

PEKING REVIEW

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***Uphold the Marxist Theory of Classes,
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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy.

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The affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the peoples of the respective countries themselves, and the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia themselves and not by the United States.

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One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Korea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk left Peking for Pyongyang on July 21 by special train on a state visit to Korea at the invitation of Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Other distinguished Cambodian guests accompanied them.

Seeing them off at the railway station were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; and Ministers of the R.G.N.U.C. Chan Youran, Thiounn Mumm, General Duong Sam Ol and Madame Duong Sam Ol, and Thiounn Prasith.

Also present were Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo.

Diplomatic officials of the Embassies of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic

of South Viet Nam in Peking were at the station.

Korean Vice-Foreign Minister Kwon Hui Gyong, who specially came to Peking to greet the distinguished Cambodian guests, and Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk and Madame Hyun Jun Keuk accompanied the distinguished guests to Pyongyang.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao and other comrades accompanied them to the border city of Tantung to bid them farewell.

The distinguished Cambodian guests received a warm welcome and send-off from leading members of the Tientsin and Tantung Municipal Revolutionary Committees and Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed there as well as from the revolutionary people when their special train passed through these cities.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk arrived in Pyongyang they were given an enthusiastic welcome at the railway station by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Il Sung, Comrade Kim Il and Madame Kim Il, Comrade Pak Sung Chul and Madame Pak Sung Chul, and Comrades O Jin U, So Chol, Chong Jun Taek, Yang Hyong Sop and Kang Ryang Uk.

Algerian Government Delegation Visits China

Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on July 23 with Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Member of the Algerian Council of Revolution and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and all members of the Government Delegation of the

Algerian Democratic People's Republic led by him.

The delegation arrived in Peking by special plane on July 21 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The visitors were warmly welcomed

that evening at a banquet given in their honour by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien at the Great Hall of the People. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister Bouteflika spoke at the banquet. Their speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and praised the Algerian people as a heroic people. He pointed out: In international affairs, the Algerian Government and people have adhered to the just stand of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, supporting the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, supporting the three peoples of Indochina in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and supporting the African national-liberation movements. The Algerian Government and people have consistently given active support to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and opposed the imperialist criminal schemes of creating "two Chinas." This just stand of Algeria's has won the praise and respect of the Chinese people and all the revolutionary people the world over.

Referring to the excellent situation in which revolution is the main trend in the world today, the Vice-Premier noted that the present international situation is becoming increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The revolutionary storms opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the part of the revolutionary people of various countries are further inspiring all the people striving for independence and liberation in their valiant advance.

He added: Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings, the Chinese Government and people uphold proletarian internationalism. The

(Continued on p. 28.)

The Heroic Korean People Are Invincible

— Commemorating the 18th anniversary of the victory of the
Fatherland Liberation War of Korea

TODAY is the 18th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea. Eighteen years ago, the heroic Korean people and the Chinese People's Volunteers, through dauntless fighting, smashed the fond dream of U.S. imperialism to annex Korea, attack China and proceed to dominate the whole of Asia, and forced the U.S. aggressors to sign the Armistice Agreement of Korea. This was a big failure for U.S. imperialism after World War II.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, points out: "Ever since World War II, U.S. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors." The Fatherland Liberation War of Korea is a great revolutionary war in which the Korean people defeated the U.S. aggressors. The brilliant victory in this war is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world. It is an eloquent proof that aggressive war cannot overwhelm the revolutionary people, and the people can certainly win victory in the war against aggression, if only they take up arms and wage a heroic fight.

The signing of the Armistice Agreement of Korea is the outcome of a severe test of strength between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution. When U.S. imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against Korea and launched large-scale offensives towards the Sino-Korean border, it was swollen with arrogance, thinking that the Korean and Chinese peoples could be bullied at will. But the U.S. aggressors had miscalculated. Closely united and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the Korean and Chinese peoples dealt the U.S. aggressors one telling blow after another. The U.S. aggressor troops were driven back from the banks of the Yalu River to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel from where they started the war, and it was not until then that U.S. imperialism had to agree to armistice

negotiations. During the more than two years of armistice negotiations, the Korean and Chinese peoples waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the U.S. aggressors. They foiled the enemy's military attacks on the battlefield and also frustrated the enemy's various intrigues at the negotiation table, thus compelling the U.S. ruling clique to admit its defeat and agree to a ceasefire.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, pointed out when the armistice was realized in Korea: "The end of military operations on the Korean battlefield does not mean that the U.S. imperialists have completely given up their plan for aggression against our fatherland.

"The signing of the armistice agreement means a ceasefire, the first step to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but not the winning of complete peace."

Not reconciled to its failure, U.S. imperialism has continued to push its policies of aggression and war by various means after the Korean armistice. It dished up the so-called U.S.-south Korea "mutual defence treaty" under which it has prolonged the presence of the U.S. aggressor troops in south Korea and intensified its backing to the puppet clique there, thus preventing the peaceful reunification of Korea. In constant violation of the Armistice Agreement of Korea, it has been continuously making military provocations and war threats against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. It also has brought the aggressive force of Japanese militarism into south Korea to serve as an accomplice in its aggression against Korea. A host of facts in the past 18 years show that U.S. imperialism attempts to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea and turn it into a colony and an outpost in its aggression against Asia, and wait for an opportunity to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal in dividing Korea and sabotaging the peaceful reunification of the country.

At present, U.S. imperialism is feverishly pushing its policies of aggression and war in Asia. While persisting in and intensifying its war of aggression in Indochina, it has stepped up collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, carrying out conspiratorial activities of aggression against Korea and other parts of Asia. U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird's recent trip to Japan and south Korea was precisely aimed at urging the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique to expand their military forces, further intensifying U.S.-Japan-Pak military collusion and concocting new schemes of aggression. The reviving Japanese militarism is keen on making use of the so-called "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism to step up its aggression and expansion in Asia, with the spearhead directed first of all at Korea. The Japanese reactionaries have not only intensified their infiltration into south Korea economically, politically and militarily, but also incessantly concocted war plots with the Pak Jung Hi clique and clamoured for a "pre-emptive" war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are really arrogant to the extreme.

However, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries should understand that Korea today is no longer the Korea of yesterday, and likewise today's Asia is no longer that of yesterday. Since the armistice, the heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, by relying on their own efforts and working hard, quickly healed the war wounds and have achieved brilliant successes in all fields of socialist economic construction and of the building of national defence, thus making the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a strong fortress

standing erect in the anti-imperialist front in the East. The revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people against the fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is mounting daily. The People's Republic of China is developing and becoming ever stronger with each passing day. The three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is forging ahead victoriously. The people of various Asian countries are awakening increasingly, and the revolutionary forces are becoming ever stronger. U.S. imperialism must stop its criminal activities of aggression against the Korean people and withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea. Japanese militarism must give up its wild ambition to commit fresh aggression against Korea. Should the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries dare to launch an aggressive war against the Korean and Chinese peoples, they would only be heading even faster for their doom.

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours as closely related as the lips to the teeth, and the people of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms standing on the same front. The Chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the Korean people as their own struggle, and the victory of the Korean people as their own victory. Today, the militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples is more consolidated and strengthened than before. Eighteen years ago, we together with the Korean people resisted and defeated the U.S. aggressors, and in the days to come we will continue to unite with the Korean people like brothers and fight to the end to defeat our common enemy.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 27)

Flagrant Provocation

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird went to Japan and south Korea recently to engage in sinister activities for ten days. During his Asian tour, Laird not only made many undisguised aggressive remarks but also held successive secret talks with chieftains of the Japanese reactionaries, Sato and his like, and with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea. He also "inspected" the Japanese "self-defence forces" and sneaked into the demilitarized zone in Korea for a peep at the north so as to boost the morale of the U.S. aggressor troops in Korea and the south Korean pup-

pet troops. It is very clear that Laird's tour was aimed at strengthening U.S. imperialism's military disposition in Asia, intensifying U.S.-Japan-Pak military collusion and pushing the so-called "Nixon doctrine" further so as to stick to the policies of aggression and war against Asia. This is a flagrant provocation against the people of Korea, the three Indochinese countries, China, Japan and other Asian countries.

From Laird's Asian tour, one can see very clearly just what the much vaunted Nixon government's "new Asia policy" is:

First, the United States wants to maintain its "nuclear deterrent" in Asia and provide its Asian "allies" with a "nuclear umbrella." By harping on the long-bankrupt and worn-out theme of a so-called "nuclear deterrent," Laird wants to browbeat the people of Asian countries on the one hand and put a number of Asian countries and regions under U.S. nuclear control on the other, and to transform the whole of Japan in particular into a nuclear base that the United States can use at any time.

Second, the United States also wants to maintain its conventional military forces in Asia. Laird made it clear that the United States will continue to station its naval, ground and air forces in Asia, talking about the "continuance of the presence" of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Asia. This means U.S. imperialism will continue hanging on in many places in Asia.

Third, the United States intends to keep pushing its "Vietnamization" plan and wants its "allies" in Asia to "build up their conventional forces," and especially the Japanese reactionaries to step up arms expansion and raise the quality of their military equipment. Laird openly clamoured that he hoped Japan would play a bigger role in the military strategy in Asia, urging the Japanese reactionaries to concern themselves about and maintain the "security" of south Korea and China's territory Taiwan Province and to "do more" in the Indochina area. This shows how impatient U.S. imperialism has become in making use of Japanese militarism to act as a shock force for its aggression in Asia.

Fourth, the United States expressed the intention to "honour" its "mutual security commitments" and "treaties" "in this area," namely, it will further support the reactionaries in various Asian countries and foster puppet regimes spurned by the people. Laird openly assured the south Korean puppet clique of U.S. readiness "to render prompt and effective assistance" if they provoke a new war. This hectic clamouring has exposed the U.S.-Pak clique plot to seek an opportunity for launching a new military adventure on the Korean Peninsula.

Laird's Asian tour once again proves that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change and that it will never give up its ambition to commit aggression in Asia. It is precisely for adhering to its policy of aggression and its hostility to the Asian people and for sticking to imperialist power politics that the Nixon government will maintain its "nuclear deterrent" as well as "conventional deterrent" in Asia; that it requests the flunkys and running dogs of the

United States to assume more "responsibilities" so as to push its plot of "making Asians fight Asians" while the United States is ready to take the field itself at any time. It can be seen that the Nixon government's so-called "new Asia policy" is only a hotchpotch thrown together out of the aggressive measures already used by U.S. imperialism. If there is anything "new," it is that the Nixon government, facing more difficulties at home and abroad and with its ambition far exceeding its power, is trying to cling to its policies of aggression and war by more cunning and vicious means in its frantic desperate struggle.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the peoples of the respective countries themselves, and the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia themselves and not by the United States."

The United States is a country in the East Pacific. Why should it come to the West Pacific to interfere in the affairs of Asian countries? Laird brayed that the United States "will remain a Pacific power." Is it that because the United States styles itself a "power," it then can lord it over Asia and the Pacific region? In fact, U.S. imperialism is meeting with strong resistance from the broad masses of the people on both the western and eastern coasts of the Pacific, it is in serious trouble and cannot get out of it. Today's revolutionary situation in Asia is excellent. The strength of the Chinese people is growing daily. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a strong bulwark at the anti-U.S. front in Asia. The heroic Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples have recorded great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and dealt U.S. imperialism a heavy blow. The high tide of the struggle of the people of various Asian countries against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs is surging ahead further. The struggle of the people of various Latin American countries against U.S. imperialist aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty is rising each day. The revolutionary mass movement of the people of the United States against the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war is developing vigorously. In the face of the mighty force of the people of various countries in Asia and the Pacific region who are fighting in unity, the so-called "new Asia policy" of the Nixon government will surely end in complete bankruptcy and the frantic U.S. imperialist acts of aggression and war in Asia are doomed to complete failure.

(July 24)

Resolute Support for the Palestinian People's Counter-Blows at Attacks by Jordanian Reactionaries

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

EGGED on by U.S. imperialism, the Jordanian reactionaries recently dispatched a large number of troops and launched frenzied attacks on Palestinian guerrilla bases in Jarash and Ajlun. The guerrillas rose in resistance and dealt the Jordanian reactionaries' armed suppression firm counter-blows. The Chinese people indignantly condemn the Jordanian reactionaries for this new bloody crime and firmly support the Palestinian guerrillas' just counter-attack in self-defence.

The recent attacks by the Jordanian reactionaries are a continuation of their last September plot of armed suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. In the past few years, the guerrillas, supported by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, have fought heroically and handed U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism successive blows. They have become a shock force of the Arab national-liberation movement and a big obstacle to U.S. imperialist aggression in the Middle East and its so-called "political settlement" scheme. Precisely because of this, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have deliberately plotted to wipe out this revolutionary armed force of the Palestinian people. The Jordanian reactionaries' repeated attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas obviously are to serve U.S. imperialism's sinister designs to strangle the Palestinian revolution. No matter how they try to cover up and deny their crimes, the Jordanian reactionaries can never get away with it.

The Jordanian reactionaries' criminal armed suppression of the guerrillas has aroused great anger among the people of the Arab countries. The Governments and mass organizations in many of these countries have issued statements, and the masses of the people have held demonstrations, strongly condemning and protesting against the bloody atrocities of the reactionary Jordanian authorities, and expressing their resolute support for the revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian people. This shows that the people of the Arab countries have more and more clearly realized that the Palestinian people's revolutionary struggle is inseparable from the Arab national-liberation cause. It

is precisely to stamp out the flames of the struggle against imperialism being waged by the Arab people that imperialism and reaction have used every means to liquidate the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces. The interests of the Palestinian people and the people of the Arab countries are completely identical.

V.I. Lenin, the great teacher of revolution, said: "Revolutions are subjected to the most serious tests in practice, in struggle and in the fire of battle." It is in the raging flames of struggle for national liberation that the Palestinian guerrillas have tempered and tested themselves and grown in strength. Neither the enemy's gunfire nor intrigues and plots, various hardships and difficulties can overwhelm them or force them to submit. On the contrary, they have grown ever stronger through every severe struggle. They are invincible because they maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the broad masses of the Palestinian people. They are the heroic sons and daughters of the Palestinian people, embodying the latter's hopes. Standing on their side are not only the people of the Arab countries but also the people of all countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. The cause of the Palestinian guerrillas and people is a just one, therefore, it is impregnable.

The plenary session of the 9th Conference of the Palestinian National Council which was held not long ago stressed "permanent adherence to the absolute right of the Palestinian people to liberate their land through the people's armed struggle." This fully shows the indomitable will of the Palestinian people to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We are deeply convinced that no matter how many difficulties and twists and turns lie on their road of advance, the Palestinian guerrillas and people are sure to smash all enemy intrigues and win final victory in their struggle for national liberation so long as they strengthen their unity and keep fighting.

(July 23)

U.S. Imperialism, Arch-Criminal in Suppressing Palestinian Guerrillas

ON July 13, the Jordanian authorities sent one army division, two armoured brigades, one infantry brigade and three regiments of shock troops supported by artillery and tanks to attack Palestinian guerrilla bases and refugee camps in the Jarash-Ajlun area. Since then, the Jordanian troops have ceaselessly launched feverish attacks, including air strikes, against the guerrillas. This new crime of the Jordanian reactionaries has aroused high indignation among the Palestinian guerrillas and people who valiantly counter-attacked to defend their bases and refugee camps.

The Palestinian radio Voice of al Assifa pointed out in a commentary that these attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas were a U.S. and Zionist plot carried out with U.S. weapons and economic aid by U.S. and Zionist tools in Amman to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. It also revealed that the hundreds of tanks and armoured vehicles attacking guerrilla positions were U.S.-made Patton tanks and that the guns shelling the guerrillas were U.S.-made howitzers.

Numerous facts have proved that U.S. imperialism is the chief criminal in suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas.

Since instigating the Jordanian reactionaries to mount large-scale attacks on the guerrillas in September last year, U.S. imperialism has spared no effort in fostering these reactionaries militarily, politically and economically so as to prepare for further suppression of the Palestinian revolution. Last November, the U.S. Government decided to give Jordan 30 million U.S. dollars. It promised last January to supply Jordan again with a large amount of military aid when Jordanian King Hussein visited the United States. On July 14, the day after the Jordanian reactionaries started their attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas, a spokesman of the Jordanian authorities disclosed that the U.S. Government would supply Jordan with 15 million U.S. dollars in aid. Meanwhile, U.S. aircraft, tanks, artillery and ammunition poured into Jordan non-stop. Many U.S. advisers were also there to train Jordanian troops and work out criminal plots with the Jordanian reactionaries to liquidate the guerrillas.

On the eve of the recent attacks on the guerrillas, Richard Helms, Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, slipped into Israel to arrange measures for suppressing them and instigate the Israeli Zionists to co-

ordinate in the suppression. It was reported that simultaneously with the Jordanian reactionaries' frenzied attacks, Israel sent aircraft to bomb Palestinian guerrilla bases.

In line with the U.S. imperialist schemes to suppress the Palestinian guerrillas, the Jordanian reactionaries have always used the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of alternating military attacks with ceasefires in a vain effort to wipe out the guerrillas piecemeal. Consolidating themselves at every step, cutting up the guerrilla units and then encircling and gradually closing in upon them, the Jordanian reactionaries have tried to drive the guerrillas to sparsely settled mountain areas cut off from the masses and then liquidate them as they please.

The U.S.-backed Jordanian reactionaries are swollen with arrogance. King Hussein clamoured on July 17 that this time the guerrillas would be eliminated once and for all. "There is no problem now with the comandos and there will be none in the future. This time it is final," he declared. A Jordanian government spokesman said the following day that the Cairo and Amman Agreements with the Palestinian guerrillas were no longer valid.

The guerrillas are now bravely fighting in self-defence. When the Jordanian reactionaries began to encroach upon the guerrilla bases, the guerrilla leaders, who were then attending the 9th Conference of the Palestinian National Council in Cairo, immediately held a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. They studied the situation in Jordan and adopted measures to deal with the Jordanian reactionaries. The P.L.O. Executive Committee said in a statement that the Palestinian revolution "will continue to defend its goal, persist in its principles and carry on its armed struggle with even stronger determination till the complete liberation of the occupied land." Chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee Yasser Arafat pointed out that the Palestinian guerrillas are fighting not only to defend themselves but also to defend the Arab nation.

The U.S. imperialists and their agents will never succeed in their schemes to stamp out the Palestinian revolution. They will surely be reduced to ashes in the raging flames of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab national-liberation movement.

Uphold the Marxist Theory of Classes, Criticize the "Theory of Human Nature"

—A study of *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*

by Wen Chun of Peking University

IT is 29 years since Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* was published. In this brilliant Marxist-Leninist work, Chairman Mao, using the proletarian world outlook, comprehensively and penetratingly summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines on China's literary and art front from the time when our Party was founded to the early 40s, thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, which Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and other political swindlers pushed, and its theoretical basis—the theory of human nature—and carried forward the principle put forward by the great teacher Lenin that proletarian literature must keep to the Party spirit, set forth the orientation that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and formulated the correct proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art. This brilliant work is an important development of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and theory on literature and art, and a powerful ideological weapon for criticizing the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature.

Two Diametrically Opposed Views on Literature and Art

The Marxist theory of classes and the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature are two diametrically opposed world outlooks, and the struggle between them, when reflected in questions of literature and art, is a struggle between two opposed views on literature and art. This struggle manifests itself notably on the basic question of whether or not to recognize the class character of literature and art.

In his famous essay "Party Organization and Party Literature" (1905), Lenin used the Marxist theory of classes as his weapon and sharply criticized the fallacy of "literary freedom" that "stands above classes," as advocated by bourgeois intellectuals, laid down the principle of "Party literature" in clearly defined terms, and advanced the great thinking that revolutionary literature and art must serve "the millions and tens of millions of working people."

In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao upheld and developed this brilliant thinking of Lenin's and, using the Marxist views on classes and class struggle, penetratingly, thoroughly and comprehensively analysed literary and art questions. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "There is in fact no such thing as . . . art that stands

above classes, art that is detached from or independent of politics." Chairman Mao further pointed out: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." Here Chairman Mao has profoundly elucidated the class character of literature and art, defined the orientation of how proletarian literature and art should serve, and proclaimed the utter bankruptcy of so-called "supra-class" literature and art.

Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and company completely denied the class character of literature and art and, proceeding from the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature, did everything they could to peddle the reactionary fallacy of "supra-class" literature and art. They raved that "we should have things common to mankind and we cannot have an over-rigid view on classes." They called on writers to write about "common human nature" and reflect "the common interests of all mankind," and so on and so forth.

In his *Talks*, Chairman Mao in a clear-cut way exposed and criticized the nature of this reactionary theory of human nature. He pointed out: "There is only human nature in the concrete, no human nature in the abstract. In class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes. We uphold the human nature of the proletariat and of the masses of the people, while the landlord and bourgeois classes uphold the human nature of their own classes, only they do not say so but make it out to be the only human nature in existence." Since the emergence of class society, there has never been such a thing as "common human nature"; there is only the class nature of different classes. The literature and art of each class can only reflect the interests, aspirations and demands of that class, but can in no way reflect the so-called "common interests of all mankind." As Engels said: "What is a boon for the one is necessarily a bane for the other; each new emancipation of one class always means a new oppression of another class." The interests of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes lie in ruthless exploitation and oppression of the proletariat and other working people whose interests, on the other hand, lie in eliminating such exploitation and oppression as well as all exploiting classes, abolishing private property and ultimately liberating all mankind. Since the two are incompatible and opposed to each other, how can there be "common

interests"? In advocating that literature and art should reflect the "common interests of all mankind," Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and other political swindlers were actually striving to win a place for the landlord and capitalist classes, making revolutionary literature and art reflect their interests and turning them into tools serving those classes.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." The focus of struggle between the Marxist view on literature and art and that of the landlord and capitalist classes is the question of whom and which class should literature and art serve. When Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and the rest trumpeted "supra-class" literature and art, "common human nature" and "common interests," their aim was, in the final analysis, to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art in connection with this fundamental question of "for whom?" They certainly did not advocate that literature and art should not serve any class; they only opposed literature and art serving the proletariat and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and wanted them to serve the landlord and capitalist classes instead. In criticizing the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature and upholding the Marxist theory of classes, we are upholding the clear-cut proletarian character of revolutionary literature and art, maintaining the principle of proletarian Party spirit and keeping to the basic orientation that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to make literature and art serve proletarian politics.

Struggle Between the Two Lines on The Literary and Art Front

Two diametrically opposed political lines and literary and art lines emanate from the Marxist theory of classes and from the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature, and this inevitably leads to a sharp struggle between the two lines. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." Different classes have different literature and art; the literary and art line of each class stems from its own political line. While the literature and art and the literary and art lines of different classes are determined by the political lines of their own classes, they in turn serve these political lines.

Marxism holds that classes and class struggle are the root cause of every phenomenon in class society. The Marxist theory of classes is the basis of a revolutionary political line and a revolutionary literary and art line. The proletariat has always regarded literature and art as tools in class struggle. "Proletarian literature and art are part of the whole proletarian revolutionary cause. . . . Party work in literature and art occupies a definite and assigned position in Party revolutionary work as a whole and is subordinated to the revolutionary tasks set by the Party in a given revolutionary period."

Our Party's basic task during the period of democratic revolution was to overthrow the reactionary rule

of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and seize political power by armed force. Revolutionary literature and art must be subordinated to this political task, in order to create revolutionary public opinion for the proletariat to seize political power. In the period of socialist revolution, our Party's basic task is to abolish the capitalist system, eliminate the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, establish and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and gradually advance to communism. Revolutionary literature and art must propagate the concept of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, educate the masses in the communist spirit, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism in a deep-going way, and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With the theory of human nature which reconciles class contradictions and negates class struggle as their theoretical basis, Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and company came up with a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. From the "national defence literature" of the 30s to the "literature and art of the whole people" in the 60s, this line was closely coordinated with the counter-revolutionary political needs of various periods and served their own counter-revolutionary political line. On the eve of the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, in order to save the nation from its crisis and defeat the Japanese imperialist aggression, Chairman Mao put forward the tactical line of establishing an anti-Japanese national united front and pointed out that the Communist Party and the Red Army must maintain leadership and persist in the principle of independence and initiative in the united front. This was the basic guarantee for victory in the national revolutionary war. Contrary to this, Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and other political swindlers, on the pretext of establishing a "coalition front," gave up class struggle and the leadership of the proletariat, clamouring that "the whole country, both the government and the people as well as persons of all affiliations (which at present means persons of different parties and classes)" should "be friendly and help one another" and that "all who are Chinese" should be included in the "coalition front." The theory of human nature was the theoretical basis of such capitulationist harping which made no distinction whatsoever. "National defence literature," which was based precisely on this theory, was reactionary literature serving the Kuomintang's politics of opposing the Communists and betraying the country and serving the Right capitulationist line of Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi. In the 40s, Chou Yang and his ilk held up the sinister banner of "literature that exposes" in Yen-an, the centre of the Chinese revolution at that time. Taking the stand of the landlord and capitalist classes, on the one hand they did their utmost to advocate "deep and broad humanitarianism" and "humanitarian love," on the other hand they viciously attacked Yen-an and shouted themselves hoarse that "guns be pointed at the domestic enemies" in a futile attempt to co-ordinate with the attacks of the Japanese invaders and Chiang Kai-shek bandits against

the liberated areas, thereby subverting red political power in the revolutionary base areas from within. In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao incisively exposed and criticized the theory of human nature and the theory of "exposing darkness" they advocated. But Chou Yang and his gang refused to turn over a new leaf. So in the 50s and 60s, again proceeding from the theory of human nature, they came forth with the theory of "literature and art for the whole people" which was nothing but an out-and-out revisionist fallacy suited to the needs of the counter-revolutionary revisionist political line and based on such absurdities of Khrushchov and Liu Shao-chi as "state of the entire people" and "Party of the whole people" and the theory of "the dying out of class struggle."

After the proletarian revolution had triumphed and the proletariat had seized political power, there was still the question: Whither China? To persist in class struggle, continue the revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat or give up class struggle, liquidate the revolution and restore capitalism? This is the essence of the struggle between the two lines during the period of socialist revolution. As far back as 1940, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The world today is in a new era of wars and revolutions, an era in which capitalism is unquestionably dying and socialism is unquestionably prospering. In these circumstances, would it not be sheer fantasy to desire the establishment in China of a capitalist society under bourgeois dictatorship after the defeat of imperialism and feudalism?" What Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and that bunch dreamt of was nothing but the establishment of a capitalist society under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in China. After the liberation of the whole country, they first trotted out the counter-revolutionary line of "consolidating the new-democratic system"; later in the period of socialist transformation and after its completion, they continued to carry out a series of activities with the sinister aim of restoring capitalism. They spread such nonsense as "the landlord class has long been eliminated, the capitalist class has been basically eliminated, and counter-revolutionaries have also been basically eliminated" and "we do not want the dictatorship of a single class, we want to represent the whole people." Their purpose was to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of capitalism. The theory of "literature and art of the whole people" was merely a reflection of the fallacy that "we do not want the dictatorship of a single class."

From "national defence literature" to "literature and art of the whole people" — two different historical periods were involved, namely, the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. Running through "national defence literature" and "literature and art of the whole people" was the sinister line of the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature, which reconciled class contradictions, negated class struggle and advocated class collaboration. Before victory was won in the democratic revolution, they proceeded from the reactionary theory of human nature and pushed a Right opportunist line, opposed the proletariat main-

taining leadership, and plotted capitulation. After victory was gained in the democratic revolution, they again proceeded from the reactionary theory of human nature and pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carried out activities to restore capitalism. Special attention should be paid to the fact that the theory of human nature is even more harmful in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. From it not only directly arise a Right opportunist line and an ultra-"Left" line or one that is "Left" in form but Right in essence. From it also directly arises the revisionist theory for restoring capitalism and serving the exploiting classes, such as the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. A striking example of this is the theory of "literature and art of the whole people."

Advocating the Theory of Human Nature Means Transforming the World According to Bourgeois World Outlook

"The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie." In the final analysis, upholding the Marxist theory of classes or advocating the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature involves the question of transforming the world according to the world outlook of a particular class.

In his *Talks*, Chairman Mao issued the militant declaration to the whole Party: "Mould the Party and the world . . . in the image of the proletarian vanguard."

The literary and art front is an important front for the proletariat in waging its great struggle to transform the world. The world outlook of the literary and art workers determines which literary and art line they will follow and the class character and orientation of service of the literature and art they create. The masses of literary and art workers must remould their world outlook with proletarian thinking. They must "change and remould their thinking and their feelings." They must "gradually shed their bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian, communist world outlook." They must really move their feet over "to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat." It is only in this way that revolutionary literature and art can truly display their militant role while the proletariat is transforming the world.

To meet their counter-revolutionary political needs, Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and their kind, proceeding from the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature, created many excuses to oppose literary and art workers remoulding their world outlook with proletarian thinking, thereby maintaining the reactionary rule of bourgeois thinking over literature and art.

The first excuse: "Literary and art creations have nothing to do with world outlook." Chou Yang and his gang said: Every writer or artist has "his own artistic conscience." He also can "truly reflect life"

"without a Marxist world outlook." "We shouldn't say that without remoulding one's world outlook one cannot serve socialism." In a word, what a writer or artist creates has nothing to do with world outlook, so there is no need to remould it. What nonsense!

In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao incisively pointed out: "Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society. Revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists." Chairman Mao's penetrating statement develops the Marxist theory of reflection and profoundly elaborates that literature and art reflect life and their relation to the world outlook of writers and artists. In reflecting life of a society, literature and art do not just simply reproduce life. Works of literature and art are produced only after writers or artists have observed, analysed life in society, selected from it and refine it. Every writer or artist in class society invariably uses the world outlook of his own class to observe life, and chooses a theme and creates according to the political needs of his own class. Because of different world outlooks, writers and artists of different classes have a different political understanding of life, adopt a different attitude, select things from different angles and vary in methods of creation. Either one uses a proletarian world outlook to guide one's creation or one uses a bourgeois world outlook to guide his creation. There is no such thing as an "artistic conscience" which is not controlled by world outlook. So-called "artistic conscience" is sheer deception.

The second excuse: "Remoulding world outlook restrains development of individuality." Liu Shao-chi and his like said: We must "pay attention to allowing a writer to express his individuality" and let "individuality" have "conditions for unlimited development." Chou Yang and the rest also said: "A writer's or artist's creativeness is his individuality which plays a big role in artistry. If we do not protect and encourage it, but attack and restrain it instead, that will be very damaging to artistic creation." This was their other shield to oppose transforming the literary and art ranks according to the world outlook of the proletariat.

Marxism has told us that human individuality does not exist in isolation. "The human essence is no abstraction inherent in each single individual. In its reality it is the ensemble of the social relations." Relations between human beings in class society are class relations. And everyone's individuality embodies the class character of the class he belongs to. It is true that the work of writers and artists is different from other kinds of work and each of them has his or her own characteristics. However, for revolutionary writers and artists, all of them should view the world and society from a proletarian world outlook and use it to guide what they create. Without doing this, none is a proletarian writer or artist. Chou Yang and company tried to replace proletarian thinking with their own reactionary thinking and to oppose the remoulding of writ-

ers' and artists' world outlook by developing bourgeois individualism. To those trying to remould the literary and art ranks with the proletarian world outlook, he would say they were "attacking" and "restraining" the development of "individuality" and "damaging" artistic creation. Just as the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* has pointed out, "The abolition of bourgeois individuality, bourgeois independence, and bourgeois freedom is undoubtedly aimed at." We certainly use the proletarian world outlook to attack, restrain and eliminate the development of bourgeois "individuality." Not only do we "damage" it, but we will thoroughly "destroy creative moods that are feudal, bourgeois, petty-bourgeois, liberalistic, individualist, nihilist, art-for-art's sake, aristocratic, decadent or pessimistic, and every other creative mood that is alien to the masses of the people and to the proletariat." Genuine revolutionary writers and artists must, guided by the proletarian world outlook, give full play to their revolutionary creativeness and specialities and exert their efforts to create revolutionary literature and art which serve proletarian politics and serve workers, peasants and soldiers.

The third excuse: "Humanitarian thinking and the communist world outlook are identical." Chou Yang and his cronies said: "Genuine humanitarian thinking" "runs in a single line with communist thinking." "We must learn humanism from the bourgeoisie." To cap bourgeois humanism with a communist laurel is the vile means revisionists of all sorts often resort to. As everyone knows, the Soviet modern revisionists have raised a big noise that "humanism" is the "moral principle of communism," "communism is the highest embodiment of humanism." Chou Yang and others' fallacies are the same as what the Soviet revisionists preach. According to this reactionary theory of "identity," so long as a writer or an artist learns "humanism" from the bourgeoisie, he has fostered a "communist world outlook" and has no need to learn anything else. Writers and artists like these are nothing but bourgeois jackals dressed up as communists!

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the sharp weapon for us in remoulding our world outlook. Plunging into the revolutionary struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers is the best way to do this. "The study of Marxism-Leninism and of society" and "for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly going among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers" is the glorious road of remoulding our world outlook pointed out to us by Chairman Mao in his *Talks*. Starting from the bourgeoisie's theory of human nature, Liu Shao-chi, Chou Yang and their kind opposed literary and art workers studying the universal truth of Marxism and their revolutionary practice of going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers. They openly pitted themselves against Mao Tsetung Thought's fundamental view of the concrete and historical unity of theory and practice.

Liu Shao-chi had this notorious saying: "A writer wants the world to obey him in every way. He wants to transform the world in his image." This sentence most

clearly reveals their counter-revolutionary scheme: They first used the bourgeois world outlook to remould the literary and art ranks, that is, grasping the pen and through literature and art creating counter-revolutionary public opinion. Then they used the bourgeois world outlook to remould the whole world in order to restore capitalism in an all-round way. However, the historical trend always runs contrary to the wishes of the reactionaries. They miscalculated. The unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the sin-

ister literary and art line of Chou Yang and others. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, a great many revolutionary literary and art fighters have been enthusiastically going among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to remould their world outlook and enhance their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They are marching courageously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art!

Farming and Livestock Breeding Develop in Tibet

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry have made rapid progress along the socialist road. Compared with 1959, both total farm production and the number of animals in the Tibet region more than doubled last year.

Before liberation Tibet had long been under the reactionary rule of the feudal serfdom and by and large the land and livestock were owned by the three big feudal estate-holders — the local government of Tibet, the aristocrats and the monasteries. The serfs were looked upon as "talking animals." Ploughing was done by stone shares and hoes and there was neither use of fertilizer nor irrigation and weeding in crop cultivation. The grain yield was very low, animal mortality very high and livestock breeding moved at a snail's pace.

After the counter-revolutionary rebellion set off by the traitorous Dalai clique in 1959 was put down, Tibet carried out the democratic reform and completely demolished the reactionary feudal serfdom. The distribution of land and animals to the impoverished peasants and herdsmen greatly liberated the productive forces. At the same time, the People's Government annually gave Tibet large sums of production funds for developing agriculture and animal husbandry, set up farm tool factories to improve backward implements and established agricultural and animal husbandry scientific research institutes to popularize advanced farming techniques and scientific herding methods. The People's Government also sent in large quantities of seeds, farm tools, insecticides, chemical fertilizers and vaccines and drugs for animals from other areas, organized Tibet's peasants and herdsmen to learn advanced production experience from other places, and dispatched People's Liberation Army men to help the masses open up land and build water conservancy works. All these measures were aimed at transforming the backward state of Tibet's farming and livestock breeding areas.

Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry have undergone tremendous changes in the past ten years or so. The cultivated area has been expanded by one million *mu* since the democratic reform began. Not only

are the plains and valleys on the middle and lower reaches of the Yalutsangpo River fully developed, but plots of farmland have been reclaimed on snow-covered mountains more than 4,000 metres above sea level on the northern Tibet Plateau.

Between the Karakoram Mountains and the Himalayas and averaging over 4,000 metres above sea level, the Ahli Plateau is a cold whether area with a rarefied atmosphere and is frequently swept by violent winds. Annual rainfall is about 100 millimetres and there is a very short period of frost-free days. Grain output was very small before liberation. The main portion of food grain was obtained from outside in exchange for sheep and salt. The lives of those travelling the treacherous mountain paths in order to trade for grain were in danger when snowstorms struck. The local people described it this way: "Grain is as precious as gold; exchanging for grain may cost you your life."

The state has supplied sufficient grain to the Ahli area since liberation. In addition, farming and livestock breeding here have also developed tremendously. Thirty-six per cent of the people's communes became self-sufficient in grain last year. Many herdsmen who were nomads in order to do their herding have built houses and animal shelters and live in permanent settlements. This has improved the animals' ability to withstand natural calamity. The number of livestock in the Ahli area has gone up yearly. Compared with 1959 when the democratic reform was first carried out, the number of head in Pulan County multiplied 4.8-fold last year, averaging 23 per person.

Tibet has made remarkable achievements in building water conservancy works on farmland in the past few years. More than 80 per cent of the region's cultivated area has been brought under irrigation. Tremendous successes have also been gained in the improvement of farm tools. The simple and crude farm tools used in pre-liberation days are no longer used. Tractor stations and farm tool factories have been set up in every administrative region. Some people's communes have also established small factories serving farming and livestock breeding needs. The Lhasa Hydropower Ma-

chinery Plant and the Lhasa "July 1" Farm Machinery Plant are turning out water turbine generators, motors, threshers, sowers and many other kinds of farm machines. More than half the counties in Tibet have built almost 100 small and medium-sized hydropower stations and Tibet's electricity output last year doubled that of 1969.

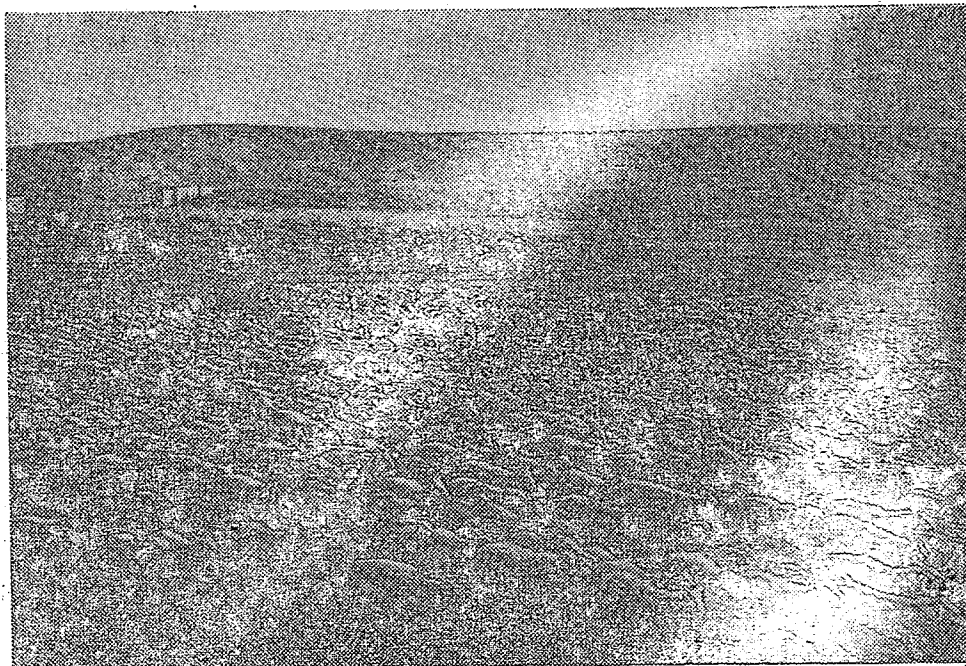
The emancipated serfs have carried out Chairman Mao's Eight-Point Charter for agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizers, building water conservancy works, popularization of improved strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements) and started a mass movement to farm scientifically. Many places have gradually changed the situation of engaging in a single field of production and have integrated farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries. Apart from cultivating many new strains of *qingke* barley, wheat and rapeseed and raising improved breeds of animals by its own efforts, Tibet also has introduced over the past few years many improved strains of crops and fine breeds of animals from other parts of China or abroad and successfully trial-planted tea, tobacco, sugar beets and various fruit trees and vegetables.

More than ten people's communes in Naitung County opened up orchards where over 20,000 apple trees have been planted. Twenty-seven people's communes in Pomi County did a lot of work in popularizing winter wheat, which greatly boosted grain output there. Afforestation as well as pig raising in the rural areas have developed rapidly. The number of pigs in Tibet is four times as many as in 1959 and averages almost one per household in some communes. Tibet has set up a veterinarian service network to treat and prevent animal diseases. The autonomous region has an animal husbandry and veterinary scientific research institute, every administrative region has an animal husbandry and veterinary general station and every county has a veterinary station. The entire region of Tibet has more than 2,000 veterinary technical personnel and various kinds of animal diseases are basically under control. Vaccines produced in Tibet itself practically meet the needs of preventing animal diseases in the whole region.

The million emancipated peasants and herdsmen study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and are determined to take the broad socialist road in-

dicated by Chairman Mao—this is the fundamental reason why Tibet has rapidly developed its farming and livestock breeding. Immediately after the conclusion of the democratic reform in 1959, they acted in accord with Chairman Mao's teaching "Get organized" and set up some 1,000 mutual-aid teams; two or three years later they established a group of farm co-ops. The first group of people's communes were set up in 1964. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to prevent the peasants and herdsmen from taking the collective road. Boldly defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they waged hard struggles against the class enemies and safeguarded the rural socialist position.

Mao Tsetung Thought has been widely disseminated during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the rural and pastoral areas, the masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been raised tremendously, tens of thousands of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought have come to the fore, Party organizations at the basic levels in the rural and pastoral areas have been further strengthened and a large group of cadres at the grass-roots level has grown up from among the once impoverished peasants and herdsmen. They led the masses in starting an upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction and setting up people's communes in half the townships of Tibet. Relying on the collective strength and going forward in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the peasants and herdsmen have surmounted different kinds of natural calamities and reaped rich harvests 12 years running. There have also been good results in animal husbandry.



Sheep belonging to Hungchi Commune in Nachu County, Tibet.

Greetings on the 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

From Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people extend the warmest congratulations and highest militant salute to you and through you to all Chinese Communists.

The Communist Party of China is the political party of the Chinese proletariat personally founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the proletariat. During this half a century, the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, led the Chinese proletariat and the Chinese people in achieving the victory of the new-democratic revolution, in achieving great victories of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Communist Party of China has been tempered in the fierce and protracted class struggle for the seizure and consolidation of political power, and in the resolute and uncompromising struggle against both Right and "Left" opportunist lines represented by the renegade cliques of Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-chi.

Without the Communist Party of China armed with Mao Tsetung Thought there would be no New China. The victory of the new-democratic revolution and the liberation of one-fourth of the earth's population in China has further changed the outlook of the world and qualitatively altered the balance of power between revolution and counter-revolution in the world, especially in Asia, in favour of the revolutionary forces. The victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The teachings of the new-democratic revolution summed up by Comrade Mao Tsetung have not only a Chinese significance, but also a world one, especially for colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries. The victory of the Chinese revolution shows that to

achieve liberation the oppressed peoples must have the three amulets of the revolution. They are as taught by Chairman Mao: "A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party." The experience of the Chinese revolution shows that by firmly upholding the principles of violent revolution, the proletarian political party must arouse mass struggle on the broadest scale, especially the masses of the peasantry, establish revolutionary bases in the rural areas, use the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China has summed up the experience of socialist revolution, the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, especially has drawn the lessons of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. Chairman Mao has scientifically revealed the laws of class contradictions in socialist society, has put forward a whole set of theory, line, principles, methods and policies for the continuation of the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao has personally initiated and led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which has overthrown the headquarters of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist roaders within the Party led by the renegade Liu Shao-chi, thus preventing the restoration of capitalism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. This is a concrete Marxist-Leninist solution of the most important question of this era. This is a landmark of the development of Marxism-Leninism to the stage of Mao Tsetung Thought. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, the People's Republic of China has become a mighty socialist state, the most reliable and invincible bulwark of world revolution.

Inspired by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of China and the people of China firmly support the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world against U.S. imperialism, Soviet

social-imperialism and reactionaries of various countries. The solemn statement of Chairman Mao of May 20, 1970, entitled "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!", has become a great programme in that struggle.

The Communist Party of China under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung stands in the van of the great struggle waged by the world Marxist-Leninists against the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and the world revolution committed by the modern revisionists with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as the centre. The Communist Party of China consistently defends the principles of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat discarded by the Soviet revisionist renegades and thus plays the role of vanguard and leader in the international communist movement, propels the revolutionary movement and the international communist movement forward.

The history of the glorious Communist Party of China has set an example and given an inspiration for the Communist Party of Indonesia. After having summed up the experience of the temporary setback of the Indonesian revolution and drawn lessons from the errors of the "peaceful road" in the past, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia has stressed that "the Indonesian revolution, in order to achieve its complete victory, must also traverse the road of the Chinese revolution." The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia further stressed that the Indonesian Marxist-Leninists unhesitatingly accept Mao Tsetung Thought as Marxism-Leninism in the present era and are resolved to study and apply it as an effective weapon in the struggle for the liberation of Indonesia which, inevitably, must follow the road of people's war as pointed out by Comrade Mao Tsetung. By summing up the grave lessons of the past, integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Indonesian revolution, being closely united to face the common enemy, unswervingly taking the road of "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, relying completely on the masses, extensively and in a deep-going way mobilizing and organizing the

masses, the peasant masses in particular, the Communist Party of Indonesia will surely achieve victory in the struggle to overthrow the Suharto military-fascist regime and establish the people's democratic power in Indonesia.

The Communist Party of China has always firmly and resolutely supported the struggle of the Indonesian people and the Indonesian Communists. The Communist Party of Indonesia and the revolutionary Indonesian people deeply thank the Communist Party of China for its support and will never forget the sincere support of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people given to the Communist Party of Indonesia and the Indonesian revolution in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

On the occasion of the glorious day, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people extend their best wishes to the Chinese Communists and people. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, the Chinese people will surely win greater victories, fulfilling the militant tasks set by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in socialist construction and in continuing the socialist revolution through to the end.

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Communist Party of Indonesia and the Communist Party of China!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher and the great leader of the proletarian revolution!

Jusuf Adjitorop
Head of the Delegation
The Delegation of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of Indonesia
June 30, 1971

From Kazimierz Mijal, General Secretary of Central Committee of Polish Communist Party

Peking

Comrade Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Central

Committee of the Polish Communist Party extends, on behalf of the Party and the working class and labouring people of Poland, warm proletarian greetings to the Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and people and you.

The 50 years of struggle waged by the Chinese people under the revolutionary banner of the Communist

Party of China were marked by the seizure of political power by the Chinese working class, the biggest nation in the world embarking on the road of socialist construction and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great socialist revolution and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China are the two greatest events in the world following the great socialist revolution in Russia. These two events have been completed by the Party headed by its founder and builder Comrade Mao Tsetung, the most outstanding Marxist-Leninist in our epoch.

During the period, semi-feudal and semi-colonial China was turned into a powerful socialist country, an invincible bulwark of socialism and a revolutionary centre of the international working class movement and the national-liberation movement. Today the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China stand at the forefront of the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with the Soviet Union as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries.

The struggle waged from the birthday of the Party to the present by the industrious and talented Chinese people under the leadership of the heroic and self-denying working class has been linked most closely with the struggle and work of Comrade Mao Tsetung. The great China of Mao Tsetung is today marching firmly with uncheckable strides along the road of revolution and socialism. The Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Mao Tsetung is illuminating the road of revolutionary struggle, national liberation and socialist construction in China and the whole world.

Modelling itself on the revolutionary mettle of the heroic Chinese working class and its Party — the Chinese

Communist Party, the heroic Polish working class, under the leadership of the Polish Communist Party, is fighting in the interests of the Polish working people, for revolution and socialism and for the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Poland.

On the great festival of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, all the Polish working people, under the invincible banner of the thought of Marx-Lenin-Mao, are linking themselves by fraternal friendship with the heroic Chinese people in their struggle for the further triumph of revolution and socialism in China, Poland and the rest of the world.

Long live the Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its Chairman and his comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao as its Vice-Chairman!

Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder and builder of the Chinese Communist Party and the most outstanding Marxist-Leninist in our epoch!

Long live the unity and solidarity of all Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups throughout the world!

Long live the great Chinese people and the People's Republic of China!

Long live the eternal friendship between the Polish and Chinese peoples!

Long live the immortal thought of Marx-Lenin-Mao!

(signed) Kazimierz Mijal,
The General Secretary of
the Central Committee of the
Polish Communist Party

Warsaw, June 1971

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil

Chairman Mao Tsetung

Vice-Chairman Lin Piao

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Dear Comrades,

Imbued with the loftiest sentiments of proletarian internationalism, the Brazilian Communists express their great satisfaction to the Chinese comrades on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of China. The founding of the Party of the Chinese proletariat and its glorious existence signify a turn in the history of China and exerts enormous influence on the destiny of mankind. In the course of these 50 years, the Chinese people have won their national liberation and taken the bright road to socialism. The working class and oppressed people in all countries are

advancing with extraordinary strides in their march towards emancipation. In this revolutionary process, the great Party of Mao Tsetung plays an outstanding role. She is the magnificent example, the reliable guide and the source of the richest experience of struggle ever known to the workers' and communist movement.

Since the Shanghai Congress held on July 1, 1921, in which Comrade Mao Tsetung was one of the participants, the Communist Party of China has been the motive and leading force in the profound transformations that have taken place in Chinese society. In these activities, she wrote down remarkable pages of heroism and raised the scientific doctrine of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism, to a higher stage. After Chairman Mao became the leader of the revolutionary movement in China, the Party has marched along a correct road. Comrade Mao Tsetung knows how to integrate in a

masterly way the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and lead the Party and the people from victory to victory, leading them in the establishment of the people's democratic dictatorship and the realization of the tasks of the national-democratic revolution and socialist construction, and revealing the communist future to the hundreds of millions of working people in the cities and the countryside. Mao Tsetung Thought is the compass which directs the masses of people to win these successes and guides the revolution to advance continuously.

In their long revolutionary practice, the Chinese Communists have made important contributions to the Leninist theory on the building of the Party. They have tempered the Party into an instrument of the masses for making revolution, adopting a method and style of work which is truly proletarian. They have creatively employed the tactics of united front at the different stages of the Chinese revolution, demonstrating political flexibility and sagacity in uniting with all forces that can be united against the principal enemy in different periods. They have learnt, at the cost of heavy sacrifices, that only by taking up the gun can the Chinese people win victory over their oppressors and can the Party become a real force. The theory of people's war, elaborated by Comrade Mao Tsetung in the course of his struggle, represents an entirely new theory in Marxism-Leninism; it guides the masses, exploited and oppressed by imperialism and reaction, in their struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The victorious realization of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, initiated and led by Comrade Mao Tsetung, is an event of universal historic significance. Thanks to the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated and the Party invigorated. All the forces which tried to restore capitalism have been defeated. The People's Republic of China, far from changing its colour, has emerged redder and more socialist. The Chinese people have raised their political consciousness. Vigorously and enthusiastically carrying out the resolutions of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, they are making new, gigantic steps in developing the economy and culture, education and technology, in constantly improving their

well-being and in greatly reinforcing the defence capability of the country. The peoples all over the world, including the Brazilian people, acclaim these splendid victories of the heroic people of the People's Republic of China as their own.

On her 50th anniversary, the Communist Party of China has become a brilliant model in the resolute application of the principles of proletarian internationalism. She is the most powerful standard-bearer in the fight against modern revisionism and the steadfast defender of the united front of all peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Under her leadership, the People's Republic of China has become an indestructible base area of the revolutionary forces of the whole world and she is pursuing a correct foreign policy which exposes the plans of aggression and war of imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and world reaction.

The Communist Party of Brazil highly values the half a century experience of struggles and victories of the Communist Party of China. She regards the victories and examples of the Chinese Communists as a great encouragement to those who are fighting in our country for the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the proletariat, the only Party capable of bringing victory to the Brazilian revolution against U.S. imperialism and the military-fascist dictatorship.

The Brazilian Communists warmly salute the 50th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct fraternal Communist Party of China and wish her new and great successes in her struggle for the noble cause of communism.

Long live the heroic and invincible Communist Party of China!

Long live the unbreakable militant unity between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Brazil!

All for the victory of the common cause of the Marxist-Leninists all over the world!

A long life to Chairman Mao!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1971

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Japan (Left)

Peking

The People's Republic of China

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Left) extends warm greetings to you on behalf of its entire membership and the Japanese revolutionary people.

We wholeheartedly rejoice in welcoming the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China in a new historical era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing

to worldwide victory and in the seething revolutionary situation in which the international prestige of socialist China is unprecedentedly high and the liberation struggle of the people of the whole world is advancing vigorously while U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries are daily approaching the end of their tether.

The Communist Party of China is a party founded and nurtured by the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The Communist Party of China, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, has accumulated rich experience in revolutionary struggle in the fight against "Left" and Right opportunism and has become a completely mature and Bolshevized adult party after its childhood and juvenility. The Communist Party of China has led the heroic Chinese people in winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution through a protracted revolutionary armed struggle and then magnificent victory in the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, thus advancing socialist revolution and socialist construction to a higher stage.

The revolutionary cause championed by the Communist Party of China in the past half century is an earth-shaking heroic undertaking, a glorious example of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of one's own country and an important contribution to the international communist movement. It has profound influence on the development of world history. All this is the victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Communist Party of China is the star of hope for the proletariat and the oppressed nations and people

of the whole world; socialist China has become an impregnable bulwark of world revolution standing rock firm on the Asian continent. While mourning with profound proletarian internationalist feelings for the tens of thousands of fighters who laid down their lives for the revolution, we wholeheartedly hail the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China.

In commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, we once again make up our minds to draw lessons from this great history which has undergone untold hardships, and integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with concrete practice in the Japanese revolution so as to seize victory in the Japanese revolution.

Long live the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the unity between the Communist Party of Japan (Left) and the Communist Party of China!

Long live the unity between the Japanese and Chinese peoples!

A long, long life to the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Japan (Left)

June 29, 1971

From Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

The full text of the message of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) reads as follows:

The Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) sends the warmest fraternal greetings to the Communist Party of China on the occasion of its 50th anniversary on July 1st.

The Communist Party of China under the leadership of the great Marxist-Leninist, Mao Tsetung, has a glorious record of guiding the Chinese people in their liberation war against Japanese imperialism, in the revolutionary struggle which established the People's Republic of China, in the building of socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the Proletarian Cultural Revolution which consolidated that dictatorship enabling the working masses to score

tremendous victories in economic and social construction.

The great achievements of the Communist Party of China do not belong to the Chinese people alone. All those throughout the world engaged in anti-imperialist struggle celebrate this anniversary of a Party which has never wavered in its opposition to and condemnation of U.S. imperialism, the main enemy of the world's peoples. Marxist-Leninists everywhere take this occasion to express their gratitude to the Communist Party of China for opposing revisionism and exposing the reactionary role of Soviet imperialism under revisionist leadership.

We in the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) take great pride in our fraternal relationship

with the Communist Party of China and in connection with its 50th anniversary reaffirm our solemn determination to apply to the class struggles of the workers

of Britain the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung's teachings which have been tested and proved in social practice.

From Communist League Marxist-Leninist of Sweden

The content of the July 1 letter of the Communist League Marxist-Leninist of Sweden signed by Comrade Gunnar Bylin, Chairman of the League, follows:

On the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China today, the Communist League Marxist-Leninist of Sweden congratulates the Chinese Communist Party on its consistent and superb pursuance over the last 50 years of a revolutionary line in the interest of the Chinese people and the people of the world over.

The Communist Party of China led the Chinese people to win victory in the protracted people's war, defeating the Japanese aggressors first and then the domestic reactionaries represented by Chiang Kai-shek. After the victory of the new-democratic revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese Communist Party headed by Mao Tsetung led the Chinese workers and peasants to advance steadily in socialist revolution and in the work of successful building of socialism.

The cultural revolution has repulsed the attack on socialism by Liu Shao-chi and other renegades and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, preventing China from taking the road of the Soviet Union. This is a genuine mass movement in the struggle against the class enemy with the participation of the broad masses of people. China's cultural revolution has opened a completely new road for the world communist movement and shows how the struggle of the working class and the people should be waged under the conditions of socialism.

The Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tsetung have launched a struggle against Soviet revisionism. This struggle is of great significance in developing a new Marxist-Leninist movement in the world and exposing social-imperialism before the people of the world.

Now, the policy pursued by the Chinese Communist Party is a guide for the world communist movement. The People's Republic of China is the great and reliable ally and rear area of the Indochinese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Fifty years are a short period in history. But during these years, the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung has had a decisive influence on the development of world history. The situation of

the Chinese people, accounting for a quarter of the world population, has undergone a fundamental change. The Chinese Communist Party's policy is a strong support for the people of the world in their struggle.

These excellent achievements have been made because the Party's consistent policy is to work for the welfare of the Chinese people, to rouse the masses and let loose their enthusiasm and creative energy.

During the 50 years of fighting, the Communist Party of China has brought the proletarian theory and ideological weapon to a new and higher stage—Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought.

Mao Tsetung Thought is a guide to the Communists of the whole world in leading the masses in their struggle against imperialism, reaction and oppression.

The Communist League has received important guidance from the experience gained by the Communist Party of China, summed up and developed by Mao Tsetung Thought.

Particularly concerning the importance of the Party's role, mass line and united front, the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Tsetung Thought have provided and are providing immeasurable help.

Just as Mao Tsetung has pointed out, the characteristic of the world situation today is that the danger of a new world war still exists but revolution is the main trend in the world. The people of the world must unite and form a powerful united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, so as to strengthen the revolutionary force and prevent a world war.

In this struggle, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung constitute a mightiest force. Today's China is the base area of world revolution.

The Communist League extends the warmest greetings on the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Mao Tsetung!

Long live Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!

From Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninists)

Peking

The People's Republic of China

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Respected Comrades:

The Austrian Revolutionary Workers' Association (Marxist-Leninists) most heartily greets the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China has set a brilliant example for us in creating a new revolutionary party of the Austrian proletariat armed with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, which is the principal desire of the Revolutionary Workers' Association. For the Communist Party of China shows us, by realizing Chairman Mao's teachings, how to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete

practice of the revolution in one's own country and how the Party is linked with the broad masses in such a manner that the genuine people's power can be defended and the Party leadership be prevented from degenerating into a counter-revolutionary revisionist one.

Long live the great, heroic and correct Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great teacher, Comrade Mao Tsetung!

Decided by the Activists' Conference of
the Austrian Revolutionary Workers'
Association (Marxist-Leninists)

Jocha Alfred (signed)

May 30, 1971 in Vienna

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists)

The content of the letter of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) signed by Comrade Ernst Aust follows:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, we extend the most heartfelt greetings to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and its Chairman Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The glorious Communist Party of China which is 50 years old sets a brilliant example for a genuine proletarian vanguard organization in the world. The Communist Party of China, founded and nurtured personally by Chairman Mao and guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, has waged all kinds of class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, and led the Chinese people in victoriously waging a protracted armed struggle for seizing political power and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Mao Tsetung's thesis that "the Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of

the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious" has proved to be correct again and again throughout this period.

The history of 50 years of the Chinese Communist Party shows what great achievements can be scored in the struggle against all exploiting classes by a Communist Party which relies firmly on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and knows how to apply this truth correctly and creatively to the revolution in its own country. It is in this way that the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung laid the basis for the struggle in the period of the new-democratic revolution of China and victoriously waged the struggle. The heroic struggle of the Chinese people and the revolutionary theory of people's war have already become a brilliant example for all the peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The ceaseless transition from new democracy to socialist revolution and China's development into a prosperous socialist country have shown to the people of the world what creativeness can be developed in the

construction of socialism by a nation which has freed itself from imperialism and is guided by a genuine Communist Party in the struggle.

Your Party has already made decisive achievements in the struggle for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and against the restoration of capitalism. This has successfully shattered all counter-revolutionary lines for the restoration of capitalism in China. The Chinese Communist Party, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, has achieved another great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction as a result of the successful convening of the Ninth Party Congress. The People's Republic of China is now the main bulwark of world revolution.

In the ideological and political struggle waged by the Marxist-Leninists against the betrayal of all Marxist-Leninist principles by the modern revisionists, in the first place the Soviet social-imperialists, the Chinese Communist Party has, right from the beginning, stood on the forefront together with the Albanian Party of Labour. As a result, the hope of the imperialists to deal a fatal blow, through the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, to the world proletariat and the people of various countries fighting for their liberation has been shattered. The staunch struggle for defending and further developing Marxism-Leninism is an inestimable support for the working class, the people of various countries fighting against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all their lackeys, as well as the Marxist-Leninists of the world in the revolutionary struggle. This also shows that

the invincible Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

Last year, the glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party continued to advance on the road of revolution. The Chinese Communist Party firmly opposed the plot of imperialist countries to divide the world. Chairman Mao Tsetung's solemn statement "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs" has given a new impetus to the development of the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

The People's Republic of China has made a brilliant achievement in applying the Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence between countries of different social systems, while at the same time adhering to the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of China, that is, the policy of proletarian internationalism.

In the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and their lackeys, the Chinese Communist Party has always been a brilliant example for the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) and all fraternal Parties of the world. Revolution is the main trend in the world. We will fight shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the world revolution.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our era!

From Political Commission of Central Committee of Communist Party of Honduras (M-L)

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Dear Comrades:

On July 1 this year, half a century has elapsed since the founding of the great Communist Party of China which has devoted itself entirely to the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Chinese people and to the faithful fulfilment of the internationalist duty of helping the other peoples of the world achieve the same objectives.

On such an important day, the Communist Party of Honduras, Party of the Honduras Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries, extends warm greetings to the Communist Party of China, bulwark of the world revolu-

tionary movement in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries.

Under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China has permanently waged a resolute struggle against world imperialism, mainly against U.S. imperialism — the sworn enemy of all peoples of the world, cast away all illusions about a change of its rapacious and plundering nature and pointed out the road of armed struggle as the road which the peoples must take for seizing political power, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and building the socialist new society.

The Communist Party of China has in recent years staged an intrepid struggle in defence of Marxism-Leninism and against the deviations of modern revisionism headed by the leading group of the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union. Thanks to this enlightening work of the Communist Party of China, modern revisionism finds itself in a more and more weakened position and is struggling today in a profound crisis, while the position of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement is strengthened. This movement has undertaken the responsibility of organizing and leading the struggle of the peoples for their complete liberation.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of Honduras wishes the Chinese Communist Party new successes in the struggle against imperialism and world reaction, in the tasks of socialist construction and in the development of the present stage of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution,

which has smashed the schemes of imperialism and revisionism to restore capitalism and deviate the heroic Chinese people from the brilliant road pointed out by the thought of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Long live the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of China!

Long live the unity of the Marxist-Leninist forces of the world!

Down with imperialism and modern revisionism!

The Political Commission of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of
Honduras (Marxist-Leninist)

Honduras, July 1, 1971

From Central Committee of Communist League (M-L) of Denmark

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party
of China

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark sends its most cordial congratulations.

Since its founding on July 1st, 1921, the Communist Party of China has worked tirelessly for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. The Communist Party of China has, through its application of the scientific socialism to the concrete Chinese conditions, been able to be the vanguard of the Chinese working class and people and lead China forward towards revolution. Through victories and temporary setbacks, the Communist Party of China has steadily raised its ideological and political level and in a still more profound way worked out the strategy and tactics of the Chinese revolution. Through uninterrupted struggles against Right as well as "Left" opportunist trends in the Party, the Communist Party of China has firmly upheld the scientific socialism, as it is created and further developed by K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin.

These glorious results have been achieved especially due to Comrade Mao Tsetung's leadership of the Communist Party of China for many years. And thanks to Comrade Mao Tsetung's leadership, the Communist Party of China has not only been able to uphold Marxism-Leninism and in a creative way apply it to the concrete Chinese reality, the Communist Party of China has furthermore been the most outstanding exponent of a further development of scientific socialism

which Marxist-Leninists all over the world today describe as Mao Tsetung Thought. Before, we could describe Leninism as Marxism in the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution; now we can describe Mao Tsetung Thought as Marxism-Leninism in the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory.

It was in the struggle against modern Soviet revisionism that Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China worked out profound analysis of the experience of the international communist movement and reached unprecedented conclusions. The struggle against modern revisionism, which was firmly waged by the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung at the head, the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head and Marxist-Leninists all over the world was the starting point of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China where the theory of the continuation of the revolution under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship was established. In this great revolutionary movement, the revisionist Liu Shao-chi clique was wiped out and, through political mass education in scientific socialism and through complicated class struggle, the Chinese working class and people upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist construction in China and blocked the way of revisionism and capitalist restoration.

In the light of this most important development of the international communist movement and on the basis of revisionist betrayal, there have been in the past years many Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations created everywhere all over the world. Just as after the collapse of the 2nd International in 1914 a new communist world movement is now developing, and

just as at that time we can now speak about a most complicated process with uninterrupted struggles against Right and "Left" opportunism and in the process deviations and fashionable trends seek to lead the movement astray. We are convinced that only by upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the general line of the international communist movement and by creative application of the theory to the concrete conditions will it be possible, by careful and patient work, to create Marxist-Leninist Parties which can win the leadership in the class struggle and deal resolute blows against monopoly capital, reformism and modern revisionism.

Only by following the path which has been charted by Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China and by applying these general guiding lines

to the concrete conditions in each country can the revolutionary forces all over the world be victorious in the struggle against imperialism, monopoly capital and modern revisionism.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung!

The Communist League (Marxist-Leninist)
of Denmark

The Central Committee
Benito Scocozza, Chairman

June 20, 1971, Copenhagen

From Finland's Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists

Finland's Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message said: "On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China we send our warmest greetings to you, the Communist Party of China, and through you to the whole people of China."

"During the past half century the Chinese people have won great victories under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its Chairman, Comrade Mao Tsetung. During this period Comrade Mao Tsetung has successfully defended and developed Marxism-Leninism to a new and higher stage."

The message pointed out: "Today, the Communist Party of China is the bastion and the guide of the world revolution. Its victories encourage us Finnish Marxist-Leninists in our tasks."

The message concluded: "We wish you, the Communist Party of China, and the whole people of China new victories in socialist construction and in your struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries."

"Long live the Communist Party of China!"

"Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung!"

From Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium

The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium on July 1 sent a message to Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, we warmly salute and congratulate the great Communist Party of China, invincible bastion of the world proletarian revolution.

On July 1, 1921, the National Congress for the founding of the Party was convened. At that time, the Communist Party of China had only several groups with several dozen members. But having ties with the masses and reinforcing these ties with the masses, it has become a great Party with prestige which leads the People's Republic of China and its immense population. It is under its leadership that China has made remarkable progress in the fields of economy, science, culture, international relations, etc. It is under its leadership that the People's Republic of China has become a great power infinitely loved by the peoples of the whole

world and infinitely feared by the imperialists and social-imperialists.

As in all living organisms, there has always existed in the Communist Party of China the struggle between two lines, between the revisionist line and the proletarian line, between that which is dying and out-of-date on the one hand and that which is newly born and full of hope on the other. Experience has proved that each time the Communist Party of China departed from the correct leadership of Chairman Mao, it suffered defeats; that each time it acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's correct leadership, it advanced victoriously.

Therefore, in the course of its history the Communist Party of China crushed the opportunist lines whether they present themselves in the Rightist form or put on a "Left" or "ultra-Left" mask, while in reality sectarian and adventurist, in order to hide their counter-revolutionary poison better.

The contributions made by Comrade Mao Tsetung to Marxism-Leninism, to the science of proletarian revolution are immense not only to the Chinese people but also to all the peoples. Comrade Mao Tsetung has considerably developed Marxism-Leninism in the political, economic, military, philosophical and cultural fields. Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and the proletarian revolution is advancing to worldwide victory.

In our struggle, we carefully study the important teachings of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the practice of the Communist Party of China and the teachings of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In the class struggle, the working class is the only thoroughgoing revolutionary class; it is this class that should lead everything.

To make revolution, there must be a Marxist-Leninist workers' party. There is no task more urgent than the founding, strengthening and building of a Marxist-Leninist Party. Every measure should be taken to realize the complete unity of the Marxist-Leninists within a Marxist-Leninist Party.

In a Marxist-Leninist Party, it is necessary to mercilessly struggle against the erroneous tendencies and the opportunist line so as to make the proletarian line triumph and assure "the elimination of waste matter and the absorption of fresh blood." In this struggle, it must be merciless in regard to traitors who infiltrated into our ranks, and to saboteurs, but it must be full of patience in regard to comrades who commit errors, they must be convinced and helped to return to the correct position.

The ultimate aim of a Marxist-Leninist Party is the realization of communism. For this, it should lead the struggle of the working class and the proletariat to

finally overthrow the bourgeoisie, completely destroy the dictatorship of the monopoly capitalists and set up the dictatorship of the proletariat. This programme can be realized only through revolutionary struggle in opposing reactionary violence with revolutionary violence according to Chairman Mao's thesis: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," but not through the "peaceful road" and by means of elections.

The Marxist-Leninist Party in each country, be it a big Party or a small Party, is a link in the big chain of fraternity and solidarity of the world revolutionary movement. The internationalist relations must be fruitful, based on the principles of equality and non-interference. Each Marxist-Leninist Party acts in complete independence by relying on its own forces. But the fraternal relations, mutual support and the exchange of experience enrich, fortify and promote the struggle.

These are some of the principles that the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium draws from the study of Mao Tsetung Thought, the experience of the Communist Party of China and the teachings of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Our Party is still a small Party, but it takes an active part in the great struggle of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism. It salutes the struggle of the Chinese Communist Party standing at the forefront of all anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces of the world. It salutes the vigilance of the Chinese Communist Party against the preparations for a world war by the imperialists and social-imperialists. Should they dare to attack, they will certainly be defeated and the Chinese people will be supported by all peoples the world over. As Comrade Lin Piao pointed out in his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "Whether the war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents the war, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will not last long!" We cannot forget also what is said by Comrade Mao Tsetung in his important statement on May 20, 1970: "Revolution is the main trend in the world today."

The year 1971 is not only the year of the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, it is also that of the centenary of the Paris Commune and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour which also stands at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism and for the world proletarian revolution. For us, all these celebrations are placed under the banner of the struggle to build the Party, to make the correct proletarian line triumph, to defeat the two active accomplices — U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, and to strengthen the correct application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!

ROUND THE WORLD

R.S.V.N.P.R.G. 7-POINT PROPOSAL

Correct Way to Settle Viet Nam Question

The governments and people of many Asian, African and Latin American countries have given warm support to the 7-point proposal on the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam issue put forth by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on July 1. They pointed out that it is the correct way to settle the Viet Nam question and that the U.S. Government has no reason at all to reject this reasonable and just proposal.

The 7-point proposal has been warmly supported by the Lao and Cambodian people.

The statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia said: "The Nixon administration must, without posing any conditions, end its war of aggression against Viet Nam, stop applying its policy of 'Vietnamization,' withdraw from south Viet Nam and Indochina all troops, military personnel, arms and military materials of the United States and the U.S. camp and dismantle all U.S. bases in south Viet Nam and other places in Indochina. The Nixon administration, in particular, must fix a deadline for the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of all armed forces of the United States and countries in the U.S. camp."

The statement of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front pointed out: "This proposal is a key to opening the way for the U.S. Government to honourably get out of the unjust war which has cost the American people innumerable lives and immeasurable wealth. It is an important initiative aimed at ending the bloody massacre which has been

continuing till now, and restoring peace in Viet Nam. It will greatly contribute to the restoration of peace and security in Indochina and South-east Asia."

The statements of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia also said: Should U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have no intention of settling the question peacefully and continue to widen the war of aggression against Indochina, the people of Laos and Cambodia, who are loyal to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, will fight resolutely and make no compromise till all the U.S. aggressors are driven out of the whole of Indochina.

The Korean people warmly welcomed and supported the 7-point proposal. Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said, "The 7-point initiative, the 10-point overall solution, the 8-point clarification and the 3-point statement on a ceasefire put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam are all correct programmes which are in accord with the legitimate interests of the Vietnamese people." He pointed out that the Korean Government and people will, as in the past, actively support the south Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

The 7-point proposal has won widespread support in Africa and Latin America.

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, said the proposal "is an impetus to the genuine political settlement of the Viet Nam question and provides another oppor-

tunity which should be taken for ending this war of aggression and realizing the national desire and aspirations of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia."

Mahmoud Riad, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic, said the 7-point proposal is just and reasonable and it will contribute to ending the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and bring genuine independence and freedom to the people of south Viet Nam.

The Sudanese paper *El Sahafa* said editorially that the 7-point proposal "manifests the genuine aspirations for peace on the part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam."

On receiving the south Viet Nam journalists' delegation on July 5, President Allende of Chile expressed support for the 7-point proposal. The Chilean Foreign Ministry pointed out in a statement on July 7 that the Government of Chile considered the 7-point proposal as "the basis for fruitful negotiations to attain peace in that region."

Carlos Chain, Acting Foreign Minister of Cuba, said the 7-point proposal is a new initiative full of sincerity and correctness. This proposal is a telling blow to Nixon's trickery and deception.

The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian, Latin American People's Solidarity Organization said in its July 13 statement: "If the U.S. imperialists obstinately cling to their sinister design of aggression against Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people will continue to persist in and intensify their struggle till complete victory. The people of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the rest of the world, including the American people, will keep fighting shoulder to shoulder along with the Vietnamese people until the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Viet Nam, end their war

of aggression and renounce their support to the Saigon clique of lackeys headed by Nguyen Van Thieu."

U.S. IMPERIALISM

New Crimes Against Indochinese People

On July 21, 10,000 Saigon puppet troops, supported by U.S. aircraft, invaded an area in eastern Cambodia north of Highway 7.

The chieftain of this band of puppet troops admitted that "U.S. B-52 heavy bombers were used just before the operation" in the wanton bombing of this area, and that "U.S. helicopters are supporting the operation." This was the second large-scale aggressive operation launched by U.S. imperialism and its Saigon lackeys in July against Cambodia. On July 8, more than 1,000 Saigon puppet troops intruded into Cambodia's "Parrot's Beak" area under cover of U.S. aircraft.

U.S. imperialism has continuously intensified its war acts in Indochina since the beginning of July, while quibbling and failing to actively respond till now to the seven-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on peacefully settling the Viet Nam question. It continued carrying out the "Vietnamization" war plan in south Viet Nam. At the same time it used B-52 planes for wanton bombing, it repeatedly sent planes and warships to attack the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In Laos, U.S. imperialism and its Vientiane lackeys gathered together Vang Pao bandits and troops from Thailand to launch a large-scale "nibbling" attack, supported by U.S. aircraft, on the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang Area.

The Nixon government's acts indicate that U.S. imperialism, though badly battered by the people of the

three Indochinese countries, still refuses to accept defeat and is trying to prolong its aggressive war in Indochina.

CHILE

Copper Mines Nationalized

In response to the strong demand of the Chilean people, a joint session of the Chilean Senate and the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a draft constitutional amendment on July 11 empowering the government to nationalize the copper mines seized by U.S. monopoly capital. The amendment came into effect on July 15 when it was signed by Chilean President Salvador Allende. Two days later, the Chilean Government took over some big copper mines of U.S. corporations: Chuquicamata, Exotica and Salvador of the Anaconda Company; Andina of the Cerro Company; and Teniente of the Kennecott Corporation.

Chile is one of the world's principal copper-producing countries. For a long time, however, mining, refining and exports of this important mineral had been monopolized by U.S. companies. Between them, the Anaconda and Kennecott Companies controlled 90 per cent of Chile's copper mining. President Allende has pointed out that in the 1965-70 period, profits extracted from Chile by copper mines of U.S. corporations reached 552 million U.S. dollars.

After the Chilean Government had sent the draft constitutional amendment to the Congress for discussion last December, the U.S. Government put unceasing political and economic pressure on Chile. Sidney Weintraub, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. State Department, said that if Chile nationalized the U.S.-owned copper mines, "sanctions" would be taken against her. U.S. copper companies used every despicable means

to sabotage Chile's copper production. U.S. imperialism and its running dogs plotted assassinations on many occasions to stir up trouble in Chile.

All this, however, could not shake the Chilean people's determination to fight for national sovereignty. Last February the Chilean Government cancelled its contract with the Anaconda Sales Company, a subsidiary of the U.S.-owned Anaconda Company, thereby ending its monopolization of Chile's copper exports. It took over the administration of production at the Chuquicamata and Salvador Copper Mines in March and at the Teniente Copper Mine in May.

ICELAND

NATO Base to Be Closed

The new Icelandic Government issued a policy statement on July 14 declaring that it would close the large NATO military base at Keflavik near Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, and demanding that the United States withdraw its troops by stages from the base within four years.

The new government's policy statement announced the present fisheries limit agreement with Britain and West Germany would be annulled and Iceland's fishing limit extended to 50 nautical miles. Furthermore, the pollution limit will be set at 100 nautical miles.

Headed by Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson, the new Icelandic Government was sworn in on July 14. It was formed by the Progressive Party, the Popular Alliance and the Liberal Left. The three parties won 32 of the 60 seats in the June parliamentary election to replace the Independence Party-Social Democrat coalition.

There are over 3,000 U.S. troops at the American-run NATO base.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Chinese people resolutely support the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory. The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the unification of their fatherland; resolutely support the peoples of Asia in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war; resolutely support the African peoples' just struggle against aggression, subversion, interference and control by colonialism and neo-colonialism; resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression; resolutely support the people of the Middle East and the Mediterranean countries in their just struggle against the power politics practised by the big powers and for the defence of their state sovereignty and national interests; and resolutely support the just struggle of all the oppressed people and nations throughout the world.

The Chinese people, he declared, are determined to liberate Taiwan.

In his speech, Minister Bouteflika said: The People's Republic of China was the first country to recognize and support the Algerian revolution. Our people still keep the memory of the principled stands which made effective contributions to the perseverance of the struggle until decisive victory. No matter what happens, our people will stand on the side of People's China till it recovers its legitimate rights over the sovereignty of Taiwan which is an inalienable part of Chinese territory.

He added: There exist a true coordination, identity of views and concord in initiatives between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. We hold common views on international political issues. Both of us belong to a broad anti-imperialist front; and we take a clear-cut and militant stand in the cause of the liberation of the Third World.

Referring to the Viet Nam question, Minister Bouteflika said: The

only substitute for war and the correct way to the fair and peaceful settlement of this question lie in the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam and recognition of the national independence of the people of this region and their proper rights to exercise their sovereignty free from pressure. In this respect, we hold that the recent proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam constitutes an impetus to the genuine political settlement of the Viet Nam question and provides another opportunity which should be taken for ending this war of aggression and realizing the national desires and aspirations of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

Continuing, Minister Bouteflika said: What is happening in the Middle East is part of the imperialist strategy aimed at turning the Third World into a region of war and perpetual tension, in an attempt to strangle the people's liberation movements which are developing vigorously. From this, one can see the close relationship between Zionism and colonialism in their schemes to control the wealth of the Arab peoples in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

The Israeli aggression against Palestine and other Arab countries is part of the general attack launched by the counter-revolutionary forces against the liberation and progressive forces of the peoples of various countries. The different stages the Middle East question has gone through in recent years prove that "good wishes" cannot resolve the situation brought about by violence and power politics. In these circumstances, armed resistance and the mobilization of the strength of the Arab peoples through fighting constitute decisive counter-blows to the danger of Zionist colonialism and its expansionist designs and also the inevitable road to the liberation of Arab territories. To carry on the Palestine revolution is the only guarantee for liberating the occupied Arab territories, frustrating schemes and all foreign pressures and seeking a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East question. Therefore,

world progressive forces must support the Palestine liberation movement so that it can persist in struggle and cope with the designs aimed at liquidating the Palestine liberation movement.

Minister Bouteflika pointed out: We have witnessed the daily awakening movement in the Third World, which manifests itself in the mobilization, resistance and establishment of a powerful front on the three new emerging continents.

He also said: Owing to its weakness, the United Nations as it is will only smear the image of the present-day world instead of solving the current questions concerning threats to security, peace and justice. The fact that the People's Republic of China which is one of the big nations of the world is still denied its legitimate role in the United Nations is a powerful proof that this organization is weak and incapable of handling international problems.

On July 24, Minister Bouteflika gave a banquet which was attended by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The Algerian Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet in which hosts and guests toasted the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Algerian peoples.

Cuban National Rebellion Day Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on July 25 to Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, expressing warm congratulations on the 18th anniversary of Cuban National Rebellion Day. The message said: "Under the leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people overthrew the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys through armed struggle, and since the victory of the revolution, they have continued to wage valiant struggles to resist U.S. imperialist

aggression, interference, blockade and subversion, defend their national independence and state sovereignty and build their motherland, and have overcome numerous difficulties and won great victories and successes.

"The Cuban people's struggle constitutes a major support to the struggle of the Chinese people and the people of various countries against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely fight side by side with the Cuban people; they will learn from and support each other and carry through to the end the struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their lackeys!"

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet American Friends

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, and Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on the evening of July 24 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with visiting American friends William H. Hinton and Joanne Hinton and his daughter Carmelita Hinton who is studying in Peking, and American friends in Peking Joan Hinton, Erwin Engst, Frank Coe, Ruth Coe, Sol Adler, Pat Adler, Julian Schuman, Bertha Sneek, Dr. George Hatem, Norman Shulman, Fred Engst, and New Zealand friend Rewi Alley.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets U.S. Black Workers' Congress Delegation

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on July 23 evening met James Forman, leader, and Muhammed Kenyatta and Mrs. Helen Jones, members, of the Delegation of the Black Workers' Congress from the United States and had a cordial conversation with them.

The delegation arrived in Peking on July 20. That evening, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship

With Foreign Countries gave a dinner in its honour.

U.A.R. National Day Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on July 22 sent a message to Anwar el Sadat, President of the United Arab Republic, extending warm congratulations on the National Day of the United Arab Republic. The message said: "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the U.A.R. Government and people and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. We are deeply convinced that so long as they persevere in unity and struggle, the great U.A.R. and other Arab peoples will certainly overcome the difficulties along their road of advance and win still greater victories in opposing U.S. imperialism and Zionism."

Haile Selassie's Birthday And Ethiopia's National Day Greeted

Premier Chou on July 22 sent a message to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I of the Empire of Ethiopia, expressing warm congratulations on his birthday and Ethiopia's National Day.

Solicitude for Chilean Earthquake Victims

Violent earthquakes shook a large part of Chile on the night of July 8. The quakes lasted four or five minutes in some places, especially in the heavily hit central provinces. Many people were injured or killed, houses collapsed and some factories, wharves, highways, railways and bridges damaged.

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Salvador Allende, President of the Republic of Chile, on July 16 expressing sympathy and solicitude for the inhabitants of the stricken areas.

On July 19, President Allende received Lin Ping, Chinese Ambassador to Chile. Ambassador Lin gave President Allende Premier Chou's message.

In the afternoon, Ambassador Lin Ping handed Chilean Minister of In-

terior Jose Toha a message of solicitude and a list of the materials sent to him and to the Chilean Government Special Commission for Relief by the Red Cross Society of China. The Red Cross Society of China is donating 10,000 metric tons of rice, 20 metric tons of milk powder, 270 metric tons of canned food, 20,000 blankets and 50 metric tons of medicine.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i. In Uganda Lodges Protest

Mou Ping, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Uganda, on July 26 called on S. Baingana, Permanent Secretary of the Uganda Foreign Ministry, lodging a protest against the attacks on China made by President Idi Amin at a press conference in London recently. The protest said: "According to the broadcasts over Radio Uganda of July 14 and the Uganda newspaper reports of July 15, President Amin, at a press conference held in London on July 14, went so far as to make the fabrication that Chinese communist instructors along with the guerrillas assailed Uganda from Tanzania and that among the guerrillas there were three Chinese instructors who later escaped. Furthermore, President Amin accused China of interfering in Uganda's internal affairs. These remarks of President Amin are utterly groundless, and constitute a grave incident of undermining the relations between China and Uganda. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a protest with the Uganda Government against this.

"The Chinese Government has consistently followed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in establishing and developing relations with other countries. The Chinese Government has always strictly adhered to this just stand in its relations with Uganda. This is a fact known to all. The above-mentioned remarks of President Amin will only jeopardize the normal relations between China and Uganda. We demand that the Uganda Government guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Technical Renovation of High-Tension Transmission Lines Between Peking and Tientsin

PEKING and Tientsin electrical workers have successfully completed technical renovation of the major high-tension power transmission lines between the two cities. Transmitting capacity has been raised four times, power loss reduced 50 per cent and voltage quality enormously improved. This has provided new experience for developing our power industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

With only 110,000-volt high-tension transmission lines between Peking and Tientsin, these could not meet rapidly developing farming and industry needs. It was decided last summer that the state would provide the investment for building a new 220,000-volt transmission line.

After studying Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality," the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the Peking Power Supply Company proposed doubling the voltage of the existing high-tension transmission lines through technical renovation so as to allow the saving on the investment go into other key state construction projects. The leadership actively supported the proposal.

While the renovation plan was being mapped out, some conservative people argued: "The 110,000-volt transmission lines have relatively thin conductors and there will be many problems if the voltage is doubled. The whole project is inconceivable." In the light of this argument, the company's Party com-

mittee organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry," and ruthlessly criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

They formed a three-in-one group of workers, leading cadres and revolutionary technicians. With soaring revolutionary drive and a strictly scientific approach, the group members investigated the old transmission lines in detail and thereby got a good grasp on first-hand material. Then, they experimented with raising the voltage in the laboratory and pitched tents while experimenting on the transmission lines. The data gathered proved that the old transmission lines could carry 220,000-volt electric current.

As the lines would easily give rise to discharge accidents when the voltage was doubled, the group mobilized the masses to sum up experience in the operation of these lines over the past years and found a method to prevent such accidents. They also worked out appropriate technical measures to ensure safe transmission during windstorms when the conductor can easily be moved from its normal position. One by one, they solved the various difficult technical problems that would arise after the voltage was raised on the old lines. Pooling the advantages of many technical renovation proposals put forward by the workers, they adopted a practicable plan to renovate the old lines.

After learning the advanced experience of free live-line operation

introduced by the Anshan electrical workers and extensive experiments and full preparations, the electrical workers carried out the work of renovating the Peking-Tientsin high-tension lines without stopping the current. They successfully completed the technical renovation of raising the voltage to 220,000 volts on the old lines in a few months. Next, they finished renovating and expanding the transforming stations at both ends, which completed the whole project of transmitting and transforming the 220,000-volt current. The project started safe operation by May 1 this year.

The renovated lines function as satisfactorily as the 220,000-volt transmission line originally planned. Compared with building such a line, the renovation saved three-fourths of the required investment, more than 90 per cent of the rolled steel, 60 per cent of the aluminium wire and cut the building time in half. Besides, a large stretch of farmland was also saved.

Communications Situation Excellent

WITH profound proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao and keeping the whole situation in mind while working at their posts, China's railway workers, seamen and highway workers have had outstanding achievements in vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production by deepening the mass movement to learn from the Taching Oilfield in industry.

The first five months of this year saw the major railway, navigation and harbour bureaus as well as highway transport departments fulfil or over-fulfil their plans. The volume of freight carried by rail was 15 per cent more than that of the corresponding period of 1970. The volume of ship freight in south China and along the north China coast and the main course of the Yangtze River rose over

20 per cent compared with the same period last year. Fairly good work has been done in transporting important materials needed for industrial and agricultural production and construction and for people's livelihood, such as coal, petroleum, iron and steel, ore, cement, chemical fertilizer and grain. The volume transported went up 10 to 40 per cent over that of the same period last year. The rotation time of freight transported by rail or ship was generally shortened and fuel consumption sharply reduced. Big progress has been made in China's ocean-going navigation which has not only fulfilled the transport tasks for foreign trade, but has made contributions in developing international economic and cultural exchanges and promoting friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

As regards construction in communications, 70 per cent of the earth-stone work of the road foundation of the country's new railway trunk and branch lines as set down in the 1971 plan was completed in the first five months and 55 per cent of the funds for capital construction as stipulated in the plan was invested. The dredging of the navigation course of the Yangtze River and its tributaries and port construction are making rapid headway. Newly built or expanded wharves have been wholly or partially commissioned. In some sections of the river, automatically controlled electric signal lights are used to ensure round-the-clock accident-free navigation.

Hsihu Commune — Land of Fish and Rice

CALLED a land of fish and rice by the masses, Hsihu Commune is on the western outskirts of Hengyang in Hunan Province.

In pre-liberation days, 80 per cent of the fish ponds and farmland here were controlled by landlords and bureaucrats. The poor and lower-middle peasants who were forced to hire themselves out by the year or day as farm hands led a life of misery, "using wild herbs and discarded

lotus roots for grain six months every year."

Thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao and with the development of socialist revolution and construction, the commune has undergone tremendous changes since liberation. Compared with 1949, fresh fish multiplied 30-fold last year, grain fourfold, vegetables 6.8-fold and pigs 46-fold. The commune and its brigades have set up small factories, a radio rediffusion system, schools and clinics and have acquired tractors, pumps and water sprayers. Commune members' average net income is triple what it was before the establishment of farm co-ops.

Because the commune lies at the confluence of three rivers, low-lying land accounts for 90 per cent of the total area. The crops failed nine years out of ten in the past. Following Chairman Mao's teachings of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard for many years and built dykes and irrigation and drainage channels which involved massive engineering work. This ensured rich yields for 95 per cent of the fish ponds and farmland despite drought and waterlogging.

After the water conservancy problem was solved, they expanded the fish-breeding area from 500 mu to 1,200 mu by enlarging small ponds, deepening shallow ones and building new ones. They also dredged the channels, re-enforced the embankment around the ponds, stabilized the water level, linked the channels between the brigades, made water flow through all the ponds and expanded the area of intensive breeding. This laid a good foundation for stable and high yields in fish breeding.

Commune members had to go 350 kilometres each year to buy river-hatched fry. This not only consumed lots of money and time, but the fry contained other kinds of fish. To solve the problem of fry, the commune started scientific experiments on artificial hatching in 1963. Wang Chin-sung, member of the Hsihu Commune Party branch committee, led some commune members in remaining at the egg-laying and hatching ponds day and night and finally succeeded in hatching fry after repeated experiments.

Some conservative people at first feared the fry hatched in this way would not grow quickly. So commune members put the fry they had hatched and those hatched in rivers in separate places to watch them grow. Results proved that the former grow at the same rate as the other fry and were fatter and stronger. As a result, the commune-hatched fry have been widely popularized.

The commune has further improved its hatching equipment in the past few years and raised the survival rate of the fry to over 95 per cent. Besides achieving self-sufficiency, it is now supplying fry to other places.

After the success of the artificial hatching, Hsihu Commune embarked on scientific experiments to get high yields from their breeding ponds. Different fish stay at different depths



To get more fish, the Hsihu Commune does scientific fish-breeding. Commune members give female fish a hormone inoculation.

— some in the upper level, some in the middle, some in the lower and some in the bottom. They live on different kinds of food which vary from floating microbes and grass to residue. By adopting the method of rational allocation and increased density and mixed breeding of different species to suit the conditions of each pond, the commune members strengthened their efforts in management. As a result, they steadily raised the per-mu yield from 400 jin to 900 jin and got a high yield over large areas.

From practice in breeding fish for the revolution, the commune's poor and lower-middle peasants learnt the dialectical relationship between their fields of activity. They became aware of the interdependence between developing fisheries and developing grain and vegetable production and pig-raising. They used fish pond silt as fertilizer for growing grain crops and vegetables, fed pigs with vegetable roots and leaves and used pig dung to breed fish, thereby integrating the raising of fish, grain crops, vegetables and pigs and achieving all-round growth through mutual promotion.

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