P.L.A. medical workers was Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the people whole-heartedly." Determined to save their class brother by every means possible, they pledged to follow Dr. Bethune's example of boundless responsibility in work.

The doctors and nurses assigned to revive the injured fighter made a careful analysis of his case. The unfavourable conditions were: He had already ceased breathing for 20 minutes and the shock had seriously injured his heart. But other parts of his body were intact, and this was a favourable condition in reviving him. So they immediately applied external cardiac massage and oxygen therapy and gave him various injections of cardio-respiratory stimulants.

Twenty-four minutes had passed, but there was still no response. At that moment, the hospital Party committee sent the doctors and nurses Chairman Mao's teaching: "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions. . . . But through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." Greatly encouraged by Chairman Mao's teaching, they decided to open the chest to try direct cardiac massage.



The medical workers are doing everything possible to save the patient.

A 15-centimetre-long incision was made on the chest, but there was not a single drop of blood and the heart did not move at all. By that time, Tsung's heart had stopped beating for 44 minutes. Time meant life! Taking turns at direct cardiac massage, three surgeons concentrated their attention and massaged with great care, 60 to 80 times a minute. Eight minutes later, after the doctors had coupled massage with injections, Tsung's heart suddenly throbbed for a few seconds. But it stopped again in no time. Various other measures were taken, but they failed to achieve the purpose.

After 108 minutes had passed, there was still no progress. Was there any hope of saving Tsung's life? Some of the medical workers began to worry. At that juncture, the hospital Party committee presented the medical workers with this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "Frequently a favourable situation recurs and the initiative is regained as a result of 'holding out a little longer.'" This fortified their determination not to give in. After 159 minutes of direct cardiac massage, that is, 203 minutes after the patient had got the electric shock, his heart began to beat again.

But this was only the first step in reviving him. Many difficulties still had to be overcome to ensure his complete recovery.

On the afternoon of the day when the patient's heart started to beat again, his condition suddenly deteriorated. His blood pressure dropped and he fell into a state of shock. Medicine for raising the blood pressure was given to him, but failure of peripheral cir-

ulation persisted. The function of his heart failed to recover promptly. The doctors broke with conventional practice by alternating injections of large doses of blood vessel dilating drugs with small doses of blood pressure raising medicine so as to make the two agents supplement each other to overcome the shock.

The next day, a dangerous situation arose: The patient had difficulty in breathing. This was the result of aspiration of food material into his air passage while he was unconscious. Tracheotomy was considered to be urgently needed. But was this advisable? Opinions differed among the doctors. Some believed that if the respiratory obstruction was not promptly relieved, the patient would die of suffocation. Others argued that tracheotomy might further complicate the case. After a careful analysis of the situation, the doctors immediately carried out the operation and quickly cleared the trachea of obstruction.

Under the medical workers' careful treatment and nursing, Tsung Ching-hung tided over the crisis and got a new lease of life. He regained consciousness on the third day after his heart began to beat again. Unable to contain his joy, he shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" On the twentieth day, he regained his memory and was able to recite *Serve the People* by Chairman Mao. On the twenty-ninth day, he got out of bed and walked around. In three months' time, he regained his health and was able to participate in ordinary physical labour. Now his former self again, Tsung Ching-hung is back on the job and is as active as ever.



Tsung Ching-hung (left) resumes work after recovering his health.

Retired Workers Make New Contributions

THANKS to the concern shown by the Communist Party and the People's Government, retired Chinese workers are happily spending the rest of their lives. According to state regulations, workers and staff members who retire at old age are generally entitled to receive life-long pensions equivalent to 50-70 per cent of their original wages. Besides, they continue to enjoy free medical care and other welfare benefits as they did before retirement. When they die, the state gives subsidies to their dependents, including a subsidy for funeral service.

After their retirement, their former colleagues and Little Red Soldiers in their neighbourhood frequently visit them and help them with household chores. Very often, workers of grain stores deliver grain to their houses, barbers go to their houses to cut hair for them. . . . These retired men and women who have long worked industriously for the motherland's construction are cared for and respected by the people.

Many retired people do not like to spend their last years "leisurely." The seething situation in revolution and production around them often makes them restless, and they always strive by every means to contribute their share to the socialist construction. One example is the story reported here about eight retired machine-building workers of the Nankuang Machinery Plant in Chengtu, southwest China. Displaying vigorous revolutionary spirit at their old age, they have repaired more than 20,000 cast-off machines and machine parts with waste and used materials over the past few years.

Six of them are over 60 years old, one is 70 and another 82. They organized a group to study Chairman Mao's works. In the course of studying the "three constantly read articles," they had many heated discussions on two questions: Why did Chairman Mao praise Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the Foolish Old Man? Could we emulate them?

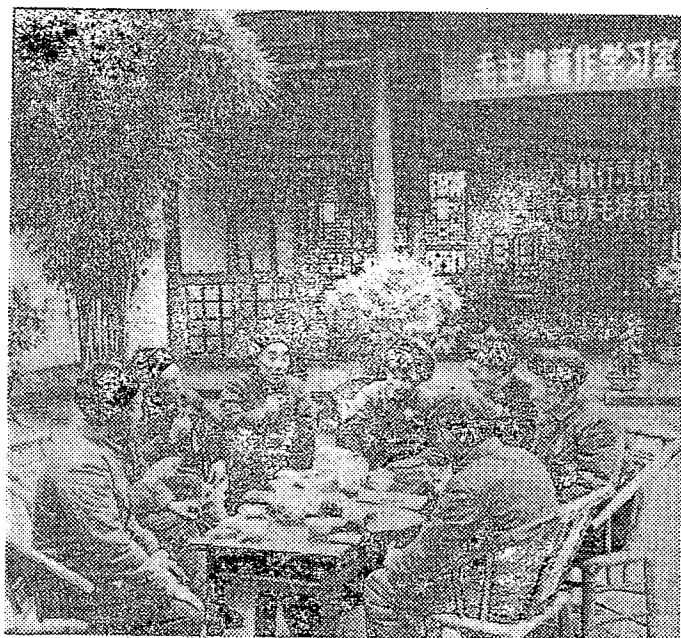
When they recall their sufferings in the old society and contrast them with their happiness in the new, these retired workers are filled with the same revolutionary enthusiasm as when they were young. Wang Shao-cheng was often out of job in the old society. Once he was employed by a factory as a temporary worker, but he got no wages for three months running. On a rainy day one autumn when his wife had just given birth to a child, his landlord pressed him to pay the house rent. As he had no money, the ruth-

less landlord removed the tiles from the roof. Living in a roofless room and with no money to buy food, his family had to endure both hunger and cold. The infant died ten days later.

Before he retired, recollections of these events always evoked Wang Shao-cheng's boundless love for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and stimulated his immense drive. He always went to the places where there were difficulties and helped solve many technical problems. After this long-standing model worker and Communist Party member retired, he and his old colleagues often recall their sufferings in the old society, and this makes him more determined than ever to work for socialism. "As long as I live," he says, "I'll do my bit for the revolution."

On the eve of liberation, Chou Chi-ming's father, mother and two sons died of illness or hunger one after another within weeks. Though he was young and strong and was a skilled worker at that time, he could not provide a living for his folks. After his retirement, his son asked him to spend his last years in scenic Soochow. However, he declined, saying: "I still want to contribute my share to the building of socialism!"

These two old men voiced the sentiments of all the others.



The retired workers are discussing problems in their study of Chairman Mao's works.

While they would not rest "enjoying a comfortable life after retirement," they heard in January 1964 that a sugar refinery urgently needed large amounts of copper to repair its machines. These retired old workers dismantled from their plant's discarded machines and in eight days collected more than 4,000 *jin* of copper which they gave to the refinery. Despite the winter cold, they worked with energy and felt warm at their hearts.

The refinery posted a big sheet of red paper by the plant's gate, on which words were written expressing gratitude to the retired workers and praising their deeds. This encouragement spurred them on to do even better in the future.

In the movement to increase production and practise economy, the plant took an inventory and found a number of appliances having no immediate use and large quantities of waste and used materials. The old men initiated activities to repair the used items and make use of the waste. With the help of other workers, they put all the used and waste materials in one warehouse, cleaned and classified them and placed them in order. Organized into a repair group, the eight retired workers started work in a simple shed beside the warehouse.

The first thing they did was to put a picture of Chairman Mao on the wall and two quotations from him. The quotations were: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality."

So, as they put it, they started their "march to use waste materials." They first collected some used vices, files, hammers and caliper rules as their simple tools for repair work. Gradually they made several machines with used machine holders and parts, one of which was a lathe assembled from the parts of three used lathes. An electric dryer was produced out of a used steel cabinet and a forge furnace built with earth and bricks.

Full of drive and braving cold and heat, the old workers vied with each other to take on the heavy jobs, fearing neither fatigue nor dirt. The more they worked the more enthusiastic they became. The repair group thus ran a bustling small factory.

Many of the machines and parts stored in the warehouse have been put to proper uses. The scope



Retired workers help install a tablet-pressing machine.

of their work has also expanded. They repair locks, numbering machines and calculators and make keys, and they have even produced a wood-planing machine weighing two tons.

When a production brigade on the outskirts of Chengtu badly needed a motor to beat drought, the retired workers repaired a motor which they called a "waste one even among the discarded things," and sent it to the brigade. When they learnt that the loud-speaker system of a rural people's commune needed repair, they went there to fix it up. When a hospital of the People's Liberation Army needed equipment to process the medicinal herbs it collected, the retired workers made for it a dryer and a tablet-pressing machine. And they helped a troupe install a lighting system needed for performing model revolutionary theatrical items. The tasks these retired workers assigned themselves are: Repair anything needed by the revolution and go wherever necessary.

There were many electric machines and appliances among the waste and used things. Familiar with machines, these retired workers lacked knowledge in handling electrical equipment. What should they do? In one of the discussions in their study of Chairman Mao's works, Communist Party member Chen Li-hui said: "We should act according to Chairman Mao's teachings 'To learn warfare through warfare' and 'Doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning.'"

So the eight retired workers invited young Chou, a 26-year-old electrician, to help them gradually master techniques in handling electrical equipment. Armed

with the necessary knowledge, they successively renovated scores of discarded electric machines and appliances into working condition. This further enlarged their scope of making use of waste and used items.

While passing on his skill to the retired workers, this young electrician also learnt many things from them. He told the others: "Actually they are my teachers!"

Brought up in the new society, he came to the plant after he had graduated from a secondary technical school. In the course of his work he had laid aside many pieces of material and machine parts as "useless items" which, he considered, could not be used any longer. But these grey-haired retired workers have now restored them to good order. Their love for Chair-

man Mao and the socialist motherland and their fine quality of wholeheartedly serving the revolution and the people have given this young worker a good education.

The retired workers are really good teachers for the youngsters. They often tell the young people their bitter experience in the old society which is in striking contrast with their happy life in the new society, and educate the young to carry on the revolutionary tradition set by the older generation of doing everything in a hard-working and diligent way and rid themselves of the style of "profligates." Now young workers and students of the Nankuang Plant's school for workers' children frequently visit the simple shed where the retired workers work and learn from their fine qualities.

(Continued from p. 4.)

to 40,000 tons of copper, 10,000 tons of lead and 10,000 tons of zinc. The Peruvian side also will actively buy China's export commodities.

With a view to promoting and strengthening trade contacts, both sides agreed to establish commercial offices in each other's country at the earliest possible date and provide facilities to each other according to characteristics and conditions already agreed upon.

Both sides hold that the exchange of friendly visits between the two countries has promoted understanding and friendship between their people and made a positive contribution to developing trade relations between the two countries.

Both sides pledged to make continued efforts to further friendly relations and co-operation between China and Peru.

The Peruvian trade delegation, in particular, appreciates and thanks the People's Republic of China for once again firmly supporting Peru in its struggle to defend and reiterate the sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and to establish a more just, realistic and lasting international order on the seas.

For this, the minutes, written in the Chinese and Spanish languages, were signed in Peking on June 16, 1971.

Sympathy With Cholera Victims in Chad

The Red Cross Society of China sent a message on June 20 to the Government of the Republic of Chad expressing deep sympathy with the people of the cholera affected area in Chad, and made a donation of anti-cholera vaccines for 200,000 persons and a sum of RMB one million yuan (equivalent to 2,257,336 French francs).

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng on June 9 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the Sudanese Government Delegation. The delegation has concluded its visit to China and left for Viet Nam.

▲ Premier Chou on June 9 met and had a friendly conversation with R.L.A.I. Karannagoda, Ceylonese Ambassador to China. The Ambassador handed Premier Chou letters from Ceylonese Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung on June 10 met the Korean Visiting Group to China with Li Yu Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, as the leader and Li Zheng Huan, deputy director of a bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, as the deputy leader.

▲ Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo met Fernando Murillo Viana, General Secretary of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity With the Afro-Asian Peoples, and his wife. The Chilean friends paid a friendship visit to China from June 15 to 19.

▲ John Denson, British Charge d'Affaires in China, gave a reception on June 12 afternoon to celebrate the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II. Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and leading members of departments concerned attended the reception.

▲ An economic and technical co-operation agreement between the Governments of China and Somalia was signed in Peking on June 7.

▲ A Chinese Government Delegation led by Comrade Li Shui-ching, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, went to Romania on June 12 to attend the opening ceremony of exhibition on the achievements of China's socialist construction. The exhibition was opened on June 15 in Bucharest.

▲ Bruno Velani, President of the Board of Directors of the Italian Aviation Company Alitalia, paid a friendship visit to China from June 15 to 19. During the visit, he had a talk with a leading member of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China on the possibilities of establishing air lines between China and Italy.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

New Look in Physical Culture

CHINA'S physical culture is developing rapidly and a mass sports movement is afoot on an extensive scale under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teaching "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health." This has effectively improved the people's health and played a positive role in expediting socialist construction, strengthening national defence construction and promoting the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

Led by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and cadres in different places often take part in various kinds of sports activities including gymnastics, ball games, running, mountaineering, swimming and Chinese boxing. More than twenty sports meets with over 10,000 participants have been held by the Yi, Hui and Miao people in a mountain area of Kweichow Province in southwest China since 1967 when the revolutionary committee was established there.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's swims in the Yangtze River, armymen and civilians in various places are carrying out mass swimming activities. Large-scale activities of crossing rivers take place every year in many cities and rural people's communes. The Eighth Company of a P.L.A. unit in the Kunming Military Area takes swimming as an important aspect in the training for preparedness against war. The commanders and fighters swam across the Chinsha River at the place where the Red Army men crossed during the Long March in the 1930s. Through these activities, they have not only built up their physical strength and enhanced bravery but also learnt the revolutionary tradition and strengthened their revolutionary will.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," people in many places have combined sports activities with militia training. Since last winter, militiamen and revolutionary masses in many factories, rural areas, schools and government offices have taken part in such activities as marching and camping out in the open, through which they have cultivated the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and the style of fighting characteristic of the People's Liberation Army.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen are conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; they have thoroughly criticized such revisionist viewpoints as "technique comes first," "competition comes first," "championitis" and "material incentives." This has brought about a great change in their mental outlook. They often put on demonstrative performances and hold exhibition matches for the workers, peasants and soldiers, helping the latter improve their sports techniques. In addition, they earnestly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and strive hard to remould their world outlook.

By taking part in international matches, Chinese sportsmen have in the past year strengthened their friendship and unity with the people of various countries. At the recent 31st World Table Tennis Championships, the Chinese players, keeping to the principle of "friendship first, competition second," considered that "wins or losses on the playgrounds are temporary while friendship is eternal." Their sportsmanship won the appreciation of the people of various countries. Studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a

living way and training hard for the revolution, Ni Chih-chin set a new world record for the men's high jump when he crossed the bar at 2.29 metres in November last year. In May this year, Wu Fu-shan, an athlete in Peking, set a new national record for the women's high jump by clearing 1.82 metres, and Yu Wei-li, an athlete from Szechuan, broke his own listed national record for the men's 200 metres when he covered the distance in 20.8 seconds.

More Small Hydroelectric Stations in Minority Nationality Areas

THE number of small hydroelectric stations in China's minority nationality areas has increased considerably since the Great Cultural Revolution. Small hydroelectric stations have also been built swiftly in places where there was no power station at all.

Nearly 100 small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations have sprung up on the Tibetan Plateau. The Tibetan Autonomous Region's power output last year was twice as much as that in 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution began. The generating capacity of the small stations built in 1970 in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was close to the total generating capacity of the small stations built in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. The small and medium-sized hydroelectric stations built in the past five years in Yunnan, a multi-national province in China's southwest frontier, have a generating capacity, treble that of those built before the Great Cultural Revolution.

The construction of these stations has greatly promoted agricultural production and the development of local small factories in various minority nationality areas, and provided power for mechanizing or semi-mechanizing the processing of agricultural and side-line products. It has also brought electricity to the emancipated peasants and herdsmen and helped extend the broadcast network to still more remote areas.

Having many streams, rivers and lakes, China's various minority na-

tionality areas abound in water resources. But as a result of the national and class oppression by the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation and the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the peasants and herdsmen by the landlords who controlled the mountains, rivers and lakes, there was practically no water power stations in those areas. After liberation, the people of all nationalities, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, enjoyed equality and the national minorities became masters of the state. Production made big headway and the livelihood of the people was much improved. Guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" personally formulated by Chairman Mao in 1958, the revolutionary masses of all nationalities, giving full play to their socialist initiative, built a number of small hydroelectric stations which had further promoted production.

Studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, people of various nationalities launched a high tide in building hydroelectric stations. In the course of construction, they persisted in the policy of giving priority to building small and medium-sized stations and this has resulted in the

quick development of small stations. The masses of Yunnan Province's Tengchung County where a dozen or so nationalities including the Hans and Tais inhabited, completed 64 small power stations with a total generating capacity of 5,830 kilowatts by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and by tapping the potentials in different fields during the Great Cultural Revolution. Using the accumulation funds of the brigade, the Yi people belonging to more than 200 households in the Tuantang Production Brigade of Tayao County, Yunnan Province, designed and made themselves wooden water turbines and built five small hydroelectric power stations that provide electricity for lighting, irrigation and the processing of farm and side-line products.

In the mass drive to build small hydroelectric stations, a technical force has been trained which consists of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) and water conservancy technicians of various nationalities.

Modern Products Turned Out by Local-Made Equipment.

USING local-made equipment, the Liuchow Alloy Material Plant in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has produced materials

needed for the electronic industry — high-strength fine enamelled wire and materials used in making valuable alloy wire. These efforts have been praised by the general public.

In the autumn of 1966 a group of workers and educated young people went to a stretch of weed-choked

land on the outskirts of Liuchow, resolutely carrying out their superior organ's decision to build an alloy material plant. They built a shed out of roof felt, bamboo matting and bamboo poles. They themselves made the required equipment, set up their own technical group and invited two veteran workers who had produced alloy materials in Shanghai to give them technical guidance. They solved the supply of raw materials by using cast-offs from nearby big plants. After repeated trials, they eventually produced a wire drawer and turned out shiny copper wire. The joy of success moved them to tears of happiness.

From this they went on to make a vacuum annealing furnace and an enamelling machine. To make such a furnace, 8-millimetre-thick steel plate has to be bent into cylinders. Lacking a plate-bending machine, veteran worker Sun Shun-kuan took charge of several young workers in putting the plate on an anvil and hammering it into four cylinders, thereby making the shell of the furnace. There was no equipment for sealing the cylinders tightly so they put rubber washers where the sealing had to be done and used water for cooling purposes. They finally succeeded in making the vacuum annealing furnace.

Altogether more than 1,000 big and small parts are needed in the enamelling machine, including some 100 sets of bearings. The task of manufacturing this machine was entrusted to veteran worker Chen Wan-shan. Born into an impoverished peasant family, he had been a barber in Shanghai in the old society. Full of feelings in taking on the job, he first took the lead in getting young workers to learn electric welding the next day, learning while working. They welded discarded steel plates into more than 200 sets of bearing holders.

The next process was to drill holes in the holders. As they had no drilling machines, they did the job by a hand-operated electric drill. In drilling large holes, Chen Wan-shan first drilled a circle of holes, hammered

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Workers are producing with equipment they made themselves.

ROUND THE WORLD

INDOCHINA

Fighting in Unity Brings About Splendid Victories

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, headed a Lao people's delegation on a recent friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the invitation of Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. During the visit, the Vietnamese and Lao parties reached complete unanimity of views on all questions raised. The leaders of the two countries strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its scheme and barbarous criminal acts to prolong, intensify and expand its war of aggression in Indochina; they highly appraised and praised the splendid victories won by the people of the three countries in Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; they reaffirmed the just stand of the people of Viet Nam and Laos in correctly solving the Indochina question; and they expressed the determination to further strengthen the militant solidarity of the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in conformity with the spirit of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The great successes achieved by Prince Souphanouvong in the visit will exercise a profound and far-reaching influence on the victorious development of the war of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The joint statement signed by the two parties on May 30 has greatly encouraged the fighting will of the Indochinese peoples and served as a warning against the scheme of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to expand the war of aggression in Indochina.

Fighting in unity, the Indochinese peoples have won one new victory after another;

Operating in the vast battlefields from Quang Tri to Mui Ca Mau, the heroic and patriotic armed forces and people in southern Viet Nam have demolished the enemy's "strategic hamlets" and smashed the "pacification" plan of the U.S.-puppet clique. In U Minh area in the Mekong Delta, the armed forces and people who had fought staunchly for over 130 days and nights since the beginning of last December defeated the attack of the U.S.-puppet forces against this long-established revolutionary base and wiped out 7,500 enemy troops. The armed forces and people in Tay Nguyen area, applying the tactic of besieging an enemy stronghold in order to strike at his reinforcements, annihilated or badly mauled 11 enemy battalions and 13 companies from March 1 to April 20 in Ngoc Rinh area. The armed forces and people in Central Trung Bo and My Tho Province put out of action more than 9,000 enemy troops in May. In northern Quang Tri, the Liberation Army wiped out nearly 1,000 enemy troops in the first week of June.

Following their outstanding victory of wiping out more than 30,000 enemy troops in the dry season, the patriotic armed forces and people in Laos, fighting heroically and staunchly, again liberated the strategically important Boloven Plateau and Muong Phalan area since May, thus continuously consolidating and expanding the liberated areas. From June 8 to 11, the armed forces and people on the Boloven Plateau put out of action one battalion of the Lao Rightist troops conducting a new military adventure in Pak Song area, heavily decimated two other battalions of the Lao Rightist troops and two companies of the Thai accomplice troops, thus smashing the scheme of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs to unleash new "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas in the rainy season.

Recently, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces

pressed their attacks on Phnom Penh puppet troops on both banks of the Tonle Toch River. They mounted fierce attacks on the enemy in Prek Trameak, Vehear Sour and other areas, wiping out more than 400 enemy troops and thus inflicting heavy losses on the local enemy forces.

The repeated reports of victory from the Indochinese battlefields show that the 50 million Indochinese people fighting in unity are invincible. No matter how desperately, it struggles, U.S. imperialism cannot save itself from its fate of complete defeat.

O.A.U. MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Imperialist Schemes Foiled

The 17th session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity was held in Addis Ababa from June 15 to 19. Thirty-seven of the 41 member states of the organization were represented at the session.

The session concentrated its discussions on the problem of the so-called "dialogue" between the independent African countries and the racist regime of South Africa, a problem initiated by the imperialists, and adopted a declaration on the "dialogue" question, expressing the council's rejection of "the idea of any dialogue with the minority racist regime of South Africa." The declaration said, "the Council of Ministers also agreed that the proposal for a dialogue between the independent African states and the minority racist regime of South Africa is a manoeuvre by that regime and its allies to divide African states, confuse world public opinion, relieve South Africa from international ostracism and isolation and obtain an acceptance of the status quo in southern Africa." The declaration reaffirmed the determination to continue to render and increase assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa until victory is achieved.

The session also adopted a declaration condemning the use of mercenaries for aggression against African countries and a number of political resolutions including the resolutions on de-colonization, apartheid and the

liberation committee. The session also adopted a resolution on the sovereignty of African countries over their offshore natural resources of seas of Africa and another resolution on the sovereignty of African countries over fishery on seas of Africa.

Speaking at the June 19 closing session, Farouk Abu Eisa, Chairman of the current session and Foreign Minister of the Sudan, said that all resolutions adopted at the session would certainly boost the African liberation movements. He pointed out: "The enemies of Africa had expected a split among the African countries at this session. But our determination and will have made us more united after discussing a number of problems on which we had different points of view: The successful conclusion of the current session serves as another lesson to our enemies that the African countries and African freedom fighters will always stand in one line to maintain their independence and defend their cause of liberation."

Concluded on June 15, the 16th session of the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U. in Addis Ababa approved a series of recommendations on safeguarding the sovereignty of African countries and supporting the African liberation movements. The session also approved the establishment of a special fund for the African Liberation Committee and the 1971-72 budget for the O.A.U.

All the recommendations, resolutions and decisions adopted at the two sessions will be submitted for approval to the 8th African Summit Conference to be held in Addis Ababa on June 21.

CAPITALIST WORLD

Challenge to U.S. Hegemony

The 10th Ministerial Council Meeting of the "Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)" took place in Paris on June 7 and 8. Founded in 1960, the OECD has 23 members including the United States, the West European "Common Market" countries, Britain, Canada, Japan and others.

The meeting was called at a moment when a new monetary crisis

engulfing the capitalist world has just broken out, the capitalist monetary system with the U.S. dollar as its mainstay is in great peril, remarkable progress has been made in the negotiations for Britain's entry into the "Common Market," and the West European bloc's financial-economic competitive power vis-a-vis the United States is daily growing while the U.S. competitive power is greatly weakened.

The meeting witnessed a sharp struggle between the West European countries and the United States over the responsibility for the latest monetary crisis in the capitalist world, the scramble for markets and other questions. Several times the U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of State William Rogers brought pressure to bear on its West European "allies" in an attempt to shirk its responsibility for the crisis and shift it on to others. Rogers tried to compel the "allies" to share the enormous spending arising from the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and open their markets to U.S. commodities. These smug calculations of U.S. imperialism, however, met with tough resistance from the West European countries.

In his opening address, William Rogers, as chairman of the meeting, tried to defend the U.S. balance of payments deficit, attributing it to be the result "in large measure" of U.S. "international obligations" and alleged that it "helps to purchase security for the free world." He demanded that U.S. overseas expenditures "must also be taken into account by our allies when allocations of defence responsibilities are under consideration."

At a press conference after the first day session, U.S. Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Nathaniel Samuels reiterated again and again the two points put forth by Rogers to justify the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, namely, the massive U.S. involvement in "defence" of the "free world" and the "discriminations" against U.S. exports to Western Europe, Japan, the African countries associated with the West European "Common Market" or the Asian,

African and Latin American members of the British commonwealth. He demanded the elimination of the "discriminations" and asked the West European countries "to assume a larger share of the defence burden" so as to do away with the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

Paying no heed to the United States, the representatives of France, Italy and other West European countries rejected at the meeting the U.S. argument and pointed out that the dollar crisis was the root cause of the monetary crisis in the capitalist world. French Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Valéry Giscard d'Estaing stated clearly that a country which is not controlled by a common discipline should not try to shift on to others the "burden" for adjusting its own balance of payments. He maintained that it was incumbent upon the United States and upon it alone to solve its balance of payments deficit. Italian Minister of Budget Antonio Girelli said that a monetary system founded on a national currency (in the circumstances, the dollar) cannot work and "so, the system must be changed."

The scramble for markets is closely linked with the monetary crisis in the capitalist world. Referring to the expansion of the "Common Market," Rogers said: "We in turn will expect our interests to be taken fully into account." Rogers' remark reflected the fear and hopelessness of U.S. imperialism before its competitor, West Europe. At the meeting, representatives of some West European countries rejected the U.S. demand for shifting its crisis on to Western Europe. West European countries were generally of the opinion that the main question was the dollar crisis.

It is not an isolated matter that representatives of some West European countries at the meeting directed the spearhead against the privileged status of the dollar. This is a continuation of the West European countries' struggle against the hegemony of U.S. imperialism, which has been going on for some time. This shows that the trend of the West European countries uniting together to resist U.S. imperialist hegemony has developed further.

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out the required hole and then used a file to smooth the hole bit by bit. Workers called this method "ants nibbling at the bone." In this way they "nibbled" more than 5,000 big and small holes in an enamelling machine. With the co-operation of the dryer group, they finally manufactured the enamelling machine which can draw 40 high-strength fine enamelled wires up to required state standards and have automatic temperature control.

The plant took on the task of producing fine alloy resistance wire last year. To turn out an alloy, a medium frequency electric furnace is called for. Not having it, the workers built

a diesel furnace with refractory materials by local methods and used it to smelt the alloy. Since they lacked a rolling mill to roll the alloy ingots into bars, Comrade Huang Nai-tsai, deputy secretary of the plant's Party branch who came from the workers' ranks, led the workers in forging ingots with a hammer weighing a dozen or so pounds. From ingots about the size of an arm, they tirelessly hammered out bars as small as a finger.

Drawing wire out of an alloy bar required hydrogen annealing. Though they had no equipment for this, young technicians and veteran workers used equipment they made by local methods for bold experiments in annealing. Their attempt failed at

first owing to inexperience. Undeterred by difficulties, the workers summed up experience from their failure and continued experimenting. They succeeded in drawing the alloy bar into fine wire.

Following the principle of "self-reliance and hard struggle," this small plant manufactured 53 pieces of production equipment by itself and produced in batches more than 100 specifications of materials for the electronic industry. Compared with 1969, the plant's output rose sevenfold and output value 15-fold last year. Profits turned over to the state by the plant exceeded 300,000 yuan last year. The number of workers also went up from 48 to 204.

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Radio Peking

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	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s
<i>EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA</i>	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 19:00-20:00 20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam) (Cape Town, Salisbury) (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
<i>WEST AND NORTH AFRICA</i>	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 19:30-20:30 20:30-21:30 21:30-22:30	(Monrovia) (Accra, Freetown) (Lagos) (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 20:30-21:30 21:30-22:30 22:30-23:30	(Monrovia) (Accra, Freetown) (Lagos) (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
<i>EUROPE</i>	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
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<i>NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)</i>	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 17673
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855
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	11:00-12:00 20:00-21:00	22:00-23:00 07:00-08:00	(E.S.T.) (E.S.T.)	42, 30 31, 25, 19	7120, 9780 9480, 11685, 15095
<i>NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)</i>	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
<i>AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND</i>	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 20:30-21:30	(Aust. S.T.) (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
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<i>SOUTHEAST ASIA</i>	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15285, 15510
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30 20:00-21:00	(Rangoon) (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15285, 15510
20:30-21:30 21:00-22:00 19:30-20:30	(Singapore) (Saigon, Manila) (Rangoon)				
<i>SOUTH ASIA</i>	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210
	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)		
	23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 20:00-21:00 21:00-22:00 20:40-21:40	(Delhi, Colombo) (West Pakistan) (East Pakistan) (Kathmandu)	41, 19	7315, 15095