

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world.

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We firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Conscientiously Study Works Of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao

Since last November, the Party nucleus group of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee has organized leading cadres above the county level to join study classes group by group and at different times for studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Up to now more than 900 leading cadres have already attended. In these classes they concentrated the study on Chairman Mao's philosophical works, such as *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, and Marx and Engels' *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and *The State and Revolution* and other important works by them. Stress was put on grasping the basic concepts, including practice is primary, "one divides into two" and classes and class struggle. They studied them in close relation to their current thinking and their work and summed up their experience in the struggle between the two lines so as to find out its laws.

During their study they also used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to scathingly criticize reactionary "transcendentalism," "theory of productive forces," "theory of human nature," theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and other fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and political swindlers like him. Through study and criticism, the leading cadres raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and between materialism and idealism and further enhanced their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Premier Chou Meets New Guinean Ambassador to China

Premier Chou En-lai on April 6 met Mamadou Diop, newly ap-

pointed Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to China.

Present on the occasion were Kaba Mamadi, First Secretary of the Guinean Embassy in Peking, and Mohamed Camara, Attache of the Embassy.

Also present were comrades concerned from the Foreign Ministry.

Premier Chou Meets Turkish Correspondent

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, met Cuneyt Arcayurek, correspondent of the Turkish paper *Tercuman* in the evening of April 12, and had a friendly conversation with him. He also answered the questions the correspondent put forward.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned.

Chinese Embassy in India Lodges Strong Protest With Indian Government

The Indian Government, while flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan, has gone so far as to connive at a provocation by several hundred Indians in front of the Chinese Embassy in India on March 29. Against this, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India in a note to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs dated April 6 lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government.

The note said: At 6 o'clock in the afternoon of March 29, 1971, several hundred Indians frantically shouted slogans against Chinese leaders in front of the Chinese Embassy and posted so-called "protests" on the Embassy gate and plate, slandering China as aiding the Pakistan Government in "its war on the freedom-loving people of East Bengal." Yet the Indian policemen who were on the spot at the time looked on with folded arms and made no effort to stop them.

It continued: It is known to all that the Chinese Government, basing it-

self on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries. At present, while flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan, the Indian Government has gone so far as to connive at the wilful trouble-making by Indians in front of the Chinese Embassy. This is a sheer act of provocation. Against this, the Embassy hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government and demands that the latter take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Canadian, Colombian and U.S. Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

On April 9, the Canadian Table Tennis Delegation led by Margaret Walden, Secretary-General of the Canadian Table Tennis Association, and on April 10, the Colombian Table Tennis Delegation led by Pedro Garcia, leading member of the Colombian Table Tennis Federation, and the U.S. Table Tennis Delegation led by Graham Steenhoven, President of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, arrived in Peking for friendship visits to China after participating in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships.

At the airport to welcome these delegations were leading members of the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries as well as coaches and players of the Chinese Table Tennis Team. When the visitors alighted from the planes, their Chinese hosts stepped forward to shake hands with them in welcome.

The Chinese sportsmen and their friends had warm and friendly talks in the airport's waiting room during which the guests said they were very glad that they were able to come to visit and tour China. They also expressed the belief that their visits

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Revolution Means Solving Contradictions

by Li Kuo-tsai

*A worker in the Kirin No. 1 Chemical Engineering
Construction Company*

I AM a plumber. I began studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works in 1958. Armed with Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, I've used it for more than ten years as my guide in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—and have overcome many difficulties and solved many contradictions on the road of continuing the revolution. Through practice I've come to understand that revolution means solving contradictions. Solving a small contradiction means a small victory, solving a big contradiction means a big victory, and continuously solving contradictions means continuous victories.

Tackling Contradictions in a Revolutionary Spirit

As a boy, I hardly had any schooling because my family was very poor. So there were many difficulties when I first began studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works. I used to be frightened when someone said philosophy wasn't meant for people with little schooling and that only the educated could study it. "This can't be true," I thought. "Chairman Mao's works are written for the workers, peasants and soldiers. If we can't study them, who can?" Disregarding their discouraging talk, I kept at my studies and, linking them with practice, I learnt some basic concepts in Chairman Mao's philosophical works and understood many revolutionary truths.

In *On Contradiction*, Chairman Mao has taught us: "There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist." Studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's in the light of revolutionary practice, I came to a still deeper understanding: There are contradictions among people and within the Party, and the whole world is full of contradictions without which nothing would exist. The course of revolution, therefore, is one of ceaselessly solving contradictions.

In the old society, we workers all had a family history of bitter suffering. Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party led the Chinese people in overthrowing imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-

capitalism in China which pressed down on them like three big mountains. Solution of the contradiction between the Chinese people and these three enemies won liberation for us and we became the masters of the country. Revolution means solving contradictions and solving contradictions means struggle. Whenever a contradiction is solved, the revolution advances and society progresses. In closely following Chairman Mao and continuing the revolution today, we are solving contradictions in the period of socialist revolution and carrying the revolution through to the end!

Contradictions are an objective reality. We must not steer clear of contradictions that crop up in the course of the revolution, but the attitude we take to solve them should be an active one. In 1960, the Kirin Chemical Plant started building some acid-resisting towers with imported stainless steel. When the whole project was half finished, the Soviet revisionists tore up the contracts and refused to supply any material. They thought they could strangle us in this way. What should we have done? Chairman Mao taught us: "We the Chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." I told myself: "The Soviet revisionists have torn up the contracts, so what? We'll carry on without their material, and we'll do our job even better! We use stainless steel because it's acid-resistant. Glazed bricks also resist acid, why can't we use them to replace stainless steel?" We made many experiments proving that glazed bricks, which are durable and more economical, exactly served the purpose.

However, having solved one contradiction, we ran into another. Building a round acid-resisting tower required lots of glazed bricks cut to shape. At first, there was a lot of waste because none of the bricks we cut could be used. Was there any way to solve the problem? Seeing that some of the workers were a bit worried, I cheered them up by saying: "Don't worry. Where there's a contradiction, there's a way of solving it. Haven't we succeeded in substituting glazed bricks for stainless steel? Surely we'll find a way to solve the new contradiction arising from cutting glazed bricks."

Many suggestions were made, but neither metal arc cutting nor gas cutting could do the job. When we tried using saws, that also didn't work; hardly had the saws made an impression on the surface of the bricks when their teeth were blunted. Some workers got discouraged at this point. Should we take the bull by the horns or cave in before this new contradiction? Relying on Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, we pooled our collective wisdom and finally succeeded in making a glazed brick cutting machine which could cut dozens of bricks at once without any waste.

This machine, which helped solve the problem of cutting glazed bricks, couldn't handle glazed pipes. At this point, someone remarked: "Let's get the necessary equipment from abroad before we go on with our work." I talked things over with my work-mates, and we agreed that since we could find a method to cut glazed bricks, we surely could make a machine to cut glazed pipes. Applying the same principle, we started to make one ourselves. In two weeks we turned out two glazed pipe cutters which cost us only 3.7 yuan whereas an imported cutter of this kind would cost 17,000 yuan. Moreover, our machine was ten times as efficient. It was able to cut a pipe in three minutes as against 30 minutes required by an imported machine. In this way we probed for the correct methods of doing things as we continued our work and, solving one contradiction after another, we soon completed the acid-resisting towers.

Solving contradictions is a struggle. Wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice. When we have fostered wholehearted devotion to the public interest, we will fear neither hardship nor death in the struggle to transform the objective world, and we will really consider it a great honour to sacrifice for the cause of the revolution.

An accident during a scientific experiment injured both my eyes, and I was sent to Peking for treatment. While in hospital I heard that a chemical plant there badly needed a large number of bends (pipe elbows), but there were no concrete measures yet for meeting the need. The news made me restless in bed. Refusing to be dissuaded, I bought a train ticket and returned to my factory. When I told my comrades of the plant's urgent need and the significance of supplying the necessary bends, they said: "We'll make Chinese-designed bends and win honour for Chairman Mao. We'll do the job."

The workers took their bedding to the shops and worked day and night without letting difficulties stand in their way. My eyes became bloodshot and got worse. But when the comrades tried to talk me into going back to the hospital for treatment, I replied: "We have to be tough if we want to make revolution." All of us persisted in the battle and in 27 days we built three hydraulic presses for making the bends, thereby fulfilling the important task of aiding our fraternal plant ahead of time.

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Practice has helped me get a deep understanding of the great truth of Chairman Mao's teaching: "**The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things.**" The attitude of revolutionary workers towards contradictions is to struggle against them. We rely on the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to struggle against heaven and earth and the class enemies. This is our proletarian outlook on contradictions.

Analyse and Solve Contradictions

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.**" Human society progresses in the course of continually knowing and resolving contradictions. Wisdom comes from practice and skill from work. We the proletariat must use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to continuously blaze new trails through practice to arrive at the truth.

At one time, the draining ditch in the Kirin Calcium Carbide Plant was all but clogged up with chemical sludge. Production would be held up if it was not removed promptly. As the ditch was some four kilometres long, ten metres wide and about two metres deep, it would take several hundred workers one year to clear it out. With only 12 men in our group, it was very difficult for us to do such a heavy job within a short time.

How should we have solved this contradiction? Some suggested using a suction pump. However, this could only drain off the water but not the sludge. We thought about building a dredger, but none of us had ever seen one. Chairman Mao has taught us: "**There are no such things as difficulties for Communists, for they can surmount them.**" We are vanguard fighters of the proletariat; if we use materialist dialectics as our sharp weapon, we'll be able to take any fortress by storm. Since we are workers with practical experience, we surely could find a way to remove the sludge if we used our brains and thought hard while doing our work.

First we studied steam boats. When the propellers revolve, they push the water back, and the reaction of the water moves the boat forward. However, the water is not pushed back very far. To make a boat able to push the water ashore, a method has to be found to collect it in a mass. This, of course, cannot be done by an ordinary boat. So we thought about jet planes. Like steam boats, they go forward on the principle of the reaction of forces. These planes have combustion chambers; they take in air through orifices at the front, and the jet ejected through the exhaust nozzles in the rear is powerful and far-reaching. If we could apply this principle to make a boat for dredging, there would be no question of removing the sludge in the ditch.

On the basis of this principle, we designed a dredging device which gave the expected results. But the ditch was too narrow for the boat to turn round. By applying the same principle as that used in motor cars, we attached a mechanism to the boat enabling it to move forward or backward. In this way, we made the design while going on with our work, and improving it in the course of practice, we gradually enabled our knowledge to correspond with objective laws. After repeating the process of **"practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge,"** we finally succeeded in making the dredger which quickly removed the sludge and cleared the ditch.

When we took part in a rush job to make repairs at a factory in November 1968, some ten reinforced concrete pillars, each more than ten metres high, had to be removed in order to rebuild a workshop. We first spent three days trying to knock them down with big 12-pound hammers but made no progress; we only left some holes in the pillars. Everybody knew that wasn't the way. Anxious about it, I didn't go to bed for several nights. My eyes became bloodshot and my head was swimming. Seeing that I wasn't going to get any rest, some comrades hustled me into a room and locked me in. I still couldn't get to sleep even when I lay on the bed. Suddenly a picture of Tung Tsun-jui using explosives to destroy a pillbox flashed through my mind. Could explosives level the cement pillars quickly and safely? I suggested that we try. The comrades agreed but feared that the blast would damage the workshop's equipment, pipes and wiring.

How to go about it? We used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to analyse the question of explosives and concluded that they are most effective against hard objects and less useful against soft objects. Basing ourselves on this analysis, we wrapped thick straw matting around the pillars before setting off the blasts. It worked. When the blasts came, the reinforced concrete pillars flew into pieces, while the equipment, pipes and wiring were not affected. The rush job was thus completed in 15 days and nights.

Practice has proved to me that materialist dialectics is the key to the treasure house of the universe. If we get a firm grip on this ideological weapon, we can see clearly and become wiser and can know and grasp the laws governing objective things and overcome difficulties in moving ahead.

Resolving Contradictions in Struggle Between the Two Lines

In my work I often run up against specific contradictions in production. Of course all these contradictions should be resolved by applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. But the purpose of our studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is primarily to apply it to guide us in class struggle and to solve the principal contradiction of the struggle between the pro-

letarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line. Only in this way can we continue the revolution and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we are engrossed in grasping specific contradictions in production, we'll lose our bearings in the complicated class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and vacillate. Only when we implant the Party's basic line in our minds can we have a clear political orientation.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we severely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish of "giving first place to technique" and understood more clearly that whether we gave first place to technique or let politics take command was a struggle between the capitalist road and the socialist road and between the two lines. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents insisted on "giving first place to technique" to realize their aim of restoring capitalism.

Last year, eight young workers joined our team. At first, they worked quite well. But they soon became unwilling to be plumbers, thinking that the work was exhausting and dirty. One time when we were making pipe elbows, all of us were tired and soaked in sweat. One of them remarked how much one had to sweat in this work. We told him: "In making revolution, we must not be afraid of sweating and getting tired. We should take up the heavy load for the revolution even if our sweat is enough to float a ship."

Later, I thought that education in ideology and political line should not be done piecemeal. We should fundamentally raise the young workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and help them mature into successors to the revolutionary cause.

At a class education meeting, I said to Comrade Pao Ching-hung, a veteran worker in our team, "Pao, how about you telling us about how you were exploited and oppressed by the landlord and how you and your elder brother had to beg a living in the old society. . . ." As Pao gave his account in nearly half a day, the young workers got a profound education from the contrast between the new and old societies. In the light of the ideas that made the young workers feel they had grievances in making pipe elbows, we talked to them about this kind of high-pressure elbow in connection with our team's history of struggle. Small as the elbow is, I told them, it was also a product of our struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and against the imperialists and revisionists.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we imported these elbows from capitalist countries which tried to make as much trouble as they could for us. We workers made up our minds to change the situation by making the elbows ourselves. We encountered many difficulties in our experiments. For example, while a locomotive pulling a train needs a pressure of 17 at-

mospheres, it calls for a pressure of 600 atmospheres to make the elbows. Technically and in equipment, many difficulties had to be overcome. One reactionary "authority" tried to bluff us: "An oxygen cylinder which can stand a pressure of 100 atmospheres rises about 300 metres when it explodes. Since 600 atmospheres are needed in making these elbows, oil will spurt out of even a tiny hole like an arrow and pierce your belly if you're not careful." That didn't frighten us.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" We had courage to face up to every obstacle. Undeterred by failure in our experiments, we repeatedly summed up our experience and trial-produced

a hydraulic press with 600 atmospheres of pressure and finally produced the elbow on our own, and its quality was far superior to the imported ones. Education in ideology and political line by living examples like this helps young workers gradually raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Practice in struggle has helped me get a deeper understanding that dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by arming ourselves with materialist dialectics and conscientiously remoulding our world outlook can we constantly raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

What Are Indian Expansionists Trying to Do?

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

OF late, the Indian Government has redoubled its efforts to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs in disregard of the repeated stern protests of the Pakistan Government. This overbearing action of the Indian Government cannot but arouse the indignation of all justice-upholding countries.

The relevant measures taken by President Yahya Khan in connection with the present situation in Pakistan are the internal affairs of Pakistan, in which no country should or has the right to interfere. But the Indian reactionaries came forward in a great hurry to openly interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. Certain bigwigs in the Indian Government ranging from the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, to members of Parliament and chief ministers of states raised a hue and cry for fanatic interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. The Indian Parliament and the Indian National Congress openly discussed and adopted resolutions interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan. The Indian Government was busily plotting for international intervention in league with the two superpowers. Meanwhile, the Indian reactionaries have set their entire propaganda machine in motion to fan up anti-Pakistan chauvinist sentiments. All these frenzied acts are a new exposure of the expansionist features of the Indian reactionaries.

To create pretexts for meddling in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, the Indian reactionaries insisted that changes in the internal situation of Pakistan "cannot but prejudice India's own security." It may be asked: Is it Pakistan that "threatens" India's

security, or is it the Indian expansionists that threaten Pakistan's security? While the Indian reactionaries were making inflammatory remarks over the Pakistan situation, the Indian Government massed troops along the East Pakistan border, and even instigated armed plainclothes men to infiltrate into Pakistan territory for disruption and harassment. Does this flagrant threat of force not seriously prejudice the security of Pakistan?

The Indian reactionaries also claimed that "geography makes it impossible" for India to "view" the situation in Pakistan "as simply an internal matter for Pakistan." Such argument is extremely preposterous. With a definite place in geography, every country has neighbours. If this "theory" of the Indian expansionists can stand, then countries with expansionist and aggressive ambitions may wilfully interfere in the internal affairs of their neighbouring countries for geographical reasons. Under such circumstances, what normal relations can there be between nations?!

It is worth noting that the two superpowers, working in close co-ordination with the Indian reactionaries, crudely interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. The U.S. State Department issued a statement in an effort to poke its nose into Pakistan's internal affairs, while the Soviet Government acted more blatantly. In his message to President Yahya Khan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Podgorny made no mention of the Indian reactionaries' threat to Pakistan, but on the contrary impudently criticized the Pakistan Government. They posed themselves as "friends" and hypocritically ex-

pressed concern for "the interests of the . . . people of Pakistan." As known to all, if the independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of a country are encroached upon, then what is left of the interests of the people?! Judging by what had been done by the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia, it is not hard to see what the Soviet leadership supports, what it opposes, and on whose side after all it stands.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We firmly maintain that all nations should practise the well-known Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

This is the criterion for handling relations among nations. Anyone who interferes in the internal affairs of other countries in an attempt to achieve one's ulterior motives will never come to a good end.

The Pakistan people have the revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism and have waged unyielding struggles against aggressors and interventionists from outside. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign aggression and interference.

(April 11)

Pakistan Is Determined Not to Allow Any Country to Interfere in Pakistan's Internal Affairs

— Pakistan President Yahya Khan replies to President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N. Podgorny

PRESIDENT Yahya Khan of Pakistan sent a message on April 5 to N. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., in reply to Podgorny's recent message. President Yahya Khan said in his message that Pakistan "is determined not to allow any country to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs." President Yahya Khan's message reads:

"Your message was delivered to me on 3rd April. Apparently, my message to Premier Kosygin in reply to his message has not come to your notice and as it is relevant to the issues raised by you I should like to repeat it for your information. In that message I had said, 'The Consul-General of the Soviet Union at Karachi conveyed to me your oral message on 28th March. Earlier, your Consul-General at Dacca had also called on me and I had spoken to him about the efforts I was making to resolve our constitutional problems. It is stated in your message that it is based on insufficient information. I hope your Ambassador has conveyed to you, Mr. Prime Minister, the contents of the statement that I made on 26th March wherein I had placed before the people of Pakistan the circumstances which led to the present situation. It has been my constant endeavour to restore democratic processes in Pakistan and have not spared any effort to resolve the difficulties which came in the way. At the same time I have been conscious of my responsibility to the nation to safe-

guard Pakistan's integrity, sovereignty and unity. I am sure you will agree, Mr. Prime Minister, that I could not take any other stand.'

"In the message I broadcast to the nation on 26th March I have stated in some detail the reasons for the action taken by my government to fulfil the above objectives. In case the full text of this statement is not available with Your Excellency, I am instructing my Ambassador to deliver a copy of it to you. The situation in East Pakistan is well under control and normal life is being gradually restored. Accounts to the contrary circulated by some outside sources, especially the Indian news media, do not reflect the correct position and are designed to mislead world public opinion. I agree with Your Excellency that those forces in Asia, which ill-advisedly consider the developments in East Pakistan as being in their favour, are trying to use the existing situation to the detriment of our national interest and integrity. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that all efforts should be made to ensure that no interference takes place in a matter which is strictly Pakistan's own internal affair. In this regard I cannot but invite Your Excellency's attention to the fact that while we are engaged in a national effort to safeguard our integrity, the Indian attitude is causing us grave concern. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other important leaders of India have made public

statements regarding the developments in East Pakistan which constitute a clear interference in our internal affairs. A dangerous precedent is thus being set by India which is of direct concern to the international community. Far more serious is the deployment of nearly six divisions of the Indian army not too far from the borders of East Pakistan. The composition of these forces which include artillery regiments and parachute brigade, has no relevance to the needs of internal security in West Bengal or to the requirements of the Indian elections which ended three weeks ago.

"This concentration of Indian forces on our borders constitutes a direct threat to our security. In these circumstances, I would request Your Excellency to use your undeniable influence with the Indian Government in order to impress upon it the need for refraining from interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs or resorting to any action that might aggravate the situation and lead to irretrievable consequences.

"While appreciating your concern about events in Pakistan, I would like to inform Your Excellency, in conclusion, that my objectives remain the same and that I intend to start talks with national representative elements in East Pakistan at the earliest opportunity. I should like to add, Mr. President, that no government can condone or fight shy of dealing with subversive elements attacking its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Awami League leaders had no mandate from the people of Pakistan to dismember the country, and yet they encouraged anti-national elements, materially supported by an actively hostile neighbour to destroy the unity of Pakistan. In a situation in which law and order were being steadily eroded, innocent citizens were being terrorized and large-scale arson, loot and murder had become the order of the day, there remained no alternative but to meet the situation. The measures undertaken by the government are intended to protect the honour, lives and property of the vast majority of our East Pakistani citizens, who do not agree with the fascist methods that had been put into operation by some of the Awami League leaders.

"No one is more conscious than I am of the need for democratic processes to be allowed to take their own course and I remain committed to that policy. But no country, including the Soviet Union, can allow or has ever allowed anti-national and unpatriotic elements to proceed to destroy it, or to countenance subversion.

"The open and unashamed interference by India in the present situation in my country has only one objective, that is to inflame the situation further by encouraging and materially assisting a handful of people to create disturbances. For any power to support such moves or to condone them would be a negation of the United Nations Charter as well as the Bandung principles. Pakistan has always abided by these principles and is determined not to allow any country to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs. We, therefore, once again call upon the Soviet Union to use her undeniable influence with India to prevent her from meddling in

Pakistan's internal affairs. That would indeed be in keeping with the Soviet Union's interest in the maintenance of peace and tranquillity and continued economic progress in the sub-continent."

Podgorny's Message

The TASS News Agency of the Soviet Union on April 3 made public the message sent by N. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan. The message reads:

"The report that the talks in Dacca had been broken off and that the military administration had found it possible to resort to extreme measures and used armed force against the population of East Pakistan was met with great alarm in the Soviet Union.

"Soviet people cannot but be concerned by the numerous casualties, by the sufferings and privations that such a development of events brings to the people of Pakistan. Concern is also caused in the Soviet Union by the arrests and persecution of M. Rahman and other politicians who had received such convincing support by the overwhelming majority of the population of East Pakistan at the recent general elections. Soviet people have always sincerely wished the people of Pakistan all the best and flourishing and rejoiced at their successes in solving in a democratic manner the complex problems that faced the country.

"In these days of trial for the Pakistani people we cannot but say a few words coming from true friends. We have been and remain convinced that the complex problems that have arisen in Pakistan of late can and must be solved politically, without use of force. Continuation of repressive measures and bloodshed in East Pakistan, will, undoubtedly, only make the solution of the problems more difficult and may do great harm to the vital interests of the entire people of Pakistan.

"We consider it our duty to address you, Mr. President, on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., with an insistent appeal for the adoption of the most urgent measures to stop the bloodshed and repressions against the population in East Pakistan and for turning to methods of a peaceful political settlement. We are convinced that this would meet the interests of the entire people of Pakistan, and the interests of preserving peace in the area.

"A peaceful solution of the problems that have arisen would be received with satisfaction by the entire Soviet people.

"In appealing to you we were guided by the generally recognized humanitarian principles recorded in the universal declaration of human rights and by concern for the welfare of the friendly people of Pakistan."

"We hope, Mr. President, that you will correctly interpret the motives by which we are guided in making this appeal. It is our sincere wish that tranquillity and justice be established in East Pakistan in the shortest possible time."

Chinese Table Tennis Team in Nagoya

AFTER 11 days of keen competition and friendly contacts, the 31st World Table Tennis Championships came to a close on April 7 in Nagoya, Japan. Players from more than 50 countries and regions taking part in the tournament have not only raised their level of play. More important, they have given a boost to friendship between the people of various countries.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese players went to the world championships in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second," which won the acclaim and support of the players of different countries and Japanese friends. The Chinese sportsmen made many new friends and learnt many things of value in Nagoya.

"Friendship First, Competition Second"

More than anything else, it was to promote the militant friendship between the peoples that the Chinese Table Tennis Team participated in the 31st World Championships. For friendship is more precious than wins or losses and friendship is more valuable than championship titles. Competition is only a vehicle for promoting friendship and raising the level of skill in the game through exchange of experience. As the Chinese players time and again stressed at Nagoya, "Wins and losses in contests are transient, but friendship is everlasting." The principle "friendship first, competition second" is in accord with the general aspirations of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the people of other parts of the world for developing their militant friendship and is in complete identity with the interests of the current common struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. This principle was widely acclaimed and supported.

It was precisely with this principle in mind that during the world championships the head of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation held consultations with the leaders of the table tennis associations and table tennis delegations of Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, the United Arab Republic and Mauritius for jointly sponsoring an Afro-Asian table tennis friendly invitation tournament. Peking was proposed as the venue for the forthcoming first tournament.

While in Nagoya, the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation invited to a get-together with the Chinese sportsmen table tennis players of 11 Asian, African and Latin American countries — Japan, Nepal, the U.A.R., Nigeria, Ghana, Mauritius, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. At the gathering, Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, said: Although we come from different countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, our hearts are linked. We encourage and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and we learn from each other for common progress in promoting sports.

In support of the statements issued by the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Chinese delegation, together with the table tennis delegations of Romania, the



Chinese player Wang Wen-jung and Colombian player Jose Perez (right) chatting cordially and exchanging table tennis experience.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic, jointly demanded the expulsion of the "representatives" of the Lon Nol traitorous clique and the Saigon puppets from the I.T.T.F. and the invitation of the Table Tennis Federation of Cambodia under the leadership of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to participate in the I.T.T.F. Congress and the 31st World Table Tennis Championships. The Chinese table tennis players were against the participation by the Saigon and Lon Nol cliques in the competitions

and refused to play against their players. This was prompted by the Chinese people's friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian people who were courageously fighting in the front line of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. This stand also demonstrated the Chinese people's contempt for the Saigon and Lon Nol cliques, spurned by the Vietnamese and Cambodian people long ago. That players of some countries did play against the players of the Saigon and Lon Nol cliques and defeated them was also a sign of



Chinese table tennis players with Japanese friends.

their contempt for these cliques. The Chinese sportsmen supported them in their action.

At Nagoya, the Chinese players had friendly contacts and practised with players from many countries. At the end of the tournament, the Chinese delegation, on behalf of the All-China Sports Federation, invited the table tennis players of Canada, Colombia, the United States, Nigeria, England and other countries to come to China for a friendship visit. As to the invitation to the U.S. table tennis team, what the well-known Chinese player Chuang Tse-tung told a couple who

Competition Results

At the 31st World Table Tennis Championships, the players from Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as those from Europe showed a general improvement in their standard of play and many outstanding youngsters came to the fore. The gap in the level of technique between players has gradually narrowed and the players of many countries fully demonstrated their ability and style of play during the competitions.

The **men's team title** was won by the Chinese team with the Japanese team the runner-up. The **women's team title** was won by the Japanese team with the Chinese team the runner-up.

The **men's doubles title** was won by Klampar Tibor and Jonyer Istvan (Hungary) with Chuang

Tse-tung and Liang Ko-liang (China) the runner-up.

The **women's doubles title** was won by Lin Hui-ching and Cheng Min-chih (China) with Mieko Hirano and Reiko Sakamoto (Japan) the runner-up.

The **mixed doubles title** was won by Chang Hsieh-lin and Lin Hui-ching (China) with Anton Stipanec (Yugoslavia) and Maria Alexandru (Romania) the runner-up.

The **men's singles title** was won by Stellan Bengtsson (Sweden) with Shigeo Ito (Japan) the runner-up.

The **women's singles title** was won by Lin Hui-ching (China) with Cheng Min-chih (China) the runner-up.

had come from the United States to watch the games in Nagoya put it well: "Though the U.S. Government is hostile to China, the Chinese and American people are on good terms. We differentiate the U.S. Government from the American people."

Learning Modestly

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese players in the Nagoya competitions tried their best to carry out Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," and learnt modestly from the players of various countries. They proved at the tournament they were not conceited with success or discouraged by failure. When interviewed at the prize-giving ceremony, winners of the women's doubles title at the 31st World Championships Lin Hui-ching and Cheng Min-chih told newsmen: "The Japanese women players did very well in the women's doubles event. Three Japanese pairs qualified for the semi-finals. We should learn from them." Chuang Tse-tung also gave his opinion to newsmen: "We have learnt a lot from the players of Japan, Hungary and other countries. We must learn from them in the future as well as at present." This was what Chinese players said and this was what they did. In the course of practice they have come to understand that winning or losing in competitions is something transient. If someone is better than you then you should learn from him, and benefit from the other's strong points to make up for your own shortcomings.

And even if you are the winner, the strong has weaknesses and the weak has his strong points. Therefore one should learn from others.

Militant Friendship Between Japanese And Chinese People

The Chinese Table Tennis Delegation was given a cordial reception and care by Japanese friends from all walks of life. Nagoya was filled with the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. To see a match between Japanese and Chinese players, some spectators came from distant places to Nagoya. Some veteran Japanese table tennis players who had been to China before brought their families and friends over long distances to Nagoya and called on their old friends in the Chinese delegation. On the evening of April 1, when the men's and women's team events were over, the several thousand spectators in the hall enthusiastically applauded the achievements by the players of the two countries. Shouts of "Japan-China friendship" and clapping in unison lasted for a long time. The Chinese players received warm letters and telegrams of congratulations from all over Japan. On April 8 in Nagoya, the Japanese and Chinese players gave friendly exhibition matches specially for thousands of Japanese primary and middle school students and their parents. Throughout Japan, as in the case of Nagoya, the demand for Japan-China friendship has become a stirring mass movement that no reactionary force can check.

Nixon Again Comes Out With His "Troop Withdrawal" Hoax

AFTER racking his brain for more than a week in the seclusion of his Western White House, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon finally came out with a television speech on April 7 in which he claimed that "the American involvement in Viet Nam is coming to an end" and that there would be "an increase in the rate of American withdrawals."

Apart from proclaiming the bankruptcy of the criminal "Vietnamization" of the war of aggression pursued by the Nixon government in Viet Nam which landed the U.S. aggressor troops in an impasse on the Indochina battlefield, the fiasco of the U.S.-Saigon troops in southern Laos has greatly exacerbated the internal crisis of U.S. imperialism. The American people are preparing a new wave of struggle against

Nixon's policies of aggression and war. Within the U.S. ruling circles, discontent among the various factions is rising, while the Democrats, the opposition, are making new attacks on the Nixon government. The April 7 television speech is a product of these circumstances.

Big Lie

The plight confronting Nixon was such that he could not go on without telling lies. While it is crystal clear that the U.S. aggressor troops had suffered a fiasco in Laos, Nixon had the cheek to boast that "Vietnamization has succeeded" and to brag about the "achievements of the . . . operation in Laos." Even Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee William Fulbright, when referring recently to the outcome

of the U.S.-puppet invasion of Laos, admitted that "it was perfectly evident to the blindest person that it was a failure." Stewart Alsop, an American commentator who always sings praises of Nixon, had to tone down this time by admitting that the U.S.-puppet armed invasion of Laos "was a military failure in Laos and a political disaster in the United States." This, he added, was a "conclusion" which he "has been reluctant to reach, but on the basis of mounting evidence, there is no escaping it." And yet by resorting to lies, Nixon tried obdurately to avoid coming to this conclusion which "there is no escaping." But it is clearly a task of squaring the circle.

While it is crystal clear that the U.S. aggressor troops are insisting on hanging on in south Viet Nam, Nixon claimed that the U.S. involvement "is coming to an end" and sanctimoniously announced that there would be withdrawals of American troops from south Viet Nam between May 1 and December 1. This was only a smokescreen designed to throw a sop to public opinion, ease popular pressure at home and abroad and cover up the U.S. insistence on the war of aggression. If the United States really wants to end the "involvement," why did Nixon in his television speech refrain from setting a deadline for the pullout of all U.S. troops? Nixon himself admitted that the announcement of a total withdrawal of American troops in Indochina at the earliest possible date "has a great deal of appeal to the American people" and that "there are those who honestly believe that I should move to end this war without regard to what happens to south Viet Nam." If that is the case, the U.S. aggressor troops should really get out of Indochina lock, stock and barrel and leave the people of south Viet Nam and Indochina as a whole to settle their own problems. But Nixon came out with a "No." "This way would abandon our friends, but even more important, we would abandon ourselves," he declared. He raved that the United States should never "by our own actions consciously turn the country (south Viet Nam — *Ed.*) over to the Communists (the south Vietnamese people—*Ed.*)." This remark of Nixon's revealed the real features of U.S. imperialism. In other words, U.S. imperialism will never withdraw from south Viet Nam of its own accord. "Total withdrawal from Viet Nam" is definitely not the "goal" as Nixon professed. On the contrary, the aim of U.S. imperialism is permanent occupation of south Viet Nam by force and its conversion into a perpetual U.S. imperialist colony and a military base for aggression against the whole of Indochina.

Adventure on a Bigger Scale

Nixon tried hard to describe his policy of aggression in Viet Nam as somewhat different from that of

his predecessors. But the essential thing is they all insist on aggression. The only difference, if any, is that Nixon is more frantic and adventurous than his predecessors. He has done what they had not dared to do, namely, the extension of the war of aggression to the whole of Indochina. In his speech, Nixon talked glibly about the record of his so-called "troop withdrawal" from Indochina, in a futile attempt to whitewash his criminal record of steady extension of the war of aggression since he came to power. But it is on the record that every time Nixon juggled with "troop withdrawal," the war of aggression was immediately enlarged. Every enlargement of the aggressive war by Nixon was preceded by his juggling with a "troop withdrawal" swindle. In such a sleight of hand last spring, the U.S. aggressor troops invaded Cambodia. In a similar performance this spring, U.S. and Saigon puppet troops invaded Laos. Nixon is indulging again in the same tactics now and this foreshows that the Nixon government, which is unreconciled to its defeat, will embark on a more rabid adventure.

Nixon made a ridiculous excuse for his refusal to set a deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops. He said that if a deadline was fixed, the United States "would have thrown away our principal bargaining counter to win the release of American prisoners of war." Everybody knows that the U.S. imperialists have never declared war on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Yet they brazenly sent their air bandits to intrude into the D.R.V.N. air space to conduct indiscriminate bombing attacks and slaughter its people. So the air pirates brought down by the D.R.V.N. are not "prisoners of war" at all but gangsters and murderers whom the D.R.V.N. has the right to punish according to law. Nixon put forth the pretext of "winning the release of American prisoners of war," as if he were much concerned with the fate of these men. In fact, the arch criminals are the U.S. monopoly ruling circles and their representative in the White House who have forced American youths to serve as U.S. imperialism's cannon fodder and tools for murder. Everyone knows that as long as Nixon continues to persist in the aggressive war under the pretext of "winning the release of American prisoners of war," more U.S. gangsters will be captured.

To hell with Nixon's "troop withdrawal" hoax! Such a clumsy swindle cannot fool the American people. Neither can it fool the people of other lands. If Nixon is bent on prosecuting his war of aggression, the final outcome will only encompass his complete defeat.

Nixon, Chief Butcher in the Son My Massacre

by Ou Ping

THE recent U.S. court-martial, which seemingly tried a war criminal but actually used the ploy of saving the queen by sacrificing a pawn, was a farce. At the "trial," a junior officer who had taken part in a wholesale massacre of peaceful south Vietnamese inhabitants was "sentenced" to life imprisonment.

The defendant in the "trial" was Lieutenant William Calley, a platoon leader of the U.S. aggressor troops in south Viet Nam, a blood-stained killer of south Vietnamese people. On March 16, 1968, U.S. aggressor troops mowed down more than 500 peaceful citizens, mostly elderly people, women and children, in Son My, south Viet Nam. According to toned-down official U.S. figures, in My Lai Village alone, as many as 102 inhabitants were killed, of whom more than 20 were gunned down by Calley himself.

For a year and a half after the bloody massacre, U.S. ruling circles managed by one way or another to keep the lid on the incident. It was not until September 1969 that the heinous crime was brought to light. Public opinion in the United States and the rest of the world was shocked and strong condemnation was loudly voiced by people everywhere. In an attempt to absolve itself of responsibility for the crime and to mitigate angry worldwide condemnation of U.S. imperialism, the Nixon government ostentatiously turned Calley over to a military court for "trial." More than another year passed before the "trial" began. On March 31, "sentence" was finally pronounced. But it will take several more years to confirm the conviction because of the complicated appeal procedure and the "verdict" has to be "reviewed" by higher army authorities on three levels before it can stand.

Even more noteworthy is that the day after the "sentence," Nixon phoned Thomas Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to order Calley's immediate release from military custody to where he had been until the judgment is finalized. Three hours later, it was reported, Calley "smilingly" walked out of the stockade to a waiting car and returned to his quarters. The next day the slayer, who owes a blood-drenched

debt, was quite at large and "spent most of the day with his girl friend watching colour television."

It is no accident that Nixon has shown Calley such warmth and consideration. Numerous facts have proved to the hilt that the Son My tragedy was no isolated incident but only one of the many towering crimes which U.S. imperialism committed and is still committing in south Viet Nam. The war of aggression fought by U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam and all Indochina, in which it has thrown in hundreds of thousands of troops and used various types of new weapons, is by itself the most cruel and savage genocide. With the continuous escalation and enlargement of the war, the number of peaceable people massacred in south Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina has been appallingly increasing. The arch-criminal responsible for all these atrocities is none other than Nixon himself, chieftain of U.S. imperialism and commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces who glibly talks about "human dignity" while his hands drip with the blood of the Indochinese people.

The White House and Pentagon bosses thought that by employing the stratagem of slinking off and "trying" the killer Calley, they could shirk their own criminal responsibility. But it has turned out that in the end they made fools of themselves. Through the Calley "trial," the people of the United States and the world over have come to see more clearly that the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression is the root cause of all the crimes committed in the war of aggression in Viet Nam and that Nixon is the arch-murderer behind Calley. He can never escape the just verdict of history! A great many people are demanding an end to the war and punishing Nixon as he deserves. Under pressure from the people, even Senator William Fulbright, a bigwig in U.S. ruling circles, was of the view that Calley's responsibility for the crime should be traced "all the way to the commander-in-chief."

A debt in blood should be cleared in blood. The people of Indochina, the United States and the whole world must have this debt settled with the U.S. imperialists. The people will never let these blood-thirsty animals go unpunished!

Build the Communist Youth League in Line With Mao Tsetung Thought

by the Party Committee of the Shanghai No. 17 State Cotton Mill

HAVING completed Party consolidation in our mill, we went on with the work of consolidating and building the Communist Youth League. The Constitution of the Communist Party of China stipulates that the Communist Youth League must accept the leadership of the Party. To strengthen the Party's leadership over the work of consolidating and building the Youth League, the Party committee in our mill first organized all Party members and cadres to study Chairman Mao's instructions concerning youth work and the building of the Communist Youth League. This enabled them to understand that doing a good job in consolidating and building the Youth League means building it into a militant organization loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and into a great school for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. This is an important matter concerning the training and bringing up of millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Party organizations at all levels in our mill unified their thinking and raised their understanding, and this made it possible for them to give good leadership and carry out from beginning to end the work of consolidating and building the Youth League in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Put Ideological Consolidation to the Fore

The central link in consolidating and building the Youth League is ideological consolidation. This is the most important point of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Youth League building. Putting ideological consolidation to the fore means educating the Youth League members and other young people in Mao Tsetung Thought and in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line throughout the process. To do this, the first thing we did was to arm the minds of the Youth League members with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time we mobilized them to thoroughly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in Youth League building in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines in building the Communist Youth League. They denounced Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary crimes in taking a hostile attitude towards youths who cherish warm love for our great leader Chairman Mao, and preventing them from studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, in a vain attempt to change the nature of the Communist Youth League and lead the young people astray on to the road of revisionism. Citing examples of the struggle in the mill

between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the youths, they criticized Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "merging private and public interests," the theory of "docile tools" and other revisionist fallacies.

As many of the Youth League members and other young people came to our mill only a few years ago, they lacked practical experience and understanding of class struggle. Bearing this in mind, we devoted a period of time, in the course of consolidating the Youth League, to educate them in class struggle and the lofty ideal. We invited veteran workers to give talks about past sufferings and present happiness. In this way the Youth League members and other young people were guided to know the cause of their present happiness and understand that consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is the highest class consciousness, that true class consciousness means consciously defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, not in word but in deed. To ensure that our socialist motherland would never change its political colour, we must not only do well in production but, more important, we must be able to distinguish between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line, and fight courageously in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "**youth should attach primary importance to a firm and correct political orientation,**" we educated the Youth League members and other young people in the communist ideal. We organized the Youth League members to study the "three constantly read articles" and *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* by Chairman Mao. At the same time, we criticized Liu Shao-chi's theory of "studying in order to climb up," and guided them to learn from the noble qualities of revolutionary heroes.

There was a general heightening of socialist consciousness among Youth League members and other young people after a period of ideological education. They made up their minds to do well in receiving re-education from the working class, try their best to remould their world outlook, and work well at their own posts as their contribution to the realization of the lofty ideal of communism.

One Youth League member whose socialist consciousness was not high regarded mastery of techniques as his main goal. When he was assigned to work at a

warehouse, therefore, he felt that looking after the warehouse was contrary to his wish of learning techniques. So he became very unhappy with his work. After ideological consolidation, however, he came to understand that looking after the warehouse was as much a need of the revolution as mastery of techniques. A true revolutionary must give priority to the needs of the revolution, and integrate the immediate needs of the revolution with the lofty ideal of realizing communism. From that time on, he became energetic and hard working, determined to manage the warehouse well for the revolution. His progress was commended by the masses, and he was later chosen as an activist in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Open-Door Youth League Consolidation

Open-door Youth League consolidation means mobilizing the masses to participate in this work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching **"We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight."** The masses were asked to give their comments and help the Youth League members to fight self and criticize revisionism. Youth League consolidation is an ideological revolution. Only by mobilizing the masses to wage an extensive struggle against non-proletarian ideas can Youth League members be helped to ideologically eliminate bourgeois ideas and foster proletarian ideas, thereby increasing the fighting power of the Youth League.

We asked non-Youth League members and representatives of veteran workers from all over the mill to take part in activities in the Youth League consolidation movement. At specially arranged meetings, they sincerely and patiently commented on the political and ideological aspects of the Youth League members. These comments, which were sharp yet persuasive, drew attention to both their merits and shortcomings. Many veteran workers also made use of their spare time to visit the Youth League members and give them enthusiastic help. Spurred on by such warm help, the Youth League members took the conditions set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution as their criteria, conscientiously summed up the lessons to be drawn from their experience since joining the Youth League, and particularly since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. While affirming their own merits, they made a self-criticism of their mistakes and consciously fought self and criticized revisionism. One Youth League member in the weaving workshop, who was influenced by the revisionist line in building the Youth League, used to bury himself all day long in production and paid no attention at all to politics. When the Great Cultural Revolution began, for a period he stood on the side of the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by Liu Shao-chi. In the course of consolidating the Youth League, he made a profound

self-examination, fought self and criticized revisionism, linking it with his attitude during the Great Cultural Revolution, looking carefully at his own mistakes in the light of the struggle between the two lines and tracing their causes back to his world outlook. From then on, he took the lead in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and in grasping revolution and promoting production. Since he had recognized his past mistakes and taken concrete action to correct them, he was elected its secretary when a new Youth League branch was set up.

Chairman Mao teaches us that we must **"show concern for the growth of the younger generation"** and that we **"should not treat them in the same way as everybody else and ignore their special characteristics."** Adhering to these teachings, we carried out active ideological struggle in the course of consolidating the Youth League, and at the same time paid attention to fostering and bringing into play the spirit of daring to think, speak out, blaze new trails and make revolution characteristic of young people. While criticizing their shortcomings, we saw to it that their enthusiasm was not dampened in any way. In particular, we made it a point to use the concept **"one divides into two"** to tackle every question; while helping the Youth League members overcome their passiveness, we always took steps to bring their positive factors into play. This helps direct their petty-bourgeois ideas on to the road of proletarian revolution.

Organizational Consolidation

Ideological consolidation of the Youth League in our mill was followed by organizational consolidation. We began with study classes, and Youth League members and other young people were organized to study Chairman Mao's works and policies relating to Youth League consolidation so that, on the basis of unified understanding of these policies, we could correctly handle those cases of Youth League members who had made mistakes and admit new members into the League.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching of **"adoption of a careful attitude in handling cases of individual comrades,"** we took serious organizational measures in handling cases of Youth League members who had committed mistakes. Those whose mistakes were of the nature of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves were expelled from the Youth League without exception. Those who were politically apathetic and failed to change despite education were persuaded to withdraw from the Youth League. As regards those who had committed mistakes but, after being criticized and educated, could see their mistakes and make conscientious efforts to correct them, generally no disciplinary measures were taken; appropriate organizational measures were taken only towards those few whose mistakes were of a serious nature.

In admitting new members into the Youth League, we adhered to an active and careful principle. While we saw to it that the new members must have a certain political level, our demands must not be unrealistically high, and we took active measures to admit into the League those outstanding young people who had come to the fore during the Great Cultural Revolution. We organized the Youth League members and other young people to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's instructions relating to successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and conducted discussions on the question of "What kind of young people can join the Youth League?" All were helped to a common understanding that the basic requirements for a Communist Youth League member were: energetically studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, possessing a definite level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, daring to struggle for the imple-

mentation and defence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In the meantime, under the leadership of the Party committee and after repeated consultations among the Youth League members, those who had a clear-cut political stand and were full of revolutionary vigour were chosen to leading posts in the Youth League organizations at various levels. After the formation of leading groups at all levels, immediate action was taken to work out a system for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, for open-door rectification movements at definite periods, and for criticism and supervision by the masses. This enhances the continual ideological revolutionization of Youth League members and cadres and helps to constantly increase the fighting power of the Youth League organizations.

Fishing Village on a Lake

AN advanced fishing village in learning from the Tachai Brigade, the Kuanchushan Production Brigade of Wantzuhu Commune in Yuanchiang County lies on Tungting Lake in central China's Hunan Province.

Because of this the people in the brigade have to get around by boat. Its 180 households are scattered on six islets. Taking the Tachai Production Brigade as their example, the fishermen have in recent years been studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. As a result, their mental outlook has undergone profound changes.

Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought and imbued with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the Tachai people have transformed nature by cutting through mountains and turned a barren, arid and poor gully into a prosperous socialist new village and the Tachai Production Brigade into an advanced collective, a red banner on the country's agricultural front.

Profoundly inspired and educated by these heroic deeds of the Tachai people, Kuanchushan's poor and lower-middle peasants, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have set up a fishing base which guarantees stable and good catches, and done scientific fishing. They provided the state with 700,000 *jin* of fish in 1970, a figure five times as much as they had before learning from Tachai. While mainly going in for fishing, they also developed the economy in other fields, planting reeds on islets and growing oil-bearing and food crops. In addition to setting up processing workshops for weaving fishing nets and reed matting

and a livestock farm, the brigade also opened three schools and a clinic.

The fishermen here were victims of ruthless exploitation by the despots who controlled fishing before liberation. They had worn-out nets and boats with broken mat-coverings. They did not have sufficient food and clothing, and 12 families had to sell their sons and daughters. After liberation, the fishermen, under the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, overthrew the despots and won their liberation. Enthusiastically responding to Chairman Mao's great call "**Get organized,**" they took the road of collectivizing agriculture and set up mutual-aid teams, fishing co-operatives and people's commune in that order. The collective economy thus developed continuously and the people's livelihood improved steadily.

In 1964, Chairman Mao issued the great call "**In agriculture, learn from Tachai.**" Kuanchushan Production Brigade's Party branch secretary Kuo Yen-sheng, a veteran fisherman who has twice seen our great leader Chairman Mao with joy, studied and discussed newspaper coverage of the Tachai people's outstanding deeds with the poor and lower-middle peasants at fishery ports and on boats. They said: "Though our work is different from that of Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants, we have the same orientation to closely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the same aspiration to make bigger contributions to the revolution. We can certainly do whatever the Tachai people can do!"

They were determined to get rid of the centuries-old idea of "one is helpless before wind and waves,

because everything is ordained by heaven," and master nature on Tungting Lake. Making use of the dry season, they dredged navigation courses, opened up routes for the fish to swim along, dug holes to round up fish and made repairs on a number of natural fishing grounds. They also built a dam across the lake and an artificial fish reservoir. Grasping the laws of the ebb and flow of the lake waters, they succeeded in guiding shoals into the reservoir and built a relatively stabilized fishing base.

In the winter of 1965, Kuo Yen-sheng led some 200 fishermen to start construction on the artificial lake. Braving cutting winds, they hauled mud, transported turfs and built a fishing dyke. When the two ends of the dyke were about to be connected, they came up against a 300-metre-long sludge section. The earth they had filled in the previous day had disappeared the next day. Seeing that it had crumbled, they carried in more for the project, but the section of the dyke that had been partially built in a three-day period collapsed again. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, however, the people did not flinch before difficulties.

Communist Party member and leader of the third production team Wang Tsung-hua went into the waist-deep icy water and pushed a boat to transport earth. A thin layer of ice froze to his padded jacket and his feet became numb. When the Party branch secretary urged him to rest, he replied: "A Communist Party member should have the unyielding spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death." He remained at his fighting post. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the cadres and the masses, a 3,500-metre-long dyke on the lake was completed and more than 20,000 willow-trees were planted along it.

After battling without let-up in several winter-spring periods, they built four artificial lakes, seven

dams and removed over 200,000 cubic metres of earth. The enclosed breeding and fishing area exceeded 18,600 *mu* and the state was supplied with an annual amount of over 120,000 *jin* of additional fish. But the brigade's Party branch and the broad masses of fishermen were not content with their achievements. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant. Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind. This is a truth we must always bear in mind." This enabled them to come to the profound understanding that the greater their achievements, the more they had to guard against arrogance and rashness and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Together with their fraternal production brigades, they organized a large-scale catch early last year. They cast their nets over the lake's 1,600 *mu* water surface and formed a big ring. When the ring was narrowed to an area of only 50 *mu*, some of the darting fish in the nets escaped through the grooves left at the bottom of the lake. Throwing off their jackets, poor peasant Sun Fu-yu and other nine commune members jumped into the icy water and stood on the net ends to block the grooves. Their hard battle won them a fine catch of more than 65,000 *jin* of fish.

Arming themselves ideologically with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, they familiarized themselves with and grasped the laws of the seasons, weather, water temperature, water conditions and the movements of shoals and found a scientific method for catching fish. They went out to fish in both the high and low catch seasons and during the ebbing and flowing of tide. Thus they set one new fish hauling record after another.

(Continued from p. 3.)

would surely further promote friendship with the Chinese people.

China-Bulgaria Agreement on Exchange of Goods and Payment Signed

An agreement on the exchange of goods and payment for 1971 was signed in Peking on April 9 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was present at the signing ceremony. Before the agreement was signed, he met Dobri Alexiev, leader of the Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation, and all members of the delegation.

Li Chiang, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Dobri Alexiev, leader of the Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

The Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation left Peking for home by plane on April 10.

NEWS BRIEFS

△ The Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Chou Hua-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Santiago on April 7 for a friendly visit to Chile.

△ The Delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Yueh

Chih-chien and Hao Meng-pi arrived in Pyongyang on April 9 for a friendly visit to Korea at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

△ The Chinese Workers' Delegation led by Wei Ping-kuei, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Conference of Representatives of Anshan Revolutionary Workers, returned to Peking on April 10 after attending the Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania held in Bucharest.

△ Shen Ping, China's first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy, left Peking on April 10 for his post.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Spring Sowing in Full Swing

CHINA'S countryside is humming with activity as spring sowing spreads from south to north. In the Yangtze River basin to the south, the transplanting of early rice and nursing of seedlings are under way, while in the Yellow River valley to the north the sowing of spring wheat and barley is coming to an end, and the commune members are preparing to cultivate other crops and cotton.

China has had rich harvests for nine years running. Per-mu yield is rising steadily. The mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" has further developed since last winter with the aim of winning bumper harvests this year. The poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members throughout the country have learnt the Tachai Brigade's fundamental experience of studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, thereby greatly enhancing their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have launched, on a scale bigger than in the preceding year, a new upsurge in farmland capital construction, centring round the building of water conservancy projects and soil improvement.

More than 100,000 power-operated wells have been sunk on the north China plain last winter and this spring; this exceeds the number for the corresponding period of any previous year. The Yulin Special Administrative Region, an arid area bordering on a desert in northwest China, expanded its irrigated land by 136,000 mu and transformed more than 190,000 mu of hilly land into terraced fields last winter and this spring. In the same period, Inner Mongolia has improved 3,000,000 mu of land that will give high and stable yields.

The peasants in some northern provinces and regions have collected more manure this spring than in the last. Trade departments have delivered large amounts of chemical fertilizer to the countryside. All this has created favourable conditions for getting rich harvests this year.

Conscientiously carrying out Chairman Mao's principles "Take agriculture as the foundation" and "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development," the peasants across the land have mapped out plans this year for increasing output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing and other industrial crops so as to win all-round rich harvests. Provinces and regions in northern China are planning to enlarge the intercropping areas, while those in the south, where water resources permit, plan to turn dry farmland into paddyfields and increase the area for double-crop paddyfields. Preparations are made throughout the country to further popularize improved strains and other output-increasing measures.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," many factories throughout China will make large quantities of farm machinery and tools this year. The amount of chemical fertilizer, sprayers, drainage and irrigation machines and pumps delivered to the communes and brigades in the countryside of Shantung Province is two to five times that for the corresponding period of 1970. The number of parts and accessories for tractors and farm implements has risen considerably. In Shansi Province, 200,000 tons of farm machinery have been delivered to the countryside. Farm machine plants in various parts of the country have sent mobile teams to help communes and brigades

check and repair farm implements and train tractor drivers and farm machine operators.

Peking Medical Team in The Northwest

ORGANIZED by the Ministry of Public Health, this mobile medical team had over 300 medical personnel from Peking's famous Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Medical College, the Research Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Peking Hospital. Making their rounds in China's northwest rural and pastoral areas during a six-month period, they cured and prevented diseases of poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, propagated Mao Tsetung Thought and helped train local medical and health workers. They were warmly welcomed by the local masses.

The team members worked in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and "serve the people wholeheartedly." Braving the elements and sandstorms, they travelled across deserts and climbed mountains to see poor and lower-middle peasants, herdsmen, workers and P.L.A. fighters stationed there in order to give them medical service and medicine. Members performed many successful operations in peasant houses. One midnight, when they learnt that an elderly poor peasant was suffering from an acute intestinal obstruction and was on the brink of death, they immediately operated on him. The patient's blood pressure suddenly went down while the necrotic bowel was being severed. Thanks to the blood offered by team members, the operation proved successful.

Peking medical personnel in the northwest rural areas enthusiastically propagated health knowledge and helped improve local health conditions. During their mobile service, they trained 800 local "barefoot doctors" and health workers, and gave guidance to over 100 medical workers

at their posts. Helped by the mobile team, a good number of communes and brigades set up their own pharmacies to process locally grown medicinal herbs.

The members of this medical team which recently returned to Peking were greatly educated and tempered by their trip to the northwest. The aim of city medical personnel going to the countryside is not just for them to give the peasants medical service, but it is also an important means by which intellectuals are re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, change their old ideology and shift their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Standing up to the test of working in a tough environment and under relatively poor technical conditions, the team members raised their ideological level as well as improved their technical skill.

Integrating Scientific Experiments With Practice in Production

ADHERING to Chairman Mao's teaching to make scientific experiment serve proletarian politics and integrate it with practice in production, scientific workers in the Kwangchow Research Institute of Chemical Industry have come off with flying colours in all their 20 research subjects during the past three years. They have reached advanced levels at home or abroad in seven of them.

All the subjects for research were either questions urgently demanding solution in order to facilitate production in local chemical industries, or were endeavours on the part of scientific workers to sum up experiences gained in production by various plants and develop them into theory. Research on every subject was taken up by a "three-in-one" group with the workers — either from the institute or from factories concerned — as the main body and with revolutionary leading cadres and scientific research workers participating. Together they carried out scientific

research while taking part in production, thereby doing away with the old method of burying themselves in reference materials and confining themselves all day in laboratories.

To make chlorinated polyether, a new kind of engineering plastic, the institute's bourgeois "experts" and a dozen or so professors invited from various universities had unsuccessfully done research for seven or eight years behind closed doors. When the revolutionary scientific workers later went to factories to do research with the workers, they spent only a year and succeeded in making this plastic.

Seeking personal fame or gain, some scientific research workers of the institute used to be content with using the materials and data gathered from the laboratories to write their theses. Once these were written, they considered their task accomplished and did not care in the least if the data obtained from the laboratories were useful for large-scale production in factories. Having broken down the conventions in academic research and adhering to the principle of integrating scientific experiment with practice in production, scientific workers in the institute now go to the factories to test the results of small-scale experiments in their laboratories, and make whatever improvements necessary to suit the needs of production. One example is a new kind of engineering plastic which has fine mechanical properties and is resistant to high temperature and anti-corrosive. With complete data obtained in the laboratory after successfully making this plastic, the scientific workers immediately went to a factory. In making a large-scale experiment there, they discovered that a great amount of alcohol used as a solvent was consumed. This was something not easily ascertained in the laboratory where only limited experiments could be carried out. On the basis of experience gained through their own practice, the workers proposed using another solvent which not only produced good results but could also be recovered easily, and the amount required was only one-fifth that of alcohol. At the

same time, the workers introduced innovated technological processes, and they quickly began manufacturing the new product.

Public Transit in Shanghai

SHANGHAI'S public transit system has developed swiftly. Set up all over the city proper, trolley and other bus lines have been extended to many workers' new settlements and towns on the outskirts. Many people arrive in Shanghai every day from other parts of the country. Coming out of the railway station or off the docks, they can get a trolley, bus or taxi quickly and arrive at their destination without any trouble.

The situation was quite different before liberation. The residential districts of the imperialists and bureaucrat-capitalists had wide streets and better transport facilities. But in districts inhabited by the working people transport was inconvenient and streets were rough.

Soon after liberation Shanghai's public transit workers brought a new look to the city's transport by following Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Serve the people wholeheartedly**" and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Compared with pre-liberation days, the number of new-type big and medium Chinese-made buses and trolleys rose nearly fourfold and transit lines almost sevenfold, of which 65 were newly opened or extended to the outskirts. Parking areas have increased 5.5-fold. Especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, transit workers opened or extended another 31 lines. New-type buses now go to out-of-the-way villages.

Because of the disorganized transit system before liberation, bus riders often had to change two or three times within a short distance before they could reach their destination. The gradual readjustment and development of transit lines have made getting around the city much more convenient for the people there. Not only is there a saving on fare, but travel time has been cut. For exam-

ple, a resident of the western part of Shanghai can take one trolley bus which goes through several districts. A passenger can get to the city's southeast from its northwest in one ride. Eleven bus lines run through the city on a 24-hour service. These lines were especially set up for the benefit of factory workers going on and coming off three shifts.

Revolutionary workers and staff members in the public transit departments study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. Their study of Chairman Mao's teaching "**This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle**" has resulted in their thinking of everything that is in the interests of the worker, peasant and soldier passengers. They often go to factories, villages, government offices, schools and army units for discussions and to hear opinions from workers, peasants, soldiers and other sections of the masses so as to constantly improve their service work. More than 1,900 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and over 110 advanced collectives have in recent years emerged in Shanghai's public transit departments. Because of their living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the drivers have added to their credit by driving 300,000 *li* without an accident.

A Rural Mobile Medical Operation Team

TO serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better, medical personnel of the Shangtun People's Commune hospital in Suihsien County, Honan Province, organized a mobile operation team last year. Since then they have visited some 150 villages in all the 19 production brigades of the commune and done more than 1,400 operations on poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members.

Medical personnel at the hospital often study Chairman Mao's great teaching "**Serve the people wholeheartedly**" in order to overcome their

shortcomings and consciously improve their work. They organized the mobile operation team to go to the villages and peasant homes because they knew that some commune members who had to have an operation were unwilling to take the trouble of making a long trip to the hospital. They themselves made portable stretchers to replace the universal operating table and used acetylene lamps instead of the lamps that cast no shadow. They often used drugs that they made on their own for local anaesthesia and adopted other indigenous methods.

Once, poor peasant Chen Chi-tien fell into a coma as a result of massive bleeding due to gastric ulcers. Subtotal gastrectomy had to be done immediately to save his life. This was the first time team members had to take on with such a big operation. When some of them hesitated, the team leader led them in studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "**These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests.**" They immediately criticized their selfish ideas of fearing to shoulder responsibility and strengthened their confidence in overcoming difficulties and in performing a good operation for their class brother. More than two hours later, they successfully finished the operation.

While making their rounds in mid-summer last year, team members saw an old man walking very slowly and sweating profusely. All the signs showed that he must be suffering from bilateral inguinal hernia. They immediately operated on him in his house and asked the village "bare-foot doctor" to give him injections, change the bandages regularly and observe the case. Later, doctors in the mobile team went to see the old man to check on him. Eventually, the old man was freed from his long years of suffering.

Shanghai Self-Sufficient in Edible Oil Six Years Running

IN addition to successive good grain and cotton harvests, Shanghai's suburbs have had stable high yields

of rapeseed. As a result, the city has been self-sufficient in edible oil for its ten million population six years running.

For the past few years, villages in Shanghai's suburbs have deepened and widened their mass movement for learning from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture. Members and cadres of rural communes worked hard to increase rapeseed production to support the city. Some communes and brigades, favoured by natural conditions and having high rapeseed yields, made good use of their latent potential to get still higher yields. In communes and brigades where natural conditions were comparatively poor and rapeseed output was low went in for capital construction on farmland and thus obtained high yields. This increased rapeseed production in different areas. For the last three years, the average per-*mu* yield in all the suburbs of the city was 225 *jin*. Most of the 3,300 *mu* of farmland in Nanhuei County's Chungkang Brigade which lies along the sea are low-lying, saline and alkaline or sandy soil. Commune members there worked hard for several winters to improve the soil by topping the brigade's soil with 1,630,000 cubic metres of earth, and a good rapeseed harvest was guaranteed. The brigade's average per-*mu* output in the last few years remained at 250 to 300 *jin*.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the suburbs vigorously strengthened their leadership in rapeseed production. They went deep among the communes and brigades producing rapeseed to give concrete help and conscientiously implement the Party's various economic policies, thus mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm in increasing rapeseed production.

In addition, a good number of communes and brigades have set up scientific research groups embracing veteran peasants, cadres and young people. In connection with practice in production, they adopted a series of measures which effectively raised rapeseed output.

ROUND THE WORLD

THAILAND ARMED STRUGGLE

First Quarter Battle Score

People's war by the Thai patriots and their armed forces was thrown into higher gear on all battlefields in the first quarter of the year. This was especially so in areas bordering Laos and Cambodia. Preliminary statistics reveal that the U.S.-Thanom clique was hit hard.

Since January Thailand's patriotic armed forces and people have wiped out about 300 men of the reactionary armed forces of the U.S.-Thanom clique, shot down or damaged more than 10 enemy planes, destroyed many military vehicles and overran a number of enemy posts.

Supported by the masses, the People's Liberation Army in Nan Province, northern Thailand, did well in often ambushing the enemy. On February 15, liberation fighters waylaid U.S.-Thanom clique's personnel carriers on the highway between Chiang Khan and Tung Chang, wiping out 15 of the enemy. On March 11, they put out of action over 30 enemies in the Bua district and on March 29 destroyed two armoured cars and two tractors used for building strategic highways in the Tung Chang district and wiped out over 20 men.

There were frequent ambushes of the enemy in Phitsanulok Province bordering Laos by the People's Liberation Army and people. On February 2, they destroyed a military vehicle and wiped out 12 enemy soldiers riding in it.

Courageous in battle, the patriotic army and people in Tak Province in the northern part of Thailand fought the enemy continuously. In the Mae Saut district, fighting more than 20 days from January 14 to February 7, they gave the enemy no chance to relax. By wiping out more than 120 enemy troops and downing and damaging nine planes, they gained a splendid victory and smashed the U.S.-Thanom clique's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations.

The Thai patriotic army and people also opened new battlefields during the three months. According to the "Voice of the People of Thailand" radio, the patriotic army and people in Nakhon Srithamarat Province recently extended guerrilla warfare to the enemy-infested districts of Tung Song, Ronphibun and Lan Saka. From the end of February to the beginning of March, the patriotic army and people in Kalasin Province opened new battlefields in two districts.

LIBYA

Winning Struggle for Higher Posted Oil Prices

The Libyan Government concluded a new agreement on April 2 with Western oil companies, mainly U.S. monopoly oil firms. According to the agreement, the posted prices for crude oil will be raised from 2.55 dollars to 3.45 dollars per barrel, with an annual 2.5 per cent price increase in the next five years. The tax rate on profits will go up from 50 to 55 per cent. Thus Libya's oil revenue will increase annually by about 220 million Libyan pounds (approximately 620 million U.S. dollars).

The agreement was the outcome of a united struggle by Libya and other Arab countries. At a ministerial meeting of Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in Tripoli on February 22, it was decided to authorize Libya to begin negotiations on February 24 with the Western oil companies for higher oil prices. But the negotiations were deadlocked on March 13 because the companies turned down the just demands made by Libya. An emergency ministerial meeting of the four Arab countries took place on March 15 in Tripoli. A joint statement issued after the meeting warned the companies that the flow of oil would stop if they failed to meet Libya's demand. Confronted by Libya's determined struggle, the oil companies were forced to accede to

the Arab countries' demand for increases in the posted prices and the tax rate on their profits.

ITALY

Nationwide General Strike

About 11 million Italian workers and employees of all trades held a nationwide general strike on April 7. It was a protest action against the government's persistent stalling in regard to their just demands for reducing house rents and lightening tax burdens for people in the lower wages group and improving the health services.

The biggest in Italy since autumn 1969, the strike paralysed factories, farms, ports, building yards and some government offices. At one stage, trains and city transport were cancelled.

In Milan, Italy's main industrial centre, 95 to 100 per cent of the factory workers joined the strike. So did most of the workers of the Fiat Motor Company in Turin, another industrial city.

Thousands upon thousands of striking workers and students held demonstrations and rallies in several hundred cities.

The strike was a heavy blow to the Italian monopoly capitalists. According to official estimates, the strike cost the monopolists 280 million U.S. dollars.

About 150,000 hotel employees also walked out on April 6 and 7 to demand higher wages, shorter working hours and better working conditions. Italian journalists and printing workers struck on the night of April 6, causing many papers to stop publication the following day.

Earlier, a million and half agricultural workers in Italy held a nationwide "struggle week" from March 22 to 28 to protest against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital and to demand full employment.

URUGUAY

500,000 Workers Down Tools

Half a million workers in Montevideo went on a 24-hour general strike on April 1. They strongly

demanding that Uruguay sever relations with the International Monetary Fund and protested against the government's wage freeze and repressive measures.

With workers of various trades taking part, the general strike completely paralysed Montevideo. Factories, schools, shops and newspapers closed down, while public transport

and activities at ports and the airport came to a standstill.

The strike was one of the biggest of its kind in the past two years in Uruguay.

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	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s	
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095	
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)			
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095	
		20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)			
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030	
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)			
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)			
		21:30-22:30	(Cairo)			
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030	
		20:30-21:30	(Accra, Freetown)			
		21:30-22:30	(Lagos)			
		22:30-23:30	(Cairo)			
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11675	
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11675	
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 17673	
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855	
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 17715, 17855	
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780	
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NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735	
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835	
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)			
		17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
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SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15285, 15510	
			19:30-20:30			(Singapore)
			20:00-21:00			(Saigon, Manila)
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			20:30-21:30	(Singapore)		
		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)			
		19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)			
SOUTH ASIA	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210	
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			19:00-20:00			(West Pakistan)
			20:00-21:00			(East Pakistan)
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		21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)			
		20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)			