

# PEKING REVIEW

26

June 30, 1972

## Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Visits China

### A Just Cause Against Aggression Is Invincible

"Renmin Ribao" editorial commemorating 22nd  
anniversary of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

### The Militia — P.L.A.'s Auxiliary And Reserve

"Peking Review" Subject Index Nos. 1-26, 1972

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# PEKING REVIEW

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# THE WEEK

## Albanian Artistes in China

The Ballet Troupe of the Opera Theatre of Albania has been touring China since its arrival on the eve of May Day. After going to Changsha, Shanghai, Nanking, Tsinan, Shenyang and Changchun, where the troupe was acclaimed by audiences, it returned to Peking on June 19.

On June 24, Chinese Party and government leaders Comrades Chou En-lai, Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Keng Piao, Wu Teh and 10,000 people of the capital saw the Albanian ballet *Cuca e Maleve* (Girl of the Mountains) presented by the Albanian artistes at the Great Hall of the People.

During the interval, the Chinese Party and government leaders met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with leading Albanian artistes.

Under the literature and art policy of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian artistes have created this fine work which reflects the real life struggle of the Albanian people. It warmly eulogizes the Albanian women's firm and resolute revolutionary spirit and is a triumphant song of how, led by the Party of Labour, the Albanian people carry out the Party's line and fight heroically against the class enemy and old forces of habit.

The heroine in *Cuca e Maleve* matures in the unremitting struggle against the reactionary classes, the reactionary priest and old forces of habit to become a revolutionary fighter with a high class consciousness.

## Rwandan Delegation Welcomed

The Delegation of the Republic of Rwanda led by Augusthin Munyaneza, Minister of International Co-

operation, made a friendly visit from June 22 to 24 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The friendship envoys received a warm welcome in China. On June 22, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet to welcome them. Speaking at the banquet, Chi Peng-fei said: "The Rwandan people have a glorious tradition of prolonged resistance against colonialist aggression. Since independence in 1962, the Government and people of the Republic of Rwanda, under the leadership of His Excellency President Gregoire Kayibanda, have made unremitting efforts in advancing along the road of developing their national independence, and in international affairs have pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, developed friendly relations with Afro-Asian countries and supported the Organization of African Unity, and have thus won the praise of the Afro-Asian peoples." The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish Rwanda new successes, he declared.

The Foreign Minister also warmly greeted the outstanding achievements of the ninth summit conference of Africa.

He said: "We are glad to see that in a little over six months since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Rwanda, relations between our two countries have developed smoothly on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

He pointed out that the visit of Minister Munyaneza and his delegation would certainly further enhance the fraternity between the Chinese and Rwandan peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Minister Munyaneza said that Rwanda particularly appreciated the

support given by the People's Republic of China to Africa in its struggle for liberation and highly appreciated the progress made by the People's Republic of China in the political, economic, social, cultural and scientific fields.

(Continued on p. 17.)

## Announcement

Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China and other Chinese officials held discussions with Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, and his party from June 19 to 23, 1972. The talks were extensive, earnest and frank. They consisted of concrete consultations to promote the normalization of relations between the two countries, and an exchange of views on issues of common interest.

Both sides agreed on the usefulness of these consultations which were foreseen in the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique of February 1972 and on the desirability of continuing them.

## Dr. Kissinger Leaves Peking For Home

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and his party of eleven members left Peking for home by special plane on June 23. Among the members of his party were Alfred le S. Jenkins, John H. Holdridge, Winston Lord, Commander Jonathan T. Howe, John D. Negroponce and Richard H. Solomon. Seeing them off at Peking Airport were: Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Assistant Foreign Ministers Chang Wen-chin and Wang Hai-jung, and Ma Jen-hui, Han Hsu, Wang Hsiao-yi, Chien Ta-yung, Chi Chao-chu and Tang Wen-sheng.

On June 20, Premier Chou En-lai met and gave a banquet for Dr. Kissinger and his party.

# Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Visits China

**M**ADAME Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, and her party arrived in Peking by special plane on the afternoon of June 25 on a state visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

More than 100,000 people in Peking lined the streets to give the distinguished guests from Sri Lanka a rousing welcome. The visitors were greeted by Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Wu Teh and others at the airport, where a grand welcoming ceremony took place. As Prime Minister Bandaranaike accompanied by Premier Chou drove through the city in an open limousine, thousands upon thousands of people in their holiday best beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and coloured festoons, and shouted slogans to salute the visitors. Comrade Teng Ying-chao greeted the Prime Minister at the Guest House.

## Profound Friendship

*Renmin Ribao* published an editorial on June 25 to welcome the distinguished guests from Sri Lanka. The editorial said: "Sri Lanka is a country with an ancient history and culture. Its people have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggles. Since their independence, they have carried on and developed this glorious tradition. Defying brute force and pressure, and persevering on the road of independence, they have waged a resolute struggle to defend and consolidate national independence and against foreign interference. On May 22 this year, the founding of the Republic of Sri Lanka was officially proclaimed, thus putting an end to the 24-year status of a dominion in the British Commonwealth. This is an important victory of the Sri Lanka people in their protracted struggle against imperialism and in defence of national independence. During the tenure of office first of the late Prime Minister Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike and later of Mme. Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, the people of Sri Lanka have made remarkable achievements in safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. The Chinese people rejoice over every success won by the Sri Lanka people on the road of independent development."

The editorial added: "Profound friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka has existed since ancient times. Our two peoples began cultural and trade exchanges at the dawn of history. In the

struggle against imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. The Sri Lanka Government and people have consistently stood for the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposed the scheme of creating 'two Chinas.' For this, we express our deep gratitude. The last few years have witnessed a new development in the friendly co-operation between China and Sri Lanka and in the traditional friendship between the two peoples. The current visit to China by Mme. Sirimavo Bandaranaike again brings the profound friendship of the Sri Lanka people to the Chinese people. We are deeply convinced that this visit will make a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries."

On the same evening, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. Other guests at the banquet included Anura Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister's son who is accompanying her on the visit; all members of her party; R.L.A.I. Karannagoda, Ambassador of the Republic of Sri Lanka to China, and his wife; and Sri Lanka specialists and trainees in Peking.

Both Premier Chou and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike spoke at the banquet.

## Premier Chou's Speech

"We are very happy this evening," said Premier Chou, "to gather joyously with our well-acquainted friend of long standing Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, outstanding statesman of Sri Lanka, and with the other distinguished guests from Sri Lanka. We are most thankful that shortly after the founding of the Republic of Sri Lanka, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike has, in disregard of a tiring journey, come to China for a state visit, bringing with her the profound sentiments of friendship of the Sri Lanka people for the Chinese people." Premier Chou extended, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Government and people, a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Sri Lanka.

"At present," Premier Chou went on, "the international situation is continuing to develop in the direction favourable to the people of all countries. The countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs. In order to divide up

spheres of influence, the one or two superpowers are contending everywhere, from land to sea, from Europe to the Middle East and South Asia, and from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean. Wherever they contend with each other, there is no tranquillity. Their aggression and expansion have aroused the opposition of more and more countries. Her Excellency the Prime Minister's proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace reflects the urgent desire of Afro-Asian countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' aggression and expansion. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just proposal, and hold that the resolution on the 'Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace' adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 26th Session on December 16, 1971 should be respected. The Chinese Government and people are consistently opposed to the imperialist policies of aggression and war. We have always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and that world affairs should be handled by all the countries of the world and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. We are firmly opposed to the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bringing pressure to bear on weak ones. China will for ever stand together with the countries of the third world in the struggle against aggression, control, interference and subversion by the superpowers."

Reviewing the friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka, Premier Chou concluded: "Facts prove that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and can stand tests.

Just as Her Excellency the Prime Minister said not long ago, these relations 'were examples of friendly co-operation and a model of inter-state relations.'"

### Prime Minister Bandaranaike's Speech

Prime Minister Bandaranaike, too, reviewed the friendly relations between the two countries. She declared that "one of the highlights of our history as an independent state has been the very friendly and cordial relations which we have maintained with the People's Republic of China and the friendship extended to us by her."

"In recent times," she said, "these ties have been greatly strengthened and enlarged and Sri Lanka has been the recipient of a large and generous volume of economic assistance given on the most liberal terms which are outstanding in the annals of aid to developing countries. In this respect, the Government of China has been faithful to the Eight Principles which it has enunciated as the basis for the grant of aid to foreign countries. Your aid programme has taken the form of credits, outright gifts, participation in joint services and technical assistance. One of its highlights is the construction of the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall by which you Mr. Prime Minister intended to honour the memory of my late husband. It is an embodiment of his abiding faith in internationalism and the brotherhood of man, as well as a realization of a wish which was dear to his heart that Sri Lanka could some day serve as a meeting ground for the nations of the world. For this gift, I am particularly and personally thankful to you Your Excellency for I remember your spontaneous offer to donate it on your visit to my country in 1964. I hope



Accompanied by Premier Chou, Prime Minister Bandaranaike waves to the welcoming crowds.

you will be able to come personally to Sri Lanka and see it when it is completed. The aid thus given to us by your country in so many ways and on such generous terms have been an invaluable contribution to our economy in the context of the difficult and stringent times which we have been experiencing."

She said: "Sri Lanka looks forward to continued co-operation with your country in fields in which it would be mutually beneficial and appropriate to us. We could, I am sure, benefit from the storehouse of your own unrivalled experience acquired in the process of emerging from a state of semi-feudal and colonial economy to that of a strong and self-reliant nation. This veritable economic miracle, which the country has achieved, is, indeed, a tribute to the dedicated and sincere leadership of your country under the inspiration of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the intense patriotism and devotion to duty evinced by the great people of China. They have set an example of dedication and determination which is worthy of admiration.

"The good-will and friendship which you have shown is no doubt a reflection of the excellent relations and understanding existing between our two countries. This relationship, which is a source of much gratification to us, is also, in a sense, unique in that it is an instance of friendship and co-operation between two countries of very unequal size and power."

The Prime Minister of Sri Lanka said: "I wish to thank you for a further manifestation of your good-will in the support which you gave to the proposal tabled by us at the last session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. for the declaration of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. You were, in fact, the only permanent member of the Security Council to support our proposal. Details of our proposal are well known to you and I need not mention them here. We look

forward to your continued support and co-operation to clear the many hurdles which lie ahead before our proposal becomes a reality."

She said: "I wish also to express concern about the continued state of international tension in the world. The situation in a number of areas continues to be very unsatisfactory and poses serious threats to world peace and security. In an atmosphere of international tension small countries like Sri Lanka which have placed their faith in non-alignment and neutralism find themselves in a difficult situation in respect of their own security. Sri Lanka in particular is in a vulnerable position because of her key geographical location in the Indian Ocean. The solution, as we see, is not to backtrack on our commitment to non-alignment which as far as we are concerned is irrevocable but to go into the origins of the problem and consider the possibility of correcting it at the source. These tensions are really a manifestation of the present order of international life and the state of power politics as we find it in the world today where a predominant position is occupied by the great powers."

"I wish," she continued, "to express our deep gratification for your support of the rights and dignity of small states in their resistance to hegemony, spheres of influence and to any violation of their sovereignty, independence and equality."

The speeches by Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike won warm applause. At the banquet, hosts and guests chatted together and talked about friendship between the two countries. Prime Minister Bandaranaike presented a spray of orchids to Premier Chou and told him that it was grown by a young woman of Sri Lanka who had asked her to present it to Premier Chou and the youth of China.

*"Renmin Ribao" editorial*

## **A Just Cause Against Aggression Is Invincible**

— In commemoration of 22nd anniversary of  
Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

**T**ODAY is the 22nd anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea. U.S. imperialism, 22 years ago, flagrantly unleashed a war of aggression against Korea and at the same time invaded and occupied China's sacred territory Taiwan Province in a vain attempt to annex all of Korea and then invade the Chinese mainland. The U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea met with the valiant resistance of the Korean people and ended in dismal defeat. A review of the history of that time enables us to understand more deeply the truth that the people of all countries can certainly defeat imperialist aggression if

only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms, and grasp the destiny of their countries in their own hands.

Resisting aggression and defending the fatherland with indomitable heroism, the Korean people have written an immortal chapter in the history of struggle against imperialism by the peoples of various countries. The Korean people, under the leadership of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, rose in resistance against the U.S. aggressors, fighting heroically and unyieldingly in bloody battles.

Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the People's Army of Korea. With the support of the people the world over, the heroic Korean people finally forced the U.S. imperialists to sign the armistice agreement after a bitter trial of strength with the U.S. aggressor troops. The victory of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea not only defended the revolutionary gains of the Korean people and the security of China, but also made a great contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against imperialism and its running dogs and set a brilliant example for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and people of the world.

Since the Korean armistice, the industrious and heroic Korean people have built their fatherland into a more prosperous and stronger country by implementing the policy of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence," and making great strides forward with the momentum of *chollima*. The Korean people have made tremendous achievements both in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a powerful socialist state standing firm at the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle.

U.S. aggressor troops are still occupying south Korea and Korea remains divided. It is the common desire of the entire Korean people to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. As is known throughout the world, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made tremendous efforts towards this end. The 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forth by the Government of the D.P.R.K. in April 1971 and a series of major proposals advanced and expounded by Premier Kim Il Sung on January 10 and May 26, 1972 on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south, political negotiations and establishment of a confederation embody the general desire of all the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and have won the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world. Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has recently pointed out: **"For the independent settlement of the question of the reunification of Korea without any interference of outside forces, first of all, the U.S. troops must leave south Korea."** U.S. troops under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" should pull out of south Korea and the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and the reasonable proposal on the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government. We are firmly convinced that the beautiful 3,000-*ri* land of Korea is bound to be unified and the long-divided

Korean people will certainly come together again. This is a historical trend no force can hold back.

Taiwan is a province of China and the 14 million people living on Taiwan are flesh-and-blood compatriots of the Chinese people. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere. All U.S. armed forces and military installations should be withdrawn from Taiwan. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities aimed at creating "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "two Chinas," an "independent Taiwan" or advocating that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan.

U.S. imperialism has all along pursued aggression and war policies in Asia since the end of the Korean war. It has stepped up the revival of Japanese militarism in a vigorous effort to use the Japanese reactionary forces as its tool of aggression. The Japanese militarist forces have in turn taken every opportunity to expand and, in particular, tried to control south Korea and lay hands on China's territory Taiwan. U.S. imperialism is continuing its war of aggression in Indochina, and carrying out war escalation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Recently, it has not only mined and blockaded the ports of north Viet Nam but also steadily expanded the scope of its naval and air attacks there. It can be said with certainty that the perverse acts of U.S. imperialism can only result in defeat, as it suffered in its war of aggression against Korea, thus lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

Separated only by a river, China and Korea are fraternal countries. The two peoples went through storm and stress and shared weal and woe in their protracted struggle against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. They have supported, learnt from, and encouraged each other in the great struggle to build socialism. The Chinese people have always regarded the Korean people's struggle as their own and the victories of the Korean people as their victories.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: **"The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."** The blood-cemented friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are a reliable guarantee for defeating the common enemy. In commemorating the 22nd anniversary of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, the Chinese people, cherishing brotherly feelings for the Korean people, wish them successive new victories in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland as well as in their struggle to build socialism, and wish that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples be evergreen.

(June 25)

# The Militia—P.L.A.'s Auxiliary And Reserve

**L**ED by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao, the militia in China is a mass armed organization whose members are not disengaged from production. It is an important component part of the armed forces in our country.

## People's War

Lenin pointed out: **"So long as there are oppressed and exploited people in the world, we must strive, not for disarmament, but for the arming of the whole people."** Chairman Mao said: **"The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them."** Following these Marxist-Leninist principles, our Party helped the masses to get organized and arm themselves in the protracted revolutionary wars, carried out a people's war, defeated the Japanese imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries and was finally victorious.

Inheriting and carrying forward the fine revolutionary tradition, the Chinese people have further strengthened militia building since liberation in 1949. Experience gained over the past decades has taught them to deeply understand that Chairman Mao's concept of people's war is the most effective weapon for defeating the imperialists and their lackeys and is invincible. No matter what kind of war the imperialists may unleash, no matter how highly developed modern weapons and technical equipment may be and however complicated the methods of modern warfare, the law of people's war and the truth that **"the army and the people are the foundation of victory"** will never change. It is people, not things, that decide the outcome of a war. The role of the militia in strategy, therefore, remains a very important one. As Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion."**

## Militia's Role

Our militia's task is to work in close co-operation with the Chinese People's Liberation Army in safe-

guarding the fruits of socialist revolution and socialist construction, defending state sovereignty, territorial integrity and security, and guarding our country against subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys. The militia is a capable auxiliary and strong reserve of the P.L.A.

Our militia dates back to the 1920s. During the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), a peasants' armed force of 30,000 was set up in Kwangtung Province. In the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), the masses' armed force rapidly expanded to 2.56 million. In the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), practically every town or village in the Liberated Areas set up militia organizations, with youth and adults from 16 to 45 taking part. In the War of Liberation (1945-49), the militia grew to 5.5 million strong while the self-defence corps numbered tens of millions. Whether in the successive revolutionary wars or in defending our socialist revolution and socialist construction, our militia indeed has played a great role which can be summed up mainly as follows.

(1) Co-ordinating with the army in fighting and consolidating national defence.

In the war years, every militia member and every village joined in the fighting. The militia conducted reconnaissance or acted as guides for the regular forces, and devised various ingenious methods of fighting, such as sparrow warfare, blockade warfare, land-mine warfare, tunnel warfare, demolition warfare and guerrilla warfare on lakes and rivers, hitting enemy troops wherever they were, winning small victories which added up to a major victory and playing a role the regular army could not play.

Sparrow warfare means militiamen operating in groups or in twos and threes, sometimes concentrating and sometimes dispersing their forces, making a feint in the east but attacking in the west and appearing and disappearing unexpectedly. Like sparrows waiting for openings to snatch food, the militia looked for opportunities to hit hard at the enemy.

Blockade warfare means carrying out an armed blockade of enemy strongholds and isolating them to bring about an increasing shortage of supplies. As the enemy troops were thus forced to retreat, the militia seized every opportunity to annihilate them.



Demolition warfare was an important method to cut the enemy's communication lines. Militia contingents often went into action simultaneously to demolish railway tracks, highways, means of communication and telecommunication installations, causing serious difficulty for enemy troops and creating favourable conditions for our army to move on to the attack.

Land-mine warfare was developed by the militia which made all kinds of mines to blockade and annihilate enemy troops.

Tunnel warfare was a special form of guerrilla warfare carried out by the militia on the plains. In places where enemy strongholds were numerous and where conditions were comparatively difficult, the militia dug tunnels to conserve their own strength and wipe out enemy troops. An intricate network of carefully concealed and solid tunnels linked up all households and sometimes several villages, and the tunnels had various kinds of installations guaranteeing security and facilitating operations against the enemy, in addition to safety devices against enemy attacks with fire or poison gas. The militia used the tunnels to combine fighting the enemy in the villages with battles out in the fields. In the War of Resistance Against Japan, the militia on the north China plain carried out tunnel warfare and contributed greatly to wiping out enemy effectives and consolidating and developing the anti-Japanese base areas. In central Hopei's base areas, for example, some 12,500 kilometres of tunnels were dug, which rendered the Japanese aggressor troops powerless despite their good weapons. Unable to find any target for attack, the invaders constantly found themselves surrounded and attacked from all sides.

The ingenious tactics used by the militia in fighting in close co-operation with the army not only wiped out large numbers of enemy troops but also created favourable conditions for our army to concentrate its forces, carry out operations flexibly and score victories.

In the struggle to safeguard our socialist revolution and socialist construction, the militia has actively supported the army to strengthen our national defence and guard against air raids, thereby putting into practice a system in which everyone takes part in defending the motherland. Since liberation more than 20 years ago, U.S. imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek remnant bandits have time and again sent armed agents to sneak into China's mainland from the sea or the air or by other methods in an attempt to harass and carry out sabotage activities. But we quickly put them out of action by relying mainly on the militia. With militia organizations set up all over the country, no matter how cunning our enemies are and whether they come by air or from the sea, they can never escape punishment from the militia whose members are here, there and everywhere.

(2) A source of replenishment for the P.L.A.

Chinese militiamen and women have always regarded joining the people's army as a glorious task. They vie with one another for active service in the army, sometimes joining by whole battalions or regiments. When the Kuomintang reactionaries again unleashed a civil war after the Japanese invaders were defeated in 1945, Shantung Province militiamen volunteered to join the army in such great numbers in one evening that they could be organized into 50 regiments. This shows that our army has an inexhaustible source of replenishment. This glorious tradition is being maintained today. Recruits are enlisted from the militia every year, and after a term of active service, they return to become the backbone of their respective militia organizations. Thus the militia is the army's strong reserve while the army is a great school for training personnel who serve as the anchor of militia organizations. If the imperialists should start a war of aggression against our country, we can swiftly expand our armed units and have a sure and inexhaustible source of replenishing the army.

(3) Performing various services in times of war.

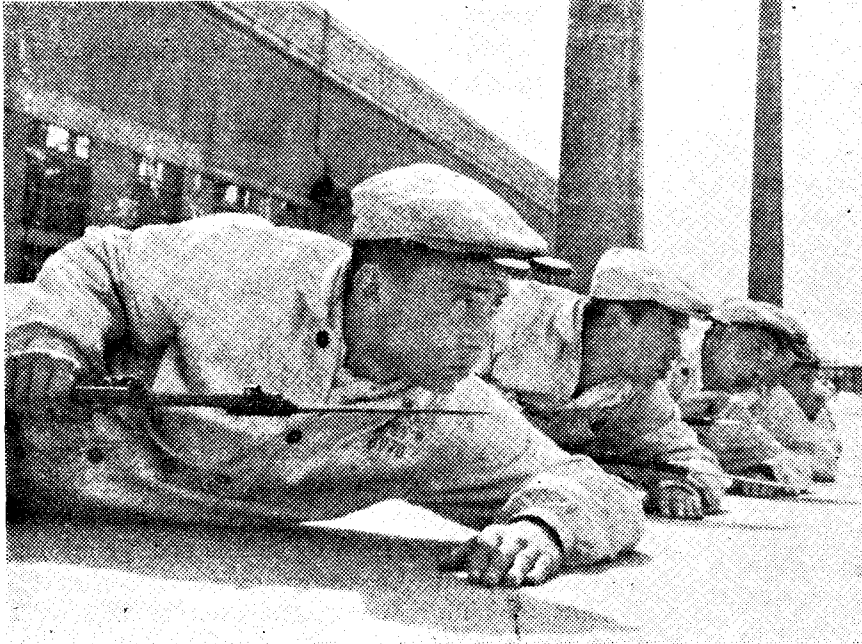
In war time, the militia forces perform various services — helping the army conduct reconnaissance, transporting grain, fodder and ammunition, carrying the wounded on stretchers, building defensive works and taking prisoners into custody — and support the army to fight the enemy to the best of their ability. During the War of Liberation (1945-49), whole battalions or regiments of militia forces joined in the fighting. In some military campaigns, the number added up to six and sometimes seven figures. In the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign (December 1948-January 1949), more than 1.87 million strong from the militia and the masses supported the front. To ensure quick movement of army units, the militia forces built over 3,000 *li* of roads and 64 bridges. And to guarantee supplies, they mobilized 320,000 animal-drawn carts and 400 boats which together moved some 100,000 tons of materiel for the army. Wherever the People's Liberation Army fought, the militia was sure to follow and give whatever support it could. This was one of the important factors that ensured victory in war.

(4) Maintaining social order and consolidating the rear.

During the war years, the militia took on the responsibility of standing guard, questioning suspicious outsiders, rooting out spies and keeping an eye on bad elements, thereby relieving the army of any worry about the rear areas. At present, the militia plays a big role in maintaining public security across the land. This fully shows that it is an important tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.



# THE MILITIA



▶  
 Veteran militiaman  
 Chao Shou-fu of  
 Shantung Province's  
 Haiyang County  
 showing youth how  
 to lay mines.



▲  
 Militiamen of a Peking  
 machinery plant in a mili-  
 tary exercise.



▶  
 Militiamen of many nation-  
 alities in Sinkiang training.

▶  
 Militiamen training  
 during the war  
 against Japanese ag-  
 gression.

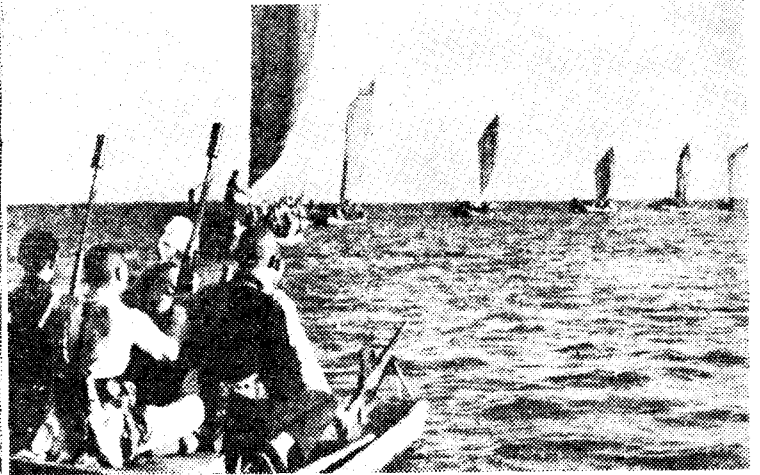


▲  
"Heighten our vigilance,  
defend the motherland."  
The militia on the Fukien  
front studying politics.

▲  
Combining production with  
fighting, militiawomen on  
the Inner Mongolian grass-  
land guarding the frontier  
while herding.

▶  
Tunnel warfare during the  
War of Resistance Against  
Japan.

▼  
Guerrillas on a lake in the  
war against Japanese inv-  
aders.



(5) Active in production and in supporting the fighting.

During the successive revolutionary wars, the militia forces combined fighting with production. They took part in both, and, in addition, took on the responsibility of protecting the latter. During harvest time, they set up tight security lines to protect the peasants as they harvested, threshed and stored grain in double-quick time. They also organized armed shock production brigades to harvest and sow quickly near enemy strongholds or pillboxes. Very often, they fought to take back what grain, animals or other materials enemy troops had plundered. To cope with enemy raids, the people in the revolutionary base areas, with the militia as the core, saw to it that grain and other supplies were carefully hidden or buried so that the enemy, after entering the villages, could not find a single soul, a grain of food or even a drop of water, but was greeted by mines exploding all around.

Militiamen and women now working on various fronts, such as in industry, agriculture and trade or in schools and colleges, take an active part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Those in the villages have played a vanguard role in the mass movement **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai"** and have contributed to expanding farm production and building a new socialist countryside. In Shansi Province alone, the militia has organized 60,300 shock production brigades with more than 2.47 million persons in them. On the industrial front, they play an exemplary role in the mass movement **"In industry, learn from Tachang,"** a powerful impetus to the growth of industry. Over 180 militia regiments comprising more than 1.1 million strong joined in building a railway which involved arduous engineering work. This accounted for its swift completion in a little more than eight months.

### Militia Building Today

Chairman Mao issued the call on June 19, 1962: **"Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily."** Chairman Mao's important directive is the programme for building up the militia in our country.

Under the guidance of the concept of people's war, notable results have been obtained in militia building over the past decade by implementing Chairman Mao's directive. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started and particularly since the convening of the Ninth Party Congress, with the masses gaining an ever deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's strategic principles **"Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland"** and **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,"** militia work has made further progress.

Militia work must be carried through organizationally. This is primary and means strengthening the

militia's organization. Failing this, nothing can be achieved. A military organization, the militia must be organized into squads, platoons, companies, battalions, regiments and divisions, with rank and file and officers. But since the militia is also a mass organization whose members do their regular jobs in production, militia organizations should dovetail, not replace, the set-up in production units, government offices and schools.

The militia is organized on a voluntary basis. While the state stipulates that all able-bodied youth and adults, irrespective of sex, can join the militia, it pays special attention to political agitation so that youth and adults join willingly and voluntarily.

The principle of democratic centralism is practised in militia organizations. Cadres, elected every year through democratic consultation, can be re-elected if the ranks so desire it. Shortcomings or mistakes on the part of the rank and file or cadres are overcome by democratic means, through persuasion and education and through criticism and self-criticism.

Political work in the militia consists mainly of organizing its members to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, correctly carry out the Party's line, principles and policies and constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

To ensure the absolute leadership of the Party, militia organizations have political commissars and political instructors, and a system of political work is established to conduct effective political and ideological work among the members, and help them study and carry forward the fine tradition of the People's Liberation Army.

In the light of the militia's special features, training is carried out on a small scale and diffusely in their respective localities. Military democracy is practised, bringing into play the P.L.A.'s spirit of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching each other."

With regard to the militia's weapons, there are two main sources in war time: (1) capturing them from the enemy, and (2) mobilizing the masses to make their own weapons by displaying the spirit of self-reliance. Though our militia has comparatively good weapons today, we still have to uphold the tradition of militia forces making their own land-mines, hand-grenades and other weapons.

In their revolutionary struggles over the years, the Chinese people have come to understand the importance of arming themselves more and more clearly. Resolutely supporting the militia system, they have worked unremittingly to strengthen the militia. If any enemy should dare to invade our country, he will surely be drowned in the vast ocean of an entire nation in arms.

Report From Rabat

# Africa Forges Ahead Victoriously Under Banner of Unity Against Imperialism

**M**EETING in mid-June in Rabat, capital of Morocco, the 9th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) reflected the growing strength and development of the O.A.U. since it was founded in 1963. The conference also demonstrated the excellent situation now existing in Africa, where nations and peoples are united in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and for safeguarding of national independence and for national liberation.

## **Firm Support for National-Liberation Movements**

The independent African countries' resolute support for the African national-liberation movements in territories yet to achieve independence and their strong demand for the liquidation of colonialism and racism and decolonization in all Africa was the distinguishing feature of the conference. A unanimous resolution declared that the "total liberation of the African continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination" is the principal objective of the African peoples. Many African heads of state voiced this strong desire.

President Marien Ngouabi of the People's Republic of the Congo reiterated his country's sacred principle: "The whole of Africa, from the north to the south, from the east to the west, must be totally liberated from colonialist, racist and fascist domination." President Gafar Mohamed Nimeri of the Sudan pointed out that the elimination of colonialism remains the principal problem for Africa. Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia declared: "One of the main occupations of the independent African countries is to wipe colonialism and racism from the face of the continent." President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon pointed out that it is the duty of the African countries to take vigorous measures to decolonize Africa as a whole.

There was full discussion about the major question: How can decolonization really be brought about

throughout the whole of Africa so that the people in territories still to attain independence in southern Africa can acquire real liberation? The conference reached the decision clearly stated in one resolution: "The prevailing situation leaves the African people in these territories no other choice but armed struggle."

The conference paid great tribute to the important successes of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in their armed struggles against Portuguese colonialism. A resolution adopted at the conference reaffirmed "the inalienable right of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence." It strongly denounced Portuguese colonialism for its infamous crimes and acts of genocide against the African people in these territories. It was decided "to increase assistance to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau)" and to urge "the governments of O.A.U. member states to strengthen and increase their moral and material support to the liberation struggle of the valiant freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) against Portuguese domination."

The people of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe were commended for their heroic struggles against the South African and Rhodesian minority white racists' barbarous rule. Resolutions were also adopted, which fully and unconditionally support the armed struggle of the people of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe for ending apartheid and racial discrimination and for self-determination and independence.

The conference decided to increase the annual budget of the African Liberation Committee by 50 per cent to support the national-liberation movements.

At the opening session, Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania and outgoing chairman of the O.A.U. summit, reaffirmed: "Our continued and unshakable determination to continue our historic struggle and to achieve full restoration of the rights and dignity of our brothers who, at the other extremity

of the continent, are suffering the most inhuman and revolting of injustices.”

The newly elected chairman of the summit conference King Hassan II of Morocco expressed resolute support for the African national-liberation movements. He said: “Your liberation is also our liberation. Therefore, your struggle should logically be and will be our struggle.”

The firm support given by the conference to the African national-liberation movements, to the armed struggle in particular, has increased the militant determination of the fighters struggling for the total liberation of Africa. Speaking on behalf of various African national-liberation movements, Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), thanked the O.A.U. summit for its invaluable support, and firmly pledged: “We shall increase our fighting 100 per cent.”

### Strengthen Unity Against Aggression

Another prominent feature of the conference was the unity and support among African countries which have gained independence in their common struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression. Shortly before the conference, the Portuguese colonialists, with the support of the United States, Britain and other countries, flagrantly challenged the conference and all the people of Africa by invading two O.A.U. member states — Senegal and the People’s Republic of the Congo. This aroused the indignation of the African people. The Ministerial Council of the O.A.U. which was then engaged in the preparations for the conference immediately cabled the heads of state of Senegal and the People’s Republic of the Congo, condemning the Portuguese colonialist aggression, and expressing support for the just struggle of the people of the two countries.

At the conference, President Marien Nguabi of the People’s Republic of the Congo strongly condemned the Portuguese aggressors. He pointed out: “Tiny Portugal cannot possibly resist the will of the African peoples without the political, financial and military complicity of the NATO powers.” President Senghor of Senegal also emphasized that the African countries must do their utmost to safeguard their national independence.

The conference unanimously adopted resolutions strongly condemning the Portuguese colonialists for their aggression against the People’s Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Guinea, Tanzania and Zambia, and pointed out: “Any aggression against any member state is considered as aggression against all O.A.U. members.” The conference decided to provide concrete assistance for the above-mentioned five countries, victims of aggression, so as to strengthen their defences. These decisions vividly reflect the excellent situation

of the independent African countries in their unity against imperialism.

A resolution on the Middle East sternly denounced Israeli Zionism for its continued aggression against Egypt and other Arab countries. It demanded that Israel withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupies to the ceasefire line prior to the “June 5” war. The conference reaffirmed the O.A.U.’s effective support for the just struggle of Egypt to restore its territorial integrity by all means. President Houari Boumediene of the Algerian Council of Revolution pointed out that imperialism and colonialism carry out aggression against Africa from two sides. In the south is Portugal and in the north is Israel. The African people should unite to oppose the enemy on both sides.

Speaking of unity against imperialism and hegemony, President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon declared that in the face of the conflict of the two super-powers for world domination, the African countries should unite and defend their sovereignty and interests.

The independent African countries’ spirit of unity against imperialism manifested itself in the settlement of disputes through peaceful consultation. The conference welcomed the reconciliation between Guinea and Senegal and the strengthening of the relations between the two countries, achieved before the conference. At the closing ceremony, Morocco and Algeria signed an agreement on the boundary question between the two countries, thus ending nine years of dispute created by colonialism.

The conference congratulated the Sudan on the successful settlement of the problem of southern Sudan. At the ministerial council session prior to the conference, it was unanimously decided to allocate 100,000 U.S. dollars for the rehabilitation of southern Sudan. The successful settlement of the problem of southern Sudan is also a powerful rebuff to imperialism and colonialism in their creation of divisions in Africa and to their divide and rule policy.

\* \* \*

The 9th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity made new contributions to the African cause of unity against imperialism. In the nine years since the founding of the O.A.U., its membership has grown from 31 countries to 41. The unity and co-operation among the member countries has steadily been strengthened and extended in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for safeguarding national independence and for national liberation. To be held in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, the next summit conference will mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity,

# On Studying Some History About Imperialism

by Shih Chun

*The following is the second and final part of an article in issue No. 25, 1972 of "Peking Review." — Ed.*

## Moribund Capitalism

**W**ILD imperialist plunder at home and abroad, imperialist countries' contention and infighting and the decline of one imperialist country after another eloquently confirm Lenin's scientific conclusion that imperialism is "moribund capitalism" and "imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat." Capitalism's inevitable doom, the certain triumph of socialism and the replacement of the capitalist system by the socialist system are all determined by the historical laws of the movement of the basic social contradictions. With the decaying and parasitic nature of capitalism in the stage of imperialism fully exposed, all kinds of inherent capitalist contradictions have become far more acute than before.

As Chairman Mao has analysed in his *On Contradiction*, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie became intensified, the contradiction between monopoly and non-monopoly capital emerged, the contradiction between the colonial powers and the colonies became intensified and the contradiction among the capitalist countries resulting from their uneven development manifested itself with particular sharpness. It is the development and struggle of these contradictions that provide the necessary prerequisite for the victory of the socialist and the people's democratic revolution led by the proletariat. From his study of the laws governing the development of imperialism, Lenin drew the important conclusion that because of the uneven political and economic development of imperialism the world imperialist front would be broken through at where it is weakest and the socialist revolution would triumph first in one or several countries. History has fully confirmed the proletarian revolutionary teacher's scientific prediction. During World War I, tsarist Russia was the focus of all the contradictions of imperialism and the weakest link in the imperialist chain. Led by Lenin, the 1917 October Socialist Revolution was crowned with great victory, giving birth to the world's first socialist country and ushering in a new epoch for mankind. The great victory of the

Chinese revolution and the victories of the revolutions in other Asian and European countries during and after World War II are all new proof of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The history of imperialism also tells us that it will never leave the stage of history of its own accord. The more it nears its doom, the more it will put up desperate struggles by adopting all kinds of tactics for military adventures and political deception. As Chairman Mao has said, **"Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."** (*Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle.*) To shake off its serious political and economic crises and save itself from imminent doom, Germany under the fascist Hitler introduced a fascist dictatorship, frenziedly suppressing the revolutionary Germans and carrying out the cruellest possible economic exploitation and political oppression of the people at home under the reactionary slogan of "guns instead of butter." Unleashing World War II, it barbarously plundered the people of other countries. But, like "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet," as a Chinese saying goes, these aggressive outrages touched off the people's unprecedented anti-fascist struggle around the world, which brought the complete downfall in a mere 12 years of Germany under Hitler who had dreamt of establishing "1,000-year empire." Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism."** (*Cast Away Illusions, Prepare for Struggle.*) The aggression, subversion, control and interference by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism today everywhere in the world are the expressions of their last-ditch struggle. They have aroused and are arousing the world's people and the small and medium-sized countries to wage a just struggle against the two overlords, which is now raging. It is the people's revolutionary struggle that gradually weakens imperialism, until its extinction.

## Struggle Against Imperialism and Opportunism

In their last-ditch struggle the imperialists always make fostering an opportunist faction in the workers'

movement one of their basic policies. The super monopoly profits they have grabbed enable them to buy over the upper stratum of workers and encourage opportunism. The old and new revisionists are all scabs bribed by the monopoly capitalists with their super-profits, the completely bourgeoisified labour aristocracy and the agents of imperialism. Worming their way into the international communist movement, they have made every effort to cover up the contradictions and nature of imperialism, prettify imperialism, spread the ideas of imperialism and benumb the fighting will of the world's revolutionary people. They play the reactionary role the imperialists themselves cannot play. Lenin called these renegades to the proletariat, who defended the interests of imperialism, "social-imperialists," that is, **Socialists in words and imperialists in deeds.**" (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*) He repeatedly taught us that it is necessary to integrate closely the struggle against imperialism with the struggle against opportunism and revisionism. "The fight against imperialism is a sham and humbug unless it is inseparably bound up with the fight against opportunism." (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.*) We clearly see today that the Soviet revisionist leading clique is following in words and deeds what Lenin repudiated. While paying lip-service to socialism and even to "communism," it in fact pursues the imperialist policy of expansion and plunder and tries to carve out spheres of influence by every means. The Soviet revisionists are social-imperialists, pure and simple.

The vigorous development of the world revolution since the end of World War II has brought about further changes in the tactics of imperialism. While resorting to corruption and infiltration with regard to the proletariat which has not seized power, the imperialists engage in subversion and "peaceful evolution" in dealing with the proletariat in power. Simultaneously with military adventures or armed invasion, they carry out political deception and push a neo-colonialist policy. They either establish indirect colonial rule by bribing hidden traitors and grooming puppets; or, flaunting the banner of "military aid" and "economic aid," they engage in big capital export and commodity dumping so that the recipient countries are exploited economically and controlled politically and militarily; or they try to turn other countries into their dependencies or colonies by taking advantage of the so-called bilateral "friendship treaties" they have signed. In short, they stop at no intrigue or conspiracy in their efforts at world domination, to enslave other people and maintain imperialist rule. Whatever new tactics the imperialists may turn to, exploitation always arouses struggle and oppression always entails resistance. Each time they commit aggression, they put a new noose around their necks. The more evil they do, the tighter the

nooses become. All their atrocities can only hasten their doom, instead of prolonging their existence.

### Days of Imperialism Are Numbered

Basing himself on Marxist-Leninist theory in studying the present and past of imperialism and summing up the positive and negative experience of the people in China and the rest of the world in their protracted struggles against imperialism, Chairman Mao has put forward his conception of the strategy and tactics in the fight against imperialism. He pointed out: "The first imperialist world war and the first victorious socialist revolution, the October Revolution, have changed the whole course of world history and ushered in a new era." In this era, imperialism "has fully revealed its decadence." (*On New Democracy.*) Chairman Mao said: "Imperialism and all reactionaries, looked at in essence, from a long-term point of view, from a strategic point of view, must be seen for what they are — paper tigers. On this we should build our strategic thinking. On the other hand, they are also living tigers, iron tigers, real tigers which can devour people. On this we should build our tactical thinking." This scientific thesis is our powerful ideological weapon for defeating imperialism. Imperialism is moribund, not dead, capitalism. This reactionary thing still has a dual character in the face of the life-and-death struggle of the people. It is inconceivable that the world's people can make a clean sweep of imperialism overnight without arduous, complex and protracted struggles. But there is no doubt that so long as they have the courage and ability to wage unswerving protracted struggles, imperialism will perish and the people's revolution will triumph. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This has today become an irresistible historical tide. The days of imperialism are numbered. To seize one victory after another in the revolution, the people the world over still will experience tortuous and strenuous struggles. "This is the historic epoch in which world capitalism and imperialism are going down to their doom and world socialism and people's democracy are marching to victory." (*The Present Situation and Our Tasks.*) Studying the Marxist-Leninist theory of imperialism and the history of imperialism will help us the revolutionary people understand more profoundly the nature of imperialism and social-imperialism, correctly observe the current complicated international struggles, strengthen our confidence in the certain victory of the proletarian revolutionary cause, implement still more conscientiously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and fight confidently and courageously for the complete liberation of all mankind.

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Correction: In our last issue (No. 25), p. 16, left-hand column, 4th paragraph, line 7, "1963" should read "1962."



# Rabid Provocation and Vicious Intent

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE "Defence Agency" of the reactionary Sato government of Japan has announced that two warships of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan will "visit" Japan in a few days. This is another big exposure of the reactionary government's insistence on its anti-China policy and a flagrant provocation against the Chinese people. The Chinese people are deeply indignant at this.

A "visit" to Japan by warships of the Chiang Kai-shek clique is unprecedented in Japan-Chiang relations. It is no accident at all that, only a few days after announcing his decision to step down, Sato suddenly let the Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships go to Japan. Taking over the mantle of Shigeru Yoshida and Nobusuke Kishi, Sato has stubbornly pursued a policy of hostility towards China and has thus been more and more strongly denounced and opposed by the masses of the Japanese people and far-sighted personages in political circles. Even some candidates for the presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party have in recent statements repeatedly declared that they would work for the normalization of Japan-China relations if they were elected.

In these circumstances, Sato, who is clinging to his anti-China policy, deliberately invites warships of the Chiang clique to Japan. This is meant to reinforce

Japan-Chiang collusion in an attempt to exert pressure on the Chinese people in this way and, at the same time, to divert the political orientation of improving Japan-China relations as proposed by personages in Japanese political circles. In using such a trick on the eve of stepping down, Sato's vicious aim is to create difficulties and obstacles for the new Government of Japan in handling Japan-China relations. This is a scheme which deserves serious attention.

The common aspiration of the Chinese and Japanese peoples is to develop China-Japan friendship and restore China-Japan diplomatic relations; this is an irresistible trend of our era. That Sato should flagrantly step up his collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and remain hostile to the Chinese people is completely incompatible with the Japanese people's demand that Japan take the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. Such criminal acts by Sato will be tolerated neither by the Chinese people nor by the Japanese people. Sato's deliberate sabotage of improving Japan-China relations only serves to reveal more clearly his reactionary features and arouse stronger opposition from the Japanese people. This will only bring him a more ignominious end.

(June 25)

(Continued from p. 3.)

He continued: "The Government and people of Rwanda has also followed with great interest the policy of international co-operation pursued by the People's Republic of China with regard to the other nations of the third world. This co-operation will enable these countries to develop their socio-economic intra-structure in order to ensure the well-being of the masses of their people."

He said: "The Republic of Rwanda rejoices over the relations of co-operation she has already established with the People's Republic of China. The first agreement on economic and technical co-operation signed last May 13 by our two Governments will enable Rwanda to begin the realization of certain projects considered as

priorities by the national plan for socio-economic development."

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with Minister Munyaneza. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the members of the delegation. On June 23, Ministers Chi Peng-fei and Munyaneza, on behalf of their respective Governments, signed in Peking a trade agreement between the two Governments.

## NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister of Communications Yang Chieh on June 21 met all members of the Japanese Marine Friendship Delegation led by Hiroshi Miwa. The 25-member delegation arrived in Peking on June 17.

▲ Chang Hsiang-shan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, on June 22 gave a banquet in honour of the Youth Delegation From the Democratic Republic of the Sudan led by Abdel Ghaffar Mohamed Nur and with Salih Yagoub Hamdan as its deputy leader.

▲ A ceremony welcoming the visiting Chilean National Football Team was held on June 24 at the Worker's Stadium by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission. After the ceremony, Chilean and Chinese football teams played a friendly match.

▲ A Chinese men's basketball delegation left Peking by air on June 21 for friendly visits to Algeria, Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia.

Reporters' Diary

## First Visit to Okinawa

ON our way to Okinawa we flew over the city of Kagoshima on the southern tip of Japan's Kyushu and continued south. Looking down at the sea from the plane, we saw a number of large and small islands, the Ryukyu Islands, dotting the blue waves. Narrow and ribbon-like, the largest is Okinawa, the main island of the archipelago.

Our group of Chinese journalists visited the island on May 20, six days after the United States "returned" the administrative rights over it to Japan.

One of U.S. imperialism's important military bases for aggression against Asia, Okinawa is also the Japanese people's advance post in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Okinawan people have valiantly persevered in fighting the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for 27 years, and a new storm of this prolonged struggle is now gathering.

On the day of our arrival, Naha Airport was cluttered as usual with U.S. military aircraft: fighters, bombers, giant transports, helicopters and what not. Naha Airport, our Japanese friends told us, was supposed to fall in the "return" to Japan category, but, after the "reversion," U.S. military planes were still all over the place. Even more, the United States has the impudence to keep one-third of the airport as a "navy aviation installation" for its own use. Nominally open to both military and civilian planes, the airport remains in fact one of the important U.S. air bases on the Island of Okinawa.

Then there was the Naha naval base adjacent to the airport. Inside the base, barricaded by a network of barbed wire, were aircraft carriers and a large number of LSTs as well as other military vessels flying the American flag. Piled high on the wharves, U.S. military supplies in green wooden cases were being hurriedly loaded on to heavy-duty trucks. One of the street scenes in Naha was the ubiquitous American

G.I.s and U.S. military vehicles loaded with war materials.

The main cities on Okinawa were crowded with premises serving the U.S. army, navy and air force: military bases and installations, ranges, psychological warfare bases, intelligence and "counter-guerrilla warfare training" centres. Even after the "reversion," as revealed by the Japanese press, the United States would still keep as many as 87 military bases on Okinawa, covering an area of some 286 square kilometres. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries had fixed up the bases on the island to reinforce their capacity for joint use after the "reversion," and, at the same time, added a number of new permanent fortifications to the old ones.

Fertile as it is, land on Okinawa is still occupied by U.S. military forces. A local peasant, in all seriousness, had this to say: "When we demanded the return of Okinawa, we meant that there would be no more military bases or U.S. troops after the return. But look at the 'reversion' now, the land seized from us peasants by the U.S. armed forces has not been returned to us, but passed on to the 'self-defence forces.' We strongly object to this."

Near a U.S. military base at Oura Bay, wooden notice boards had been erected everywhere: "No Parking!" "No Photographing!" "No Loitering!" We were told by Japanese friends that of late U.S. troops were busy building a new nuclear submarine port in the bay. That is why this U.S. base forbids loitering by pedestrians and car drivers. If anyone does, U.S. sentinels are sure to tell him to move on. We got the strong impression that Okinawa "returned" to Japan by the United States remains the same "state within a state."

On the morning of our arrival, U.S. B-52 bombers, known as "black demons," re-entered the base at Kadena. A Japanese friend commented angrily: "Only six days

after the 'reversion' and B-52s are here again. What kind of 'reversion' is this? This is deception pure and simple!"

The people of Okinawa were indignant at the fact that their island was full of U.S. military bases. A prominent figure working for Japan-China friendship told us: "Since World War II, the U.S. imperialists have committed all kinds of evil in using Okinawa as a base for aggression in a number of Asian countries. The islanders are living in misery; the economy is on the decline. These are mainly a result of U.S. military occupation."

The crimes of the Japanese militarists in aggression abroad and brutally slaughtering the islanders during World War II were still fresh in people's minds. Towards the end of the war, the Japanese fascists, frustrated and desperate, sent troops to try to force the islanders at bayonet point to commit collective suicide in the name of "loyalty to the Tenno." This and the war itself cost the lives of some 150,000 inhabitants of Okinawa, one-third of the island's population.

The Okinawan people firmly oppose the Japanese reactionaries following in the footsteps of the old militarists and committing aggression in Asia. A docker at Machinato harbour told us: "The Japanese reactionaries want to turn Okinawa into a base for the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries for aggression against China and other Asian countries. We workers will never let them do it!" During our tour of Koza in the middle of the island, we heard how the people of that city set off an anti-U.S. storm on December 20, 1970 in protest against the crimes of the U.S. armed forces there. More than 8,000 angry Okinawan people at that time burnt down over 70 U.S. military vehicles, a heavy blow to the U.S. aggressors. This outburst of anger at the U.S. imperialists that has been smouldering for the last two decades and more demonstrated the revolutionary strength of the people of Okinawa Prefecture.

The protracted and courageous struggle of the people in Okinawa

*(Continued on p. 21.)*

# ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

## Sato Steps Down

Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of the Japanese Cabinet and President of the Liberal Democratic Party, formally announced his resignation from the Party presidency at a conference of L.D.P. Diet members on the morning of June 17. At noon the same day he made a television speech on his resignation. The head of the ruling Japanese party automatically becomes the prime minister and what Sato did was to virtually announce the end of the Sato cabinet which ruled Japan for almost eight years.

Since taking office in November 1964, Sato has carried out a series of reactionary policies for intensifying expansion abroad and squeezing the people harder at home. He boosted the Japan-south Korea talks zealously, and railroaded the Japan-south Korea treaty through the Diet. He played an active role in trying to rig up a "northeast Asian military alliance" which was hatched by U.S. imperialism, supported the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Indochina, signed the Japan-U.S. joint communique, effected the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and accepted a conditional "reversion" of Okinawa. He formulated one arms expansion programme after another to hasten the revival of Japanese militarism in an attempt to turn Japan, a so-called economic power, into a military power so as to re-embark on the old road of expansion and aggression.

During his term of office, Sato persisted in a hostile stand towards the Chinese people. In his televised resignation speech, he said: "Like the grass and trees bending before the wind, everybody is leaning towards the Chinese mainland (the People's Republic of China — *editor*)," "however I cannot be in such a frame of mind." He stressed: "The 'Japan-China peace treaty' which was signed after the San Francisco peace

treaty, that is, the friendly relations with the national government (the Chiang gang — *editor*), has been kept up to the present." This shows that even now Sato still obdurately clings to creating "two Chinas." "I have thought that diplomatic relations with China have to be restored and normalized in any case," he said, but immediately added: "However, in what form the existing friendly and goodwill relations with the national government will be maintained is another question. This, I think, should be borne in mind."

Sato's policies have met with the ever more bitter opposition of the Japanese people and personages in various circles. At the 68th Diet session which closed just before Sato's resignation announcement, Socialist, Komei and other Japanese opposition party members and certain far-sighted members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party exposed and criticized the internal and external policies of the Sato government, putting Sato in an awkward position. On June 16, the closing day of the recent Diet session which had been extended for 21 days, Sato tried hard to push through the "National Railways Fares Bill" and the "Health Insurance Bill" aimed at increasing the burden on the people and milking the masses. But both bills were voted down. Others, such as the "Emigration and Immigration Bill" and the "Amendments to the Defence Agency and Self-Defence Forces Laws," even failed to reach both Houses of the Diet because of the boycott by the opposition parties. The "Emigration and Immigration Bill" was shelved for the third time. At the June 17 conference, Sato had to admit that the current Diet session "was fruitless despite its extension; this is very regretful. I feel deeply that this is an unpleasant Diet session."

All this indicates that Sato's internal and external policies are very unpopular. Under the pressure of the Japanese people and personages in

the ruling and opposition parties, Sato had no alternative but to announce his resignation.

LON NOL PUPPET CLIQUE

## "Presidential Election" Farce

The Lon Nol puppet clique recently put on a "presidential election" farce in Phnom Penh. The outcome naturally was the "election" of Lon Nol.

Lon Nol's intention was that the "election" would doll up his fascist rule. But the result was the opposite. The foreign press gave wide coverage to all the clique's dirty work and acts of suppression. On election day, Lon Nol openly forced electors to vote and instructed officers and men of the puppet army to cast several ballots in different booths for him as well as to send their teenage children to vote.

The other two candidates running in the "election" with Lon Nol's permission — In Tam, ex-president of the bogus national assembly, and Keo An, dean of the faculty of law of Phnom Penh University — openly charged Lon Nol with rigging the "election." In Tam even filed charges in court that there were "manipulation of votes and duress against electors" and demanded a new "election." Lon Nol's reply was to close down for "an indefinite period" a newspaper controlled by In Tam and set up a new "constitutional court" to "handle" In Tam's charges. After nearly a fortnight of "study," it announced that "despite some regrettable irregularities" it could not change the results of the election.

This "election" has intensified the infighting within the clique and aroused strong dissatisfaction from the people in Phnom Penh and other parts of the country. Phnom Penh youth and students held a number of meetings and demonstrations against Lon Nol's evil rule. Most of the electors in Phnom Penh and other places boycotted the "election" and the Lon Nol clique itself admitted that "only 44.52 per cent of Phnom Penh's registered voters had cast ballots."

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## *Visual Rebuttal to Idealism*

THE Natural History Museum of Shanghai is the scene of two exhibitions — “The Origin and Evolution of Ancient Forms of Animal Life” and “Transition From Ape to Man.” Both contain an abundance of illustrative casts and models of fossils, preponderantly of those unearthed in China, and some actual fossils.

“Ancient Forms of Animal Life” presents a remarkable collection of fossils and models of many kinds of invertebrate animals dating back some 400 million years. These include gigantic dinosaurs which lived on the earth more than 100 million years ago, and the 180-million-year-old *Bienotherium* discovered in Yunnan Province, which is of much interest to scientists. All these point out that there once was no living matter whatever on earth, but in the long process of time living matter emerged out of non-living matter, and then there arose unicellular animals which in the course of time slowly developed into the diversified millions of kinds of animals of today.

The exhibition forcefully refutes the idealists who hold that “god created life” and that “life began spontaneously,” and demolishes the metaphysical concept that all living things are isolated from one another and eternally immutable. The visual record of the earth’s past shown at the exhibition fully bears out that living things developed from the simple to the complex, and from a lower to a higher stage.

The exhibition “Transition From Anthropoid Ape to Man” includes models of Peking Man (400,000-500,000 years ago) and of the Lantien Ape-Man who lived even earlier, 500,000-600,000 years ago. It traces the story of how a race of tree-dwelling ancient apes, members of the prolific mammalian group, living in the tropical and subtropical zones in the Cenozoic period, beginning

some 70 million years ago, was forced out of the trees to live on the ground in the course of their struggle with their environment. Through the labour of hundreds of thousands of years their fore limbs developed hands and after another long period of time these apes evolved into human beings. The exhibition shows that in the transition from ape to man 10-20 million years ago, labour played the decisive role. The anthropoid ape’s fore limbs developed earlier than its brain. This upholds the truth of Engels’ words that “**labour created man himself**,” and shatters the myth about some “god” creating man.

Arrangements for these twin exhibitions were made shortly after the call issued by the Party in its Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on September 6, 1970 to “uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics.”

The exhibitions have attracted great interest from workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers, students and Red Guards.

## *Industrial Waste Into Assets*

EFFORTS by workers and technicians of the Nanking Chemical Fertilizer Plant to utilize waste liquid, gas and residue have produced good results. In the past three years, 46,000 tons of useful materials have been recovered. Nickel, pig iron, ammonia alum, sodium silicate and ammonium sulphate worth 6 million yuan literally have been picked out of the rubbish heap. They have recovered sulphur dioxide equivalent to 30,000 tons of sulphuric acid, separated hydrogen and trial-produced hydroxylamine sulphate from waste gas, and generated 4 million kwh. of electricity from waste heat.

Used catalysts had been discarded until plant workers began trying to recover rare metals from them. After 50 or so attempts and several months they succeeded in recovering 90 per cent of the elements used in the catalysts. Catalysts made from recovered rare metals proved to be more active and had a longer work life than those made from “fresh” rare metals and cost only 20 per cent of the original price. These “retrieved” rare metals now are supplied to other chemical plants to make catalysts.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the plant had three tail gas recovery towers to reclaim some of the noxious sulphur dioxide from sulphuric acid tail gas. During the Cultural Revolution the workers made some technical innovations which simplified and improved the process and did away with one of the towers. The whole set-up now occupies only a quarter of the original space. Moreover, the chimneys give cleaner smoke with a sulphur dioxide content fully answering the low level set by state hygiene regulations.

The plant formerly recovered 200-300 tons of yellow phosphorus a year from the tail gas of its electric furnaces. As this process released vast quantities of harmful fumes, some veteran workers suggested they should make phosphoric acid instead, which would eliminate the health hazard and also produce a more valuable chemical. Backed by the workshop Party branch, a three-in-one assault team of six veteran workers, plus technicians and cadres went to work on it. After three and a half months of learning-by-doing and ransacking the plant for discarded pieces of machinery and material they built a semi-mechanical semi-automated section capable of producing 40-50 tons of phosphoric acid a month from flue exhaust.

Another successful addition was a workshop to extract ammonia alum from the residue left over from making potash fertilizer. This was profitable and also did away with the troublesome disposal problem. Again it was the workers who thought of this and who went to

other factories to learn how to recover ammonia alum. They converted a disused shed for their purpose and sifted through the plant's machinery morgue for parts. With unstinted help of fraternal factories they built a workshop which could turn out 7,000 tons of ammonia alum annually for the paper, printing and dyeing and pharmaceutical industries. This alone earns close to a million yuan a year for the state.

### **Herbicides Popularized**

**N**OTABLE progress has been made in research, production and use of herbicides during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Increases in variety and quantity have taken place annually. A good weed killer — Chu Tsao Mi — is being mass produced in more than ten provinces and municipalities. From industrial by-products have come other widely used varieties, such as weed killers in bean and ricefields and a wild oat killer on arid land.

Weeding had accounted for one-third of the labour power used in China's rural areas every year. The use of herbicides can eliminate weed-disaster in time, save manpower and give quick and good results.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees of some regions and departments pay great attention to herbicides. Leadership has been strengthened in increasing the production of herbicides and popularizing them. Wild oat is a main weed in wheatfields in the northwest, northeast and southwest. To produce useful herbicides, the Chinghai Provincial Institute for Chemical Research formed a worker-cadre-technician group which in 1970 trial-produced an effective wild oat killer for wheatfields mainly from local chemical by-products and put it into mass production last year. Experiments proved its effectiveness. Development of a wild oat killer is also being carried out in Kansu and Ningsia.

The rural areas around Shanghai began trying weed killers on vegetable plots in 1967 and succeeded with more than ten kinds of vegetables including celery, carrots and Chinese cabbage. This saved 10 to 20 work-

days per *mu* and the cost of the herbicide was only 70 fen a *mu*.

The area of ricefields in Hunan Province on which herbicides are applied has expanded 20-fold compared to that before the Cultural Revolution. In Yunnan Province, a special group formed in 1969 to direct the work in this field carried out experiments on large areas and popularized its experience by co-ordinating its work with poor and lower-middle peasants and agricultural technical departments concerned. The province has now successfully eliminated one kind of harmful ricefield weed. Excellent results have also been achieved by some state farms in Heilungkiang Province that have widely used airplanes and surface sprayers to apply herbicides to wheatfields.

### **Party Secretary Ko**

**K**O CHIH-MIN is the secretary of a textile mill's Party committee in Liaoyuan city, Kirin Province.

While he was sitting with a group of several dozen veteran workers during a break, someone asked: "Old Ko, do you know all of us by name?" Ko Chih-min immediately rattled off every name, including their addresses. A young girl apprentice passing by put in: "Secretary Ko, you may know the old workers here, but I bet you don't know us newcomers." "Why," Ko replied, "I not only know you're Yang Chun-ying and you work in the weaving workshop, but I know your father is . . . your mother is . . . and your little sister is . . ." "All right, all right," laughed Yang Chun-ying, "that's enough!" Somebody commented: "You've got the names of the whole mill in that head of yours!"

He does, and it is no accident. In the past few years, whenever Ko had time, he had either worked at the bench or visited the workers at their homes. Of the mill's 700 employees, he had visited over 500.

When new worker Wu Shu-hua's father got sick, Ko visited him in the hospital three times and helped out in many ways.

Once when Ko was working in Squad 2 in the weaving workshop, he was called away on some urgent

business. He hastened to ask leave from the squad leader. "You don't have to ask me, you're the Party secretary!" said the squad leader. Ko replied: "Since I'm working here, I'm a member of the squad, and I can't just come and go as I please." Party secretary Ko's model discipline is known all over the mill.

Another time, Ko was mending a tear in his shirt during a work break when he was called to a meeting. Two young workers took his shirt to a sewing machine in a nearby workshop and promptly had it mended. "He's so busy," they said, "working with us all the time. So we ought to help him out."

Back from the meeting, Ko found his shirt fixed. He thanked all those involved for their concern. However, he criticized himself for having put the factory's sewing machine to his own use. "It's a small matter," a worker interrupted, "don't worry about it." "Every bit of thread here belongs to the mill and is state property," Ko answered, "and shouldn't be used by the individual. As Party secretary, all of you should put the strictest demands on me and always help me observe discipline."

By keeping in close touch with the masses, working among them as a rank-and-filer and observing discipline in a model way, Party secretary Ko has earned the hearty support of the workers.

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*(Continued from p. 18.)*

Prefecture and in Japan proper for the return of Okinawa forced the U.S. Government to revert the "administrative rights" over the island to Japan on May 15. But the state of affairs there is a far cry from a complete reversion and the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries are using new tricks. During our short stay on the island, we heard everywhere the voice of the Okinawan people: "Oppose phoney reversion. We are determined to recover Okinawa completely." This is the common aspiration and determination of the daily awakening people in both Okinawa Prefecture and Japan proper.

*(Hsinhua correspondents)*

# PEKING REVIEW

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