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Unite the People, Defeat the Enemy

— A study of "On Policy"

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Unite and overthrow imperialism and
all reactionaries.

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The present situation in which the
United States controls a majority in the
United Nations and dominates many parts
of the world is a temporary one, which
will eventually be changed.

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message to Comrades Ceausescu and Maurer

— Warmly greeting 27th anniversary of liberation of Romania

Bucharest

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Dear Comrades,

At a time when the fraternal Romanian people are joyously celebrating the 27th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, extend warm congratulations to you, to the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the entire Romanian people.

The Romanian people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. They waged protracted heroic struggles for national independence and liberation. The armed uprising of August 23, 1944 opened a new era in the history of Romania. In the 27 years since

liberation, the fraternal Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, persisting in the road of independence and initiative, relying on their own efforts and working hard for the prosperity of their country, have overcome numerous difficulties, changed the outlook of their motherland and achieved important successes in socialist construction. At present, the Romanian people are striving with full confidence for the victorious fulfilment of the New Five-Year Plan and for the implementation of the various measures for improving political and ideological work recently put forth by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. We sincerely wish you continuous new victories.

The Romanian people have consistently stood for equality between all countries, big or small, firmly opposed the imperialist power politics and threats of aggression and bravely defended their national independence and state sovereignty. We support and praise this just stand of the fraternal Romanian people and their spirit of daring to struggle.

The past few years have witnessed new development in the revolutionary friendship between

the Chinese and Romanian peoples, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Not long ago, the Romanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Ceausescu paid a visit to our country, which further strengthened the friendly relations and co-operation between our two Parties, countries and peoples. We believe that in the struggle of building their respective countries and opposing imperialism, the Chinese and Romanian peoples will, as always, sympathize with, help and support each other.

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples!

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Lin Piao

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking, August 22, 1971

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Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Arrive In Peking

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk on August 23 arrived in Peking by special train and were warmly welcomed by more than 10,000 revolutionary people of the capital after a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a vacation in China's summer resort of Peitaiho.

Present at the railway station to meet Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Ieng Sary,

Special Envoy from Cambodia of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Warmly welcoming the distinguished Cambodian guests at Peking Station were Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Yeh Chien-ying, and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo.

Arriving in Peking with Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were other distinguished Cambodian guests. A grand ceremony was held at the station to welcome them.

Romanian Ambassador Gives Reception

Aurel Duma, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to China, on the evening of August 23 gave a reception to warmly celebrate the 27th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

Attending the reception were 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; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chiu Hui-tso, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Ambassador Aurel Duma and Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Romanian people.

In his speech, Ambassador Duma described Romania's tremendous achievements in socialist construction and other fields during the 27 post-liberation years. He said: Our people started with success the fulfillment of a new Five-Year Plan for the 1971-75 period. Particularly important are the measures taken by the leadership of our Party for the improvement of the political-ideological activity, of Marxist-Leninist education of all Party members, of all working people.

He pointed out: We have sustained and will continue to support the national-liberation movement of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for their national independence, for their rights of being master of their destinies.

He continued: Romania stands for the withdrawal of the American troops from Viet Nam, from Cambodia, from Laos as well as the ensuring of conditions for these nations to decide their own development and to solve their home problems by themselves, without any outside mixture.

He said: The recent friendly visit to the People's Republic of China of the Romanian Party and Government Delegation, headed by the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, represented a historical moment in the development of the brotherly Romanian-Chinese relations, in the interest of the two peoples, of socialism, of the anti-imperialist struggle and of peace.

He emphasized: Romania supports the just cause of the friendly Chinese people to occupy the legitimate place in the United Nations Organization and in other international organizations. The restoration of the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, the Security Council, in other international organizations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek elements is an imperious demand of the international life. Our country spoke and speaks firmly for the restoration of the sovereign rights of the People's Republic of China over its old territory — Taiwan.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, expressed warm festival congratulations to the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people.

He praised the tremendous successes achieved in socialist construction by Romania in the 27 years since liberation.

He said: Romania has firmly supported the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, consistently stood for equality between all countries, big or small, opposed the imperialist power politics and supported the people of various countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In his recent speech at Constanta, Comrade Ceausescu pointed out: **"An end must be put to the imperialist policy of strength, of dictate, and of intervention in the affairs of other countries."** This just

(Continued on p. 28.)

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Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

August 20, 1971

IN accordance with the "statement concerning Chinese representation in the United Nations" made by U.S. Secretary of State Rogers on August 2, chief U.S. representative at the United Nations George Bush delivered on August 17, 1971 a letter and a memorandum to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, formally asking for the inclusion of an item called "the representation of China in the United Nations" in the agenda of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The U.S. Government declares that "the People's Republic of China should be represented," but at the same time maintains that "provision should be made that the Republic of China (meaning the Chiang Kai-shek clique — the same hereinafter) is not deprived of its representation." This is a blatant exposure of the Nixon government's scheme of creating "two Chinas" in the United Nations and is what the Chinese Government and people absolutely cannot tolerate and what they firmly oppose.

The U.S. Government asserts: "In dealing with the problem of the representation of China, the United Nations should take cognizance of the existence of both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China and reflect that incontestable reality in the manner by which it makes provision of China's representation." This is indeed the height of absurdity. There simply do not exist "two Chinas" in the world, and there is only one China, that is, the People's Republic of China; Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory and a province of China, which was already returned to the motherland after World War II. This is the incontestable reality. The U.S. invasion and occupation of China's Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits by armed force cannot in the least alter the sacred sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over Taiwan. It is only because of U.S. armed protection that the Chiang Kai-shek clique which had long been repudiated by the Chinese people has been able to eke out a feeble existence in Taiwan. For over 20 years, the U.S. Government has arbitrarily inserted the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the United Nations to usurp the seat of the People's Republic of China. This is a crude interference in China's internal affairs and a huge mockery of the United Nations.

The U.S. Government is flagrantly trying to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations, asserting that "the

United Nations should not be required to take a position on the respective conflicting claims of the People's Republic of China or the Republic of China pending a peaceful resolution of the matter as called for by the Charter." This is a wilful distortion of the U.N. Charter. The pacific settlement of disputes as mentioned in the U.N. Charter refers to the relationship between states, while the relationship between the Chinese people and the Chiang Kai-shek clique is entirely China's internal affair. The U.N. Charter stipulates in explicit terms that there must be no intervention "in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." The U.S. Government is plotting to separate Taiwan from China and is wildly attempting to force members of the United Nations to submit to its will. All sovereign states cannot but firmly oppose such truculence of acting as an overlord and using the United Nations to practise power politics.

It must be pointed out: The deprivation of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is wholly the making of the U.S. Government. Twenty-two years ago, the Chinese people overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek clique's reactionary rule in China. From the very first day of its establishment, the Government of the People's Republic of China has been the sole legal Government representing the entire Chinese people, and it is a matter of course that China's seat in the United Nations belongs to the People's Republic of China. There have been changes of regime in quite a few member states of the United Nations, including cases in which the names of the states have changed; but all this has not affected their seats in the United Nations. The restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is a simple procedural matter in the first place. But the U.S. Government has played all kinds of tricks and arbitrarily imposed obstructions with the very purpose of retaining the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the United Nations and thereby excluding the People's Republic of China from the United Nations.

The restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that organization are two inseparable aspects of the same question. On July 15, 1971, Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries put forward a draft resolution in the United

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Nations demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, the recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and the People's Republic of China as one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all its organs. This is the sole correct and reasonable proposition for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The Chinese Government and people express admiration and thanks to the sponsors of this draft resolution and to other countries which uphold justice for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The Chinese Government solemnly declares: The Chinese people and Government firmly oppose "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or any similar ab-

surdities, firmly oppose the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined," and firmly oppose the scheme of creating "an independent Taiwan." Should a situation of "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or "the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined" or any other similar situation occur in the United Nations, the Government of the People's Republic of China will absolutely have nothing to do with the United Nations. This just stand of the Chinese Government is unshakable. No schemes of "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or the like pushed by anyone at any time or in any form will ever succeed. The Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the United Nations and all its organs, and all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations must be completely restored. The Chinese Government firmly believes that the just proposition put forward by Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries will eventually be victorious.

Albania, Algeria and 16 Other Countries Table Draft Resolution at U.N.

— Calling for restoration of all lawful rights of China in
U.N. and immediate expulsion of Chiang gang

ALBANIA, Algeria and 16 other countries have tabled a draft resolution at the United Nations calling for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its rights in the United Nations, the recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations and the recognition of the People's Republic of China as one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all the seats which they unlawfully occupy in the United Nations and in all the bodies affiliated to it. In their letter and memorandum dated July 15, 1971 to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, Albania, Algeria and other countries requested that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations should be included in the agenda of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly as a question of an urgent character.

Following are full texts of the letter to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant from the representatives of Albania, Algeria and other countries to the United Nations, the explanatory memorandum and the draft

resolution for the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations:

Twenty-sixth Session

Request for the Inclusion of an Item in the
Provisional Agenda of the 26th Session

Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

Letter dated 15 July 1971 from the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia to the Secretary-General.

On the instructions of our governments, we have the honour to request you to include an item entitled "Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" in the agenda of the 26th Session of the General Assembly, as being a question of an urgent character.

In accordance with Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory mem-

orandum and the text of a draft resolution are attached to this letter.

- (signed) S. Baholli (Albania)
A. Bensmail (Algeria)
R. Alarcon Quesada (Cuba)
El Hadj A. Toure (Guinea)
T. El-Shibib (Iraq)
S. Traore (Mali)
M. El Moctar Bal (Mauritania)
A.M. Ismail (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)
N. Mondjo (People's Republic of the Congo)
G. Diaconescu (Romania)
A.A. Farah (Somalia)
K. Mustafa (Sudan)
R. Jouejati (Syria)
S.A. Salim (United Republic of Tanzania)
A. Al-Hadad (Yemen)
A. Psoncak (Yugoslavia)
K.S.B. Nyirenda (Zambia)

Explanatory Memorandum

1. The Governments of Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia consider that the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is more vital than ever, especially for the future of the organization. They remain firmly convinced of the justice of the position which they have defended and which has been proved once again by the support which the majority of member states have given to the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations at the 25th Session of the General Assembly.

2. For years these governments have unceasingly decried and protested against the hostile and discriminatory policy followed by several governments with regard to the lawful government of China, the sole genuine representative of the remarkable Chinese people, which is heir to an ancient civilization and has irresistibly embarked on the path of progress. The persistent refusal to restore to the People's Republic of China the seat in the United Nations which belongs to it by right is obviously not only an extremely grave denial of justice but is, above all, inconsistent with one of the essential principles of our organization, namely, that of universality. This refusal, which is based on

entirely political considerations, is contrary to the spirit which guided the creation of our organization.

3. This great power, the most densely populated on earth, with more than 700 million inhabitants, or one quarter of all mankind, a founding member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, has since 1949 been refused by systematic manoeuvres the right to occupy the seat to which it is entitled ipso jure. Entrusting the representation of the Chinese people to the Chiang Kai-shek clique is nothing more than an obstinate, deliberate, absurd and dangerous refusal to recognize realities.

4. Moreover, there is no need to reiterate that in the field of international relations the Government of the People's Republic of China has always followed a policy aimed at settling by peaceful means all disputes which may exist or arise between independent states. The best possible example of this policy is furnished by its scrupulous observance of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Indochina and those of 1962 on Laos, to which it is a signatory.

5. The facts have amply demonstrated and continue to demonstrate that China sincerely desires peace and peaceful coexistence with all countries on the basis of the principles of respect for independence and territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs, equality, mutual respect and the right of each people to decide its own destiny. The international relations of the People's Republic of China are steadily developing and an ever-growing number of countries are one by one establishing diplomatic and other relations with it. China has always expressed support for the peoples struggling against colonialism in all its forms in order to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

6. By opposing the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its lawful rights in the United Nations, on fallacious pretexts and accusations concerning the international conduct of that country, the United States is ipso facto violating the principles and purposes of the Charter. Our governments are in a position to contradict these assertions. By maintaining friendly relations with China, like most states of the international community, and by doing so despite the differences in their political, economic and social systems, our states daily prove the baselessness of these accusations. In this connexion, it should be noted that the People's Republic of China has always displayed full respect for the independence and dignity of other countries.

7. The "quarantine" policy which certain powers have pursued for many years with regard to the People's Republic of China is unrealistic and dangerous, because it is recognized that no important international problem can be solved without the participation of that country. It has been amply demonstrated that it is impossible to exclude China, a great nuclear and space

power, from major decisions while at the same time requiring it to subscribe to the obligations imposed by agreements which it had no part in concluding. It is impossible simultaneously to recognize, on the one hand, the international role of the People's Republic of China and to dispute, on the other hand, its lawful place in the United Nations, whose main purpose is a common search for solutions to the problems which arise in the world. This position is logically and practically untenable.

8. The reality of the existence of the People's Republic of China cannot, of course, be changed to suit the myth of a so-called "Republic of China," fabricated out of a portion of Chinese territory. It is well known that the unlawful authorities installed in the island of Taiwan, who claim to represent China, remain there only because of the permanent presence of the armed forces of the United States of America.

9. It is in the fundamental interest of the United Nations promptly to put an end to this unacceptable and dangerous situation which some continue to seek to impose on the international community, in defiance of all principles, in order to fulfil and implement a policy which is being increasingly repudiated. Furthermore, this attitude, through the unhappy precedent which it creates, cannot but give rise to uncertainty regarding the future of the national and territorial unity of many member states.

10. Consequently, our governments are convinced that the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its lawful rights in the United Nations and in all its subsidiary and affiliated bodies, and the recognition of the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations is absolutely and urgently necessary in order to strengthen the authority and prestige of the organization. This implies the immediate expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek's clique from the seat which they unjustly occupy in the United Nations and in all the bodies affiliated to it. Our governments consider that to delay this inevitable move would only help to weaken further the authority of the United Nations in the eyes of the international community at a time in its history when it is

in such need of this authority in order to achieve its principal objectives.

11. We are attaching hereto, for consideration by member states, a draft resolution calling for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all its rights, the recognition of the representatives of its Government as the sole legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations and the recognition of the People's Republic of China as one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, as also the immediate expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the seat which they unlawfully occupy in the United Nations and in all the bodies affiliated to it. Following consultations, the Government of Pakistan supports this proposal and has joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Draft Resolution

Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations affiliated to it.

Openly Pushing "Two Chinas" Plot

U.S. Government's Letter and Memorandum to U.N.

CHIEF U.S. representative to the United Nations George Bush delivered on August 17, 1971 on behalf of the U.S. Government, a letter and a memorandum to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant (full text below), for-

mally asking for the inclusion of an item called "the representation of China in the United Nations" in the agenda of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. In it he put forth the preposterous proposi-

tion of "two Chinas," and shouted that "provision should be made that the Republic of China (meaning the Chiang gang — the same hereinafter — Hsinhua *Ed.*) is not deprived of its representation." This is a further step by the Nixon government to openly push the "two Chinas" plot at the coming U.N. General Assembly Session in the wake of Rogers' August 2 statement.

The U.S. memorandum asserted that "in dealing with the problem of the representation of China, the United Nations should take cognizance of the existence of both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China and reflect that incontestable reality in the manner by which it makes provision of China's representation." "Thus the People's Republic of China should be represented and at the same time provision should be made that the Republic of China is not deprived of its representation." In the words of the memorandum, this is to "deal with the question of the representation of China in a just and realistic manner." Such ridiculous assertions by the U.S. Government are sheer sophistry meant entirely for the continuous armed occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province and for creating "two Chinas," and it is totally untenable. If this gangster logic is allowed to prevail, there will be no sense of right and wrong and justice in the world.

Distorting the U.N. Charter, the U.S. memorandum further noted, "The United Nations should not be required to take a position on the respective conflicting claims of the People's Republic of China or the Republic of China pending a peaceful resolution of the matter as called for by the Charter." This is flagrant interference in China's internal affairs. The pacific settlement of disputes as mentioned in the U.N. Charter refers to relations between states. How to settle relations between the Chinese people and the Chiang Kai-shek clique is entirely the sovereign right and internal affair of the Chinese people and U.S. imperialism is definitely not allowed to interfere unscrupulously in the name of the U.N. Charter.

Reporting on the U.S. memorandum, UPI pointed out that this "formally opened the way" for the U.S. Government "to introduce a two-China proposal in the General Assembly." But the following facts show what a pitiful state it is in. Since Rogers made his statement on resorting to the "two Chinas" plot, U.S. imperialism has carried out extensive activities to carry out this unpopular scheme in the United Nations. Bush has contacted and consulted with the delegations of scores of countries and held many meetings with delegates of some countries, but no formal draft resolution has been formulated. "There were no other co-sponsors" for this letter and this memorandum. Even Japan's Sato government which has consistently toed the line of U.S. imperialism and bragged about "close co-operation" with it, cannot help the United States because of its own endless internal disputes and preoccupation. The United States has had to come out itself as the sole sponsor.

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The U.S. memorandum reflects the bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist policy of stubbornly obstructing the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations for the last 22 years, and also shows that U.S. imperialism is still unwilling to admit defeat in the face of the stern reality. However, the more desperately U.S. imperialism struggles, the more isolated it will become and eventually the more miserable will be its defeat.

Following are full texts of the letter and explanatory memorandum to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant from chief U.S. representative to the United Nations George Bush:

17 August 1971

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I have the honour to request, under Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the 26th Session of an item entitled "The Representation of China in the United Nations."

An explanatory memorandum is attached in accordance with Rule 20.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

George Bush

Enclosure

His Excellency

The Secretary-General
of the United Nations

Explanatory Memorandum

In dealing with the problem of the representation of China, the United Nations should take cognizance of the existence of both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (meaning the Chiang gang — the same hereinafter — Hsinhua *Ed.*) and reflect that incontestable reality in the manner by which it makes provision of China's representation. In so doing the United Nations should not be required to take a position on the respective conflicting claims of the People's Republic of China or the Republic of China pending a peaceful resolution of the matter as called for by the Charter.

Thus the People's Republic of China should be represented and at the same time provision should be made that the Republic of China is not deprived of its representation. If it is to succeed in its peacekeeping role and in advancing the well-being of mankind, the United Nations should deal with the question of the representation of China in a just and realistic manner.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, August 20)

Unite the People, Defeat the Enemy

— A study of *On Policy**

by the Writing Group of the Hupeh Provincial
Committee of the Communist Party of China

OUR great leader Chairman Mao wrote the brilliant work *On Policy* in December 1940 in the critical period when China's War of Resistance Against Japan entered the stage of a strategic stalemate and there was a high tide of anti-Communist attacks by the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Using dialectical and historical materialism, Chairman Mao scientifically analysed in this work the social contradictions and class relations of the time, penetratingly criticized the Right and "Left" erroneous lines and policies pushed by the renegades Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and others, systematically summed up our Party's rich experience in protracted struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries, incisively explained the change and development of the Party's policies during the War of Resistance, and drew up for our Party the tactical principles and the various concrete policies in the Anti-Japanese National United Front. This enabled our Party to keep a clear head in the extremely complex struggle and ensured the implementation of Chairman Mao's correct line and victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

The tactical principles and different policies drawn up by Chairman Mao reflect the objective laws of class struggle and manifest the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and flexibility in the art of struggle. They enrich and develop the Marxist-Leninist ideas of tactics and have played a powerful part in defeating the enemy and winning victory in the various historical stages of revolutionary struggle. They are always a powerful proletarian weapon for uniting the people and defeating the enemy.

I

In *On Policy*, Chairman Mao repeatedly spelled out the importance of policy and tactics and, in terms of the situation at the time, emphatically pointed out from the very start that **"the policy we adopt is of decisive importance."** Chairman Mao has always attached great importance to the decisive role of proletarian policy and tactics. He pointed out: **"The proletariat has**

to depend for its victory entirely on the correct and firm tactics of struggle of its own party, the Communist Party." (*Oppose Book Worship*.) In every historical period, Chairman Mao not only drew up the general line and the general policy for the Party but also laid down the tactical principles and various concrete policies for struggle. Chairman Mao's revolutionary tactics and policies are concrete expressions of his revolutionary line while the erroneous policies pushed by such political charlatans as Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi are precisely to serve the realization of their "Left" or Right opportunist lines. In this sense, the various aspects of the struggle between the two lines are concretely revealed through the struggle between the two different kinds of policy. **"Policy is the starting-point of all the practical actions of a revolutionary party and manifests itself in the process and the end-result of that party's actions."** ("On the Policy Concerning Industry and Commerce," *Selected Works*, Vol. IV.) As their starting-point is wrong, all Right or "Left" policies can never have a correct orientation and if they are not corrected in time but are continued, errors in orientation and line inevitably will be committed.

II

To fully comprehend and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, it is necessary to clearly understand the basis for drawing up and setting forth the tactical principles and policies. The great teacher Lenin pointed out: **"Only an objective consideration of the sum total of the relations between absolutely all the classes in a given society, and consequently a consideration of the objective stage of development reached by that society and of the relations between it and other societies, can serve as a basis for the correct tactics of an advanced class."** ("Karl Marx," *Collected Works*, Vol. 21.) This tells us that Marxist tactical principles and policies are all drawn up on the basis of correct observations and a concrete analysis

* *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. II.

of the situation in class struggle internationally and domestically, the relations between the various classes and the changes and developments in them.

Without making distinctions, there can be no policy. Marxists must concretely analyse concrete contradictions. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"To understand their [the different social classes] interrelations, to arrive at a correct appraisal of class forces and then to formulate the correct tactics for the struggle, defining which classes constitute the main force in the revolutionary struggle, which classes are to be won over as allies and which classes are to be overthrown."** (*Oppose Book Worship*.) The tactical principles and policies Chairman Mao put forth based on class analysis are precisely for correctly handling the relations between the enemy, ourselves and our friends, to unite all forces that can be united, isolate and attack the most stubborn enemy, which consists of a handful, and constantly lead the revolution to victory.

Since the national contradiction between China and Japan during the War of Resistance heightened and became the principal contradiction, the domestic class contradictions subsided to a secondary and subordinate position and the resultant changes in international relations and domestic class relations formed a new stage in the developing situation. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the basic characteristics of the situation in class struggle, Chairman Mao in *On Policy* made very profound and concrete distinctions concerning the complex international and domestic class relations in the historical conditions of that period and built **our policy on these distinctions** to consolidate and expand the Anti-Japanese National United Front and defeat Japanese imperialism.

In analysing the relations between the various classes at home and their different political attitudes, Chairman Mao first of all emphatically pointed out that **"within the united front our policy must be one of independence and initiative, i.e., both unity and independence are necessary,"** **"all people favouring resistance (that is, all anti-Japanese workers, peasants, soldiers, students and intellectuals, and businessmen) must unite in the Anti-Japanese National United Front"** to defeat the principal enemy of that time, Japanese imperialism, and its running dogs, the traitors and pro-Japanese elements.

What attitude did the Party take towards the various classes in the country in the course of the War of Resistance Against Japan? Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: **"With regard to the alignment of the various classes within the country, our basic policy is to develop the progressive forces, win over the middle forces and isolate the anti-Communist die-hard forces."**

To educate the whole Party to implement this guiding principle, Chairman Mao concretely pointed out the class content of the progressive forces, the middle forces and the die-hard forces.

Developing the progressive forces meant building up the forces of the proletariat, the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie, boldly expanding the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, establishing anti-Japanese democratic base areas on an extensive scale, building up Communist organizations throughout the country and boldly developing mass movements of the workers, peasants, youth, women and children, etc. In criticizing the Right opportunist viewpoint of being afraid to boldly develop the revolutionary anti-Japanese forces, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Steady expansion of the progressive forces is the only way to prevent the situation from deteriorating, to forestall capitulation and splitting, and to lay a firm and indestructible foundation for victory in the War of Resistance."** (*"Current Problems of Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front," Selected Works, Vol. II.*) This is the guiding principle of making the work of developing the people's forces the basic thing. It has always been our Party's fundamental starting-point in defeating all enemies.

By also pointing out that **"the winning over of the middle forces is an extremely important task for us in the period of the anti-Japanese united front"** (*"Current Problems of Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front," Selected Works, Vol. II.*), Chairman Mao criticized the "Left" viewpoint of neglecting to win over the middle forces and gave us a profound analysis of the various conditions for doing this. These were: **we have ample strength, we respect the interests of the middle forces, we resolutely struggle against the die-hard elements and steadily win victories.**

To isolate the die-hard forces, Chairman Mao made a profound and concrete analysis and made distinctions between the different social forces and political groupings in the enemy camp and within the middle forces. He pointed out that the pro-Japanese big landlords and big bourgeoisie who were against resistance to Japan must be distinguished from the pro-British and pro-American big landlords and big bourgeoisie who were for resistance; similarly the ambivalent big landlords and big bourgeoisie who wanted to resist but vacillated, and who were for unity but were anti-Communist, must be distinguished from the national bourgeoisie, the middle and small landlords and the enlightened gentry, the duality of whose character was less pronounced.

"We deal with imperialism in the same way." The Communist Party opposes all imperialism but we distinguished between Japanese imperialism which was committing aggression against China and the imperialist powers which were not doing so, and we also made distinctions between the various imperialist countries which adopted different policies under different circumstances and at different times. The scientific distinctions made by Chairman Mao with regard to the enemy camp by using the revolutionary dialectics of one dividing into two most clearly

pointed out who was the principal enemy, who was the secondary enemy and who were temporary allies or indirect allies. Such a concrete and careful differentiation isolated to the greatest extent the Chinese people's principal enemy at the time — the Japanese imperialists who were then invading China.

During the War of Resistance, it was precisely because the whole Party carried out Chairman Mao's tactical principles and policies on the fundamental question of who to rely on, who to unite with and who to attack, that we overcame interference from the erroneous lines, organized millions of people, brought into play a mighty revolutionary army, expanded the people's revolutionary forces, won the sympathy and support of the world's people, hurled back the attacks of the anti-Communist die-hards, thoroughly defeated the principal enemy of the time, Japanese imperialism, and won great victory in the War of Resistance.

III

On the basis of a profound analysis of the relations between the various classes, Chairman Mao in *On Policy* clearly set forth the important tactical principle in struggling against the enemy: **"To make use of contradictions, win over the many, oppose the few and crush our enemies one by one."** This principle armed the whole Party and played a tremendous role not only in the struggle against the enemy in the past, but in the practical struggle of today it is still a sharp weapon for us to defeat the enemy and win victory.

To preserve their reactionary force and exploit and oppress the people, the imperialist countries and the various class strata, cliques and factions in all enemy camps are bound to collude and work hand in glove. But, as determined by their class nature, they are bound to have many contradictions and contentions. That these contradictions are an objective reality means they are independent of the subjective wishes of any reactionary. The view that all enemies are the same, that they are one monolithic bloc, is not in accord with objective reality. Moreover, with the development of the situation and with the people's revolutionary forces daily expanding, the enemies' contradictions will become more and more acute. The proletariat and its party must learn to concretely analyse the situation in class struggle in the international and domestic spheres at different historical periods and be good at seizing the opportunity to **"turn to good account all such fights, rifts and contradictions in the enemy camp and turn them against our present main enemy."** ("On Tactics Against Japanese Imperialism," *Selected Works*, Vol. I.)

Chairman Mao's analysis of the enemy camp completely conforms to the objective laws governing the development of things. There are four major contradic-

tions in the world today: between the oppressed nations on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other; between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist and revisionist countries; between imperialist and social-imperialist countries and among the imperialist countries; and between socialist countries on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other. All these contradictions are irreconcilable. Their existence and development are bound to give rise to revolution. For example, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are colluding and contending with each other and they are stepping up the expansion of their aggressive forces in the vast intermediate zones trying to redivide the world. This has aroused the people of the world to rise and attack them. To put down the revolution of the world's oppressed nations and people, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism collude with each other; but to satisfy their own imperialist interests, they are in bitter contention. This includes their contention over the Middle East, Europe and the Mediterranean Sea. Such contentions are growing sharper and sharper. And their collusion and contention will continue to arouse strong opposition from the oppressed people of the world. Therefore, the analysis of the enemy camp contained in this work by Chairman Mao is also of great guiding significance for us to correctly understand today's international situation.

The tactical principles in the struggle against the enemy drawn up by Chairman Mao are the dialectical unity of firm principle and high flexibility. Using flexible tactics in struggle is to realize a firm revolutionary principle. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"We should be firm in principle; we should also have all the flexibility permissible and necessary for carrying out our principles."** ("Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," *Selected Works*, Vol. IV.) The nature of imperialism and all reactionaries will never change. Inevitably, their subjective wish at all times is to oppress and exploit the revolutionary people of the whole world and to oppose the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries. But this is only one side of the coin. There is another side, that is, there are objectively many difficulties for them to realize their counter-revolutionary wishes. Proceeding from their reactionary nature and counter-revolutionary needs, they inevitably and ceaselessly switch their counter-revolutionary tactics and resort to counter-revolutionary dual tactics. On our part, we must seize and make use of all enemy contradictions and difficulties, wage a tit-for-tat struggle against him, strive to gain as much as possible for the people's fundamental interests and seize victory in the struggle against him. To smash the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual policy, we must adopt a revolutionary dual policy. While persisting in armed struggle as the main form of struggle, we must also engage in various forms of struggle with the enemy

on many fronts. The different forms of flexible tactics in struggle are required by the proletariat in the fight against the enemy.

IV

To consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front, the proletariat must have a correct policy. In *On Policy*, Chairman Mao concisely summed up the policy for the Anti-Japanese National United Front. He pointed out that in such a united front it **"is neither all alliance and no struggle nor all struggle and no alliance, but combines alliance and struggle."**

Alliance and struggle — the relationship between the two is one of dialectical unity. Such a dual-nature policy of combining alliance and struggle is built on the basis that those to be united with in the united front have a dual nature. In the War of Resistance period, it was to unite all social strata that opposed Japanese imperialism and form a united front with them. But we carried out various forms of struggle against them according to the degree of their capitulationist and anti-Communist and anti-popular vacillations. In dealing with the relation between alliance and struggle in the anti-Japanese united front, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Struggle is the means to unity and unity is the aim of struggle. If unity is sought through struggle, it will live; if unity is sought through yielding, it will perish."** ("Current Problems of Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front," *Selected Works*, Vol. II.) If it is only all struggle and no alliance, we will not be able to unite all the forces that can be united and consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front. We will also not be able to push the principal enemy into a narrow and isolated position and therefore will not be able to win victory in the struggle against the enemy. If it is only all alliance and no struggle, we will lose our revolutionary, principled stand, relinquish the Party's revolutionary leadership in the united front, the Party will disintegrate ideologically, politically and organizationally, and the revolution will fail.

Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: **"Both extremist policies [all alliance and no struggle and all struggle and no alliance] caused great losses to the Party and the revolution."** The lessons in blood from these two erroneous policies in our Party's history are extremely profound. Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and their like wildly pushed their "Left" or Right opportunist lines. They never made a scientific class analysis, always negated class differentiation and reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves. Whether it was in the period of the democratic revolution or during the period of the socialist revolution, they always opposed class analysis and class differentiation and set themselves against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies formulated on the basis of revolutionary, scientific class analysis. History has proved that the two extremist policies of all alliance and no struggle and all struggle and no alliance are out-and-out opportunist policies and that only the policy of

forming a broad united front through alliance and struggle is Marxist-Leninist policy. The victory of the Chinese revolution is the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the victory of Chairman Mao's great tactical thinking.

V

In *On Policy*, Chairman Mao summed up our Party's historical experience and fully explained the importance of raising the level of tactical thinking in the whole Party. He emphatically pointed out: **"To correct the lop-sided views of many Party cadres on the question of tactics and their consequent vacillations between 'Left' and Right, we must help them to acquire an all-round and integrated understanding of the changes and developments in the Party's policy, past and present."** Chairman Mao's teaching clearly points out the direction for us to better our tactical thinking and raise our level of understanding and carrying out of policy. In restudying *On Policy* today, a fundamental problem for us is to arm our minds with dialectical and historical materialism, acquire an all-round and integrated understanding of our Party's policies and tactics and overcome the erroneous "Left" and Right tendencies while carrying out policy.

Chairman Mao's tactical principles and policies reflect both the fundamental laws of proletarian revolution and the specific laws of various historical stages. They are the dialectical unity of the universality and particularity of contradiction, and it is necessary to acquire an all-round and integrated understanding of them. If we use the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint to comprehend the Party's tactical principles and various policies in a one-sided, isolated and static way, completely affirming or negating complicated matters, then we will inevitably go to the extreme "Left" or the extreme Right in the course of implementing policy. We must persevere in the Marxist scientific method advocated by Chairman Mao of investigating and studying social conditions; conscientiously observe, analyse and study the complicated international and domestic class struggles, the relations between the various classes and their changes and development; correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions; be good at grasping and exploiting the various contradictions in the enemy camp; and differentiate in dealing with different people and different conditions. By doing this, we will not be saddled with subjectivism, one-sidedness or superficiality when we observe and handle problems; we will overcome thinking in absolute terms, and enable our thinking to constantly fit in with changes in the objective situation. Thus, we can remain firm, overcome vacillation, do away with blindness and raise our consciousness in implementing the Party's policies.

(Abridged translation of an article originally published in the journal "Hongqi," No. 9, 1971.)

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation in Albania

COMRADE Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, on August 20 received all the members of the Military Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its leader and Comrade Tsao Li-huai, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Commander of the P.L.A. Air Force, as its deputy leader.

Arriving in Tirana on August 15, the delegation was warmly welcomed at a banquet given in its honour that evening by the Albanian Ministry of People's Defence.

On the evening of August 21, the Albanian Ministry of People's Defence held a grand meeting to welcome the delegation and later that evening Comrade Beqir Balluku, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of People's Defence, gave a banquet in its honour.

Comrades Beqir Balluku and Li Teh-sheng spoke at the banquet.

Comrade Balluku said: "Although Albania and China are thousands of kilometres away from each other, our two peoples and armies are bound together by a great friendship and a steel-like unity. They always co-operate and stand on guard together, stand as comrades and co-fighters in the same trench of the principled struggle against the most reactionary forces of our era, U.S.-led imperialism and modern revisionism with the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique at the head, which, as two superpowers, are seeking to dominate the world, to divide the spheres of influence and to suppress with fire and sword the peoples' national-liberation and revolutionary movements.

"In this great tit-for-tat class struggle, the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour

stand on the forefront and support without reserve the revolutionary movements and the national-liberation struggles of the peoples, to which the victory surely belongs."

Comrade Balluku pointed out: "The Chinese-Albanian friendship and co-operation have withstood the tests, have been and are being tempered and constantly consolidated in the common, noble struggle for the construction of socialism in our countries and for the triumph of the proletarian revolution in the world, that is why there is no force and there will be no force on earth to shake and touch this friendship and solidarity of our two peoples and two Marxist-Leninist Parties."

He said: "Today the People's Republic of China, with her correct foreign policy, is a real factor of great importance; without her participation no world problem can be solved."

Comrade Balluku warmly praised the victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Comrade Balluku pointed out that U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism use every kind of trick and plot in trying to rule the world, suppress the revolutionary and liberation struggle. They incite Japanese militarism and Indian reaction against China; they try to change the whole of Indochina into a hotbed of provocations and aggression against her. The United States attempts to continue its forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province and obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate seats in the United Nations.

He said: "Our people and Government strongly condemn the new diabolic manoeuvre of U.S. imperialism and their stooges for 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan.' There is one China in the world and this is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan Province is an integral part of China and the Chinese people have the full right to liberate it and unify the motherland."

He continued: "Our people and Government also fully support the stand of the People's Republic of China in opposing the call of a conference of five nuclear powers, because it serves the deceiving, demagogical and propagandistic aims of the imperialists and social-imperialists."

Comrade Balluku said: "Now we are in an era in which the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to our socialist states, to revolution and people's emancipation and unfavourable to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. The revolutionary and socialist ideology is increasingly grasped by the oppressed peoples and nations." U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are unable to save themselves from political, economic and military disintegration. This is an objective law for the development of society, he added.

In conclusion, Comrade Balluku said: "The Albanian people and commanders and fighters of our army are happy and proud that jointly with the great Chinese people and with its heroic army they fight in the same trench for the common ideals of socialism and communism, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism in a fierce struggle till final victory against the common enemies — the U.S. imperialists, Soviet revisionists and their lackeys."

In his speech, Comrade Li Teh-sheng, first of all, extended most heartfelt thanks and the highest respect to the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and other leading comrades of the Albanian Party, Government and army, and to the Albanian people and army.

He said that during the current visit, the delegation had personally seen a vigorous and thriving revolutionary atmosphere prevailing all over Albania and that they admired profoundly and rejoiced greatly over the great achievements won by the Albanian people in revolution and construction.

Concluding his speech, he said: "Although we are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers, the common targets, ideals and lines make us unite together, fight together and win victory together for ever."

At the grand meeting on August 21, Comrade Hito Cako, Member of the Party Central Committee and Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, addressed the gathering. He pointed out: With her internationalist stand and powerful support to struggles for revolution and liberation, the People's Republic of China has won sympathy and esteem from the peoples fighting for freedom. Her friends are increasing daily. This firm, unswerving and consistent stand of the People's Republic of China has made a tremendous contribution to the development of world revolution and the liberation movement.

History has proved that whoever encroaches on China, wants to enslave others and tries to deprive the

people of various countries of their freedom, is digging its own grave, he declared.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Li Teh-sheng said: The Albanian Party of Labour and people, always taking a firm stand and unfurling a radiant banner, and consistently loyal to Marxism-Leninism, have conducted a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and made a great contribution to world revolution. Recently, Albania, together with the countries upholding justice, have once again waged a resolute struggle for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations. The Albanian people are staunch fighters in the forefront of opposing imperialism and revisionism, and reliable friends of the world's revolutionary people.

Referring to the excellent international situation today, Comrade Li Teh-sheng said that "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, however, are absolutely unwilling to take their defeat lying down. U.S. imperialism is still persisting in its policies of aggression and war," and that many facts show that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change.

He said: "Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and U.S. imperialism collude and at the same time contend with each other. They are extending their tentacles to every part of the world, arbitrarily dispatching troops into the territories of other countries and sending aircraft into the air space of other countries and fleets into the territorial waters of other countries. It has wild ambitions for aggression.

"Consistently following the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and adhering to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army unswervingly unite with the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army, unite with the proletariat and oppressed people and nations of the whole world, to carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries."

Comrade Li Teh-sheng said in conclusion: The revolutionary friendship and unity of the two Parties, two peoples and two armies of China and Albania are evergreen and unbreakable. No matter what tempestuous storms may arise, the peoples and armies of our two countries will for ever unite together, fight together and triumph together!

On August 20, Chinese Ambassador to Albania Liu Chen-hua gave a reception in honour of the Chi-

nese Military Friendship Delegation's visit which was attended by Comrade Beqir Balluku and other leading Albanian comrades.

During the delegation's 7-day stay in Albania, it was warmly welcomed everywhere, in the glorious capital

Tirana, the historic city of Berat, the "hero city" of Vlora . . . which were full of revolutionary friendship between China and Albania.

On August 22, the Chinese delegation left Tirana for a friendly visit to Romania.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial:

Greeting Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Iran

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Iran, in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries, have, through friendly consultations, announced the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. We extend our warm congratulations on this.

China and Iran are separated by high mountains and lofty hills, but there exist long-standing and traditional friendly relations between our two peoples. Friendly contacts through the famous "Silk Road" between our two peoples date back more than two thousand years. In modern times, particularly since World War II, there have been fewer contacts between our two countries as a result of imperialist obstructions and sabotage. Last April and May, Their Royal Highnesses Princess Ashraf Pahlavi and Princess Fatemeh Pahlavi, sisters of His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of the Kingdom of Iran, came to China on friendly visits one after the other at the invitation of the Chinese Government and made contributions to the enhancement of the mutual understanding between the Chinese and Iranian peoples and the development of friendly relations between our two countries. Now, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran not only reflects the traditional friendship between the two peoples but is also in full conformity with their common aspirations.

Both the Chinese and Iranian peoples were subjected to imperialist ravage in the past and are now still confronted with the common task of opposing imperialist aggression and safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence. We are happy to see that the Iranian people have waged uninterrupted struggles

against imperialism in order to uphold national independence and build their own country. At the beginning of this year, the Iranian Government, uniting with Iraq, Kuwait and three other oil-producing countries in West Asia and with the support of other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, won positive results in effective struggles against the Western petroleum monopoly groups. We express resolute support for the Iranian Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national interests and national resources.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing the entire Chinese people. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's sacred territory. We resolutely oppose the so-called "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "Taiwan independence," "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and other such absurdities. Any scheme aimed at carving off and occupying the territory of our country is doomed to failure.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"We must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations based on mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit with all countries willing to live together with us in peace."**

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran marks the beginning of a new stage of the friendly relations between the two Governments. We are convinced that the joint efforts of the two sides will certainly promote the steady development of the friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples.

(August 19)

Nixon's "New Economic Policy" Cannot Save United States From Financial And Economic Crises

This policy is to fleece the American working people at home and to shift the worsening U.S. financial and economic crises on to other countries. It shows U.S. imperialism's predicament, struggling desperately but unable to find a way out of its drastic decline. As soon as it was dished up, it was strongly opposed by the American workers and severely criticized by many capitalist countries.

U.S. President Nixon announced a so-called "new economic policy" on August 15. Its main points are: a temporary suspension by the United States of the convertibility of dollar holdings of foreign central banks into U.S. gold, an additional 10 per cent surcharge on imports, a 10 per cent cut in foreign economic aid and a 90-day freeze on wages, rents and prices in the country. According to Nixon, this policy is directed against "unemployment, inflation and international speculation." But in effect, the policy is meant to fleece the American working people at home and to shift the worsening U.S. financial and monetary as well as economic crises on to other countries.

As soon as the U.S. "new economic policy" was announced, it touched off acute contradictions both at home and abroad. The foreign exchange markets of major West European countries were closed and chaos immediately gripped the entire capitalist world. Many capitalist countries came out one after another to criticize the United States for having gone too far in shifting its own trouble on to others.

These unpopular measures of U.S. imperialism reflect the seriousness of the U.S. economic crisis and the decay and decline of the entire capitalist system. They mark the collapse of the capitalist monetary system with the U.S. dollar as its prop. At the same time they show that the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique is still trying to resort to power politics and extraordinary measures to maintain the declining position of the "Dollar Empire."

While announcing these economic measures, Nixon admitted that "in the past seven years, there has been an average of one international monetary crisis every year"; and especially in the recent storm of crisis, the dollar suffered violent attacks. Nixon said that he took these measures because "we must protect the dollar from the attacks." This fully shows the predicament of U.S. imperialism, struggling desperately and unable to find a way out of its drastic decline.

By saying that "we must protect the dollar," Nixon actually demands that other countries sacrifice their own interests to bolster up the privileged position of the dollar.

The dollar is the symbol of U.S. economic dominance in the capitalist world and the United States was once called the "Dollar Empire." During World War II, U.S. imperialism netted huge wealth from the war and hoarded large quantities of gold. In 1944, the year before the end of the war, the United States used its superior position of possessing the bulk of the gold reserves in the entire capitalist world to impose on other capitalist countries a capitalist international monetary system in which the dollar is linked to gold while the currencies of various countries are linked to the dollar, thereby turning the dollar into a means of reserve like gold in the capitalist world. In the past 20 years and more, with the protracted drain on the U.S. economy brought on by the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and the daily decline of U.S. imperialist hegemony and economic strength, the U.S. gold reserves have greatly dropped and the dollar, in effect, has been greatly devalued. But successive U.S. governments continued to rely on power politics to maintain the increasingly shaky privileged position of the dollar. Now, owing to the deepening U.S. financial and monetary as well as economic crises, the U.S. gold reserves have dropped from 24,600 million dollars in the early postwar years to 9,700 million dollars, while the amount of U.S. short-term foreign debts has run to 50,000 million dollars, of which more than 30,000 million dollars are held by foreign central banks and subjected to conversion into U.S. gold at any time. Because of the weakness of the dollar, its credibility

in the international market has greatly sunk. The slightest stir in the air would send people dumping dollars and rushing for gold and other currencies. Since the outbreak of the monetary crisis in the capitalist world last May, the selling of dollars and the rush for gold and other currencies in the Western monetary markets have never ceased. The price of the dollar keeps dropping while gold price sharply rises. Recently, some countries have converted their dollar holdings for U.S. gold one after another.

In these circumstances, the Nixon government had to announce a temporary suspension of the convertibility of dollar holdings of foreign central banks into U.S. gold, thereby cutting the link between the dollar and gold in an attempt to shut out tens of thousands of millions of inconvertible dollars and let them flood foreign countries. Even if this perfidious measure of shifting the burden on to others temporarily preserves the remaining U.S. gold reserves backing the dollar, it will inevitably bring unprecedented, destructive blows to confidence in the dollar, because this is tantamount to an open admission by the U.S. Government to the whole world that the value of the dollar has no guarantee whatsoever. A West European paper wrote sarcastically, "What the majority of people yesterday considered to be a dramatic prediction has taken place overnight. The dollar as a major currency has fallen flat." Nobody knows how much the paper dollar which had a fixed parity with gold yesterday is worth today. This has thrown into a panic those countries possessing several thousands of millions of dollars or even more than ten thousand million dollars. Major monetary markets in the West had to remain closed for several days running and international trade was hard hit. The capitalist monetary system with the dollar as its prop is cracking up.

Under the situation of the daily shrinking markets in the capitalist world and continuously sharpening competition in international trade, the unilateral U.S. action of raising tariffs by wide margins is a heavy blow to the other capitalist countries, particularly to Japan, West Germany and others which traditionally export heavily to the United States. Therefore, Nixon's announcement of this measure immediately drew unanimous and vehement attacks from the official and economic circles and the press of these countries. The reactionary nature of the Sato government of Japan, which has been consistently trailing behind U.S. imperialism, has been exposed more clearly. It is more isolated than ever from the Japanese people. The demand for a change in the Japanese Government's foreign policy is becoming louder and louder.

Domestically, the measure taken by Nixon is to tighten control. He had to admit that unemployment

and inflation are serious in the United States. Inflation, he said, has become "one of the cruelest legacies" in the United States which "robs every American. The 20 million who are retired and living on fixed incomes are particularly hard hit. Homemakers find it harder than ever to balance the family budget. And 80 million wage earners have been on a treadmill; in the four war years between 1965 and 1969, their wage increases were completely eaten up by price increases . . . they were no better off." However, Nixon touched on only a phenomenon when he spoke of "the vicious circle of spiralling prices and costs"; he covered up the fact that such a phenomenon is the result of U.S. monopoly capitalism's policies of aggression and war abroad and the intensifying exploitation and profit-seeking it carries out at home. On the contrary, he attributed the inflation to wage increases and vigorously stressed the necessity of a freeze on prices and wages. He said threateningly that "the wage-price freeze will be backed by government sanction if necessary." Obviously, these measures of Nixon's, usually only adopted in time of war, can in no way check inflation but have aroused strong opposition and protests from the American workers. The striking American longshoremen, telephone workers and construction workers have denounced Nixon's wage-freeze and expressed their determination to persist in their struggle in spite of the authorities' threat. Workers of other trades are also preparing to strike.

In order to resist U.S. hegemony and protect their national currencies and economy, the governments of Western countries have held urgent meetings to seek counter-measures. The financial and economic ministers of the West European "Common Market" countries met urgently on August 19 to co-ordinate their positions. In their communique, they criticized the United States for creating "great difficulties for international trade" by the measures it took to save the dollar. The French Government, which has long been discontent with the United States for using the dollar to push hegemony, openly declared that it will make at an appropriate time an all-round study of the international monetary system with the dollar as its prop. Meanwhile, the United States is carrying on bilateral consultations with Japan and other countries in order to press them into accepting the American view. The bargaining is going on heatedly and the struggle is developing from the economic to the political field.

Far from saving U.S. imperialism from the difficulties besetting it at home and abroad, Nixon's "new economic policy" has sharpened the many contradictions at home and abroad, bringing about the gravest postwar crisis of the monetary system of the capitalist world. The crisis is still developing.

Thai People's Armed Forces Becoming Stronger in Fighting

SIX years have passed since the Thai people's armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand fired the first shot in Nakhon Phanom Province in August 1965. The flames of armed struggle over the past six years have spread from northeastern Thailand to southern, central and northern parts of the country and from the mountain regions to the plains.

The people's armed forces have now become a mighty force which includes regular armed units—the Thai People's Liberation Army—regional forces, guerrillas and militiamen. They are now active in areas in over 160 districts of 37 provinces. Relatively consolidated revolutionary base areas have been set up in many regions in northern Thailand. In the past six years, the Thai People's Liberation Army and people in many places have wiped out some 7,000 enemy troops, shot down or damaged over 160 different types of enemy aircraft, captured large quantities of arms and stormed dozens of pillboxes of the Thanom-Praphas clique's "village guards" as well as police stations. Over 1,500 enemy troops were wiped out, more than 50 enemy aircraft shot down or damaged and over 20 military vehicles, including armoured cars, wrecked in the past year alone.

The Thai People's Liberation Army pay great attention to doing propaganda work among the masses,

organizing them and arming them. They go to the countryside to publicize and carry out the 10-point policy of the Communist Party of Thailand, exposing U.S. imperialist aggression against Thailand and the Thanom-Praphas clique's traitorous crimes and helping the people enhance their consciousness and determination in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Together with the people in the base areas they have carried out a campaign to wipe out spies and oppose despots, punished a number of the U.S.-Thanom clique's secret agents and local reactionaries and this greatly sparked the people's revolutionary fighting will. They help the people in the base areas to run schools and study politics and culture. They integrate with the people, fight the enemy while doing production, lead the broad masses with their own exemplary deeds in building and expanding the revolutionary base areas and defending and consolidating the red power.

The prestige of the Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army of Thailand is growing daily. The Thai people in various base areas regard supporting and assisting the People's Liberation Army as their glorious task. The masses of people not only act as guards, sentries, messengers and guides for the Liberation Army, but also fight side by side with the armymen. An alarm-

Mass Struggle Developing Vigorously

Inspired by the victorious development of the people's armed struggle, the Thai mass movement in recent years has been developing rapidly.

More than 30,000 workers took part in over 180 strikes from the beginning of 1970 to April this year. More than 244,000 peasants carried out over 390 protest struggles from the beginning of 1970 to last May. The student movement of Thailand is also surging forward wave upon wave. Over 10,000 Thai students took part in strikes, rallies and demonstrations in the first half of this year.

The masses of the Thai people have more and more explicitly directed the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S.-Thanom clique. On July 23, more than 1,000 people demonstrated in the centre of Bangkok.

Holding placards inscribed with "Yankees, go home!" "U.S. lackeys are doomed to ruin!" "We

want an independent policy!" etc., the demonstrators shouted slogans all along the way, demanding that the reactionary authorities immediately change their policy of tailing after U.S. imperialism. In defence of their farmland, peasants of Sattahib District in Chonburi Province launched a massive struggle last year against its seizure by the U.S. aggressors for building military bases. Last May, Sattahib dockers struck to oppose the Thanom-Praphas clique's selling out the country's sovereignty. Their struggle brought loading and unloading of U.S. war materials to a halt. In January, more than 500 students of the University of Law and Political Science went on strike in protest against the traitorous policy and the U.S.-type educational system of the reactionary authorities. The students published their own periodicals to expose the reactionary authorities' crimes in persecuting the students.

ed Bangkok newspaper stated that hundreds of people in the provinces of northern Thailand can be mobilized at once at the call of the Liberation Army. On April 5 this year, the U.S.-Thanom clique sent large numbers of troops to intrude into the Terng District in Chiang Rai Province. The local people immediately co-operated with the People's Liberation Army in fighting and wiped out 50 enemy soldiers.

Through practice in protracted revolutionary struggle, the Thai people have come to realize that only by armed struggle can the revolution be victorious and the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Thanom clique finally overthrown. Guided by the Communist Party of Thailand, they are now advancing victoriously along the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force.



Thai People's Liberation Army fighters holding a meeting

Expose Sato Government's Cannon-Fodder Recruitment Fraud

—On the reactionary Japanese film "Gateway to Glory"

by Tao Ti-wen

FORMER Director-General of Japan's "Defence Agency" Yasuhiro Nakasone, a Japanese militarist storm-trooper, grumbled not long ago: "It is very disheartening to think of the present situation in getting recruits" for the "Self-Defence Forces." He added: "We should show a spirit like this: Gather before the god of the earth, flags in hand, and send our young people to the Self-Defence Forces, and say to them, 'please make the effort and join the Self-Defence Forces!'"

Yasuhiro Nakasone's public complaint revealed the deep anxiety plaguing the Japanese reactionaries. The powerful revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people against the revival of Japanese militarism has long presented a formidable obstacle to the arms expansion

and war preparations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Sato government has dotted Japan with several hundred "recruiting stations" and sent out more than 100,000 "agitators" to trumpet the "opportunities" offered by the "Self-Defence Forces" for those who want to become pilots or sailors, have good pay and learn skills. But the barracks are still "not full." So the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have made a big noise about "taking the question of defence to the national square" for public discussion, so that "from the press to every dinner table and tea house" public opinion can be created for getting cannon-fodder. The reactionary film *Gateway to Glory* was produced precisely to meet this need of the reactionary Sato government. Like the countless "join-the-army" posters

which plaster the walls of Tokyo and can be seen all over Japan, it is another plug carefully designed by that government to get recruits for the U.S.-brand "imperial army."

With its high-sounding title, this reactionary film glorifies the criminal road of the old-time fascist militarymen and publicizes the pernicious "bushido spirit" through the story of Ichiro Hirata, a young student who "grows" into an "outstanding" fascist officer. The aim is to whip up fanatical revanchism and lure today's Japanese youth into the trap. Though the film presents only the ghosts of World War II Japanese militarists and the former Idajima Naval Training Academy, it reveals the Sato government's criminal plan to revive fascist education and its wild ambitions to dominate Asia.

Sinister Example of Fascist "Patriotism"

Bent on building Japan into a "military power" in line with its status as an "economic power," the Sato government, under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, is quickening the tempo of its revival of Japanese militarism. The draft outline for Japan's fourth arms expansion programme it recently came up with clearly shows that the Japanese reactionaries are sharpening their swords. The enormous military expenditures envisaged in the draft outline are greater than the total for the previous three plans. Efforts are being made not only to "renovate and modernize" weapons and equipment, but to enlist more men, particularly for the expansion of the navy and the air force. During his recent trip to Japan, U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird urged the Sato government to "supply manpower to support the defence of the free world."

Looking to youths from impoverished families as their main source for recruits into the "Self-Defence Forces," the Japanese reactionaries are trying in every way to dispel the reluctance widely prevalent among Japanese youths to become cannon-fodder for militarism. This is why *Gateway to Glory* deliberately arranges Hirata to say: "As a naval officer, I am really proud of myself and proud of the school."

Cloaking the fascist officer Hirata as a "poor peasant" and crowning him with the laurel of "patriotism" the film painstakingly fabricates the changes in Hirata. In the beginning, he is presented as showing his grievances time and again against the corrupt political system. But the film does its best to make people believe that fascist education can convert a Japanese youth from this social stratum into a "patriotic serviceman" to the liking of Japanese militarism, who would use the fascist "servicemen's duties" to overcome his "self" and forget his parents, his girl friend and his own safety. To dramatize Hirata's stubborn, self-sacrificing loyalty to the Tenno empire, the film presents two sharply contrasting scenes: after the militarist fiend Isoroku Yamamoto is killed, Hirata is so distressed that he attempts suicide; when his toiling mother is dying, he refuses to go home to see her, but

instead emotionally tells the training officer: "I am the son of my mother, but first of all I am an officer of the imperial navy. That's why I want to forget everything."

Do the Japanese reactionaries really want the Japanese young people to "forget everything"? Of course not. The film shows that they want Hirata to forget his mother who succumbs to sickness and poverty, and the grim realities of society in which "they sell their daughters before their horses and cattle . . . the politicians and the rich people are getting richer all the time." Not only do they want Hirata to forget all this himself, they even want him to persuade his friend Honda to forget his fiancee when she becomes a prostitute. They attribute people's discontent with class oppression to "worldly self-seeking," which must be "overcome." In a word, they want people to forget the sufferings of the working masses of Japan and forbid them to probe the class roots of the sufferings, still less to question the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes. On the other hand, the film continually stresses one thing "that must be remembered," that is, the performance of the fascist "servicemen's duties" and "turn your attention abroad." As the great revolutionary teacher Lenin penetratingly pointed out, **"Governments that maintain themselves in power only by means of the bayonet, that have constantly to restrain or suppress the indignation of the people, have long realized the truism that popular discontent can never be removed and that it is necessary to divert the discontent from the government to some other object."**¹ As Japan's national and class contradictions sharpen daily, the Sato government is working hard to divert the Japanese people's deep grievances against the savage rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to other countries and the working people's intense hatred for class oppression to other nations that are subjected to aggression.

It must be emphatically pointed out that the Japanese reactionaries always describe their criminal aggression abroad as "serving the country." This is the pretext for Hirata participating in the "sacred greater East Asia war" launched by the Japanese aggressors against Asia. Inflamed with fascist "patriotism," he devotes himself body and soul to aggression abroad. His hobby is playing with aircraft models, listening to the drone of man-killing airplanes and talking about the use of carrier-based planes to command the sea along China's coast. All he wants is to "fight" in the piratical air force to kill Asians to his heart's content. He flies to the far-off south Pacific front and rains bombs indiscriminately on Southeast Asia while his friend Honda, sword in hand, kills people in northeast China at will. This, as the Japanese reactionaries see it, is "serving the country!"

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."**² At the beck and

call of the Japanese reactionaries, Hirata commits deeds which are no "patriot's magnificent exploit" at all, but a fascist villain's criminal action which is lighter than a feather and will be eternally condemned. If a scoundrel like Hirata could be rated as a patriot, then would not Nakasone, a major in the imperial army in days gone by and as much a fascist militaryman as Hirata and his like all be "patriots"? These scoundrels risked their lives in the war years to save Japanese imperialism from collapse and have since become the main force in reviving Japanese militarism. "Patriotism" on the lips of the Japanese reactionaries means nothing but out-and-out aggression and expansionism. Hirata's image is a true-to-life portrait of the fiendish Japanese reactionaries.

"Idajima Spirit"

The Japanese reactionaries have made loud noises that "the true main subject of study for the 1970s is how to revive the soul of Japan that is being lost." The young people of Japan are urged to take over the mantle of the fascist element Yukio Mishima, so that the "Mishima spirit" may produce a "chain reaction" and "nuclear explosion" among the Japanese people. What are the "soul of Japan" and the "Mishima spirit" they talk about? They are the total content of the Tenno system's militarist education the reactionary Sato government has been trying to restore in recent years. They try to train the young people of Japan to become ferocious, merciless, cold-blooded butchers of the people of Japan and other countries and at the same time to be docile and obedient slaves of the Tenno (emperor) and the reactionary military and political chieftains of Japan. Their chief method for this purpose is to forcibly inculcate young people with the fascist "discipline of the whip" and "bushido spirit." And this is precisely the method the Idajima Academy in *Gateway to Glory* used in training Ichiro Hirata.

When Hirata wants to withdraw from the academy shortly after his enrolment, a student in the senior class, Morishita, violently reproaches him: "You are dishonouring the imperial navy. . . . Let me show you what the spirit of this academy is!" He beats Hirata black and blue till he bleeds from the mouth and nose and falls down. At night when Hirata in great pain thinks of his mother, Morishita quietly comes over and carefully covers him with a quilt with the hands that struck him. This "club plus carrot" method makes Hirata understand the fascist logic: whipping means "loving care." From then on, Hirata becomes very active in all kinds of "superman" training activities and the fascist chieftains appreciate his efforts. With great relish and appreciation, the film portrays the changes in Hirata's character and in this way glorifies the Idajima Academy's savage, fascist "traditional method" of training people as slaves.

Hirata's training clearly shows how fascist education combines in one man the jackel and the sheep. Hirata

has to yell himself hoarse introducing himself to cadets in the senior classes, and after getting up every morning he races to the drill ground and learns to shout at the top of his lungs. Fencing, judo, pole jousting and even going up a flight of stairs are used to turn out brutes. On the other hand, before each meal the cadets must recite to themselves the "Tenno's five instructions" to inculcate "loyalty to the Tenno and patriotism." They must pray and meditate with folded hands as devout disciples of the "imperial way," the religion of militarism, before the shrine or in the education exhibition hall. Every day after training, the cadets have to sit quietly and make "self-examinations" on such questions as "have you plenty of guts?" and "are you performing your duty with unswerving loyalty?" The essence of this is to find out whether the cadets can strike out at the people with bestial savagery and show complete servility to the Tenno empire. In this academy, words from cadets in the senior classes are "truth," while every cadet must regard the petty fascist officers as their "parents." By beating and torture, the Japanese reactionaries do their best to turn young people into docile tools so as to establish a strict caste system with the emperor at the centre, and enforce their brutal fascist rule. They then drive these young people to impose even greater savagery on the people subjected to aggression, and to "kill with relish" in a foreign country. This is the whole intent and purpose of fascist education in Japan.

After Hirata has acquired the dual character of jackel and sheep, militarist martial music is struck up in the hall of the Idajima Naval Training Academy in celebration of his victory in "overcoming self," and he is "awarded" a dagger from the emperor. Amid the strains of such music, group after group of "qualified" militarists who have finished their fascist education are sent to the battlefields of aggression in Asia to show the "loyalty, integrity" and "bravery" characteristic of the "bushido spirit," and to carry out shocking massacres.

The people of China, Korea and the rest of Asia and Oceania will never forget how the vicious Japanese aggressors killed, burnt, raped, plundered and committed every kind of savage atrocity wherever they went. In Nanking alone, they slaughtered several hundred thousand unarmed, peaceful inhabitants in a bloodbath which lasted more than one month. Some fascist militarymen even competed to see who would be the first to kill 100 Chinese. This counter-revolutionary bestiality is the "fruit" of Japanese fascist education, the "glorious tradition" and the "Idajima spirit."

Known as the "cradle of the imperial navy," the Idajima Naval Training Academy was set up in 1869 and was closed at the end of World War II. During this period, it kept turning out hangmen for service on the battlefields of aggression in accordance with the gun-boat policy and the "pioneering spirit" of the

Japanese empire. It was the place where Heihachiro Togo, Takeo Hirose, Isoroku Yamamoto and other big and small pirates brought up their successors. Now it has been re-opened behind the signboard of the "Cadet Academy of the Maritime Self-Defence Forces." Like all other schools under Japan's "Self-Defence Forces," it has kept strictly to the "bushido" tradition in training militarist backbone forces for the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Fanning Fanatic Revanchism

Evidence of the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is there for all to see. But Eisaku Sato sanctimoniously swears: "There is absolutely no such thing as following the road of militarism." Let us listen to what the Japanese reactionaries say to Hirata through an admiral in the Naval Academy in *Gateway to Glory*: "This war (the war of aggression launched by the Japanese invaders) will be over in two years. By the time these cadets finish their school training the war will be over. Then they (the cadets) will have no choice but to face the hardships of society, not as soldiers, but as civilians. Only then will the education and what they have learnt in this school really yield fruit."

This shows that on the eve of their defeat in the war of aggression, the Japanese fascist brigands were already beginning to prepare for a come-back and were sowing the "seeds" of revanchism in order to pass on militarism from generation to generation. This fascist officer Hirata, who claims to be "ashamed to come back to my country" after defeat, now takes up the "whip" of fascist education and, filled with "pent-up rancour," tries his best to train "valuable talents who will be the future" of the "greater Japanese empire." He urges his students to keep in mind how their predecessors in aggression "fought at the battle front" and "died heroically." He grinds his teeth trying to imbue his students with the aggressive concept: "If you are in a fight you must win" and if you are defeated you must revenge yourselves.

These "valuable talents" have today appeared in society "as civilians." Fostered and encouraged by U.S. imperialism, fascist education has "really yielded fruit." A host of fascist elements reared by militarism in those years can be found in all the reactionary post-war governments of Japan. Almost all the high-ranking officers in the "Self-Defence Forces" are veteran fascist militarymen like Hirata. The "cherry blossoms of the same season" cultivated in the naval academies by Hirata and his kind are "blooming" in the "Self-Defence Forces." They have become the backbone of this fascist army.

Towards the end of the film there is an outrageous scene deserving serious attention. A student of Hirata, Sagawa, who has entered the naval academy for the

purpose of learning English, suddenly changes his mind after his father is killed in the war of aggression against China, and decides to "raise the banner of aggressiveness and militancy" to avenge those who died in the aggression. Hirata, who is leaving for the battlefield again, gives him a fountain pen left by a fascist armyman killed in action and asks him to "carry forward" the "will" of his forerunners, refill the pen and continue to write the "future" of the "greater Japanese empire." When the Japanese aggressors are driven out of Rabaul in the South Pacific, the film sings out: Rabaul, we'll return! Aren't these descriptions of the revanchist spirit a clear revelation of the Japanese reactionaries' ambitions to re-establish their "imperial paradise"?

In the special volume "Manchuria" published recently in Japan, the Japanese reactionaries openly showed "nostalgia" for China's northeast and ranted that they "cannot, till this date, help having the mixed feelings of grief and joy" at the mere mention of "Manchuria." The Japanese reactionaries outrageously allege that the fertile fields around Harbin were "cultivated by the Japanese with blood and sweat" and that "the question of the title" to China's Taiwan Province "has not yet been settled." The Sato government has let it be known that it will use military force to "defend" Tiaoyu Island and other territory of China. The Japanese reactionaries have even advocated the theory that "the security of ROK and Japan is identical" and clamoured that the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "life line." From this one seems to hear clearly "Hideki Tojo calling from his grave" and can see through the Sato government's criminal plot to wipe out the "humiliation" of the defeat of the "greater Japanese empire" and embark once again on the road of aggression. Japanese militarism has audaciously turned its aggressive revanchism directly against the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of other Asian countries. This is absolutely impermissible! In their message of greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun on the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: "Obsessed with wild ambitions, Japanese militarism which is being revived as a result of energetic fostering by U.S. imperialism is stepping up arms expansion and has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. The aggressive schemes and activities of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are being strongly condemned and firmly opposed by the Chinese, Korean and other Asian peoples."

Young Japanese Advance Triumphantly In Storms of Revolution

The reactionary film *Gateway to Glory* is jingoistic from beginning to end. It highlights an "imperial"

army officer who shouts at young Japanese: "Can't you understand that this is a time of emergency? Students have other duties besides studying. From now on, we officers and men must work as one man to build a strong national defence and fight to the last for the emperor."

This is a blatant proclamation of the "era" of militarism in which the Sato government would go all out in its arms expansion and war preparations.

Today, with U.S. imperialism losing its war of aggression in Asia and in view of Japanese monopoly capital's needs of engaging in aggression and expansion abroad, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are hastily making the best use of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Now comprising the navy, army and air force and with veteran fascist militarymen as their backbone, these forces were established under the signboard of the "police reserve force" by order of MacArthur in 1950 when U.S. imperialism launched its war of aggression against Korea. As soon as they came into being, MacArthur howled that he would one day expand them into "crack ground forces." As it has turned out, the "Self-Defence Forces" have today become a U.S.-brand "imperial army" true to the name. U.S. Defence Secretary Laird was beside himself with joy when he recently reviewed a tank unit of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in Hokkaido. He said he was pleased to have been able to witness the superb growth of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." He openly urged Japan to reinforce its "conventional arms" and increase its "strength for conventional war." Encouraged by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are clamouring with undisguised ambition for the amendment of Japan's present constitution to remove the "cross" the "Self-Defence Forces" "have borne for 20 years" and build a military force which is "compatible with the national strength" and can "operate overseas." It is with such criminal intentions that the Japanese reactionaries, through the film *Gateway to Glory*, blatantly spread such reactionary militarist ideas as "armaments first" and fascist soldiers being "supreme." The film openly preaches that taking Ichiro Hirata's road is the "supreme ideal" for Japanese youth and that entering the barracks of the Sato government is life's "greatest honour." It tries to make the Japanese people follow the example of Kyo, a fictitious figure dreamt up by the Japanese reactionaries: holding the urn of the ashes of her son killed on the battlefield of aggression, Kyo says she is "very happy" her son died for the fascists.

Whither Japan's young people in the 1970s? This is a question the Japanese reactionaries have hurled out as a challenge.

One can clearly remember that Japanese militarism, like a viper, brought catastrophe to the Japanese people

and the people of Asia and Oceania for more than half a century before the defeat of the Japanese aggressors. Since the war, the dark rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries has again plunged the Japanese people into untold misery. History helps the young people of Japan to deeply understand that "the road of Ichiro Hirata" played up by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is the old road of militarism leading the Japanese nation to the abyss of suffering. The only correct road for the Japanese nation and its young people today is to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Many worthy national heroes like Inejiro Asanuma and Michiko Kanba have emerged in the protracted struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Today the Japanese people, old and young, are awakening more and more and are striving to ensure that "the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution."³ The revolutionary intellectuals are taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. Closely united in the struggle, the revolutionary masses are holding aloft the anti-U.S. patriotic banner, marching ahead along the path crimson with the blood of revolutionary martyrs and fighting valiantly against the dark rule of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries! They are advancing triumphantly in the storms of revolution along with the other people of Asia and the world. In vain the Japanese reactionaries are trying to incite young Japanese to follow them and serve Nixon's criminal policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." In doing so, they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. The trap they have set for the young people of Japan will eventually be their own burial ground.

Let the handful of fascists who daily haunt Budokan (the Hall of Military Art) in Tokyo go in for their dirty games. Let Sato and company continue to dream their pet dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." No reactionary can stem the surging tide of revolution of the people of Japan and the rest of the world. The darkness will pass and dawn is ahead. "The Japanese people will . . . realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."⁴

1. Lenin: "The War in China." *Collected Works*, Vol. 4.
2. Mao Tsetung: *Serve the People*.
3. Mao Tsetung: "Inscription for Japanese Worker Friends." *Renmin Ribao*, September 18, 1968.
4. Mao Tsetung: "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," January 27, 1964.

("Kwangming Ribao," July 14)

Peking Review, No. 35

ROUND THE WORLD

KOREA

North and South Red Cross Messengers Meet

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean Red Cross Society sent two messengers each to meet at noon on August 20 at Panmunjom. They exchanged official documents on holding talks between representatives of the two organizations over the questions of the free exchange of letters and mutual visits by family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south.

The meeting took place as a result of the proposal by Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a letter dated August 14 to the President of the south Korean Red Cross Society.

Chairman Son Song Pil said in his letter: To achieve the peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of democratic principles by the Korean people themselves without any interference by outside forces after all foreign troops have been made to withdraw from Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from the first day of the division of the country, put forward time and again a number of fair and reasonable proposals and made every and all efforts for their realization.

He added: This year, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seriously discussed once again the question of promoting the reunification of the fatherland and put forth the 8-point programme for national salvation.

On August 6, in particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung, further clarifying the stand of the Government of the Republic on the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, solemnly declared its readiness at all times to have contact with any political parties, including the Democratic Republican Party, public organizations and individual personages in south Korea, said Son Song Pil in the letter.

Son Song Pil proposed the holding of a preparatory meeting in September at Panmunjom by the two sides to discuss the questions of the free exchange of letters and mutual visits by family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south.

SATO GOVERNMENT

Advocating Militarism

August 15 marked the 26th anniversary of the capitulation of Japanese imperialism. The Japanese reactionaries used this occasion to fan up raving revanchism and militarism and carry out feverish ideological mobilization for a new war.

By the Sato government's order, flags were flown at half-mast over government organs at all levels, universities, secondary and primary schools as well as industrial and commercial establishments that day, "silent prayers" said and wreaths laid in military cemeteries, in memory of the military personnel who died for Japanese militarism in World War II. On the eve of "August 15," the authorities of Metropolitan Tokyo, Aomori and 20 other prefectures were also ordered to hold "memorial services."

Emperor Hirohito, the arch-criminal who unleashed the war of aggression against China and Asia, and militarist chief Prime Minister Eisaku Sato attended what was called a "national memorial meeting" on August

15 in the Budokan (Hall of Martial Arts) and made speeches embellishing aggressive war and agitating for militarism. Sato clamoured: "The loyalty of the compatriots fallen on the battlefield for the country should be for ever remembered and eulogized for generations to come." He frankly admitted that "this is why the government holds memorial services for the martyrs every year." He called on those attending to "constantly recall the lessons learnt in the last world war" so as to "learn the new by restudying the old."

After the "memorial meeting," Sato hurried to Nippon University to attend a "ceremony for peace" meeting which in reality was a mobilization for war. At the meeting, Sato again made a hysterical outburst, saying that "experience gained in war in the past should not be discarded." He howled that the constitution stipulating for Japan's renunciation of war must be revised. At the meeting, performances smacking of militarism were staged, and fascist military songs were sung both before and after the meeting.

On August 15, the fascist organization "Nipponkai" (Japan Society) with Eisaku Sato as President and the "Japan General Harmony League," agency of the Prime Minister's Office, also conducted series of activities advocating militarism. Some ex-servicemen's organizations said "prayers for the soul" at the Yasukuni Shrine.

These frenzied activities by the Sato government in preparation for a new war have met with strong opposition from the Japanese people. On the same day, they held rallies and demonstrations to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Many representatives at the rallies condemned the reactionary Sato government for stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and for actively participating in U.S. imperialist criminal aggression in Asia. They stressed that Japanese militarist forces would never be allowed to unleash another war of aggression.

Comrade Ceausescu Presides Over Joint Meeting of R.C.P. Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers

A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (R.C.P.) and the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania was held on August 19, which was presided over by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of Romania.

The meeting unanimously adopted decisions approving the activity of the Romanian Government Delegation at the 25th Session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and the activity carried out by the Romanian Party and Government Delegation in visiting China, Korea, Viet Nam and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The decision regarding the activity carried out by the delegation in its Asian visit said: The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers approve and highly assess the entire activity carried out by the Romanian Party and Government Delegation in its official friendly visits to China, Korea, Viet Nam and Mongolia and its meetings and talks with the leaders of the Cambodian people, as well as the special contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the delegation, to the success of the visits. The decision pointed out that the visit and its outcome

have opened up "new ways for deepening the mutual collaboration and co-operation and for amplifying the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations with those states."

The decision said: "Expressed during the visit was the firm stand of the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania of militant solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, against its policy of strength, dictate and aggression and for the defence of their freedom and national independence. The visit was a vigorous reassertion of the firm solidarity of the Romanian people with the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples in their valiant struggle against U.S. aggression, for freedom and national independence and for the respect for their inalienable rights to independently solve their internal affairs without any outside interference."

The decision said: The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers express their determination to unabatedly fight against the imperialist policy of dictate, aggression and domination and to promote relations with all states of the world, irrespective of social system, in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, of socialism, progress, detente and peace in the world.

YUGOSLAVIA

Concern Over Balkan Situation

Any aggressors will meet all possible forms of armed resistance as soon as they reach the frontier of Yugoslavia, said Colonel General Viktor Bubanj, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army to the editor of *Nedeljne Informativne Novine*, which published his speech on July 25. He pointed out in the speech the serious danger of armed aggression from outside and stressed that the people of small countries must heighten their vigilance and be

well prepared to hit back in a war of aggression.

Recently, the Soviet Union and some other Warsaw treaty countries held military manoeuvres in an area near Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav press printed commentaries on this.

Borba said in a commentary on August 8: "The military manoeuvres in this area and the operational ideas and intentions in holding these manoeuvres have unmistakably demonstrated that the show of force on the right flank of the continent of Europe and its surrounding areas was prompted by deeper motives and

broader perspective than those over the Near East question." It pointed out in its August 7 editorial: "This practice is incompatible with turning the Balkans into an area of peace and co-operation and, moreover, it seriously threatens security and peace — not in the Balkans only."

The Zagreb *Vjesnik* pointed out: "Essentially the frequency of the manoeuvres means that the Balkans have become the ground for demonstrations of force." "The manoeuvres are not only the reflection of the Middle East crisis but are in the first place calculated to put pressure on this or that Balkan country."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

New Stone Carvings

BY adding new works based on revolutionary subjects, the famous stone carvings in Chingtien County, Chekiang Province, east China, have opened new vistas for this art in recent years.

A team composed of leading cadres, veteran craftsmen and apprentices was formed in a stone carving studio in Chingtien County in 1969. It studied and created a group of big carvings showing the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Among them, *The Sun Rises From Shaoshan* depicts the landscape of Chairman Mao's home village Shaoshan. The red sun is rising in Shaoshan, cradled by mountains, where there are green bamboo groves and towering pine trees and plum blossoms are in flower. This work was done by a veteran craftsman on a specially-selected rare stone weighing more than 100 jin. He embodied his boundless love for Chairman Mao in this piece of carving. Owing to the skilful use of the red colour in this stone, all the objects in the landscape appear to be bathed in the brilliance of the morning sun.

Our Mighty Army, a Million Strong, Has Crossed the Great River, another piece of stone carving, presents the magnificent scene of the People's Liberation Army crossing the Yangtze River in 1949, an event of great historical significance. On the third day of the successful crossing, the army liberated Nanking, the centre of the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary rule for 22 years, and thereby proclaimed the downfall of its reactionary regime. Making good use of the unique natural colours of Chingtien stone, several young craftsmen present the vivid battle scene: Riding the surging waves amid heavy smoke and gunfire, People's Liberation Army men in a fleet of junks race for the opposite shore. It is a

vivid artistic presentation of the truth "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

Following the principle of "making the past serve the present," the new artistic stone carvings have both revolutionary content and national characteristics. For instance traditional themes in Chingtien stone carvings, pine trees and plum blossoms, were used for a long time to express the narcissistic, pessimistic and decadent sentiments of the feudal gentry. But now they are being used to express the lofty and unyielding revolutionary integrity of the proletariat. *Ode to the Plum Blossom*, a piece of carving bearing the same title of a poem by Chairman Mao, accurately presents the scene and meaning of two famous lines in the poem:

*On the ice-clad rock rising high
and sheer,*

A flower blooms sweet and fair.

This is one of the artistic works highly praised by the Chinese people and foreign friends.

Though the art of Chingtien stone carving dates back to more than 800 years in the Sung Dynasty, it was on the verge of extinction on the eve of the liberation. New China has generated new vigour in it. More than 300 professional craftsmen belonging to four studios are doing stone carving in Chingtien County. Besides, no less than 3,000 commune members in the county are also making stone carvings during slack farming seasons.

Waste Water for Irrigation

A 10-KILOMETRE-LONG project damming waste water for irrigation was recently completed in Changchun, northeast China. It can dam over 90 per cent of the city's industrial and household waste water,

which is diverted to farmland through an irrigation canal. This not only helps increase farm production but also keeps the river water clean. Conditions for multi-purpose use of waste water have been created.

As a result of the rule and exploitation of the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, large amounts of uncontrolled sewage water went into the river running through the city. The dirty and foul river brought great harm to the people living on its banks and in the lower reaches.

After liberation, the Communist Party and the People's Government showed great concern for the people's health. They first of all changed the tributaries flowing through the city proper from open drains into underground ditches and thus initially improved environmental sanitation. With a view to purifying the river, they organized efforts in 1964 for multi-purpose use of the waste water to promote agricultural production. The first stage of the project was completed in the same year which utilized part of the waste water. The second stage was completed last May.

Liquid waste collected daily is now sufficient to irrigate 5,000 mu of rice-fields and 18,000 mu of other farmland. Using such industrial and household waste water composed of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer to irrigate farmland enables 3,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to be saved every year.

"Tent Schools" on Tibetan Plateau

THE Tehchi People's Commune of Nachu County in the Tibet Autonomous Region has set up mobile schools to serve the herdsmen living in widely scattered places. People call them "tent schools" because they are housed in tents.

Herdsmen of this commune, like emancipated serfs in other parts of Tibet, were illiterate in the old society. For generations, herdsmen and serfs in Tibet were deprived of education. After liberation, they were eager to learn to read and write. As a re-

sult of the revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his agents, Tehchi had only three primary schools with a maximum enrolment of 30. Most of the herdsmen's children were excluded from schools.

In the high tide of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Tehchi Township formed a people's commune and set up its revolutionary committee in July 1967. The revolutionary committee led the herdsmen to relentlessly criticize the revisionist line in education and set up nine primary schools, 12 education centres and three evening classes. Some of them have fixed places and the others were mobile tent schools. Students stay at their villages and the teachers come regularly to give classes. This enables the students to study and participate in collective productive labour at their own hamlets.

In these schools the students study politics, the three Rs, Tibetan language and the use of abacus. The dozen or so teachers are educated youths who heartily serve the herdsmen.

In the past few years these schools have trained many work-point re-

corders and book-keepers for the commune and its production teams. Now, all the commune's 144 children at the age between six and 12 are studying in the schools and many youngsters in the evening classes. Total school enrolment is six times that of four years ago.

News Briefs

• **Summer Grain Delivery and Purchase Plans Fulfilled.** After reaping rich summer grain and rapeseed harvests this year, commune members in China's vast rural areas vied with each other to deliver grain and sell surplus grain and rapeseed to the state. By the end of last July, state plans for summer grain purchase and delivery (agricultural tax paid in kind) had been fulfilled. And state plan for purchasing rapeseed had been overfulfilled last June.

• **New Small Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants in Szechuan.** Szechuan Province abounds in resources for developing the chemical fertilizer industry. Apart from building big nitrogenous fertilizer plants in a planned and systematic way, it is

making big efforts to develop small plants of this type. Forty-six such small plants are either completed or under construction in various places. The 15 newly commissioned small plants have provided agriculture with large amounts of chemical fertilizer.

• **Natural Gas in Chekiang.** Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chekiang Province has exploited natural gas with success. By the end of last June, 27 counties and municipalities of the province had discovered natural gas and sunk nearly 2,000 gas wells. In some places, such gas has been widely used in industrial and agricultural production and for people's livelihood.

• **Semi-Conductor Neon Signal Lights Along the Yangtze.** Semi-conductor neon signal lights have recently been set up on the Yangtze River course, China's biggest inland navigation line. Due to the light sensitivity of the silicon battery, the signal lights automatically turn on at night and turn off at day-time. Simple in maintenance, reliable and luminous, they have created favourable conditions for ensuring safe navigation at night.

(Continued from p. 4.)

stand of Romania has won the praise of the people of the world.

He continued: At present, the world revolutionary situation is unprecedentedly fine. The development of the situation is as pointed out by Comrade Mao Tsetung in his statement of May 20, 1970: **"The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."**

After speaking of the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world and the worsening state of imperialism, he pointed out: Of late, those who pursue a policy of hegemony are again creating tension in the Balkans. They have repeatedly carried out military manoeuvres, making a show of force and bringing pressure to bear on other countries, in a wild

attempt to achieve their ulterior aims. However, the times have changed. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution; this has become the irresistible trend of history. The perverse acts of any imperialism can only arouse the people of various countries to still greater resistance and hasten its own destruction.

He thanked the Romanian Government and people for giving us active support and help in international struggle and in our national construction. He said: The recent years have witnessed great development in the friendly relations and co-operation between our two Parties, countries and peoples in various fields. Not long ago, the Romanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu paid a successful visit to China, which has made important contribu-

tions to the further development of the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples and the friendly co-operation between our two countries. The Chinese Military Friendship Delegation led by Comrade Li Teh-sheng is now in Bucharest, joining the fraternal Romanian people in joyously celebrating today's festive occasion. This is another expression of Sino-Romanian friendship. Our Romanian comrades may rest assured that in their cause of building and defending their motherland, the Chinese people who have been tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will for ever remain their reliable friends and firmly support their just struggle.

Korean Military Delegation Visits China

The Military Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea with Senior General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, Secretary of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, as its leader and Lieutenant-General O Guk Ryol, Commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army, as its deputy leader, arrived in Peking by special plane on August 18 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Members of the delegation include Lieutenant-General Kim Gwang Jin, Commander of the K.P.A. Artillery, and Major-General Choe Chang Hwan, Commander of the K.P.A. Navy.

Present at the airport to warmly welcome the Korean comrades-in-arms coming from the Eastern anti-imperialist outpost were Huang Yung-sheng and Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, as well as more than 5,000 commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force of the Chinese P.L.A., militiamen and revolutionary people.

That evening Huang Yung-sheng gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. All the members of the Korean Journalists' Delegation who were visiting China also attended the banquet at which Huang Yung-sheng and O Jin U spoke.

Huang Yung-sheng praised the profound militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies.

Huang Yung-sheng said: At present, a situation of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization prevails throughout the world. The struggles against imperialist aggression and for national independence and liberation and against the power politics of the superpowers are converging into a mighty torrent, vehemently pounding at imperialism and the reactionaries of various coun-

tries. The development of the situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary struggle of the people of Asia and the world and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. In order to save themselves from their doomed defeat, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are putting up a desperate struggle. Since the beginning of this year, there has been new development in the collusion among the United States, Japan and the Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek cliques. However, no matter what schemes and tricks U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to and no matter what incidents they may create, they will certainly suffer even more disastrous defeat in face of the Korean, Chinese and other Asian peoples who are closely united and who support and assist each other and persevere in struggle.

The heroic Korean people have consistently upheld a principled stand and won one victory after another in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army highly admire this.

In his speech, Chief of the K.P.A. General Staff O Jin U said: Today, the international status and prestige of the People's Republic of China are rising rapidly. It has become an irresistible trend in the world to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of the Chinese people and to establish diplomatic relations with it.

He pledged firm support to the Chinese people in their just struggle to liberate Taiwan.

The Korean people, he said, are bringing about a revolutionary upsurge on all fronts for the realization of the independent unification of the fatherland at an early date. Moreover, they have made full preparations for battle so that in the event of any surprise attack by the enemy, they will be able to deal a devastating blow at it and wipe out the enemy invaders.

He continued: At present, U.S. imperialism is directing the spearhead of its aggression against Asia and mobilizing Japanese militarism and other vassal countries and puppets in

Asia in order to put up a desperate struggle to realize its aggressive designs by relying chiefly on the method of "using Asians to fight Asians." However, Japanese militarism is taking advantage of this opportunity to revive its fond dream of "the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and is itching for action.

Should the U.S. and Japanese aggressors dare to embark on the adventurous course of a new war of aggression in disregard of the historical lessons and the realities of today, they will inevitably meet with ignominious doom.

So long as the revolutionary people of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and other Asian countries form a united front and jointly strike at U.S. imperialism, he declared, they will be able to overthrow U.S. imperialism and firmly ensure the victory of our common cause.

Chief of the K.P.A. General Staff O Jin U said: The Korean people will hold high the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and U.S. imperialism and, uniting with all the revolutionary people in Asia, resolutely fight to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of Asia and build an independent and prosperous new Asia.

Korean Journalists' Delegation Warmly Welcomed

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; Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on August 17 met the Journalists' Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Song Gol, Director of the Korean Central News Agency.

The Peking press circles gave a banquet on the evening of August 13 to welcome the Korean comrades-in-arms who arrived in Peking that day.

On August 19, the Peking press circles and the China-Korea Friend-

ship Association held a meeting warmly welcoming the delegation's visit. Yao Wen-yuan and other comrades attended the meeting. Deputy Director of the Hsinhua News Agency Shih Shao-hua and delegation leader Kim Song Gol spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Shih Shao-hua said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a staunch bulwark towering at the Eastern outpost of the struggle against imperialism. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will firmly support the heroic Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

He also said: The Korean people's great leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung made an important speech on August 6, making a penetrating analysis of the current international situation and stressing that the people of China and Korea would fight shoulder to shoulder and jointly deal with any enemy invasion. This is a tremendous encouragement and support to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will for ever unite with the fraternal Korean people, the three peoples of Indochina and the other peoples of Asia and fight to the end to thoroughly smash the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' plots of aggression.

Comrade Shih Shao-hua also said that the Chinese journalists will learn from the Korean journalists their advanced experience in the work of propaganda and reporting.

In his speech, Comrade Kim Song Gol warmly congratulated the Chinese people on scoring tremendous successes in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and socialist construction and voiced militant support to the Chinese people in their just struggle to liberate Taiwan.

Condemning U.S. imperialism, he said: U.S. imperialism is energetically using revived Japanese militarism in carrying out its policy of aggression against the Asian countries. This has worsened the situation all the more. Of late, the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against Korea, China and other Asian countries have reached an even

more reckless stage. This situation, he stressed, urgently demands that the people of Korea, China and other Asian countries further strengthen their militant unity and resolutely fight to smash the deals in aggression between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and their new plots of aggression.

Comrade Kim Song Gol said: Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and U.S. imperialism, the Chinese people are waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are fighting courageously, landing the enemy in an inescapable impasse. The Korean people are steadily smashing the aggressive schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their running dog the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and safeguarding the Eastern outpost of socialism. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries must see this reality. If U.S. imperialism refuses to get out of Asia and continues to play with fire by launching a new war, then it will certainly meet with a heavier defeat in face of the Korean, Chinese and other revolutionary peoples of Asia and will inevitably end up in final destruction in Asia.

D.R.V.N. National Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking

The Delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, as its leader and General Chu Van Tan, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, as its deputy leader, arrived in Peking on August 18 on its way to visit Europe.

On the afternoon of August 19, 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; Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Com-

mittee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Han Nienlung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation.

The delegation left Peking by plane on August 22 for Europe.

Premier Chou Congratulates President Daddah

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on August 18 to President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania extending, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations on his being re-elected President of Mauritania.

Independence of Bahrain Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on August 20 to His Highness Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, the Emir of Bahrain, extending congratulations on the proclamation of independence of Bahrain and declaring recognition of the state of Bahrain.

Condolences on Death of Kenzo Matsumura

Mr. Kenzo Matsumura, well-known Japanese statesman and adviser of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, died of illness in Tokyo on August 21.

Premier Chou En-lai, N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Comrade Liao Cheng-chih, and Comrade Liu Hsi-wen on August 22 respectively sent messages to Mr. Matsumura's family expressing condolences on his death.

Premier Chou's message reads: "I am shocked and deeply grieved to learn that Mr. Matsumura has died of illness. Mr. Matsumura was a far-sighted Japanese statesman. He devoted his last years to the cause of Japan-China friendship and made important contributions, and is held in high esteem by the Chinese people. I wish to extend my sincere condolences to you."

On August 24, Wang Kuo-chuan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, accompanied by others left Peking for Japan to attend Mr. Matsumura's funeral and to take part in the Congress of Unity and Victory of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox).

While Mr. Matsumura was ill, Premier Chou and Kuo Mo-jo sent messages of regards to him, while staff members of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China and Chinese correspondents in Japan visited him in hospital.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ China and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen signed on August 14 in Aden Minutes of Talks

on Construction of a Road From Ain to Mahfid, Minutes of Talks on Construction of Zingibar Bridge and Minutes of Talks on Drilling Wells.

▲ Premier Chou met and feted Dr. Yang Chen-ning, Chinese physicist of American nationality, in Peking on August 4. Present at the meeting were Kuo Mo-jo and others. Dr. Yang returned to Shanghai in late July to see his ailing father and visited Shanghai, Peking and other places.

▲ Edward Roy Gannon, Executive Director of the Canadian Table Tennis Association, and Mrs. Gannon paid a friendly visit to China from August 5 to 16.

▲ The Chinese Track and Field Team paid a friendly visit to Albania from July 12 to August 12 and was

warmly welcomed and hospitably received by local Party and government leading comrades and the people. The Chinese and Albanian athletes gave five friendly exhibitions together and recorded good results in some events.

▲ Premier Chou met Dara Janekovic, correspondent of the Yugoslav newspaper *Vjesnik*, on August 17 and had a friendly talk with her.

▲ An agreement for telecommunications service was signed in Santiago on August 19 between the Chinese and Chilean Governments. The agreement was signed by Jose Toha, Chilean Minister of the Interior, and Chung Fu-hsiang, Head of the Directorate-General of Telecommunications of China and leader of the Chinese Delegation for Co-operation in Telecommunications.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 14, No. 35

August 27, 1971

Published in English, French, Spanish,

Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

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Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China