

# PEKING REVIEW

12

March 19, 1971

**Long Live the Victory of  
The Dictatorship of  
The Proletariat!**

— In commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune

**China Launches Man-Made Scientific  
Experiment Earth Satellite**

北  
京  
周  
報

# QUOTATIONS FROM MARX

Working men's Paris, with its Commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class.

*The Civil War in France*

\* \* \*

But even if the Commune is crushed, the struggle will only be postponed. The principles of the Commune are eternal and cannot be destroyed; they will declare themselves again and again until the working class achieves its liberation.

*The Record of a Speech on the  
Paris Commune*

# Long Live the Victory of the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat!

— In commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune

by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*,  
*Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

## I. The Principles of the Paris Commune Are Eternal

March 18 this year marks the centenary of the Paris Commune. Full of profound feelings of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people under the teaching of their great leader Chairman Mao warmly celebrate this great "festival of the proletariat"<sup>1</sup> together with the proletariat and the revolutionary people throughout the world.

One hundred years ago the proletariat and the broad masses of the people of Paris in France staged a heroic armed uprising and founded the Paris Commune. This was the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind, the first great attempt of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Paris Commune abolished the army and police of the reactionary bourgeois government and replaced them with the armed people; the gun was in the hands of the working class.

The Paris Commune broke the bourgeois bureaucratic apparatus enslaving the people, founded the working class's own government, adopted a series of policies to safeguard the interests of the working people and organized the masses to take an active part in running the state.

In the fight to found and defend the proletarian regime, the heroes of the Paris Commune displayed extraordinary revolutionary initiative, soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and self-sacrificing heroism, winning the admiration of the revolutionary people generation after generation.

Although the Paris Commune failed as a result of the military onslaught and bloody suppression carried out by butcher Thiers in league with Bismarck, its his-

torical contributions are indelible. As Marx said: The glorious movement of March 18 was "the dawn of the great social revolution which will liberate mankind from the regime of classes for ever."<sup>2</sup>

While the battle was still raging in a Paris darkened by the smoke of gunfire, Marx declared: "But even if the Commune is crushed, the struggle will only be postponed. The principles of the Commune are eternal and cannot be destroyed; they will declare themselves again and again until the working class achieves its liberation."<sup>3</sup>

What are the revolutionary principles that Marx and Engels, the great teachers of the proletariat, summed up on the basis of the practice of the Paris Commune?

In a word, "the working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes."<sup>4</sup> The proletariat must use revolutionary violence to "break" and "smash"<sup>5</sup> the old state machinery and carry out the dictatorship of the proletariat.<sup>6</sup>

In expounding this principle, Marx stressed: The first premiss of the dictatorship of the proletariat "is an army of the proletariat. The working class must win the right to its emancipation on the battlefield."<sup>7</sup> Only by relying on revolutionary armed force can the proletariat overthrow the rule of reactionary classes and go on to fulfil its whole historical mission.

Marx also said: The state of the dictatorship of the proletariat will "be a working, not a parliamentary, body, executive and legislative at the same time."<sup>8</sup>

As Lenin said: "One of the most remarkable and most important ideas of Marxism on the subject of the

state" is "the idea of the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' (as Marx and Engels began to call it after the Paris Commune)."<sup>9</sup> To persist in revolutionary violence to smash the bourgeois state machine and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, or to maintain the bourgeois state machine and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat — this has been the focus of repeated struggles between Marxism on the one hand and revisionism, reformism, anarchism and all kinds of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology on the other, the focus of repeated struggles between the two lines in the international communist movement for the past hundred years. It is precisely on this fundamental question of the dictatorship of the proletariat that all revisionism, from the revisionism of the Second International to modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, has completely betrayed Marxism.

A century's history has proved to the full that the Marxist theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is invincible.

Forty-six years after the Paris Commune uprising, the proletariat of Russia, led by the great Lenin, won victory in the October Socialist Revolution through armed uprising, opening up a new world era of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. Lenin said: On the path of breaking the old state machine, the Paris Commune "took the first world-historical step. . . . The Soviet Government took the second."<sup>10</sup>

Seventy-eight years after the Paris Commune uprising, the Chinese people, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, won victory in the revolution. Chairman Mao blazed a trail in establishing rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally taking the cities. He led the Chinese people through protracted revolutionary wars in overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, in breaking the old state machine and bringing about in China the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since then Chairman Mao has been leading the Chinese people in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and advancing triumphantly along the socialist road.

Fighting bravely, advancing wave upon wave and supporting and encouraging each other in the past century, the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world have been promoting the socialist revolution and the national democratic revolution and have won most brilliant victories. As Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "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."<sup>11</sup> The cause of the Paris Commune is spreading far and wide at a higher stage in the new historical conditions. The world has undergone an earth-shaking change.

In commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels, with jubilant revolutionary feeling, told the European working class: "Thus the Commune which the powers of the old world believed to be exterminated, lives stronger than ever, and thus we may join you in the cry: **Vive la Commune!**"<sup>12</sup> Today, the flames of the revolutionary torch raised by the Paris Commune are ablaze throughout the world, and the days of imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction are numbered. In celebrating the centenary of the Paris Commune at such a time, the Marxist-Leninists, the proletariat and the revolutionary people the world over have all the more reason to shout with unbounded confidence: Long live the Commune! Long live the victory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat!

In commemorating the Paris Commune, we should study the Marxist-Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, learn from historical experience, criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre, adhere to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, and unite with the people of the world to win still greater victories.

## II. It Is of the Utmost Importance for the Revolutionary People to Take Hold of the Gun

The historical experience of the Paris Commune has fully demonstrated that taking hold of revolutionary arms is of the utmost importance to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Explaining the experience of the Paris Commune, Lenin referred to Engels' important thesis that the workers emerged with arms from every revolution in France and that, therefore, the disarming of the

workers was the first commandment for the bourgeois, who were at the helm of the state. On this conclusion of Engels', Lenin commented: **"The essence of the matter — also, by the way, on the question of the state (has the oppressed class arms?) — is here remarkably well grasped."**<sup>13</sup>

The Paris Commune was born in the fierce struggle between armed revolution and armed counter-revolution. The 72 days of the Paris Commune were 72 days of armed uprising, armed struggle and armed defence. The very fact that the proletariat of Paris had taken hold of the gun struck the greatest terror into the hearts of the bourgeois reactionaries. And a fatal error of the Paris Commune lay precisely in the fact that it showed excessive magnanimity towards counter-revolution and did not march on Versailles immediately, thus giving Thiers a breathing space to muster his reactionary forces for an onslaught on revolutionary Paris. As Engels said: **"Would the Paris Commune have lasted a single day if it had not made use of this authority of the armed people against the bourgeois? Should we not, on the contrary, reproach it for not having used it freely enough?"**<sup>14</sup>

Comrade Mao Tsetung has concisely summed up the tremendous importance of armed struggle and the people's army and advanced the celebrated thesis **"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."**<sup>15</sup> He points out: **"According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army."**<sup>16</sup>

Violent revolution is the universal principle of proletarian revolution. A Marxist-Leninist party must adhere to this universal principle and apply it to the concrete practice of its own country. Historical experience shows that the seizure of political power by the proletariat and the oppressed people of a country and the seizure of victory in their revolution are accomplished invariably by the power of the gun; they are accomplished under the leadership of a proletarian party, by acting in accordance with that country's specific conditions, by gradually building up the people's armed forces and fighting a people's war on the basis of arousing the broad masses to action, and by waging repeated struggles against the imperialists and reactionaries. This is true of the Russian revolution, the Chinese revolution, and the revolutions of Albania, Viet Nam, Korea and other countries, and there is no exception.

On the other hand, a proletarian party suffers setbacks in the revolution if it fails to go in for or gives up revolutionary armed force, and there have been serious lessons: Some parties failed to take hold

of the gun and were helpless in the face of sudden attacks by imperialism and its lackeys and of counter-revolutionary suppression, and as a result millions of revolutionary people were massacred. In some cases where the revolutionary people had already taken up arms and their armed forces had grown considerably, certain parties handed over the people's armed forces and forfeited the fruits of the revolution because they sought official posts in bourgeois governments or were duped by the reactionaries.

In the past decades, many Communist Parties have participated in elections and parliaments, but none has set up a dictatorship of the proletariat by such means. Even if a Communist Party should win a majority in parliament or participate in the government, this would not mean any change in the character of bourgeois political power, still less the smashing of the old state machine. The reactionary ruling classes can proclaim the election null and void, dissolve the parliament or directly use violence to kick out the Communist Party. If a proletarian party does no mass work, rejects armed struggle and makes a fetish of parliamentary elections, it will only lull the masses and corrupt itself. The bourgeoisie buys over a Communist Party through parliamentary elections and turns it into a revisionist party, a party of the bourgeoisie — are such cases rare in history?

The proletariat must use the gun to seize political power and must use the gun to defend it. The people's army under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party is the bulwark of the dictatorship of the proletariat and among the various factors for preventing the restoration of capitalism it is the main one. Having a people's army armed with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the proletariat can deal with any complicated situation in the domestic or international class struggle and safeguard the proletarian state.

The contemporary liberation movement of the oppressed nations is an important component part and a great ally of the proletarian world revolution. The national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution are related to each other and at the same time distinct from each other; they represent two different stages and are different in character. However, to win complete victory in the national democratic revolution, it is likewise necessary to get prepared for a trial of armed strength with the imperialists and reactionaries. For the oppressed nations, it is likewise most important to take hold of the gun.

Since World War II, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States have incessantly launched wars of aggression and resorted ever more frequently to such means as military in-

tervention, armed subversion and invasion by mercenary troops to suppress the countries and people that are fighting for or have already gained independence. Incomplete statistics show that U.S. imperialism has engineered and launched armed intervention and armed aggression on more than 50 occasions in the past 25 years. As for U.S.-engineered armed subversion, examples are too numerous to be counted. Therefore, in order to win liberation and safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and effectively combat aggression and subversion by imperialism and its lackeys, all the oppressed nations must have their own anti-imperialist armed forces and be prepared at all times to counter wars of aggression with revolutionary wars. The war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia has set a brilliant example to the oppressed nations and people all over the world. The struggles against aggression and subversion waged by the people of many other

countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America have likewise provided valuable experience.

In his solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!", Chairman Mao points out: "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."<sup>17</sup>

As Comrade Lin Piao says, "people's war is the most effective weapon against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."<sup>18</sup> The proletariat and the oppressed people and nations the world over will all change from being unarmed and unskilled in warfare to taking up arms and being skilled in warfare. U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys will eventually be burned to ashes in the fiery flames of the people's war they themselves have kindled.

### III. Revolution Is the Cause of the Masses in Their Millions

The historical experience of the Paris Commune tells us that to be victorious in the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat it is imperative to rely on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses in their millions and give full play to their great power as the makers of history. Lenin said: "The autocracy cannot be abolished without the revolutionary action of class-conscious millions, without a great surge of mass heroism, readiness and ability on their part to 'storm heaven', as Marx put it when speaking of the Paris workers at the time of the Commune."<sup>19</sup>

Marx, the great teacher of the proletariat, highly valued the revolutionary initiative of the masses of the people and set us a brilliant example of the correct attitude to adopt towards the revolutionary mass movement.

In the autumn of 1870, prior to the founding of the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out that the conditions were not ripe for an uprising by the French workers. But when the proletariat of Paris did rise in revolt with heaven-storming revolutionary heroism in March 1871, Marx, regarding himself as a participant, promptly and firmly supported and helped this proletarian revolution. Although he perceived the mistakes of the Commune and foresaw its defeat, Marx considered the revolution the most glorious exploit of the French working class.

For he regarded this movement "as a historic experience of enormous importance, as a certain advance of the world proletarian revolution, as a practical step that was more important than hundreds of programmes and arguments."<sup>20</sup> In a letter to L. Kugelmann at that time, Marx expressed his fervent praise: "What elasticity, what historical initiative, what a capacity for sacrifice in these Parisians!" "History has no like example of like greatness!"<sup>21</sup> Lenin saw in this letter a gulf between the proletarian revolutionaries and the opportunists and hoped that it would be "hung in the home . . . of every literate Russian worker."<sup>22</sup>

Contrary to the Marxists, all the opportunists and old and new revisionists oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and they inevitably have a mortal fear of and bitter hatred for the masses, and they deride, curse and sabotage the revolutionary mass movement. When the Russian armed uprising of December 1905 failed, Plekhanov stood aloof and accused the masses, saying: "They should not have taken to arms." Lenin indignantly criticized Plekhanov's aristocratic attitude towards the revolutionary mass movement and denounced him as an infamous Russian renegade from Marxism. Lenin pointed out that without the "general rehearsal" of 1905, victory in the October Revolution in 1917 would have been impossible.

In 1959, when our great teacher Chairman Mao denounced the Peng Teh-huai Right-opportunist anti-Party clique for slandering and opposing the revolutionary mass movement, he sharply told these anti-Marxist renegades:

**"Please look and see how Marx and Lenin commented on the Paris Commune, and Lenin on the Russian revolution!" "Do you see how Lenin criticized the renegade Plekhanov and those 'bourgeois gentlemen and their hangers-on,' 'the curs and swine of the moribund bourgeoisie and of the petty-bourgeois democrats who trail behind them'? If not, will you please have a look?"**<sup>23</sup> Chairman Mao used this historical experience as a profound lesson to educate the whole Party and urged our Party members and cadres to follow the example of Marx and Lenin and take a correct attitude towards the revolutionary mass movement.

**"Revolution is the main trend in the world today."**<sup>24</sup> All round the globe, the people are thundering: Down with the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! The strategic rear areas of imperialism have become front lines in the anti-imperialist struggle. The victorious development of the war of the three peoples of Indochina against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has pushed the worldwide anti-U.S. struggle to a new high. The struggle against the doctrine of the hegemony of the two superpowers is gaining momentum. The national liberation movement in Asia and Africa is shooting forward as violently as a raging fire. The struggle of the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is daily surging ahead. The Palestinian and other Arab people are continuing their advance in the fight against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. Revolutionary mass movements on an unprecedented scale have broken out in North America, Europe and Oceania. The workers, students, black people and other minority peoples in the United States are daily awakening and rising in a revolutionary storm against the reactionary rule of the Nixon government and its policy of aggression. In Latin America, the "backyard" of U.S. imperialism, the long-suppressed anti-U.S. fury in the hearts of the people has now burst forth, and a new situation has emerged characterized by joint struggle for the defence of their national interests and state sovereignty. The revolutionary struggle of the people in certain East European countries against social-imperialism is in the ascendant. The spring thunder of revolution is sounding even in hitherto relatively quiescent areas. Reacting on and encouraging each other, these struggles have merged into the powerful torrent of the world people's revolutionary movement.

March 19, 1971

In the face of the present great revolutionary movement, every revolutionary party and every revolutionary will have to make a choice. To march at the head of the masses and lead them? To trail behind them, gesticulating and criticizing? Or to stand in their way and oppose them? Genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and all revolutionaries must warmly support the revolutionary actions of the masses, firmly march at the head of the mass movement and lead the masses forward.

The political parties of the proletariat and all revolutionaries **"ought to face the world and brave the storm, the great world of mass struggle and the mighty storm of mass struggle."**<sup>25</sup> They must share weal and woe with the masses, modestly learn from them, be their willing pupils, be good at discovering their revolutionary initiative and draw wisdom and strength from them. Only by plunging into the mighty storm of the mass movement can a political party of the proletariat temper itself and grow in maturity. And only through the practice of the masses in class struggle can a correct programme or line be formulated, developed, tested and carried out.

The mainstream of the revolutionary mass movement is always good and always conforms to the development of society. In the mass movement various trends of thought exert their influence, various factions emerge and various kinds of people take part. This is only natural. Nothing on earth is absolutely pure. Through their practice in struggle and repeated comparison, the broad masses of the people will eventually distinguish between what is correct and what is erroneous; they will eventually cast aside revisionism and all that is erroneous and accept and grasp the revolutionary truth of Marxism-Leninism. A proletarian party must go deep among the masses and work patiently, painstakingly and for a long time, so as constantly to raise their political consciousness and lead the mass movement forward along the correct road.

The question of first importance for the revolution is to distinguish between enemies and friends, to unite with our real friends and attack our real enemies. The development of the revolutionary mass movement calls for the constant strengthening of unity within the revolutionary forces and the smashing of the plots to split and sabotage hatched by the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The people, who constitute over 90 per cent of the population — the workers, peasants, students and all those who refuse to be oppressed by imperialism — invariably want to make revolution. In order to defeat U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs, it is imperative to form a broad united

front, unite with all forces that can be united, the enemy excepted, and carry out arduous struggle.

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: **"Direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the Communist Party."**<sup>26</sup> We must rely on the masses and launch mass movements when we fight for political power. We must likewise rely on the masses, launch mass movements and adhere to the mass line

in all our work when we engage in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. **"As long as we rely on the people, believe firmly in the inexhaustible creative power of the masses and hence trust and identify ourselves with them, no enemy can crush us while we can crush every enemy and overcome every difficulty."**<sup>27</sup>

## IV. It Is Essential to Have a Genuine Marxist-Leninist Party

In summing up the experience of the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels explicitly stated: **"In its struggle against the collective power of the propertied classes, the working class cannot act as a class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct from, and opposed to all old parties formed by the propertied classes."**<sup>28</sup> This is a condition indispensable to seizing victory in the proletarian revolution, establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and realizing the ultimate goal of abolishing classes.

The fundamental cause of the failure of the Paris Commune was that, owing to the historical conditions, Marxism had not yet achieved a dominant position in the workers' movement and a proletarian revolutionary party with Marxism as its guiding thought had not yet come into being. On the other hand, Blanquism and Proudhonism which were then dominant in the Paris Commune could not possibly lead the proletarian revolution to victory.

Historical experience shows that where a very favourable revolutionary situation and revolutionary enthusiasm on the part of the masses exist, it is still necessary to have a strong core of leadership of the proletariat, that is, **"a revolutionary party . . . built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style."**<sup>29</sup> Only such a party can lead the proletariat and the broad masses in defeating imperialism and its running dogs and winning victory in the revolution.

A revolutionary situation appeared in many countries at the time of World War I. However, since almost all the political parties of the Second International had degenerated into revisionist, social-chauvinist parties, it was out of the question for them to lead the proletariat in seizing political power. Only in Russia, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party founded

by Lenin, was the Great October Socialist Revolution crowned with success.

During and after World War II, the revolution triumphed in China thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao as its leader; in some other countries, also under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, the revolution was victorious or protracted revolutionary struggles were persevered in. But in certain countries, the revolution failed because the opportunist, revisionist line had got the upper hand in the parties.

For world revolution the situation today is better than ever before. The objective situation urgently demands strong leadership by genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, and the building of proletarian revolutionary parties which completely break with the revisionist line, which are consolidated ideologically, politically and organizationally and which have a broad mass character.

To be able to lead the revolution, it is of fundamental importance for a proletarian party to take Marxism-Leninism as its guiding thought, integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in its own country, and formulate and implement a correct line suited to the conditions of that country. With a correct line, a weak force can grow strong, armed forces can be built up from scratch, and political power can be attained. With an erroneous line, the revolution will suffer setbacks and the gains already won will be forfeited.

In leading the Chinese people's revolution through protracted struggles, Comrade Mao Tsetung repeatedly pointed out: **"As soon as it was linked with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism gave an entirely new complexion to the Chinese revolution"**<sup>30</sup> and **"it has been the consistent ideological principle of our Party to**

closely integrate Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution."<sup>31</sup>

Comrade Mao Tsetung further expounded this fundamental principle in his important inscription written for Japanese worker friends: "The Japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the Japanese revolution."<sup>32</sup>

A proletarian party should, in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, use the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoints and methods to carry out deep-going investigations and study of the class relations in society, make concrete analyses of the present conditions and the history of its own country and the characteristics of the revolution in that country, and solve the theoretical and practical problems of the revolution independently. It is necessary to learn from international experience, which, however, should not be copied mechanically; a proletarian party should creatively develop its own experience in the light of the realities of its own country. Only thus can it guide the revolution to victory and contribute to the cause of the proletarian world revolution.

To keep on integrating theory with practice, a proletarian party must maintain close ties with the masses, go deep among them and adopt the method of leadership, "from the masses, to the masses,"<sup>33</sup> so that the party's correct line and principles can be translated into mass action. At the same time it should be good at summing up experience and lessons, carry out criticism and self-criticism, persist in doing what is right and correct what is wrong in the interests of the people, and find out the laws of development through practice in struggle and then use them to guide the practical struggle.

Comrade Mao Tsetung says: "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society."<sup>34</sup> To ensure that its

political line is correct and its organization consolidated, a proletarian party must conduct uncompromising struggles against opportunism and revisionism of every description, against the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes.

The struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, the struggle between the two lines in the international communist movement, is a protracted one. For more than a decade, the Chinese Communist Party, the Albanian Party of Labour and all the genuine Marxist-Leninists of the world have together waged a resolute ideological, theoretical and political struggle against modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and have won great victories. But the struggle is by no means over. To keep on promoting the proletarian world revolution, the Marxist-Leninist parties and the revolutionary people in various countries have an important task to fulfil, namely, to continue criticizing modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and carry this struggle through to the end.

The ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes have long dominated society. The bourgeoisie invariably does its utmost to influence, corrupt and "corrode" the Communist Party ideologically by every means and through every channel, whether in developed capitalist countries or in economically backward countries; whether the status of the Communist Party is legal or not; whether before the seizure of political power by the proletariat or after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If a proletarian party fails to wage resolute struggles against the inroads of bourgeois ideology, it cannot possibly maintain its ideological, political and organizational independence and will turn into an appendage of the bourgeoisie and its political parties. The proletarian party can bring its fighting strength into play and achieve victory in the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat only by using Marxism-Leninism as its weapon of criticism and sticking to class struggle in the realm of ideology to defeat the reactionary bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook.

## V. The Modern Revisionists Are Renegades From the Revolutionary Principles of the Paris Commune

At the time when the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world are marking the grand centenary of the Paris Commune, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is putting on an act, talking glibly about "loyalty to the principles of the Commune"<sup>35</sup> and

making itself up as the successor to the Paris Commune. It has no sense of shame at all.

What right have the Soviet revisionist renegades to talk about the Paris Commune? It is these renegades who have usurped the leadership of the Soviet Party

and state, and as a result the Soviet state founded by Lenin and defended by Stalin has changed its political colour. It is they who have turned the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and put social-imperialism and social-fascism into force. This is gross betrayal of the revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune.

From Khrushchov to Brezhnev, all have tried to mask their dictatorship of the bourgeoisie as the "state of the whole people." Khrushchov used to say that the Soviet Union had been "transformed . . . into a state of the whole people."<sup>36</sup> Now Brezhnev and his ilk say that theirs is a "Soviet socialist state of the whole people"<sup>37</sup> and that what they practise is "Soviet democracy." All this is humbug.

The Soviet, a great creation of the Russian proletariat, embodied the fact that the working people were masters in their own house, and it was a glorious title. However, the name "Soviet," like the name "Communist Party," can be used by Bolsheviks or Mensheviks, by Marxist-Leninists or revisionists. What is decisive is not the name but the essence, not the form but the content. In the Soviet Union today, the name "Soviet" has not changed, nor has the name of the state, but the class content has changed completely. With its leadership usurped by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Soviet state is no longer an instrument with which the proletariat suppresses the bourgeoisie, but has become a tool with which the restored bourgeoisie suppresses the proletariat. The Soviet revisionist renegades have turned the Soviet Union into a paradise for a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly-capitalists of a new type, a prison for the millions of working people. This is the whole content of what they call a "Soviet socialist state of the whole people" and "Soviet democracy." It is by no means the fact that "the state of the whole people is a direct continuation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat,"<sup>38</sup> but rather that Brezhnev's line is a "direct continuation" of Khrushchov's line. This is essentially why Brezhnev and his like are clinging desperately to the slogan of the "state of the whole people."

Their frenzied opposition to violent proletarian revolution is another concentrated expression of the betrayal of the revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Brezhnev and his company clamorously demand of "the leaders of the proletariat to reduce violence to the minimum at every stage of the struggle and employ milder forms of compulsion"; they bleat that "armed struggle and civil war are accompanied by colossal sacrifices and sufferings on the part of the masses of

the people, by destruction of the productive forces, and by the annihilation of the best revolutionary cadres." To find a pretext for their fallacy of "peaceful transition," this group of renegades wantonly distort history, even preaching that the Paris Commune was "initially" an "almost completely bloodless revolution."<sup>39</sup>

The revolution of the Paris Commune was from beginning to end a life-and-death fight between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a struggle of violence between revolution and counter-revolution. In less than six months before the Paris Commune uprising, the people of Paris had staged two armed uprisings, and both were bloodily suppressed by the reactionaries. And in the battles following the uprising, tens of thousands of workers and other working people laid down their lives. How can this revolution be described as an "initially" "almost completely bloodless revolution"? Marx pointed out: "**Working men's Paris, with its Commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them.**"<sup>40</sup> The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has now come out into the open and is playing the part of the priests saying prayers for the exterminators. This is a monstrous insult to the martyrs of the Paris Commune!

The Soviet revisionist renegades try in a hundred and one ways to justify counter-revolutionary violence, but they curse revolutionary violence with clenched teeth. Under the rule of violence by imperialism and the reactionaries, the working people suffer unending pain and large numbers of them die every day, every hour. It is precisely to put an end to this man-eating system so as to free the people from exploitation and enslavement that the oppressed people carry out violent revolution. But the Soviet revisionist renegades level so many criminal charges against the revolutionary armed forces and their revolutionary wars, making allegations about the "sufferings of the people," the "annihilation of cadres" and "destruction of the productive forces," and so on and so forth. Doesn't this logic of theirs mean that the first law under heaven is for the imperialists and reactionaries to oppress and massacre the people, whereas it is a hellish crime for the revolutionary people to take up arms and rise in resistance?

The Soviet revisionist renegades want the people of all countries to reduce revolutionary violence "to the minimum," but they themselves keep on increasing counter-revolutionary violence to the maximum. Indif-

ferent to the life or death of Soviet people, Brezhnev and his gang are going all out for militarism and the arms race, spending more and more rubles on more and more planes, guns, warships, guided missiles and nuclear weapons. It is by means of this monstrous apparatus of violence that these new tsars oppress the broad masses at home and maintain their colonial rule abroad, trying to bring a number of countries under their control. It is this apparatus of violence that they are using as capital for bargaining with U.S. imperialism, pushing power politics and dividing spheres of influence.

The Soviet revisionist renegades want the revolutionary people to employ "milder forms of compulsion" against counter-revolution, while they themselves use the most savage and brutal means to deal with the revolutionary people.

May we ask:

Is it a "milder" form when you send large numbers of armed troops and police to suppress the people of different nationalities in your country?

Is it a "milder" form when you station large numbers of troops in some East European countries and the Mongolian People's Republic to impose a tight control over them, and even carry out the military occupation in Czechoslovakia, driving tanks into Prague?

And is it a "milder" form when you engage in military expansion everywhere and insidiously conduct all manner of subversive activities against other countries?

What the Soviet revisionist renegades have done fully shows that they not only oppose violent revolu-

tion but use violence to oppose revolution. They put on benevolent airs, but actually they are "the worst enemies of the workers — wolves in sheep's clothing."<sup>41</sup>

And there is a Miyamoto revisionist clique in Japan, which, too, zealously opposes violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and urges that it is "necessary to make every effort"<sup>42</sup> to take the parliamentary road. Racking their brains, they allege that according to the dictionary the word "violence" means "brute force" or "lawless force," and the people should not make such a revolution.<sup>43</sup> They also say that some people are "frightened" by the phrase — the dictatorship of the proletariat — which is a "very inappropriate" translation, and it is necessary to "make a really accurate translation" in the future.<sup>44</sup> In order to maintain U.S. imperialist and Japanese militarist violence and to oppose the Japanese people making revolution, the Miyamoto clique even seeks help from the dictionary, falls back on semantics and juggles with words. How modern revisionism has degenerated ideologically!

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out: "The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will."<sup>45</sup> Khrushchov, the arch-representative of modern revisionism, has long been swept into the rubbish heap of history. Novotny and Gomulka, who followed Khrushchov's revisionist line, have also toppled in their turn. There can be no doubt that whoever runs counter to the laws of history, betrays the revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune and turns traitor to the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat will come to no good end.

## VI. Persist in Continuing the Revolution Under The Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Strive for Still Greater Victories

Historical experience since the Paris Commune, and especially since the October Revolution, shows that the capture of political power by the proletariat is not the end but the beginning of the socialist revolution. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism, it is necessary to carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

The world proletarian revolutionary movement has gone through twists and turns on its road forward. When capitalism was being restored in the homeland

of the October Revolution, for a time it seemed doubtful whether the revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune, the October Revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat were still valid. The imperialists and reactionaries were beside themselves with joy. They thought: Since the Soviet Union has changed through "peaceful evolution," won't it be possible to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat in China in the same way? But, the salvos of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led

by Chairman Mao himself have destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and exploded the imperialists' and modern revisionists' fond dream of restoring capitalism in China.

Chairman Mao has comprehensively summed up the positive and negative aspects of the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, inherited, defended and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, advanced the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and solved, in theory and practice, the most important question of our time — the question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. Thus he has made a great new contribution to Marxism-Leninism and charted our course for carrying the proletarian revolution triumphantly to the end. In China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are being integrated more and more deeply with the revolutionary practice of the people in their hundreds of millions to become the greatest force in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this period, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The struggle still focuses on the question of political power. The defeated class will still struggle; these people are still around and this class still exists. They will invariably seek their agents within the Communist Party for the purpose of restoring capitalism. Therefore, the proletariat must not only guard against enemies like Thiers and Bismarck who overthrew the revolutionary political power by force of arms; it must in particular guard against such careerists and schemers as Khrushchov and Brezhnev who usurped party and state leadership from within. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism, the proletariat must carry out the socialist revolution not only on the economic front, but also on the political front and ideological and cultural front and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. It is essential to enable the Party members, the cadres and the masses to grasp the sharpest weapon, Marxism-Leninism, and to distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines, between genuine and sham Marxism, and between materialism and idealism, so as to ensure that our Party and state will always advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao says: **"The final victory of a socialist country not only requires the efforts of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people at home, but also involves the victory of the world revolution and the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe, upon which all mankind will be emancipated."**<sup>46</sup>

The revolutionary movement of the proletariat is always international in character. Therefore, the victory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat calls for the realization of the great slogans: **"Working men of all countries, unite!"**<sup>47</sup> and **"Workers and oppressed nations of the world, unite!"**<sup>48</sup> The proletariat of the capitalist countries should support the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, the people of the colonies and semi-colonies should support that of the proletariat of the capitalist countries, and the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help the people who are still fighting for liberation. This is the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The Chinese revolution is part of the world revolution. The revolutionary cause of the Chinese people is closely bound up with that of the other peoples of the world. We always regard the revolutionary struggles of the people of other countries as our own and as helping the Chinese people. We should learn from other revolutionary peoples, firmly support their struggles and fulfil our bounden duty. We should carry forward the proletarian internationalist spirit, further strengthen our militant unity with all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations, and strengthen our militant unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world for the seizure of still greater victories.

A hundred years ago, Marx said of the Paris Commune: **"Whatever . . . its fate at Paris, it will make *le tour du monde*."**<sup>49</sup> This great prediction of Marx's is more and more becoming a glorious reality. Reviewing the past and looking into the future, we declare with increasing conviction: The final destruction of imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction is inevitable, and so is the complete emancipation of the proletariat, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations!

The *Internationale* written by Eugene Pottier, the poet of the Paris Commune, is today reverberating through the world. **"No more tradition's chain shall bind us." "We shall be all." "Let each stand in his place; The Internationale shall be the human race!"** Let the imperialists, social-imperialists and all reac-

tionaries tremble in the great storm of the world people's revolution! "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win."<sup>50</sup>

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Engels, "Message of Greetings to the French Workers on the 21st Anniversary of the Paris Commune", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 331.

<sup>2</sup> Marx, "Resolutions of the Meeting in Honour of the First Anniversary of the Paris Commune", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 18, p. 61.

<sup>3</sup> Marx, "The Record of a Speech on the Paris Commune", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 677.

<sup>4</sup> Marx, "The Civil War in France", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 355.

<sup>5</sup> Marx, "The Civil War in France", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 360.

Marx, "To L. Kugelmann", April 12, 1871, *Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the Paris Commune*, second Chinese ed., People's Publishing House, 1971, p. 215.

<sup>6</sup> Marx, "On the Seventh Anniversary of the International", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 468.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Marx, "The Civil War in France", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 358.

<sup>9</sup> Lenin, "The State and Revolution", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 25, p. 389.

<sup>10</sup> Lenin, "First Congress of the Communist International", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 28, p. 443.

<sup>11</sup> Mao Tsetung, "The Present Situation and Our Tasks", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 4, p. 1260.

<sup>12</sup> Marx and Engels, "To the Chairman of the Slavonic Meeting in London in Celebration of the Anniversary of the Paris Commune", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 19, p. 271.

<sup>13</sup> Lenin, "The State and Revolution", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 25, p. 436.

<sup>14</sup> Engels, "On Authority", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 18, p. 344.

<sup>15</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Problems of War and Strategy", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 2, p. 535.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> Mao Tsetung, "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!" May 20, 1970.

<sup>18</sup> Lin Piao, "Long Live the Victory of People's War!" September 3, 1965.

<sup>19</sup> Lenin, "The Agrarian Programme of Social-Democracy in the Russian Revolution", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 15, p. 152.

<sup>20</sup> Lenin, "The State and Revolution", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 25, p. 401.

<sup>21</sup> Marx, "To L. Kugelmann", April 12, 1871, *Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the Paris Commune*, second Chinese ed., People's Publishing House, 1971, p. 215.

<sup>22</sup> Lenin, "Preface to the Russian Translation of the Letters of K. Marx to L. Kugelmann", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 12, p. 101.

<sup>23</sup> Chairman Mao's instruction on "The Correct Attitude Marxists Should Take Towards the Revolutionary Mass Movement", August 15, 1959, where he quotes Lenin's "A Great Beginning" and "Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution", *Lenin, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 29, p. 386 and Vol. 33, p. 35.

<sup>24</sup> See note 17.

<sup>25</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Get Organized!", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 3, p. 936.

<sup>26</sup> From "Absorb Proletarian Fresh Blood", editorial of the journal *Hongqi*, No. 4, 1968.

<sup>27</sup> Mao Tsetung, "On Coalition Government", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 3, p. 1097.

<sup>28</sup> Marx and Engels, "Resolutions of the General Congress of the International Working Men's Association Held at the Hague", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 18, p. 165.

<sup>29</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression!", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 4, p. 1360.

<sup>30</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Reform Our Study", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 3, p. 795.

<sup>31</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Opening Address at the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China", September 15, 1956.

<sup>32</sup> Chairman Mao's important inscription for Japanese worker friends, September 18, 1962, *Renmin Ribao*, September 18, 1968.

<sup>33</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 3, p. 901.

<sup>34</sup> Mao Tsetung, "On Contradiction", *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Chinese ed., Vol. 1, p. 294.

<sup>35</sup> "The Paris Commune and the Present", article in Soviet revisionist *Kommunist*, No. 2, 1971.

<sup>36</sup> N. S. Khrushchov's report on the "Programme of the C.P.S.U." at the Soviet revisionist "22nd Congress", October 18, 1961.

<sup>37</sup> L. I. Brezhnev's report at the meeting in "commemoration" of the centenary of Lenin's birth, April 21, 1970.

<sup>38</sup> "The State of the Whole People and Democracy", article in the Soviet revisionist *Pravda*, June 7, 1970.

<sup>39</sup> Sinister anti-China book compiled by F. Konstantinov and others, Russian ed., the "Mysl" Publishing House, U.S.S.R., published in August 1970, pp. 119-120.

<sup>40</sup> Marx, "The Civil War in France", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 384.

<sup>41</sup> Engels, "Preface to the Second German Edition of 'The Condition of the Working Class in England', 1892", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 373.

<sup>42</sup> Sanzo Nosaka's talk, *Akahata*, January 3, 1971.

<sup>43</sup> Korehito Kurahara's speech at a Japanese revisionists' meeting in "commemoration" of the centenary of Lenin's birth, *Akahata*, April 2, 1970.

<sup>44</sup> Kenji Miyamoto's speech at a meeting convened by the Japanese revisionist Kyoto committee, *Akahata*, March 20, 1970.

<sup>45</sup> Mao Tsetung, "Speech at the Meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution", November 6, 1957.

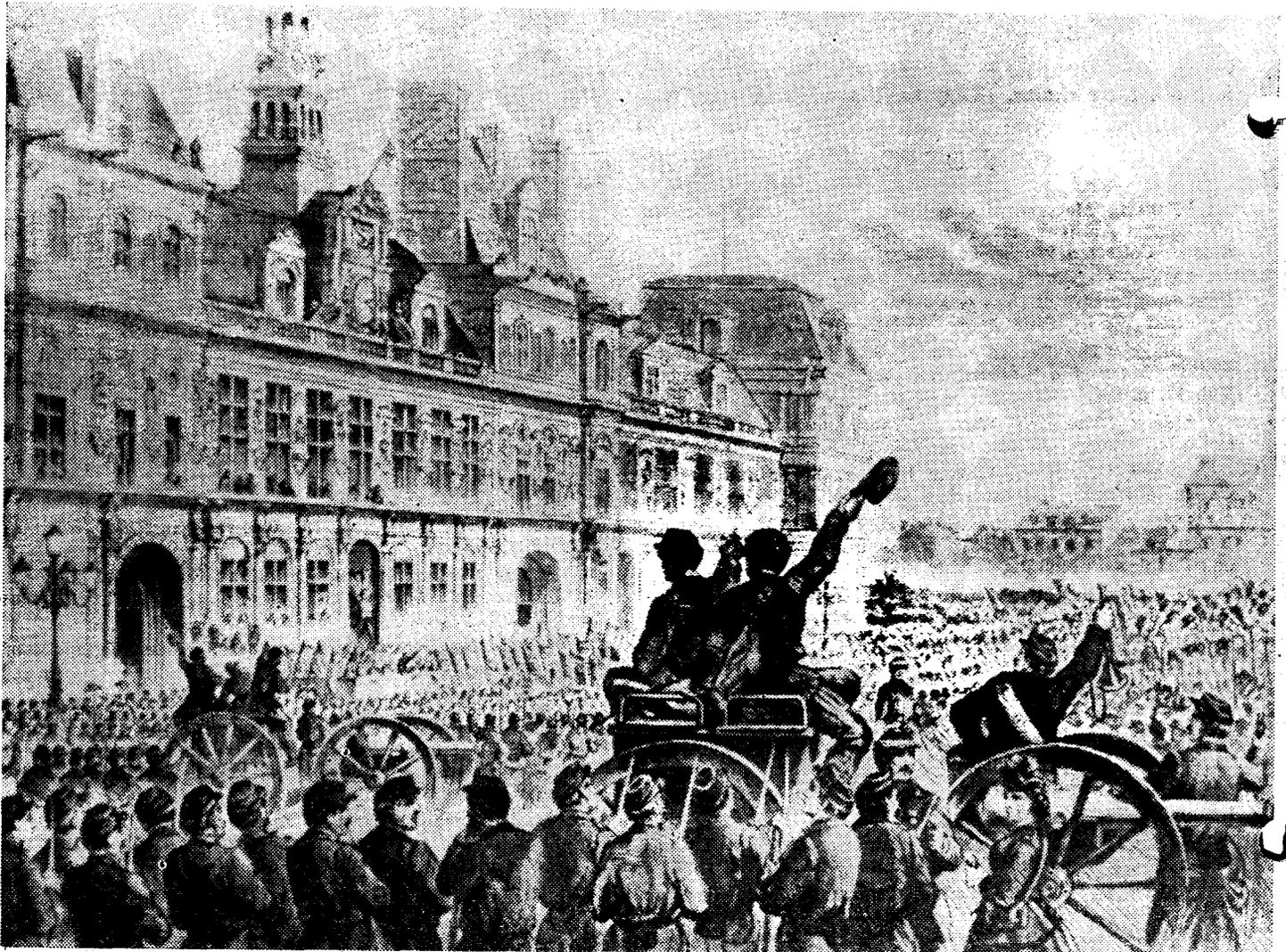
<sup>46</sup> From Comrade Lin Piao's report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

<sup>47</sup> Marx and Engels, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Chinese ed., People's Publishing House, 1964, p. 58.

<sup>48</sup> Lenin, "Speech at the Meeting of Activists of the Moscow Organizations of the R.C.P. (B)", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 31, p. 412.

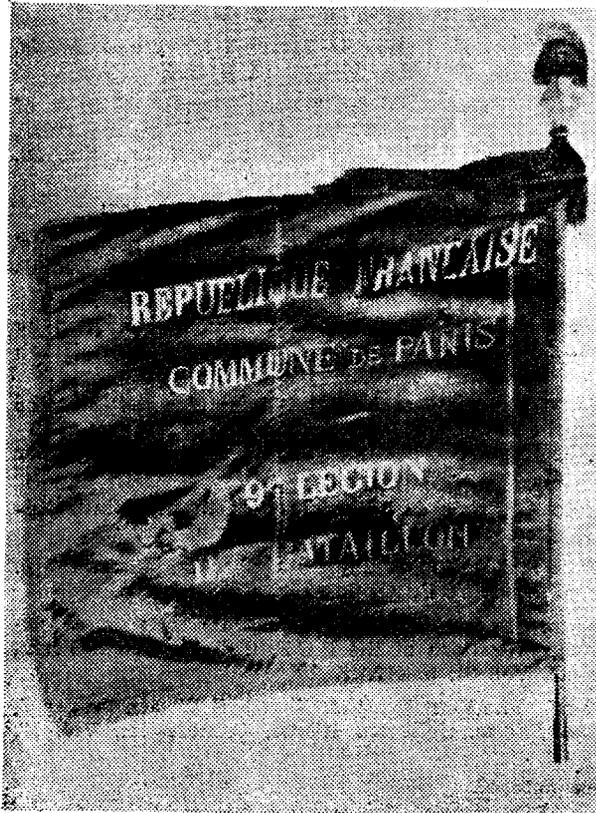
<sup>49</sup> Marx, "The First Draft of 'The Civil War in France'", *Marx and Engels, Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 17, p. 587.

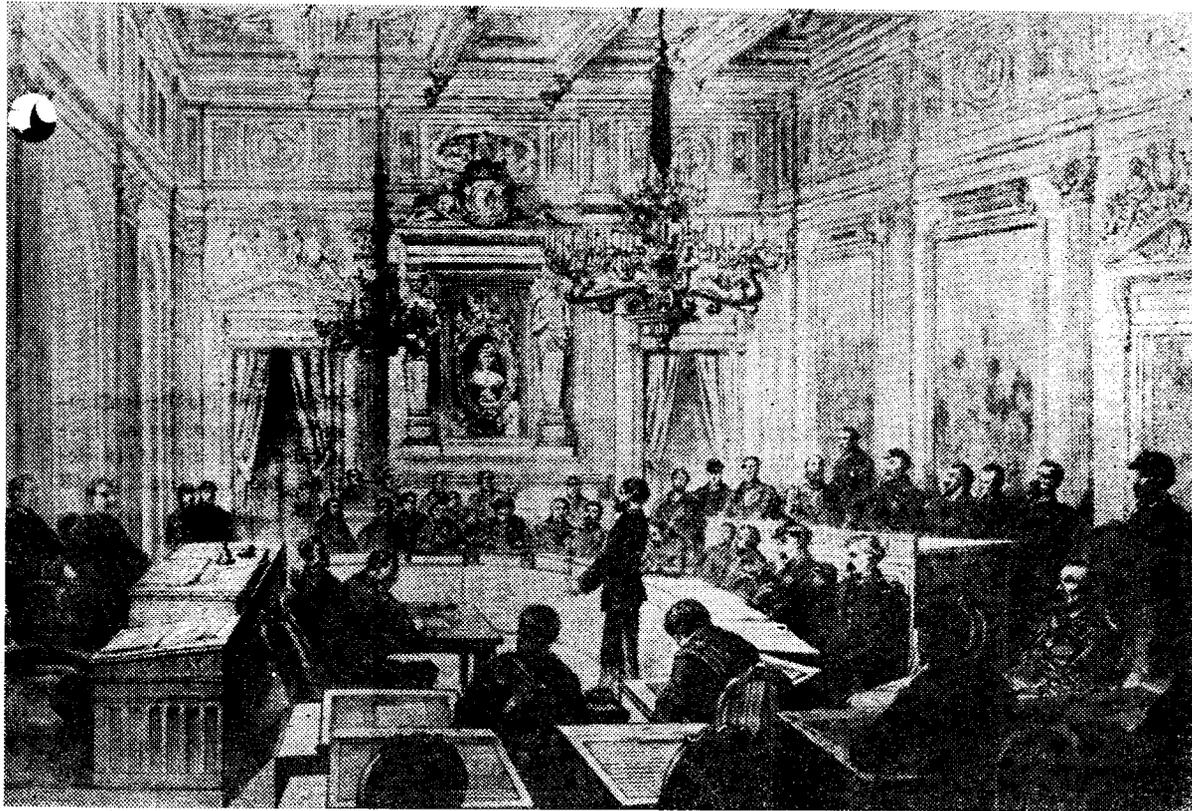
<sup>50</sup> See note 47.



▲ Establishment of the first proletarian revolutionary political power in human history—the Paris Commune—was proclaimed amidst thunderous cheers and shouts of “Long live the Commune!” which shook the square.

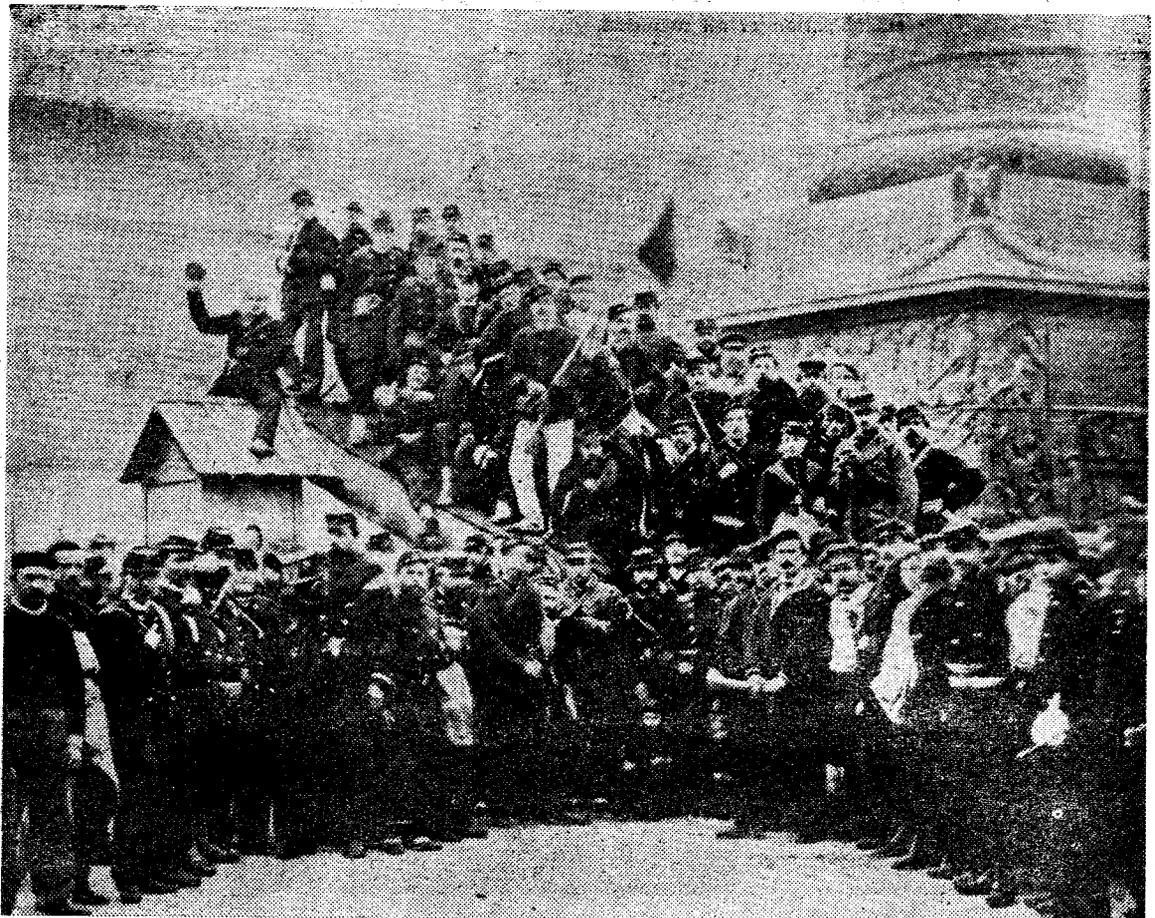
◀ A banner of the Paris Commune. It bears the inscription: 117th Battalion, 9th Legion, Paris Commune, Republic of France.





Members of the Paris Commune in session.

▼ The Paris Commune, holding high the great banner of proletarian internationalism, demolished the "Victory Column" on the Place Vendôme, a symbol of Napoleonic militarism and chauvinism, and renamed the place "International Square." Commune fighters on the square.



After its establishment, the Paris Commune put out a series of decrees aimed at breaking the old state machinery and improving the living and working conditions of the labouring people. Upper, centre: On the abolition of the old standing army and its replacement by the National Guard. Lower, centre: On the improvement of the working conditions for bakers. Left: "The Labourers of the Countryside." Right: On the separation of the church and the state.



◀ **Fighters of the Paris Commune put up street barricades, determined to defend the Commune at all costs.**

▼ **The last group of Commune fighters heroically sacrificed their lives at this wall at the Pere Lachaise Cemetery. Since then it has been called "The Wall of the Communards" by the revolutionary masses. It will always inspire the proletariat all over the world to keep firmly in mind the principles of the Paris Commune and fight to the end for the emancipation of all mankind.**



# China Launches Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

**C**HINA launched a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite on March 3, 1971.

The satellite weighs 221 kilogrammes. It makes one complete revolution round the earth in 106 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which is 266 kilometres and the apogee 1,826 kilometres; the angle of its orbit to the equator plane is 69.9 degrees. While in orbit, the satellite successfully sent back scientific data on various experiments at frequencies of 20,009 and 19,995 megacycles between March 3 to 15, and is now continuing the planned work of scientific experiment.

The successful launching of the satellite is a result achieved by the Chinese people under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the Ninth Party Congress, by adhering to the principle of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**, by faithfully carrying out the general line of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism**, and by taking concrete actions in **grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war**.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends congratulations to the workers, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres, scientists, engineers and technicians and people's militia who have been engaged in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and other people concerned. The Party Central Committee hopes that the comrades will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, strive hard to remould their world outlook and constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. It hopes that they will follow the great teacher Chairman Mao's teaching that **man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing**, and will remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, study painstakingly, work energetically in close co-ordination and strive to further develop China's science and technology, strengthen socialist construction and make still greater contributions to humanity!

*(Hsinhua News Agency, March 16, 1971)*

## British Imperialism's Sinister Motives In Arming South Africa

**B**RITISH Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home announced the resumption of arms sales to South Africa in the House of Commons on February 22. This was another reactionary step taken by the British monopoly capitalist class to put down the deepening national-liberation movement in Africa, foster the white racist regime in South Africa and safeguard its own colonial interests there.

### Maintaining Colonial Interests of Monopoly Capitalist Class

Since taking office last June, the British Conservative government has all along racked its brains to re-

sume arms sales to South Africa. However, this was opposed by the people at home and abroad. At the 18th Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Singapore in January, this attempt of the British Government was strongly denounced by representatives of a number of participating countries particularly by those from African, Asian and Latin American countries.

To create opinion for its plan to sell arms to South Africa, the Conservative government made public a 48-page "white paper" signed by the "government's top legal advisers" on February 4. In an attempt to deceive and hoodwink the people at home and in the rest of

the world and escape denunciation by public opinion, the "white paper" asserted that supplying arms to the South African reactionary regime was the British Government's "legal obligation" and hypocritically stated that Britain's arms supply to South Africa was limited to helicopters and spares and stores for British-made anti-submarine frigates. But it is obvious that the "legal obligation" as stated in the "white paper" is nothing more than maintaining the colonial interests of the British monopoly capitalist class. Britain's talk about imposing "limitations" on its arms sales to South Africa is sheer humbug. Douglas-Home minced no words in telling the House of Commons on February 22 that "as far as any further sales to South Africa are concerned, we must reserve our own judgment, and judge this matter in relation to British interests."

### **Plotting Subversion and Aggression In African Countries**

Confronted by the rapid development of the people's armed struggle for national independence in southern Africa and the African people's struggle against big-nation power politics, the British Conservative government has, since coming to power, intensified its dirty collusion with U.S. imperialism on that continent in order to stabilize its position in southern Africa and regain its lost colonies in Africa. On the one hand, it has tailed after U.S. imperialism in fostering and arming the white racist regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialists by supplying them with money and guns so as to brutally clamp down on the people's armed struggle and maintain the colonialist system and the policy of racial discrimination in the area. On the other hand, it has mustered these lackeys to form a counter-revolutionary "military alliance" and launch a "South African-Rhodesian-Portuguese pincer movement" to threaten the independence and security of Zambia, Tanzania and other African countries.

In recent years, the South African reactionary regime, backed by U.S. and British imperialism, has continually sent police and armed units into Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia to aid and abet Portuguese colonialism and the reactionary Smith regime, both of which have been thrown into a quandary by the armed struggle of the people in these areas. Meanwhile, it has set up military bases in Angola and other areas close to the Zambian borders and constantly instigated its commandos to sneak into Zambia and other countries for harassment and sabotage. The South African reactionary regime spent 2.3 million pounds in 1969 alone for activities against Zambia.

To strengthen that regime's military force, the British Conservative government is reported to have worked out a secret plan to restore the old practice of the British navy holding joint manoeuvres with the South African navy and to in-

crease its warships off the coast of South Africa. Britain also announced that it was even ready to conduct "isolated warfare" in order to safeguard the "security" of the South African reactionary authorities. The British Conservative government's obdurate policy to supply arms to the reactionary authorities of South Africa is meant to turn it into its gendarme in southern Africa and a bridgehead for subverting independent African countries.

Of late, British imperialism has been busy plotting military coups in African countries. It has gone so far as to send paratroops to Kenya to show its military muscle and has flagrantly carried out military threats and political blackmail against some African countries.

All these criminal activities constitute an important component part of British imperialism's counter-revolutionary strategy. South Africa is an important link between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean and an important producer of gold, diamonds, uranium and other rare minerals. British imperialism has huge investments in South Africa. It has not only reaped fabulous profits there, but also has grabbed oil from the Arabian Gulf and resources from other parts of Asia by using this sea passage. Meanwhile, it has fortified its military base at Simonstown in South Africa so that it may be used to stamp out the flames of the struggle against imperialism in Africa.

### **U.S.-British Imperialists Collaborate**

British imperialism has been able to run wild on the African continent because of U.S. imperialist support. To preserve their collapsing colonial system and suppress the revolutionary struggle of the world's people, U.S. imperialism and British imperialism have always colluded with each other. The latter has vigorously supported the Nixon government's invasion of Cambodia and intensified bombing of north Viet Nam. It has also spoken up vociferously for U.S. imperialism's latest military adventure in Laos. The Nixon government has professed reluctance to sell arms to the South African reactionary regime, but it has in fact been clandestinely doing so through a third party. Though keeping silent on the British Government's decision or making no comment, it has actually supported the British move. In his "state of the world message" on February 25, Nixon arbitrarily opposed any effort to isolate South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialists.

In the face of the death-bed struggle by U.S. and British imperialism in Africa, a growing number of African states and people have further united in their struggle. At present, the African continent is experiencing a new upsurge in the struggle against the British Government supplying military aircraft to the reactionary South African authorities and against U.S.-British imperialism's aggression and subversion in African countries.

# Fate of Lon Nol Clique Sealed

by the Anyuan Miners' Commentary Group



ONE year ago, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique staged its reactionary coup d'état at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. It was the smug calculations of the plotters to wipe out at one stroke the anti-U.S. patriotic forces in Cambodia and turn the country into their colony. But things did not turn out the way they had wished. The "small court" of the Lon Nol clique ran into very rough weather. Violently battered by the people's revolutionary forces, the Lon Nol regime has been shaken to its foundation.

Today, seven-tenths of Cambodia's land and six-tenths of its population have been liberated. The Lon Nol clique can only entrench itself in Phnom Penh and hole up in a few other cities. The few cities under its misrule are politically bankrupt and economically chaotic. Life for the people there is hard, and unrest is mounting. Not only completely isolated inside the country, Lon Nol and his kind stink to the high heavens internationally. They are dragging out their feeble existence by depending on the few crumbs thrown out to them by U.S. imperialism and its other stooges. Lon Nol, stigmatized by Western pressmen as the "mayor of Phnom Penh," has found it difficult even to maintain control over the city. Scared stiff by the National Liberation Armed Forces' pounding and shelling of the Phnom Penh airport recently, he was reportedly laid up with a bad fright and saw fit to slip away to Hawaii for a "rest cure." On March 2, the National Liberation Armed Forces sprang an attack on the oil refinery at Sihanoukville and an airfield near the port. This threw the already jittery Lon Nol clique into greater panic. "The government of Premier Lon Nol is in deep trouble," so noted a Western correspondent.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The difficulties of the reactionary forces are insurmountable because they are forces on the verge of death and have no future."

The Lon Nol clique has only itself and its reactionary policies and deeds to thank for its present predicament. By bartering away Cambodia's independence and sovereignty to the United States, it has

reduced the country to a sub-dependency of U.S. imperialism and itself to the status of a stooge's stooge. This traitorous clique has brought the people of Cambodia untold suffering and distress by allowing the U.S. aggressors and Saigon mercenaries to overrun the country where they burn, kill, loot and perpetrate the worst of crimes. Everything the clique did ran completely counter to the will of the people. It is a thoroughly discredited lot. It is opposed not by the people alone. Even some functionaries, militarymen and policemen in its employ have abandoned the regime for the liberated areas.

As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale." Popular feeling is a factor which plays a constant role in determining the outcome of a war. The people are the motive force in the making of world history and the true bastion of iron. With the people's support, victory is sure; without it, defeat ensues. Remoteness from the people means loss of the majority and forfeiture of strength and can get one nowhere.

The Lon Nol clique is a small band of traitors spurned by the people. It represents moribund forces with a dim prospect. Therefore, its difficulties are insurmountable and its fate is sealed.

The National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia represent the anti-U.S. patriotic forces of the country, embody the will of the broad masses of the people and enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority. That is why from small beginnings they have grown from small to big and from weak to strong and will go on expanding till final victory.

History is inexorable. The march of history is determined by the people, not reactionaries who can do nothing good. The stirring struggle of the people is making surging advances with the force of an avalanche. Imperialism and all reactionaries cannot escape the fate of what is surely coming to them — death and destruction.

# The Thoughts May Linger, But the Talons of Aggression Will Be Chopped Off

by Hou Ching-wen

*of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit*

**T**HROWING all scruples to the winds, Japan's reactionaries have come out openly for reversing the verdict on Japanese imperialism's crime of aggression. They are making a feverish effort to plump for embarking anew on the old path of expansionism and aggression. The objective is to create a climate of opinion for accelerating the revival of militarism. The recent "special edition" of the Japanese weekly *Sunday Mainichi* with the fantastic title "Lingering Thoughts About the Old Country on the Mainland" is a sinister specimen of this sort of propaganda.

In this edition, the Japanese reactionaries publicly referred to many Chinese and Korean cities as their "lost territories" and "homeland." This is the height of absurdity. Forty years ago, Japanese imperialism invaded and occupied great parts of China in its war of aggression. The Chinese people, led by their great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, fought tenaciously for eight years and finally drove the invaders back to where they came from. Vast expanses in China which once groaned under the jackboots of the Japanese brigands were returned to the embrace of the motherland. These territories are Chinese — the sacred and inviolable soil of the Chinese people — and yet the Japanese militarists now have the cheek to claim them as their "lost territories," their "lost homeland," etc. Not only is this completely shameless, it reveals the wild ambition of Japanese militarism to stage a come-back in all its nakedness.

Nor is this all. In this edition, the Japanese reactionaries made a big effort to plug the gangster theory — aggression is a blessing. Blessing indeed! There is not a word about the barbarous crimes the Japanese aggressors committed against the Chinese people. On the contrary, there is a good deal of glorification of what they had done in "building up" Changchun, Shenyang and other Chinese cities, and similar balderdash. Such "blessing" is better left unsaid. The mere mention of it makes our blood boil.

The Chinese people's memories are fresh. They will never forget how the Japanese aggressors enforced a policy of ruthless enslavement in areas they occupied. They will never forget the wanton robbing and killing and the devastation of their land. In those days, many

of our countrymen were pressganged into slave labour and perished under their whips and bayonets. Many were flung into the mass graves they filled with their victims. And many Chinese towns and villages were left in ruins by their "burn-all, rob-all, kill-all" policy. How can the Chinese people ever forget these "blessings" handed out by the Japanese aggressors? They simply cannot! To this day, many of our kinsmen still carry the scars inflicted on them by the brutal soldiery of Japanese militarism, and many places in China witnessed their atrocities. The fact that the Japanese reactionaries are vigorously singing hymns about their foul deeds must be seen as a battle-cry for fresh aggression against China.

The Japanese militarists have long coveted this magnificent land of ours and its rich resources. Nostalgically, they are hankering for the dissipated life of the old days when they could lord it over in China. This "special edition" screams: "To us Japanese, Manchuria is really a paradise!" "Manchuria" under Japanese occupation must have been a paradise indeed for these pampered lords and their women who sat on the backs of the Chinese people. It was the Chinese people's blood they drank from their cups and the Chinese people's flesh they devoured on their plates. What for them was a "paradise" was purgatory for the Chinese people. The Japanese militarists must be having hallucinations if they think they can lay hands again on their "lost paradise."

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The imperialists and their running dogs, the Chinese reactionaries, will not resign themselves to defeat in this land of China." Today, a handful of Japanese militarists are avidly looking for an opportunity to strike again and, like their predecessors, are trying to take the path of aggression against China and Korea. We must warn these reactionaries: The China of today is not the China of 40 years ago. Nor is Korea the Korea 40 years ago. To hell with your "lingering thoughts"! Your talons of aggression will be chopped off should they be extended to China and Korea. You will find in China and Korea not the "paradise" you long for, but the graves that have been dug waiting for you.

# Nixon — Fine Teacher by Negative Example

by Chien Feng

*of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit*

**A** BIG revolutionary upheaval is shaking the world today. The revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries is on the rise and the revolutionary situation is developing by leaps and bounds. This is the inevitable result of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought having been grasped by more and more people. On the other hand, those teachers by negative example — imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries — have done a lot in helping to swiftly raise the level of the people's revolutionary consciousness by providing negative examples.

Of all the teachers by negative example, Nixon, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, must be rated as the one who stands out the most.

Nixon is the top reactionary chieftain in the world today. In pushing his policies of aggression and war, he uses both soft and hard tactics but more of the latter and does this most nakedly, viciously and wildly. It is this Nixon who murders white and black people in America and rabidly orders troops and police to suppress the American people's revolutionary struggles. Again, it is this Nixon who brazenly gangs up with and revives Japanese militarism to make it the spearhead of U.S. aggression against Asia. And even more it is this Nixon who unbridledly arms the Israeli Zionists for aggression against the Arab countries and instigated the reactionary Jordanian forces to try to put down the Palestinian guerrillas. Last year, when U.S. aggressor troops invaded Cambodia, Nixon openly swore that he was going to carry it through even if it meant being a one-term president. Of late the U.S. aggressor troops together with their Saigon and Bangkok henchmen have launched a massive invasion of Laos and have further escalated and expanded the war of aggression in Indochina. This too was masterminded and directed by Nixon himself. Thus, Nixon has nakedly revealed before the people of the world the vicious and fascist features of U.S. imperialism.

Nixon is a war maniac who cannot help exposing his brutal features. At one time he openly admitted he greatly admired that utterly reactionary warmonger Patton, a U.S. commander of tank units in World War II. According to the foreign press, when Nixon took office he pored over Patton's biography and later bought a copy of the film glorifying Patton, in which the latter screams: "All Americans [meaning American reactionaries] love the sting of battle," and, while looking out over the carnage of his own battlefield, hysterically says: "I love it! God help me, I do love it so! I love it more than my life." Nixon has sworn to be a Patton-like "hero." He saw this film twice before ordering the armed aggression against Cambodia last year. Nixon's undisguised warmongering is a great help for the world's

people in understanding the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

Sometimes Nixon puts on a disguise and tries to pass himself off as an "angel of peace," but he always tears off his mask of benevolence by his bloody acts of war. Not long ago he exploded his entire string of lies about so-called "reducing the American involvement" and "ending the war in Viet Nam" by his wild adventure in expanding the war of aggression in Indochina further. Far from pulling the wool over people's eyes, Nixon's disguises have instead enabled the people of the world and in the United States to see U.S. imperialism's treacherous counter-revolutionary dual tactics more clearly.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "In given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." That Nixon is so ferocious and reactionary and that U.S. imperialism is frenziedly expanding the war of aggression is of course a bad thing, but it is precisely because of this that he teaches the people by negative example to understand U.S. imperialism better and instil in the minds of people of various countries a deep-seated hatred for it and bring into full play their revolutionary spirit so that the people of the world can be mentally prepared to overthrow U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs. Therefore this is an excellent thing.

"Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." In this respect, Nixon's role must not be underestimated. All his counter-revolutionary acts are like pouring a large quantity of oil on the raging fires of revolution. Today, from Southeast Asia, where the flames of revolution are blazing, to the American continent on the other side of the Pacific, the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and the American people's struggle against the reactionary rule of the Nixon government, which co-ordinate with and promote each other, have joined to form a powerful revolutionary torrent. As a teacher by negative example, Nixon has performed great "meritorious service"! The people of the world should make an extra large medal to hang round his neck.

The world situation always develops in a direction which runs counter to the wishes of imperialism and all reactionaries. To be a fine teacher by negative example for the American people and the people of the world was naturally not Nixon's intention. But such is the dialectics of history. Nixon has become the revolutionary people's teacher by negative example and it looks as if he is going to continue to be so. He will continue to help millions upon millions of people awaken and finally bury U.S. imperialism.

# Movement to Increase Production and Practise Economy in Industry

by Chi Wei

**T**HE year 1971 is an important year for the Chinese people in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan to develop the national economy. To fulfil and top the 1971 national economic plan in an all-round way and successfully carry out the Fourth Five-Year Plan, workers and staff members on the industrial front are conscientiously studying and implementing Chairman Mao's great principle of "practising strict economy and combating waste," summing up and spreading the experience that has been gained and advancing the movement to increase production and practise economy which started last year and has seen big achievements to a new upsurge.

## Struggle Between the Two Lines

Engaging in strict economy or indulging in extravagance and waste is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the industrial front and a matter of cardinal importance concerning building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, consolidating socialist ownership and the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has consistently taught us to follow the principle of economy. As far back as the years of the revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao has pointed out the necessity of "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction." (*Our Economic Policy*.) During the First Five-Year Plan following the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "This principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics. China is a big country, but she is still very poor. It will take several decades to make China prosperous. Even then we will still have to observe the principle of diligence and frugality. But it is in the coming few decades, during the present series of five-year plans, that we must particularly advocate diligence and frugality, that we must pay special attention to economy." (Introductory note to "Running a Co-operative Diligently and Frugally.") These great teachings of

Chairman Mao's penetratingly reveal the objective laws governing socialist economic development and thus indicate the direction of unfolding a sustained movement to practise economy in China's industry. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses in industry have carried forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, diligence and frugality and economy, waged many struggles against extravagance and waste and repeatedly repulsed the wild attacks by the bourgeoisie. A great number of advanced model factories that run their enterprises diligently and frugally have emerged.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the industrial departments had long pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry characterized by extravagance and waste. In capital construction and designing, they sought big factories, tall factory buildings and foreign equipment. Concerning technical matters, they stuck to conventions and would not transform old equipment, out-dated technological processes and backward products. In production, they advocated single-line production without going into multi-purpose use. All this resulted in tremendous waste of raw and other materials, equipment and funds, thereby damaging the socialist economic base. At the same time, extravagance and waste also seriously corrupted our revolutionary ranks. They caused some people lacking a strong revolutionary will to forget the glorious tradition of diligence, frugality and economy and drop the revolutionary style of hard struggle. This line advocated by Liu Shao-chi entirely served their purpose of disintegrating the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese working class used Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and greatly raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's principles of "self-reliance," "hard struggle," "practising strict economy" and "combating waste." They started activities to increase production and practise economy in different fields. Take revolutionizing designing for instance. According to statistics from many industrial and communication departments, examined and revised designs

for big and medium-sized projects generally reduced the original investment for construction by 15-20 per cent and saved much equipment and huge amounts of materials. Moreover, the speed of construction could also be accelerated. Another example is technical innovations. Incomplete figures from Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin and Liaoning Province in 1970 show that the weight of two-thirds of the 120 renovated and newly designed types of machinery and electric equipment was reduced by more than 50 per cent, some even up to 90 per cent, compared with original backward products of the same type. This saved the state huge amounts of raw and other materials and equipment.

Whether to practise economy or be wasteful and extravagant reflects the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks. Material wealth is created by the diligent labour of the proletariat and other working people who treasure every drop of oil, every *jin* of coal and every piece of timber. The bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes prosper by exploiting and plundering. They grab the material wealth created by the working people and lavish it freely on personal enjoyment. They regard being diligent, frugal and economical as shameful.

Proceeding from the bourgeois world outlook, one will deem it "right" to be wasteful and look for big factories, tall factory buildings and foreign equipment in industrial production and construction. On the other hand, proceeding from the proletarian world outlook, one will consider waste not only unjustified but a big crime and will take up industrial production and construction in the spirit of hard struggle, diligence, frugality and economy. Therefore, only by thoroughly remoulding the bourgeois world outlook and firmly fostering the proletarian world outlook can one implement Chairman Mao's principle of "practising strict economy and combating waste" consciously, conscientiously and completely.

### Tapping Potential to Increase Production and Practise Economy

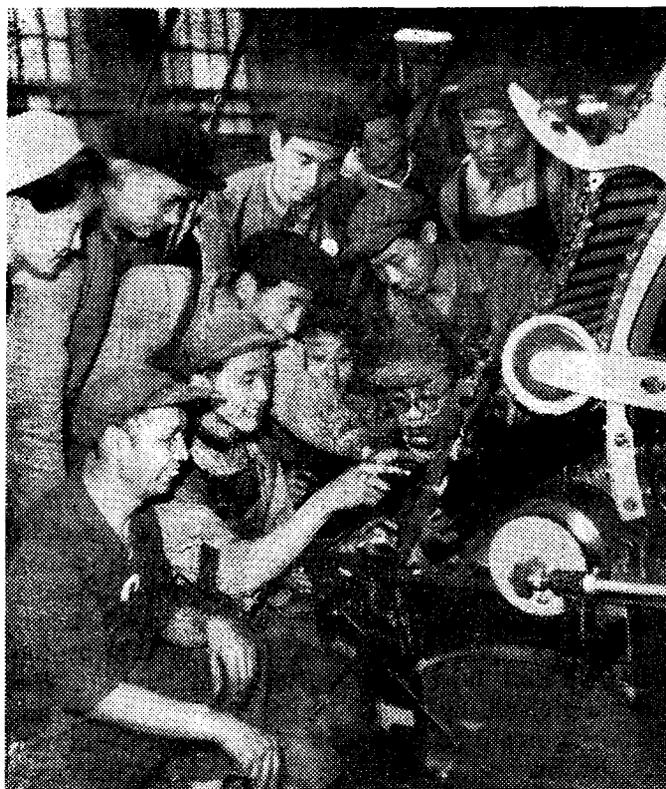
Materialist dialectics have told us: Contradictions are the motive force in the development of things. During the new high tide of industrial production, contradictions in the form of insufficient supplies of certain raw and other materials and equipment are not a bad thing. On the contrary, they can help deepen the movement to increase production and practise economy in industry, make us more consciously carry out Chairman Mao's principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," give full play to man's positive factor and bridge this "gap" of insufficient raw and other materials by using every means.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "This dialectical world outlook teaches us primarily how to observe and analyse the movement of opposites in different things and, on the basis of such analysis, to indicate the methods for resolving contradictions." (*On Contradic-*

*tion.*) The experience in the movement to increase production and practise economy that has been going on since last year on the industrial front has proved that as long as we are good at applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in analysing and resolving contradictions, there is a big potential for increasing production and practising economy in raw and other materials, equipment, etc.

Taking stock in warehouses is the simplest and easiest way for departments and units to practise economy, for this will enable them to make full and rational use of materials on hand. Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities preached by Liu Shao-chi and his gang, such as "expand stockpiles to the maximum," some people in the past let many urgently needed and valuable raw and other materials and equipment lie idle in the warehouses without being used rationally. Huge quantities even were damaged. The mass movement in 1970 to take inventory in warehouses and recover waste iron and steel located large amounts of stockpiled materials and recovered big quantities of iron and steel. This played a great role in solving shortages in certain kinds of raw and other materials and equipment.

A very important experience in last year's movement to practise economy was to obtain materials, equipment and labour power by means of technical innovations. By making innovations in designing,



The Shanghai State-Owned No. 31 Cotton Mill has gone in for technical innovations and produced high-quality yarn with low-grade cotton. Photo shows a "three-in-one" technical group of workers, technicians and cadres studying how to improve technological processes.

equipment, techniques and technological processes, the workers not only raised production but also practised economy. One example is the Talién Diesel Engine Plant which used to produce a foreign designed diesel engine whose efficiency was low and it wasted a lot of raw and other materials. Technical innovations in 1970 enabled the plant to turn out a Chinese-designed diesel engine weighing 200 kilogrammes, instead of the previous 550 kilogrammes, and boosted efficiency fourfold.

Technical innovations have great possibilities. One aspect is to improve the design of products so as to make new products which are light, small and inexpensive and efficient. Another is to improve technological processes by using advanced processes that are scientific and simple to replace those which waste materials, labour and effort. Yet another aspect is to popularize advanced experience in practising economy and using substitutes.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the workers in the past few years have made energetic efforts in multi-purpose use and thus opened up broad vistas for increasing production and practising economy in the use of raw and other materials.

Our superior socialist system and Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking are the reliable guarantee for us to better understand and apply the objective laws of production, concentrate on production in breadth and depth, use natural resources more rationally and fully develop the production capacity of enterprises.

### **Launching Mass Movement, Popularizing Advanced Experience**

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement."** Relying on a few people or relying on the broad masses of people by launching large-scale mass movements to increase production and practise economy represents the struggle between the two lines. At the production forefront all day long, the masses are most familiar with that part of the work they do. They are well aware where there is waste and where further effort can be made to practise economy. They know best how to turn out more products while using less materials. They have every right to talk about increasing production and practising economy and are the most capable in advancing effective and feasible measures for doing the latter. Innovation of products was introduced in 1970 by the Shanghai No.1 Water Pump Factory in line with the rational proposal by an assistant worker. In long years of shifting pump bases around, this veteran discovered that the biggest difference in the weight of the same kind of base was 66 kilogrammes and the smallest 13 kilogrammes. After making a detailed investigation, analysis and comparison between the weights of 16 different bases, he came up with a concrete proposal

for saving materials used in making a water pump base. Enlightened by this worker's revolutionary initiative, the plant's Party branch and the revolutionary committee started a mass movement to make innovations. Seventeen different products and 27 specifications were renovated in 1970. The weight of the renovated water pump was sharply reduced, its structure simplified and efficiency raised, thereby saving the state large quantities of iron and steel.

In the movement to increase production and practise economy, the leadership in various places has constantly summed up the masses' new discoveries and creations and popularized them in good time so as to make it an extensive mass movement. By renovating the generating equipment, workers at the Shihchiachuang Power Plant have raised power output of the equipment by 56 per cent. As a result of the country's power plants popularizing their experience, total power output resulting from renovated generating equipment in a little over six months equals the total capacity of the country's new power stations built in 1970. Steel products and copper materials used were only 2.5 per cent of those used by the newly built power stations while investment was less than three per cent of that for newly installed generating units.

### **Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics**

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Political work is the life-blood of all economic work."** Most fundamental in giving prominence to proletarian politics is educating people in great Mao Tsetung Thought and raising the masses' consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Practice has proved that giving prominence to proletarian politics and firmly grasping people's ideological revolutionization make it possible to have a correct political orientation for the movement to increase production and practise economy and achieve remarkable results.

At the same time, people in various places have thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi — claptrap such as "put professional work in command," "technique comes first" and "material incentives" — so as to eliminate its pernicious influence. Having enhanced their consciousness in firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers and staff members have given full play to their initiative and creativeness in increasing production and practising economy which is a long-term policy for building socialism.

As a result of the unprecedented popularization of Mao Tsetung Thought in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, increasing production and practising economy has become the conscious action of the broad masses. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they are determined to win new and still greater victories in this movement.

## Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greets 50th Anniversary of Communist Party Of New Zealand

### The National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of New Zealand, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends their warmest fraternal greetings to your Party.

Over the past 50 years, the Communist Party of New Zealand, which is the vanguard of the working class of New Zealand, has waged persevering struggles against the reactionary rule of monopoly capital and for the realization of socialism in New Zealand.

The Communist Party of New Zealand has firmly opposed the

U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs, firmly opposed modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism at its centre, and waged struggles to defend Marxism-Leninism.

The Chinese Communist Party warmly congratulates the Communist Party of New Zealand on the success it has achieved.

At present, the revolutionary situation in the world is excellent. The people's revolutionary movement in Oceania, like in other parts of the world, is continuously forging ahead. We are convinced that in the course of leading the working class and the broad masses of New Zealand in waging revolutionary struggles, the Communist Party of New Zealand headed by Comrade V.G. Wilcox will surely further integrate the

universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in its own country and continuously win new victories.

Our two Parties have supported and learnt from each other and forged a close and militant friendship between them in their prolonged common struggle. This friendship, which is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will surely be further consolidated and developed.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

**The Central Committee  
of the Communist  
Party of China**

February 12, 1971

## Comrade Chou En-lai Sends Message To President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat

Chou En-lai, Head of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, while in Hanoi, sent a message on March 8 to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

thanking them for the very warm telegram they sent the Chinese Party and Government Delegation during its friendship visit to Viet Nam.

The message reads in part:

The south Vietnamese people have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Of late, you have fought magnificently on the battlefields, dealing telling blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and

winning splendid victories. I extend the warmest congratulations to you!

Please allow me, in the name of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation, to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, cordial greetings and militant salute to the heroic south Vietnamese armed forces and people!

### Former "Diplomatic Official" Of Chiang Gang Crosses Over

Mr. Sun Chi-chou, third secretary of Chiang gang's bogus embassy in

Senegal, arrived in Peking, capital of the motherland, by air on March 13. Dissatisfied with its moribund and reactionary rule, he declared his intention to abandon the Chiang gang and come over to the people on March 5 in Geneva as he was on his way from Dakar to Saigon.

He was welcomed at the airport by Fu Hao, Director of the General Office of the Foreign Ministry, Tang Hai-kuang, Deputy Director of the Department of European and American Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and leading members of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other organizations concerned.

When Mr. Sun Chi-chou alighted from the plane, Fu Hao and other comrades shook hands cordially with him, expressing warm welcome to him for his patriotic action of courageously breaking through the shackles of the Kuomintang's reactionary rule and resolutely crossing over to the side of the people.

Also present at the airport were Mr. Sun Chi-chou's wife, son and daughter who, with government solicitude and help, had specially come from Yangchou of Kiangsu Province for the occasion.

### **Premier Chou Meets Chilean Charge d'Affaires a.i. In China**

Premier Chou En-lai met Sergio Silva Piderit, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chilean Embassy in China, on March 12 afternoon.

Leading members of the departments concerned were present on the occasion.

### **Premier Chou and N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chilean Friend**

Premier Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Chilean friend Agustin Alberti, President of the

National Institute of Professional Training of Chile, on March 12.

### **Documentary Films Reflecting Militant Unity Between Chinese People and Indochinese People Shown**

A colour documentary film *Welcome to South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms* and a documentary film *We Pledge to be Powerful Backing for the Three Indochinese Peoples* are being shown in Peking and other parts of China, beginning March 13. The films are produced by the Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio.

The two films are permeated with the militant unity between the Chinese people and the three Indochinese peoples and the close fighting friendship between the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression and the great rear. The moving scenes in the films reflect the iron will and firm determination of the 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought to be powerful backing for the three Indochinese peoples and fully support them in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

### **NEWS BRIEFS**

△ Chinese Vice-Minister of Light Industry Chen Wei-chi returned to Peking by air on March 11 after attending the opening ceremony of the Cairo International Fair and visiting the United Arab Republic.

During his stay in the U.A.R., the Vice-Minister visited Luxor, Aswan and other places.

On the evening of March 9, the U.A.R.-China Friendship Association gave a reception on the occasion of Vice-Minister Chen Wei-chi's visit to the U.A.R. and China's participation in the Cairo International Fair. Ibrahim el Tahawi, Chairman of the U.A.R.-China Friendship Association, spoke on the occasion. He said: "We are glad to see that the Chinese Exhibition has been warmly welcomed

by people from various places of the U.A.R. The great achievements scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung fully show that China is a great country and that the Chinese people is a great people. We regard every success and progress gained by the Chinese people as ours." "We are standing on the same front and struggling against the common enemy," he stressed.

△ The Chinese Foreign Ministry gave a film reception on March 13 in honour of the diplomatic envoys and members of the embassies of various countries in Peking. The colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women* was shown.

△ The Romanian Women's Table Tennis Team led by Danet Sever, Secretary-General of the Romanian Table Tennis Association, arrived in Peking by plane on March 13.

△ The Nepalese Table Tennis Team led by Nara Shamsher Rana, President of the All-Nepal Table Tennis Association, arrived in Peking by plane on the evening of March 13.

△ A trade protocol for 1971 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan was signed in Khartoum on March 9 by Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Yang Shou-cheng and Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Economics, Commerce and Supply of the Sudan Haroun el Awad on behalf of their respective Governments. Speaking at the ceremony, both warmly praised the growing friendship between the two peoples and Governments and the growing trade relations between the two countries.

△ Syrian Premier Hafez Assad on March 4 presided over and spoke at the inauguration of the Hama Cotton Spinning Mill. Construction of the mill began on February 17, 1969 with Chinese assistance. It was completed recently under the leadership of the Syrian Government, thanks to the close co-operation by the Syrian workers and engineering and technical personnel with the Chinese engineering and technical personnel.

## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



### Shanghai Uses Waste Water To Irrigate Farmland

**L**ARGE quantities of industrial and household liquid waste used to flow daily into the Huangpu River which runs through the heavily populated industrial city of Shanghai. This seriously affected the city's tap water and the quality of products made by the food, printing and dyeing and other enterprises. People looked forward for many years to having pure river water. But this was only an illusion in the old society.

After liberation, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government put in sewage around the working people's residential districts and thus initially improved environmental condition. Since the Great Cultural Revolution, big efforts have gone into the task of diverting waste water for irrigation and acreage irrigated by such water reached 40,000 *mu* by the end of 1969. Huangpu River water pollution was reduced.

In line with Chairman Mao's strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," city construction workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in Shanghai's outskirts suggested the building of a huge waste water irrigation project and the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee endorsed this proposal. Totalling over 30 kilometres long, this project starts from Chaochiapang Road in the southwestern part of Shanghai and travels via the Huangpu River bed to Chuansha County on the eastern outskirts and reaches the East China Sea.

The biggest difficulty in conducting waste water via the river was laying a huge conduit at a depth varying from several to some 20 metres below the bed of the deep Huangpu River which has many ships coming and going. But the building workers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought faced this, determined to support agriculture. Relying on their own efforts and making bold innovations and creations, they worked out a scientific and practicable design based on many on-the-spot experiments to lay the conduit under water. By pooling the wisdom of the masses and introducing new technological processes, they solved a host of complicated technical problems of working under water. They completed the task of dredging mud at the bottom of the river in just three months instead of four as originally planned.

The first stage of the project has now been successfully accomplished and put into operation. It can drain some 300,000 tons of waste water daily to irrigate 100,000 *mu* of farmland. Such industrial and household waste containing both nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer can reduce the effects of plant diseases and insect pests and improve soil fertility. When the poor and lower-middle peasants saw the waste water flowing into the fields the day the project was commissioned, they burst into cheers: "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!"

### Kansu's Iron and Steel Industry Developing Rapidly

**S**MALL iron and steel plants have been built in Kansu Province

as a result of carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of "walking on two legs" and the general line he formulated of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

Nine of the eleven administrative regions there now have such plants turning out large quantities of pig iron and some steel ingots. A few regions are basically self-sufficient in pig iron.

Though Kansu Province is rich in iron and coal resources, development of the iron and steel industry had been blocked because of sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the revolutionary committees at various levels in the province have held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and led the revolutionary masses in sharply criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. All this made vigorous development of the iron and steel industry possible.

The revolutionary committees at all levels in the province abide by the principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" in promoting iron and steel production. They rely on the masses to open mines, build blast furnaces, produce coke and transport material. The localities themselves raised the funds and made the equipment for these plants. Last year the worker masses effectively used waste material to cut down on investment and speed up construction of the May 1st Iron Works in Huihsien County. It was completed and put into operation in less than four months.

While actively building small iron and steel plants, the province last year opened 13 small and medium-sized iron mines and built some ten coke plants by using indigenous

methods. Most of them have gone into production. The ore and coke produced by these mines and plants are basically enough for Kansu's small blast furnaces.

### **Big Changes in a North China City**

**T**HE people of Changchiakou, a key city linking north China and Inner Mongolia, have changed their mental outlook tremendously as a result of the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought in the 21 years since liberation, especially from the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Revolutionary mass criticism is vigorously sweeping away the remaining poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and cleaning up the filth left by the old society. Mao Tsetung Thought is being disseminated on an unprecedented scale and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever.

Under reactionary Kuomintang rule, the city had only some handicraft workshops and nine small backward plants and mines. Changchiakou has been initially built up into a producing city with a modern industrial base. Several hundred new socialist enterprises have been set up and the city's total industrial output value has multiplied 58-fold.

The Lungyen Iron Mine has become a modern integrated iron and steel enterprise. New machine-building and chemical plants as well as new textile mills and electronic factories have been built and a wide variety of new products manufactured. Making wooden-wheeled ox carts before liberation, one factory now turns out the *Changcheng* (Great Wall) lorry. The hydraulic rock drilling equipment produced by a pneumatic tool plant is up to advanced standards and entirely

automatically controlled by semiconductor elements.

The city has done away with such features of old China as flickering electric lights and bumpy roads. China-made buses run on newly paved asphalt roads. When mountain floods poured into the Hsisha River, half of the city would be under water. Now the river has been harnessed and its water flows tamely into the Yangho River. New houses with a total floor space of more than 800,000 square metres have gone up in Changchiakou.

Steadfastly taking the socialist road indicated by Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the rural people's communes in the suburbs have brought great changes to the countryside. Learning from the Tachai Brigade, they have had a series of victories in transforming mountains and controlling the water. Nearly half the suburban farmland gives high and stable yields despite drought and waterlogging. Forestry, livestock breeding and rural sidelines have all expanded. Poor and backward mountain hamlets are being changed into new rich and prosperous villages.

The development of socialist revolution and construction has meant a more prosperous market and stable prices in Changchiakou. Some commodity prices have been reduced several times, and the labouring people's purchasing power is steadily rising.

The city now has universal primary and middle school education and the enrollment has nearly quintupled since liberation. It has also set up institutes of higher learning. Occupation of educational positions by the working class has changed the situation in which bourgeois intellectuals dominated the schools and colleges. Students are now being trained to be workers

with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Hospitals are now oriented to treating workers, peasants and soldiers and co-operative medical service has been widely adopted. Therefore, timely medical care is given to the working people when they fall ill.

### **Mobile Film Projection Team Serves Mountain People**

**T**HE poor and lower-middle peasants of mountainous Pinglu County in Shansi Province now frequently see revolutionary films shown by the county's mobile film projection team as a result of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This team constantly overcame difficulties to serve the people.

Located in a cold and high mountain area, the county's villages are scattered and transportation facilities are poor, all of which pose difficulties for the team.

However, Chairman Mao's teachings always encourage the members. They have pledged: To serve the people wholly and entirely, we will get films to every village no matter how far away or how treacherous the weather.

The team once arrived in an out-of-the-way hamlet which had only six peasant households. Tired from climbing hills, the members nevertheless set to work immediately. It was dusk and they had to put the screen up in a room, using blankets to keep out the remaining sunlight. When Chairman Mao's great image appeared on the screen, they cheered together with the peasants: "Long live Chairman Mao!" One old woman could not contain herself. She stood up and shouted: "Chairman Mao has come to my house!"

One night in the depth of winter, after a showing in the Chingping Brigade which is situated deep in the

mountain, the team went to the Hsiashuitou Brigade 20 kilometres away despite a blizzard. The commune members invited them to warm themselves first by the fire. Without even resting, they immediately set up the projector.

When the film *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, one of the revolutionary modern Peking operas, was first shown round the county, it rained for several days running. Despite this, the team members went out to do their job. While crossing a river in the rain, a mountain flood threatened to engulf them and their projector. Singing the popular aria the hero Yang Tzu-jung sings in the opera: "Well I know there's danger ahead, but I'm all the more set on driving forward," they fought the flood tenaciously and arrived at the village they had set out for.

### Mass Sports Activities in a Rural People's Commune

VARIOUS mass sports activities are in full swing in Haian County's Peiling Commune in east China's Kiangsu Province.

Among the most popular activities there are basketball, table tennis, swimming, running, hand-grenade throwing and tug of war. Commune members often practise and compete in long distance running and cycling on the river banks and roads, while volleyball, basketball and football matches frequently take place on the threshing grounds. Alongside the threshing grounds, commune members compete in the high jump, long jump and other track and field events. Figures show that 6,200 people in the commune regularly took part in sports activities in 1970. Eight thousand people, the bulk of the commune's population, joined in swimming organized last July to celebrate Chairman Mao's swim in the Yangtze River. In this commune, many entire households often turn out to take part in sports.

Militiamen and youngsters, of course, are very active on the sports grounds. Besides participating in the more popular events, they carry out quick marches carrying heavy loads, do bayonet practice and swim across rivers fully armed.

Mass sports activities in this commune are launched under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teaching "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health." Commune members study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way when they train. Fearing no hardships, they painstakingly temper their revolutionary will, thus greatly promoting their ideological revolutionization.

These activities have effectively built up the people's health, and there have been marked changes in the commune members' mental outlook. All this has made for a vigorous development in revolution and production.

### Mobile Factory Supports Agriculture

A MOBILE factory supporting agriculture is actively engaged in

repairing farm machinery and tools for the people's communes and production brigades in Chengan County's rural areas in Hopei Province, north China. As a result, major repair of farm machinery is now possible in the communes instead of in the county and has been an effective support to agriculture.

Established last November to meet the needs of farming, this factory set up four service teams to handle machinery, carpentry, recapping tyres and supplying such items as farm chemicals. Carrying their luggage and tools, the workers made the rounds of villages and production brigades. When they came to a commune, they themselves set up a makeshift workshop or plant in a village there and sent small groups to nearby production brigades to get acquainted with conditions and start repair work. Over the past three months, they have fixed over 4,700 machines and farm tools for six communes and more than 70 production brigades in the county. Their efforts have been praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.



Workers of the mobile factory supporting agriculture in Hopei's Chengan County repairing machinery and farm tools.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## Capitalist World

### New Developments in the Strike Struggle

Since the turn of the year, the worker, peasant and student movement against monopoly capital rule and exploitation has made new strides forward in the capitalist world. The rising tide indicates a deepening political and economic crisis and ever sharpening class contradictions in the capitalist countries. To shift their burden elsewhere, the monopoly capital groups in these countries inevitably intensify their attacks on the workers and other labouring people. This in turn exacerbates the class contradictions between monopoly capital on the one hand and the working class and other labouring people on the other. It stands to reason that the latter will rise in rebellion and fight.

Following are some of the latest developments:

**Britain.** Strikes by British workers protesting the reactionary "industrial relations bill" worked out by the Conservative government to crush the workers' struggle have been continuously developing. On March 1, over 1,500,000 machinery workers and workers in other trades throughout the country held a 24-hour strike. There were workers' protest demonstrations and meetings in many places strongly opposing the British ruling clique's reactionary bill to intensify persecution. There were slogans in their demonstrations such as: "Kill the bill!" "Tories resign!" "Next step — General strike!" "No to the bosses' dictatorship!" "Smash capitalism!" The *Financial Times* said the strike was "the biggest political strike since the General Strike of 1926."

Taking part in this strike were about 1,400,000 machinery workers in the motor, shipbuilding and building

industries in England, Scotland, Wales, about 100,000 boiler makers and metal-sheet workers from many cities, dockers in Liverpool and Hull, and machinery workers on national morning newspapers and big evening papers in London, Manchester and other centres. Tens of thousands of shipbuilding workers and aircraft manufacturing workers in Belfast and other places in Northern Ireland joined the strike.

The strike was a big blow to a number of monopoly enterprises, with the motor monopoly suffering most. Production stopped in many plants of British Leyland Motors and the Austin-Morris motor group.

The British press estimated that the strike caused a loss of about 5 million pounds to the motor industry monopoly capitalists. At the same time, loading and unloading came to a standstill at wharves in Liverpool and Hull. Work came to a stop in shipyards at Clydebank and Teeside. In the Midlands and Wales, the capitalists of many heavy industrial plants suffered huge losses. The strike blacked out the main national newspapers and big evening papers and some local newspapers the day it took place.

On February 21, about 150,000 workers in different trades and grassroots trade unionists held a powerful demonstration and rally in London against the reactionary "industrial relations bill." This was the fourth large-scale protest against the bill since December 8.

**Italy.** About a million workers in various trades held strikes in mid February in protest against ruthless monopoly capital exploitation.

In Turin, the country's second largest city, 400,000 industrial workers went on a three-hour strike on February 17 in protest against the suspension of over 40,000 workers by the Fiat car trust. On the same day, 60,000 plastic factory workers held a 24-hour nationwide strike for higher wages and shorter working hours. As a warning gesture, 330,000 textile workers staged a nationwide one-hour walkout to oppose arbitrary dismissals and the forcible reduction of working hours adopted by the bosses to shift the economic crisis on to the workers by cutting their wages.

Workers from all trades in the whole of Pordenone Province also held a general strike to protest the planned dismantling of a big factory by capitalists seeking more profits. Production was paralysed in the province as a result of the strike.

Early in February, several million workers all over the country held a big strike. Many demonstrations and hundreds of rallies were staged by workers and students in protest against the murder of workers by fascist hooligans who were encouraged and shielded by the police authorities.

**West Germany.** Over 60,000 farmers held a mammoth rally and demonstration in Bonn on February 27, in protest against government purchases of farm products at low prices.

In 900 buses and 8 special trains, the demonstrating farmers came to Bonn from different parts of the country. Carrying banners, flags and placards and demanding higher agricultural prices, they held a rally in the city centre square. After the rally, the farmers marched in processions and distributed leaflets along several routes. A demonstration was held in front of the Chancellor's Office.

The demonstration held up traffic in the city centre. An alarmed Western bourgeois news agency said it was one of the biggest political demonstrations in the capital of West Germany since the mass demonstration to oppose "the emergency law" of May 1968.

**Okinawa.** In early March, 21,000 Japanese workers at U.S. military bases in Okinawa held a large-scale strike against persecution. This dealt a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, which uses the bases for aggressive activities against Indochina and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On March 3, the strikers, together with workers from many trades and students supporting the strike, held a rally to oppose the U.S. persecution of the workers and the "reversion of Okinawa" fraud of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and to demand the dismantling of U.S. military bases. After the rally, the workers and students staged a demonstration in front of

the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner in Okinawa.

This was the second wave in the strike by workers following the first on February 10 and 11. Before the strike took place, workers and students formed picket lines in front of 90 U.S. military bases, and strengthened the picket line particularly at the Kadena base in protest against the criminal move of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi clique to use the base for an airborne exercise from Okinawa to south Korea.

The striking workers and students fought heroically against the police.

**The Philippines.** More than 10,000 Philippine workers at Clark U.S. air

base downed tools early in March to protest the U.S. aggressors' discrimination and oppression and to demand better working and living conditions.

The strike won the support of the workers and students in neighbouring Angeles city.

Clark base is one of the biggest U.S. air bases in Asia. The workers' strike seriously affected operations at the U.S. base, dealing a direct blow at the U.S. imperialist military venture in Indochina and rendering support to the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the people of the three countries of Indochina.

## PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 14, No. 12  
March 19, 1971

Published in English, French, Spanish,  
Japanese and German editions

### IN THIS ISSUE

#### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

**Long Live the Victory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!**—In commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune—by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* 3

**China Launches Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite** 17

**British Imperialism's Sinister Motives in Arming South Africa** 17

**Fate of Lon Nol Clique Sealed** 19

**The Thoughts May Linger, But the Talons of Aggression Will Be Chopped Off** 20

**Nixon—Fine Teacher by Negative Example** 21

**Movement to Increase Production and Practise Economy in Industry—by Chi Wei** 22

#### THE WEEK

**Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greet 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of New Zealand** 25

**Comrade Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat**

Former "Diplomatic Official" of Chiang Gang Crosses Over

Premier Chou Meets Chilean Charge d'Affaires a.i. in China

Premier Chou and N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chilean Friend

Documentary Films Reflecting Militant Unity Between Chinese People and Indochinese People Shown

#### SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

27

Shanghai Uses Waste Water to Irrigate Farmland

Kansu's Iron and Steel Industry Developing Rapidly

Big Changes in a North China City

Mobile Film Projection Team Serves Mountain People

Mass Sports Activities in a Rural People's Commune

Mobile Factory Supports Agriculture

#### ROUND THE WORLD

30

Capitalist World: New Developments in the Strike Struggle

# WORKS OF MARX, ENGELS, LENIN AND STALIN

*(English Language Edition)*

<b>Marx and Engels:</b> Manifesto of the Communist Party	96 pp.
<b>Marx:</b> Wages, Price and Profit	92 pp.
<b>Marx:</b> The Civil War in France	296 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution	178 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> Karl Marx	72 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism	166 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> The State and Revolution	160 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky	152 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> The State	32 pp.
<b>Lenin:</b> "Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder	140 pp.
<b>Lenin's Prediction on the Revolutionary Storms in the East</b>	28 pp.
<b>Lenin on War and Peace (Three Articles)</b>	118 pp.
<b>Lenin on the National and Colonial Questions (Three Articles)</b>	48 pp.
<b>Stalin:</b> The Foundations of Leninism	136 pp.

18.5 × 13 cm.

paperback

---

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