

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Truth develops through its struggle against falsehood. This is how Marxism develops. Marxism develops in the struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology, and it is only through struggle that it can develop.

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Going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.

Shanghai's New Municipal Party Committee Elected

The Fourth Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China was elected at the Fourth Municipal Party Congress held early this January. Elected by the plenary session of the new municipal Party committee and approved by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao became first secretary, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan second secretary and Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Ma Tien-shui, Chou Chun-lin, Hsu Ching-hsien and Wang Hsiu-chen secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Made up mostly of worker, peasant and soldier delegates, the congress was one of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the Party, the congress, from beginning to the end, put in first place the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, a task of fundamental importance. The delegates conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his important speeches at the Ninth Party Congress and Vice-Chairman Lin's political report, the Party Constitution, and the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee of last September. They visited the site of the Party's First National Congress in the city and restudied the main documents of the previous Shanghai Party congresses. Reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines since the founding of the Party, they gained a deep understanding that but for Chairman Mao, New China would not have been founded and the Party would not have become what it is today. By

relying on Mao Tsetung Thought, the Shanghai working class has changed from an oppressed to a leading class.

Summing up their experience in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the delegates all agreed that their greatest joy was that our great leader Chairman Mao himself had kindled the flames of the Great Cultural Revolution in Shanghai. All the way from the rise of the workers' movement to the January revolution to seize power from a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party; from the realization of the great revolutionary alliance and the establishment of revolutionary committee to the steady deepening of the mass struggle-criticism-transformation movement, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have constantly paid attention to the people of Shanghai and shown them the way of advance. The situation in Shanghai has become better and better in recent years. Mao Tsetung Thought has been popularized on an unprecedented scale and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has gone ever deeper into the hearts of the people. During the five years since the Great Cultural Revolution began, Shanghai's total industrial output value rose 68 per cent above the previous five years. The city is now becoming an advanced base for comprehensive industrial, scientific and technological development. Shanghai's outskirts have had good harvests for nine consecutive years and for years per-mu grain and cotton yields have surpassed the targets set in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

The congress adopted a decision calling on Party organizations to advance courageously under the guidance of the line of the Ninth Party Congress, win new and still greater victories and carry out the

fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic unit in Shanghai.

The holding of the Fourth Municipal Party Congress has opened a new page in Shanghai's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Premier Chou Meets Japanese Friends

Premier Chou En-lai met the Workers' Study Group to China of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) with Shigeo Ota as the leader and Yoshikazu Kasuga as the secretary-general. The Premier had a friendly conversation with the Japanese friends in the evening of January 11.

Present on the occasion were people from various organizations concerned.

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception

Wambura, Tanzanian Ambassador to China, gave a reception in Peking on January 12 celebrating the 9th anniversary of the independence of Tanganyika and the 7th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution Day.

Present on the occasion were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

Ambassador Wambura and Vice-Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Ambassador Wambura reviewed the achievements made by the Tanzanian people in the struggle for reconstructing and defending the motherland since the liberation of both mainland and island Tanzania.

The Ambassador denounced the Portuguese imperialists for their armed invasion of the Republic of

(Continued on p. 17.)

Marxism can develop only through struggle, and not only is this true of the past and the present, it is necessarily true of the future as well.

— MAO TSETUNG

Struggle in Philosophy and Class Struggle

— Three major struggles on China's philosophical front

by the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of the Party School Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, there have been three major struggles of principle on China's philosophical front. These struggles centre round the question of the economic base and the superstructure, the question of whether there is identity between thinking and being, and the question of "one divides into two" and "combine two into one." These struggles were provoked by the renegade Yang Hsien-chen and stage-managed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi behind the scenes at crucial junctures in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They were fierce struggles between dialectical materialism and historical materialism on the one hand and idealism and metaphysics on the other. They were a reflection, on the philosophical front, of the acute class struggle at home and abroad.

I

In his Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out that after the countrywide victory of the Chinese revolution the basic contradiction in Chinese society was "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie"; he urged the people to continue the revolution, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat, and "build China into a great socialist state." At the end of 1952, Chairman Mao went further to formulate the general line for the period of transition: the gradual realization of socialist industrialization and gradual completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce.

Running counter to this, Liu Shao-chi openly opposed the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee. He desperately preached the fallacy that "exploitation has its merits"

and advocated the development of capitalism. Waving the tattered banner of the "theory of productive forces" after liberation, he dished up a sinister programme for developing capitalism which called for "co-operation among the five sectors of the economy* to consolidate the new democratic system." Blatantly opposing the Party's general line for the period of transition, he went in person to the Marxist-Leninist Institute, which was controlled by him and Yang Hsien-chen, to peddle his trash.

At that moment of acute struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the renegade Yang Hsien-chen, at the bidding of Liu Shao-chi, churned out the so-called theory of "synthesized economic base," thereby provoking the first big struggle.

Yang Hsien-chen claimed that the economic base during the period of transition was of a "synthesized nature," "including both the socialist sector and the capitalist sector of the economy" which "can develop in a balanced and co-ordinated way." He babbled that the socialist superstructure should, without discrimination, "serve the entire economic base," including the capitalist sector of the economy, and "also serve the bourgeoisie." This is the notorious theory of "synthesized economic base."

In putting forward these reactionary absurdities, Yang Hsien-chen completely denied the fact that socialist economy and capitalist economy were diametrically opposed and that they struggled against each other. He denied the class nature of the superstructure, his aim being the all-round class collaboration and class capitulation in all spheres, from the economic base to the superstructure. This was an attempt to change

* The five sectors of the economy were state-owned economy, co-operative economy, the individual economy of the peasants and handicraftsmen, private capitalist economy and state capitalist economy.

the nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, oppose the establishment of a socialist economic base and perpetuate the existence and growth of capitalism in China.

The theory of "synthesized economic base," which advocated the development of capitalism, is just a variant of the "theory of productive forces" which new and old revisionists in China and other countries have held sacred for scores of years. According to this theory, China must not carry out the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production and cannot go in for socialism but can only allow capitalism to spread unchecked because the productive forces in China are still backward and capitalism is not developed.

As soon as Yang Hsien-chen trotted out this reactionary fallacy, he was dealt a head-on blow by the proletariat. Not reconciled to his defeat, he preached in 1955 his theory of "synthesized economic base" more systematically than ever. Openly supporting him, Liu Shao-chi said: "You are right," adding that private capitalism "is a component of the base (during the period of transition)." Chairman Mao sternly criticized Liu Shao-chi's reactionary programme of "co-operation among the five sectors of the economy to consolidate the new democratic system." Chairman Mao pointed out that its reactionary nature was to develop capitalism. Under the guidance of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was basically completed in 1956 and the Party's general line for the period of transition was victoriously implemented. Yang Hsien-chen's theory of "synthesized economic base" not only went bankrupt theoretically but was thoroughly smashed by revolutionary practice.

II

In 1958, Chairman Mao put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." The masses, "so inspired, so militant and so daring," brought their conscious dynamic role and revolutionary initiative into full play, created the new situation of the great leap forward in socialist construction, and established the people's communes which are of great historic significance.

At this juncture, Liu Shao-chi and his ilk jumped out and frenziedly attacked the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune and slandered the revolutionary mass movements. Taking his cue from Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen provoked a new battle in the field of philosophy by dishing up the theory that "there is no identity between thinking and being."

Yang Hsien-chen arbitrarily declared: "Identity between thinking and being is an idealistic proposition." He raved that "identity between thinking and being" and "dialectical identity" do not mean the same thing and that they belong to "two different categories." Viciously distorting Marxism-Leninism, he tried to set

the identity between thinking and being against the materialist theory of reflection, alleging that, with regard to the question of the relationship between thinking and being, "materialism uses the theory of reflection to solve it, while idealism solves it by means of identity."

Materialist dialectics teaches us that the law of the unity of opposites is universal. The identity of opposites, that is, their mutual dependence for existence and their transformation into each other, is undoubtedly applicable to the relationship between thinking and being. By denying the identity between thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen was denying that the two opposite aspects of the contradiction between thinking and being depended on each other for their existence and could transform themselves into each other in given conditions. If Yang Hsien-chen's assertion were true, the law of the unity of opposites as taught by dialectics would not be universal.

Yang Hsien-chen regarded thinking and being as absolute opposites. He opposed the dynamic role of revolutionary theory and opposed the revolutionary mass movement. He exaggerated the non-essential and secondary aspects of the revolutionary mass movement to the point of absurdity. He concentrated his attack on one point to the complete disregard of the rest. He closed his eyes completely to the essence and main aspects of the revolutionary mass movement, making no scruples to palm off his counter-revolutionary subjective perceptions as the objective reality in a vain attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This is subjective idealism pure and simple.

By denying the dialectical identity between thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen was, in the final analysis, opposed to arming the masses with Mao Tsetung Thought and using Mao Tsetung Thought to actively transform the world, that is to say, he was trying to transform the world with the reactionary world outlook of the bourgeoisie. It was precisely this reactionary theory of Yang Hsien-chen's that provided the theoretical basis for Liu Shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. In 1958, Chairman Mao sharply pointed out the reactionary essence of this fallacy of Yang Hsien-chen.

In 1963, Chairman Mao wrote the well-known article *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* In it he penetratingly expounded the great truth that "matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter," creatively developed the Marxist theory of cognition and thoroughly criticized the bourgeois idealism and metaphysics of Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and company, and made the most scientific summing-up of the struggle centring around the question of the identity between thinking and being.

III

In 1964, Liu Shao-chi directed Yang Hsien-chen to concoct the reactionary theory "combine two into one".

in open opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary dialectics "one divides into two." This gave rise to a struggle on a still wider scale.

Guided by Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Chinese people that year launched a socialist education movement at home and engaged in open polemics with Soviet revisionism. That the reactionary theory "combine two into one" should make its appearance at this juncture completely met the counter-revolutionary needs of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and their lackeys Liu Shao-chi and his like.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "All things invariably divide into two"; "In society as in nature, every entity invariably breaks up into its different parts, only there are differences in content and form under different concrete conditions." Chairman Mao's "one divides into two" is the most penetrating, concise and profound generalization of the law of the unity of opposites; it is a great development of materialist dialectics.

Acknowledging that one divides into two means acknowledging the existence, in socialist society, of classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, the danger of capitalist restoration, and the threat of aggression and subversion by imperialism and modern revisionism. To resolve these contradictions, it is essential to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, the reactionary theory "combine two into one" advocates that "all things invariably combine two into one" and that the identity of opposites shows that the opposites have an "inseparable link," "common ground" and "common demand." This reactionary fallacy aims at reconciling contradictions, liquidating struggle, negating transformation and opposing revolution. It is out-and-out bourgeois metaphysics and idealism. In essence, it aims at combining the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, revolution and counter-revolution into one; it opposes continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and tries to restore capitalism. It is the basis for Liu Shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle."

As soon as it made its appearance, the theory "combine two into one" met with crushing blows from the proletarian headquarters and the revolutionary masses. Our great leader Chairman Mao personally led the struggle of criticizing this reactionary theory and pointed out in a clear-cut way that the core of this

revisionist theory was class reconciliation, thus sealing its doom.

IV

The three major struggles on the philosophical front show that the struggle in the field of philosophy has always been a reflection of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They serve class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; we must not take the struggle in philosophy to be merely an "academic controversy." Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and company frenziedly attacked dialectical materialism and historical materialism, spread reactionary idealism and metaphysics and provoked one struggle after another, all in a vain attempt to shake the philosophical basis of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and create a theoretical "basis" for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of restoring capitalism. Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking has come into being and developed in the protracted struggle against both the "Left" opportunist line and Right opportunist line within the Party and against international revisionist trends, and is the most scientific and correct summing-up of the struggle between the two lines.

The three major struggles on the philosophical front also tell us that the struggle between the two lines is, in the final analysis, the struggle between the two world outlooks. One's world outlook decides which line he defends and implements. The root cause of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and their kind was their world outlook, the world outlook of renegades, their bourgeois idealism and metaphysics. In order to consciously defend and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to overcome the idealism and metaphysics in our minds, and earnestly remould our world outlook. We must learn to distinguish genuine Marxism from false Marxism, and tell the correct line from an erroneous line.

The three major struggles in the field of philosophy all ended with resounding victories for Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. But class struggle has not ended. The struggle between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics will always go on. We must thoroughly criticize and discredit their reactionary philosophical fallacies and have Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking always light up the road of our victorious advance.

Water Conservancy Construction Advances Swiftly

IRRIGATION . . . is the lifeblood of agriculture."

Guided by this teaching of Chairman Mao's, setting the Tachai Brigade as their example and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, China's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have made water conservancy the central point in large-scale capital construction for farmland.

Construction of many large and medium-sized key water conservancy projects started and a great number of small ones have been built in various places in the past year. The capacity of newly installed electric pumps last year accounted for one-sixth of the total added during the 20 years between liberation and 1969; the generating capacity of new small hydroelectric power stations came to half the combined increases during these two decades. Thanks to water conservancy construction, some low-yielding areas constantly hit by natural disasters now give stable and high yields. Farmland ensuring stable yields in spite of waterlogging or drought has been expanded.

With Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the masses and cadres criticized the trash of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, such as "rely on a small number of specialists, not the masses, to build water conservancy projects," "stress building big water conservancy projects while neglecting the small ones," and "worship foreign dogma and ignore indigenous methods devised by the masses." They carried out the principle of building big, medium and small water conservancy works in a co-ordinated way and putting the emphasis on the small ones, on building complete irrigation and drainage networks and on those built by production brigades or people's communes themselves. They also combined modern with indigenous methods. The enthusiasm of the masses was thus enormously raised.

Many places concentrated their strength on harnessing big rivers through mass campaigns and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. In response to Chairman Mao's great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!" the people of Hopei Province have concentrated their efforts each year on harnessing one or several channels or tributaries and thereby transformed large areas the same year. After several years of hard work, flood and waterlogging in the greater part of the Haiho River basin have been in the main brought under control. The centuries-old unruly river is being transformed into a beneficial one. In the winter of late 1970, more than 300,000 people pooled their efforts to tame the Haiho's four northern tributaries.

From winter 1969 to spring 1970, Hupeh Province mobilized 600,000 people to build the Hanpei water conservancy projects. They dug a 110-kilometre-long canal that is able to drain flood water at the rate of 2,000 cubic metres per second and a 30-kilometre-long tributary. They threw up dykes totalling 250 kilometres in length. Nearly 80 million cubic metres of earth and stone were moved. During heavy downpours and mountain floods in the Hanpei area last May and June, the new canal played a big part in saving the area from floods. The canal guarantees stable yields for more than 1,700,000 *mu* of farmland regardless drought or waterlogging. It also helped reclaim more than 300,000 *mu* of farmland.

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Every county, district, township and agricultural co-operative can undertake small [water conservancy] projects," peasants throughout the country last year built many small reservoirs and dams, dug ponds, made terraced fields and drilled pump wells, all of them in line with the local conditions. They paid attention to water

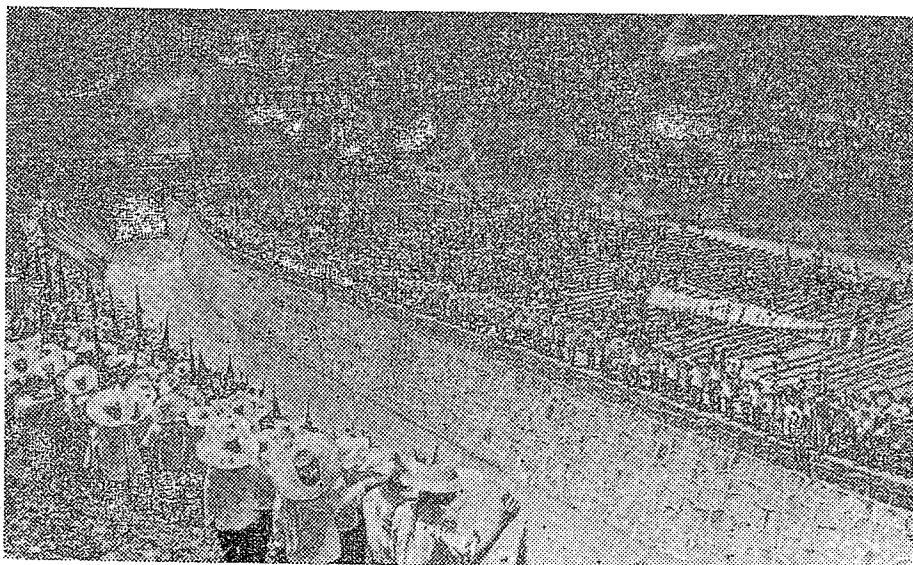
storage and drainage and the use of surface and underground water. Thus flood, waterlogging, drought and alkaline soil problems were dealt with in a comprehensive way. On the North China Plain, Hopei, Shantung and Honan Provinces last year sank over one-fifth as many pump wells as the total sunk there in the previous two decades.

Great efforts have been made to erect more water turbine pumping stations and small hydroelectric power stations in the southern areas which abound in rivers and water resources. Construction of more than 8,000 small hydropower stations with a combined generating capacity of over 250,000 kilowatts started in Kwangtung Province last year. Stations completed had a combined capacity of more than 50,000 kilowatts or 1.4 times the total of the small stations built there in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution.

After a few years' hard work in Loting County, once an arid and low-yielding mountain area in Kwangtung, more than 600 water turbine pumping stations were built, valley-crossing aqueducts and siphons totalling more than 80 kilometres put up and over 100 electric pumping stations and a number of mountain ponds and reservoirs completed. Farm acreage giving stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging has increased by two-thirds since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Average per-*mu* rice yield in the county exceeded 800 *jin* for three years running.

In many places people have given full play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in water conservancy construction. In setting up medium-sized and small projects the masses themselves raised the funds, made the equipment, acquired skills in the course of work and found locally available materials. They made the lime, cement and explosives needed for the projects themselves.

In the past few years, Chinglung County, lying north of the Great Wall in Hopei Province, built dams exceeding 500 kilometres, dug ditches with a combined length of over 290 kilometres and built 45 small reservoirs, over 100 water turbine pumping stations and more than 200 small hydroelectric power stations. Over



The opening of the big Ouyang Hai Irrigation Project in southern Hunan Province frees more than 350,000 *mu* of farmland from drought.

90 per cent of the cost of these projects was raised by the county, communes and production brigades.

In building water conservancy works, many areas relied on the masses to accomplish fairly complicated surveying, prospecting, designing and construction by indigenous methods. On their own, the revolutionary masses in Chiyuan County, Honan Province, built a project that diverts water from the Chinho River to the Mangho River basin to irrigate farmland. The 80-kilometre trunk canal winds around over 300 hilltops, goes through over 30 tunnels and crosses more than 200 aqueducts and culverts. The poor and lower-middle peasants surveyed and designed the whole project and made the cement and explosives and did the construction by themselves.

The masses at different water conservancy work sites have learnt the fundamental experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Tachai Brigade in arming themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and constantly promoted the revolutionization of their thinking. This is the fundamental guarantee for their important success in water conservancy work. Mao Tsetung Thought study classes have been widely organized to help the builders greatly raise their consciousness to build water conservancy projects for the revolution. Displaying the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they have overcome all kinds of difficulties to achieve significant victories in transforming nature.

Delegation of Central Committee of South Viet Nam N.F.L. Ends Visit to China

AFTER taking part in the activities celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and paying a friendship visit to China, the Delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation (S.V.N.N.F.L.), led by S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee Presidium Member Dang Tran Thi, left Nanning for home on January 11, carrying back with them the Chinese people's deep friendship for the Vietnamese people.

The delegation arrived in Peking last December 18. After participating in the grand rally to celebrate the S.V.N.N.F.L.'s 10th anniversary by the capital's revolutionary masses and sightseeing in Peking, it left on December 25, accompanied by Hsiao Ching-kuang, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Minister of National Defence, and Lu Wei-chao, responsible member of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, to visit Nanking, Shanghai, Changsha, Kunming and Nanning and to join the revolutionary people of these places in celebrating the 10th anniversary.

Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Fa-hsien and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the P.L.A.; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were at the airport to bid farewell to the envoys of friendship of the heroic people of south Viet Nam, when the delegation left Peking.

In Nanking

Arriving in Nanking on December 25, the delegation received an enthusiastic welcome from over 100,000 people lining the streets to greet the visitors.

Welcoming them at the airport were Hsu Shih-yu, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Commander of the Nanking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades.

On December 26, the delegation attended a grand rally by over 3,000 people of Kiangsu Province and Nanking greeting the 10th anniversary of the S.V.N.N.F.L.

Wu Ta-sheng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally.

He said that the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." The Vietnamese people's struggle is our struggle, Wu Ta-sheng said. The army men and people of Kiangsu Province firmly respond to the call of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and will maintain high vigilance and give all-out support to the Vietnamese people and the people of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by concrete deeds in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war."

In his speech, Delegation Leader Dang Tran Thi described the brilliant victories of the army men and people of south Viet Nam who had fought heroically as one man and overcome all kinds of difficulties over the past ten years under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation. He reviewed the revolutionary friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples who supported and encouraged each other in their protracted common struggle.

Concluding his speech, he said that the 14 million people of south Viet Nam, together with the rest of the Vietnamese people, were determined to adhere to their respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "Neither bombs nor shells can cow our people, and no wily words can deceive them. We, Vietnamese, are resolved to fight till not a single U.S. aggressor remains on our beloved land." They would unite even more closely with the fraternal Cambodian and Laotian people, continue to display the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win," and persistently carry on the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

In Shanghai

The delegation arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on December 27. Several hundred thousand revolutionary people lined the streets to greet the delegation.

Welcoming the south Vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Political Commissar of the Nanking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades.

Several thousand people, including workers, members of people's communes, P.L.A. commanders and fighters, militiamen and Red Guards, held a meeting the following day, warmly celebrating the 10th anniversary of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Speaking at the meeting, Wang Hung-wen, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, praised the S.V.N.N.F.L., born amid revolutionary storms, as the great banner of the south Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The tremendous victories by the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, he said, have greatly encouraged the revolutionary militancy of the peoples who dare to resist aggression by big powers, effectively pushed forward the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people in the world in their struggle for liberation.

Delegation Leader Dang Tran Thi made an enthusiastic speech at the meeting. The people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, he said, have won and are winning victories. They will not retreat but will continue to bring their initiative in attack into full play, strengthen their militant unity and smash all adventures, intrigues and scheming activities of U.S. imperialism, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.

While in Shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition.

In Changsha

Over 100,000 people thronged the streets of Changsha to give the delegation a rousing welcome when it arrived on December 31.

The airport was the scene of a warm welcome by leading comrades, including Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Hunan Provincial Committee and Acting Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

In the afternoon, over 2,000 people from Hunan Province and Changsha Municipality held a grand rally celebrating the 10th anniversary and hailing the great victories of the heroic Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Comrade Yang Ta-yi, Deputy Secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Commander of the Provincial Command of the P.L.A. and Vice-Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Delegation Leader Dang Tran Thi addressed the rally.

On celebrating New Year's day, the south Vietnamese comrades-in-arms were shown great hospitality by the people of Shaoshan, the birthplace of our great leader Chairman Mao. They visited Chairman Mao's one-time residence and the exhibition hall attached to it and had photos taken in front of the former.

In Kunming

More than 100,000 people in Kunming crowded the streets to give the delegation a big welcome when it got there from Changsha on January 2.

The south Vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by Comrades Chou Hsing and Chen Kang, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, leading members of the Kunming Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Vice-Chairmen of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and others.

More than 6,000 people in Yunnan Province and Kunming gathered on January 7 to mark the 10th anniversary of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Comrade Chen Kang and Delegation Leader Dang Tran Thi spoke at the rally.

In Nanning

Over 100,000 people turned out in Nanning on January 8 to give a warm welcome to the delegation on its arrival from Kunming.

The south Vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted at the airport by Comrade Liu Chung-kuei, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Political Commissar of the Kwangsi Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and other comrades.

Over 6,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Nanning held a rally on January 9 celebrating the S.V.N.N.F.L.'s 10th anniversary.

Comrade Liu Chung-kuei and Delegation Leader Dang Tran Thi spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Chung-kuei said: Situated along the southern frontier of our motherland, Kwangsi is linked with Viet Nam by rivers and mountains. The people of Kwangsi are as close to the people of Viet Nam as brothers. We will resolutely respond to the call of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the Chinese Government, maintain high vigilance at all times and, by our deeds, give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and all the other peoples of Indo-China in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Delegation Leader Dang Tran Thi pointed out at the rally: Disregarding all the consequences, the Nixon government has extended the war of aggression to Cambodia in order to extricate itself from its heavy defeat in "Vietnamizing" the war. It has also intensified its "special warfare" in Laos. But the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos have won and continue to win victories. "We will never retreat," he said. "We are determined to strengthen our militant unity, smash all adventurous schemes and acts by U.S. imperialism and persevere in and carry forward the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

Zaibatsu Stage Comeback

BOLSTERED by U.S. imperialism, a few Japanese zaibatsu groups, once the behind-the-scenes boss of the Japanese fascist *gunbu* (military authorities), have made a comeback. In collusion with U.S. imperialism, they have once again put the economic life-lines and state machinery of Japan under their control, restored the system of military industry and built a highly concentrated war industry with big potentiality. They are further stepping up the militarization of the national economy, providing material conditions for large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. This is further evidence that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are reviving Japanese militarism.

Mainstay of Japanese Militarism

Monopoly capital in Japan today is more concentrated than it was before World War II. The ten pre-war zaibatsu groups have, through post-war mergers, become the big six — the Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Fuji, Dai-Ichi and Sanwa financial groups — and have become the mainstay of Japanese militarism.

Kogoro Uemura, Chairman of the "Federation of Economic Organizations" and known as "prime minister of financial circles" of Japan, has directly taken up the post of chairman of the federation's "Defence Production Committee" last October 22. The "Defence Production Committee" formed by more than 80 big munition manufacturers has become the core of Japanese monopoly capital. Through this organ, Japanese monopoly capital takes part in top-level policy making on arms expansion and war preparations and makes concrete arrangements for munition production. Last August, the committee dished up a reactionary document, "Our Views on the Next Defence Build-Up Programme," demanding the establishment of a "state security and safety conference," a "defence council" which serves as a permanent advisory organ to the director-general of the "Defence Agency" and a "forum on arms and equipment" — a joint organization of the Japanese Government, munition industry and the military authorities. All these establishments are meant for promoting munition production and research and manufacture of weapons and equipment so as to step up the militarization of the national economy. In October, representatives of the "Defence Agency" of

the Japanese Government and the "Defence Production Committee" of the "Federation of Economic Organizations" formed the "forum on arms and equipment" and decided to meet regularly every month to study specific problems of munition production. After the reactionary Sato government dished up the "national defence white paper" and the "outline of the fourth arms expansion plan," the Japanese monopoly capitalists openly vied with one another for military orders from the "Defence Agency," and repeatedly plotted with the military and administrative bigwigs of the Japanese Government to expand munition production.

What is noteworthy is that to meet the needs of Japan's militarization, the Japanese monopoly groups have recently enlarged their "industrial research council" and made it a "financial headquarters" predominating over the government and directly sharing in the mapping out of military, political and economic policies.

Particularly worthy of attention is that demobilized "officers of the Self-Defence Forces" have been appointed directors, advisers or given other important posts in the enterprises. Recently, cadets of Japanese military academies were given jobs in the enterprises immediately after graduation. Obviously, Japanese enterprises have become "industrial-military complexes," and "a system of war-time production" has been established.

The bosses of Japanese monopoly capital have also openly made war clamours, alleging that the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "life-line" and demanding the strengthening of Japan's navy by expanding the "Maritime Self-Defence Forces" threefold and the revision of the constitution to make it possible for Japan to send troops abroad. Heigo Fujii, deputy general manager of the Shinnihon Steel Corporation and deputy senior secretary of the "Economic Friends' Association" made a hullabaloo over television last July about the need to increase Japan's military expenditure substantially. Yoichiro Makita, general manager of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, even declared that "the role of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in the future will be a munition enterprise in the service of the country." He indicated that munition production will be further increased. The hue and cry of Japanese monopoly capital reveals the expansionist ambitions of the Japanese

reactionaries in impatiently stepping up arms expansion for launching aggressive war abroad.

Munition Production Continuously Expanded

Japanese monopoly capital is stepping up the militarization of the national economy and making Japan an "arsenal in Asia" for U.S. imperialism.

In the post-war years, the Japanese economy has undergone a lopsided development in the course of which Japanese monopoly capital has speedily built the basis for munition production.

After World War II, the change from arms restriction to arms expansion in Japan greatly stimulated the development of Japan's war industry and the militarization of the national economy. One may compare the following: Japan's defence spending of 59,200 million yen (164 million U.S. dollars) in 1952 went up to 569,500 million yen (1,580 million U.S. dollars) in 1970. Japan's military expenditure increased nearly tenfold in less than 20 years. It was disclosed that direct military expenditure in the Sato government's budget for fiscal 1971 reaches 670,900 million yen (about 1,860 million U.S. dollars), or 17.8 per cent higher than that of 1970. Besides, according to the general outline of the fourth five-year arms expansion plan announced by "Defence Agency" chief Nakasone, the Sato government plans to spend 5,800,000 million yen (16,100 million U.S. dollars) during the plan period beginning from 1972 on building a large army, navy and air force.

With the development of the local war conducted by U.S. imperialism in the Far East after World War II, Japan has long become a U.S. logistics base. Seizing on this opportunity, the Japanese reactionaries have gradually built up Japan's munition production system. Way back in 1953, Japan started to produce submarines, mines, torpedoes and maritime aircraft, and in 1955, tanks, 64-rifles, 90 mm. tank guns and anti-tank rockets. The production of military jet aircraft began in 1959. In recent years, the Japanese munition monopoly capitalists have tightened their collusion with the Japanese military authorities and are vigorously developing the atomic industry and conducting research on the production of rockets, missiles and other weapons.

Japan's munition production today accounts for 12 per cent of the total output of the machine-building industry. It is highly concentrated, with 80 per cent of its total production in the hands of about 20 monopoly enterprises. The munition output of the Mitsubishi group which was known in the pre-war years as the

"Mitsubishi quartermaster department" accounts for one half of the total production of five big Japanese munition manufacturers. The big munition manufacturers are now energetically expanding their plants, building special dockyards, enlarging their equipment and increasing their munition output continuously. A recent issue of the Japanese magazine *Economist* revealed that the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries produced and delivered to the Japanese Government 180 F-104J fighters not long ago and sought an order for another 30.

To further expand its munition production and meet the needs of its aggression and expansion abroad, Japanese monopoly capital comprehensively merged in the past few years big enterprises in the basic munition industries such as iron and steel, heavy machinery, auto and chemicals. In April 1969, the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Aircraft and Kawasaki Rolling Stock Companies were amalgamated. Since the summer of the same year, the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and the Tokyo Shibaura Electric have strengthened their collaboration. In January 1970, the Mitsubishi Electric and the Tokyo Shibaura Electric jointly set up a plant in Shimoshizu, Chiba Prefecture, for assembling and testing Hawk missiles. Moreover, to increase its financial resources for expanding munition production, the Mitsubishi monopoly group is planning the merger of the Mitsubishi Bank with the Dai-Ichi Bank.

Collusion With U.S. Imperialism in Hope Of Dominating Asia

To facilitate its aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism has, in the post-war years, energetically bolstered up Japanese monopoly capital, whose malignant growth during the period rested squarely on the plunder of natural resources in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the ruthless exploitation of the people in Japan and, in particular, the enormous fortune it amassed from the U.S. aggressive wars in Korea and Viet Nam. It was disclosed that from 1950 to 1962, Japan received orders for military supplies from the United States valued at 2,500,000 million yen (some 7,000 million U.S. dollars). Sharp increases have been registered in Japan's supply of munition and other war materials to the U.S. armed forces since U.S. imperialism launched the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

The form of U.S. imperialist support for Japan's munition industries has changed gradually from the placing of orders in the early post-war days to direct "co-operation" between the U.S. and Japanese munition enterprises. At the bidding of the White House, the

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and the Chrysler Corporation, a big U.S. munition manufacturer which produces aircraft, motor cars, rockets, tanks, missiles and other weapons, reached an agreement in May 1969, on the formation of a big joint munition enterprise. The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries "co-operated" with the U.S. Douglas Aircraft Company in the manufacture in Japan of F-4E "Phantom" fighter-bombers and "Nike" missiles. It also "co-operated" with the Westinghouse Company, another big U.S. munition enterprise, in the atomic industry. Of late, two companies belonging to the Mitsubishi group concluded an agreement with Westinghouse on the setting up of a joint company in Japan for refining uranium. Other Japanese monopoly groups are also stepping up "co-operation" with U.S. monopoly capital in the munition industry in making rockets, missiles, aircraft and electronic equipment for military purposes.

All this indicates that U.S. imperialism, which has suffered repeated defeats in Asia and is pursuing Nixon's "new Asian policy" with great vigour to avert

its complete failure, is anxious to have the Japanese militarist forces play the "role of a mainstay" in this policy.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." Japanese monopoly capital is on the verge of extinction and is conducting desperate struggles. This is confirmed by the fact that it is intensifying the militarization of the national economy in collusion with U.S. imperialism for the purpose of providing material conditions for its large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. The Japanese reactionaries are vainly attempting to achieve the goal of a "military power" and further to dominate Asia and do away with their deepening political and economic crises through stepping up the militarization of the national economy. This is like quenching one's thirst with poisonous drinks. Should the Japanese militarist forces take the risk of following their predecessor Hideki Tojo by launching a new aggressive war, they will certainly be badly battered by the unprecedentedly awakened people in Japan and the rest of Asia.

Anti-U.S. Storm Rages in Latin America

Just Struggle of Panamanian People Will Triumph

SEVEN years ago, on January 9, 1964, the people of Panama flared up at Yankee imperialism and plunged the country into a patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. A small country with less than 1.5 million people daring to take on the colossus U.S. imperialism in a tit-for-tat struggle to defend its national independence and state sovereignty really did something at the time to make the world sit up. On the occasion our great leader Chairman Mao issued his "Statement Supporting the Panamanian People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," which gave expression to the resolute support of the Chinese people for the Panamanian people. Chairman Mao said: "The struggle now being heroically waged by the people of Panama against U.S. aggression and in defence of their national sovereignty is a great and patriotic struggle. The Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the Panamanian people and fully support their just action in opposing the U.S. aggressors and demanding

the recovery of sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone."

What U.S. imperialism had done to the people of Panama — aggression, plunder and intervention — was an epitome of the way it rode roughshod over other parts of Latin America and of how it fleeced and oppressed the people on the continent in general.

The Panama Canal is the fruit of labour of the Panamanian people. But U.S. imperialism took possession of the canal and some 1,400 square kilometres of land striding it by virtue of the unequal "U.S.-Panama Treaty" imposed on the country in 1903, and turned the Canal Zone into a "nation within a nation." The Canal Zone is under U.S. colonial rule, with a U.S. governor appointed by Washington. Free access to the Canal Zone is denied to the Panamanian people. Big economic gains accrue to the U.S. canal company, which since the waterway was opened to traffic had up to

1969 collected well over 3,000 million U.S. dollars in tolls. Some 10,000 U.S. troops are stationed in the Canal Zone where many U.S. military bases are erected and army schools set up for the purpose of suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the people of Panama and other Latin American countries. In recent years, U.S. imperialism has gone a step further, converting the Canal Zone into a base of nuclear strategy.

The Panamanian people have waged an implacable struggle for recovering their sovereign rights over the Canal Zone. The storm of protest against U.S. imperialism which burst out in January 1964 accentuated the heroic spirit of the Panamanian people. Faced with the mounting anti-U.S. struggle of the Panamanian people, U.S. imperialism used double-dealing tactics of a still more cunning kind. While taking sanguinary repressive measures, it initiated negotiations with Panama, aimed at sapping the fighting spirit of its people and gaining more advantages. In June 1967, the U.S. Government announced that it would conclude a "new treaty" with the Panamanian Government. This was however a move to continue the U.S. occupation of the canal and the Canal Zone and hang on to all its military bases in the country. An additional aim was to acquire through these talks an option to build a new sea-level canal within 10 miles of the existing canal. Vehement opposition by the Panamanian people foiled the scheme of U.S. imperialism, which at the end of 1967 terminated the negotiations in a huff.

In recent years, the Panamanian Government repeatedly reaffirmed its position of defending Panama's sovereignty and opposing continued occupation of the Canal Zone by the United States. It proposed resumption of the talks with the United States on the recovery of Panama's sovereignty over the Canal Zone. But U.S. imperialism resorted to intervention, subversion and other vile tactics, such as organizing mercenaries for harassment and suspending loans, in a vain attempt to get Panama into its clutches. The Panamanian people and Government countered the U.S. manoeuvres with tit-for-tat struggles, and all the U.S. schemes went bankrupt. In October 1969, the Panamanian Government sent U.S. Charge d'Affaires Townes packing for his outrageous intervention in the internal affairs of the country. U.S. imperialism then took a most vicious move. It instigated Panama's pro-U.S. reactionary military men to stage a military coup on a Sunday in mid-December 1969. The Panamanian people and patriotic military men took effective counter-action, and the coup fell flat within two days.

Last year especially, the Panamanian Government time and again reaffirmed its stand to regain its sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Omar Torrijos, Commander of the Panamanian National Guard, said in an interview with the Mexican weekly *Siempre* last July: "Panama cannot accept the concept that an area on our own territory is a foreign sanctuary. . . . We claimed territorial and fiscal sovereignty over the Canal Zone." In August, the Panamanian Government recovered the Rio Hato military base, rejecting the preposterous U.S. demand for extended occupation and use of the base. In September, it formally notified the United States that it refused to accept the U.S.-imposed "new" canal treaty draft as the basis for re-opening negotiations between the two countries on the canal question. On November 30, a U.S. committee charged with drawing up a plan for the construction of a new Panama canal submitted a report to the U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon which shamelessly declared that the United States "should retain an absolute right" to the "defence" of the canal and the "new canal." In a statement issued last December Torrijos pointed out once again: "Panama declares that it has absolute sovereignty over the territory (the Canal Zone), because the Panamanians of this generation cannot and will never understand the fact that within their territory there exists a territory of another country with its own laws, its own police and its own flag. This ought to be changed." On December 17, Panama called off negotiations with the United States on the signing of a new civil aviation agreement to protest against the power politics of U.S. imperialism and its disregard of Panama's just demand. During the negotiations, Panama demanded equal rights in civil aviation and abrogation of the stipulations encroaching on Panama's sovereignty, for instance: Panamanian commercial aircraft can fly over the Canal Zone only when they have got U.S. permission.

In his 1964 statement, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The raging tide of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors is irresistible. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories." At present, many Latin American countries are taking concerted action to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and oppose the power politics of U.S. imperialism. It can be predicted that the Panamanian people will triumph in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, plunder and control. Sooner or later, the U.S. imperialists will be driven out of the Panama Canal Zone.

U.S. Imperialism Is Chief Wire-Puller in Suppression of Palestinian Guerrillas

U.S. imperialism has set Jordan's reactionaries on the Palestinian guerrillas again. A full-scale armed suppression campaign has been in progress since January 8. Tanks and heavy artillery were used by the Jordanian troops called out to do the job. It was the U.S. imperialists' and Jordanian reactionaries' hope to liquidate the Palestinian revolution with one fell blow. The manoeuvre makes it clear once again that for all its mouthings about "keeping the peace in the Middle East" U.S. imperialism is in fact mainly responsible for the slaughtering of the Palestinian people. It is the sworn enemy of the 100 million Arab people.

This fresh suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas was engineered from beginning to end by U.S. imperialism. It was another insidious application of the so-called "Nixon doctrine" of using "Arabs to attack Arabs" with the money and guns supplied by the United States.

Last September, U.S. imperialism instigated the Jordanian reactionaries to eliminate the Palestinian guerrillas. The plot failed to come off. Since then Washington has stepped up its efforts to groom Jordan's reactionary forces militarily, politically and economically. U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence David Packard openly declared, as early as September 25 last year, that the United States intended to make up for the arms lost by the reactionary Jordanian forces in action against the guerrillas. He said the "continuing military capability" of the Jordanian reactionaries should be ensured. U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon indicated the next day that the United States "will assume this responsibility to make good the losses suffered by the Jordanians in the recent struggle." To give the Jordanian reactionaries a shot in the arm, he authorized appropriation of five million U.S. dollars for these stooges. U.S. planes, tanks, field pieces and ammunition were shipped to Jordan in a steady flow from the end of September.

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization pointed out early last November that U.S. imperialism and the Jordanian reactionaries "are preparing for a second battle. This has been shown in the activities of airplanes unloading in Amman bombs, tanks and weapons of various kinds and ships unloading at Aqaba (port in southern Jordan) other tanks, guns and weapons. The United States is supplying the Jordanian Government with complete equipment for an armoured division." By redoubling its efforts to equip the Jordanian reaction-

aries, U.S. imperialism has enabled the Jordanian army not only to replenish its losses in arms quickly but increase its troop strength on a big scale, in preparation for a new attack against the Palestinian guerrillas.

On November 18, 1970, Nixon asked the U.S. Congress to provide the Jordanian reactionaries with 30 million U.S. dollars. He praised the Jordanian authorities for their "determination and capacity" to liquidate the Palestinian guerrillas "which oppose a peace settlement." In the course of his closed-door meetings with Nixon during his December visit to the United States, King Hussein of Jordan asked the U.S. president for 200 million U.S. dollars in "military aid." He was quoted as being very much encouraged by his talks with the U.S. president. As revealed by the U.A.R. paper *Al-Ahram* on December 11, during Hussein's stay in the United States the U.S. Government promised to provide the Jordanian authorities with 110 light armoured cars, 45 Patton tanks and 18 Starfighter interceptors. In addition to the U.S. dollars and weapons, U.S. imperialism sent a large number of military advisers, experts and officials to Jordan to take a direct part in the spade-work to be done for suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas. In the massacre of last September, a U.S. command unit directed operations in Amman for the Jordanian reactionaries' armed attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas. In this connection, mention may be made of the identification card of a U.S. marine corporal named Mark Lenner which fell into the hands of the Palestinian guerrillas in Amman. These so-called U.S. advisers, experts and officials have stayed put in Jordan, where they are cooking up plots from behind the scenes to liquidate the Palestinian guerrillas. As disclosed by Chairman Yasser Arafat, violations of the ceasefire agreements reached between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian authorities were, he said, "carried out with the actual and direct help of the American Ambassador (in Amman), American military advisers and American civilians. We have evidence to prove that those who were in the operational command (in Jordan) were American experts. They are still there."

Facts prove abundantly that U.S. imperialism is plotter and instigator in the suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. U.S. State Department spokesman John King was obliged to admit at his January 12 news briefing that about the fighting in Jordan "we have information. We're, of course, in contact with the Jordanian authorities." But when a newsman asked him whether the Jordanian authorities had "begun a new effort to

wipe out guerrillas," he lamely hedged with a disclaimer. "No, no, no. . . . I can't speak for the Jordanian Government." He contradicted himself, trying to conceal what he had already unwittingly revealed. It was precisely the plotting and instigation of U.S. imperialism that led to the Jordanian reactionaries' frenzied armed attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas in defiance of world opinion and in total disregard of the angry condemnation by the 100-million Arab people.

U.S. imperialism must repay in kind the blood debt it incurred in instigating the Jordanian reactionaries

to massacre the Palestinian people. The Palestinian guerrillas are today fighting valiantly in self-defence in order to smash the criminal attempts of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to stamp out the Palestinian revolution. The Arab people including the Jordanian people share an intense hatred for the enemy. They have excoriated U.S. imperialism and the Jordanian reactionaries for their crime in suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas. A revolutionary storm is striking U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in the Middle East. No one on earth can check the march of the Palestinian and Arab people.

The Resources of Cambodian Continental Shelf in Gulf of Siam Are Inviolable

- Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, issued a statement condemning U.S. imperialism and its running dogs for plundering the Cambodian sea-bed and subsoil resources, and reaffirming that these resources are inviolable property of the Cambodian people.

Keat Chhon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, issued a statement in Peking on January 8. Excerpts from the statement follow:

Long before the fascist coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, U.S. imperialism has, through the reactionary clique of Thanom-Praphas of Bangkok, carried out intense activities with a view to openly plundering the oil and other mineral resources in the sea-bed and subsoil of the continental shelf of Cambodia in the Gulf of Siam.

Under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, their overlord, the Bangkok authorities unilaterally, arbitrarily and illegally fixed several years ago a demarcation line on what they called the continental shelf of Thailand, contrary to the stipulations of the 1958 Geneva conventions on the law of the sea. Through such a line, the Bangkok authorities had the so-called continental shelf of Thailand stretched to an area several thousand square kilometres deep into the Cambodian continental shelf. For example, one may note, according to this line, part of the territorial sea of Cambodia east of the provincial capital of Koh Kong should be regarded as part of the continental shelf of the Bangkok regime.

After committing this flagrant violation of the sacred rights, sovereignty and interests of the Cambodian people, U.S. imperialism, intensely busy in its neo-colony of Thailand, sent more than ten big American oil companies to partition Thailand's continental shelf and the encroached part of Cambodia's continental shelf

so as to conduct large-scale exploration and exploitation of the oil and other mineral resources in the sea-bed. Their vessels and planes equipped with various research apparatuses conducted systematic prospecting for oil and other mineral resources.

At that time, the Royal Government of Cambodia energetically drew the attention of the Bangkok authorities to their abominable acts of handing over a large part of the continental shelf of Cambodia to U.S. imperialism by submitting to the interests of the latter. The Royal Government has more than once laid stress on the unilateral, arbitrary and illogical character of the line fixed by the Thai side which does not conform with the stipulations of the 1958 Geneva conventions on the law of the sea. The Royal Government has likewise reaffirmed the rights and sovereignty of Cambodia over the extent of the continental shelf which should equitably belong to Cambodia.

Acting under the pressure of the conflicting interests of the oil blocs, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique was obliged to try, several months ago, to "solve" the question by approaching its "partner" Thailand. But what can it do or obtain from its ferocious and crafty masters, the U.S. imperialists, and its second masters, the Thanom-Praphas clique? A "proposal" for common prospecting for oil along the delimitation line timidly put forward by someone who has an interest in it was not examined by Bangkok! Therefore, the "delegations" of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique which arrived in Bangkok a few months ago did nothing but signed other agreements of national betrayal under the dictate of

the Bangkok clique. The arrival of Mr. Thanat Khoman in Phnom Penh last December was also for imposing other dictates on the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, again gravely prejudicial to the interests of the Khmer people.

I also want to mention the fact that under the instigation of U.S. imperialism and acting after the fashion of their colleagues in Bangkok, the authorities of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique of Saigon have just handed over the continental shelf which they wrongly consider as belonging to them to a dozen of big oil companies, mostly American companies.

I am authorized to reaffirm that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia declares that the petroleum resources and other natural minerals of the Cambodian continental shelf in the Gulf of Siam are the exclusive, sacred and inviolable property of the Cambodian people, who are the sole lawful representative of the property. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia declares that it does not recognize and will not recognize the delimitation line of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Siam made by the authorities of the Thanom-Prapas clique and the authorities of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique of Saigon. Only the Cambodian people and their lawful Government, that is, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, can decide on the legal procedure and the way, corresponding to the interests of the Cam-

bodian people, for conducting exploration and exploitation of their continental shelf in the Gulf of Siam. Any person, organization, company or authorities which arrogate to itself the right to dispose of the Cambodian continental shelf, partly or totally, or participate by some means or other in the plunder of the wealth, should be held entirely and fully responsible for their acts towards the Cambodian people.

The time has gone when U.S. imperialism could impudently and openly plunder the riches and resources of the peoples of the world. Recent events have proved this. U.S. imperialism and its partners, the Japanese reactionaries, cannot and can no longer, even with the aid of their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, tranquilly plunder openly or covertly the oil resources and other minerals of the continental shelf belonging to the Chinese and Korean peoples. Some countries producing petroleum in the Middle East have successfully compelled the oil companies, particularly American companies, to raise the posted prices of crude oil and petroleum taxes substantially. All this is new victories of the struggle of the world's people for recovering their rights to petroleum resources. The stand taken by the countries of the O.P.E.C. (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) at the Caracas Conference last December is a heavy blow to imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Guinea. This event, he said, "is another evidence to prove that colonialism and neo-colonialism are far from dead. Thanks to the brave heroic resistance of the Guinean people this attempted invasion was defeated in the most successful manner Africa has ever known."

He pointed out: No force, however mighty, can from now on succeed in stopping this timely oppressed people's revolutionary trend from moving forward.

The Ambassador expressed appreciation to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people for the moral and material support they extended to the Guinean people when their country was invaded by the Portuguese imperialists. He said, this support "symbolizes not only the sense of friendship that exists between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea but even more so justifies the need for the consolidation and strengthening of

solidarity between Asian, African and Latin American people for our common and just struggle against our common enemy."

He voiced heartfelt support to the people of Indo-China in their struggle. The people of Indo-China would surely win in their just cause against U.S. imperialism, he pointed out.

In his speech, Vice-Minister Chi Peng-fei paid tribute to the achievements won by the Tanzanian Government and people under the leadership of President Nyerere in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating the remnant economic forces of colonialism and developing the national economy. He praised the Tanzanian Government for consistently upholding justice in international affairs, opposing imperialist power politics and supporting the national-liberation movement in Asia and Africa.

He said: Not long ago, the Portuguese colonialist authorities, with the support of U.S. imperialism, flagrantly dispatched mercenaries to invade Guinea. The Tanzanian Government, speaking for justice, strongly condemned the piratical acts of colonialism and neo-colonialism and rendered strong support and assistance to the just struggle of the Guinean people.

"The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: 'The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' We regard the Tanzanian people's unyielding struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism as a support to the Chinese people and express our deep thanks for it. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, give full support to the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their national-liberation struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," the Vice-Minister said.

Thai People Win New Victories in Their Armed Struggle

THE people of Thailand and the Thai People's Liberation Army led by the Communist Party of Thailand won fresh victories in 1970 by following the road of seizing political power through armed struggle.

In the past year, they wiped out more than 1,100 enemy men, downed or damaged more than 50 aircraft and took more than 20 strongholds. These victories helped consolidate the revolutionary bases and resulted in opening up new guerrilla zones. The raging flames of people's war thus spread to over 150 districts in more than half of the total number of provinces.

The U.S. and Thai reactionaries were terribly alarmed over the development of the armed struggle of the Thai people. Last year, they launched many large-scale military "encirclement and suppression" operations with tens of thousands of reactionary troops taking part and supported by tanks, aircraft and artillery in north, northeast, central and south Thailand. Firmly relying on the masses, however, the Thai People's Liberation Army persevered in protracted people's war and smashed these military operations. They defeated a strong and big force with a weak and small force by employing flexible strategy and tactics. Even the Thanom-Praphas clique admitted that despite its successive powerful punitive campaigns "the number of communists (meaning the people's armed forces) has kept increasing."

The patriotic armed forces and people in Bua District, Nan Province, north Thailand, successively

smashed three large-scale "mopping-up" operations by several thousand reactionary troops and police last year. They annihilated over 150 enemy troops and downed or damaged seven enemy planes with light weapons, thus successfully defending the base area. The patriotic armed forces and people in Songkhla, Yala Provinces and other places in south Thailand defeated in succession the military "encirclement and suppression" operations jointly launched by the Thai and Malayan reactionaries and put large numbers of enemy effectives out of action. Three bodyguards of Thanom were seriously wounded by mines during his "inspection" tour to the front and Thanom himself had a narrow escape.

Applying in battle the guerrilla tactics—"the enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue"—the Thai people's armed forces fought many splendid battles in the past year. The people and the P.L.A. of Tung Chang District in Nan Province completely wiped out three squads of enemy troops in an ambush. The P.L.A. of Nakhon Thai District in Phitsanulok Province put more than 50 enemy men out of action in an ambush. The people's armed forces in the district under the direct administration of Phetchabun Province wiped out 32 enemy troops, shot down or damaged 4 enemy planes and captured a large quantity of U.S.-made arms and military supplies in a five-day fighting. Last September, the patriotic armed forces and people in Chiang Rai Province enticed the provincial governor and a group of reactionary military and police chiefs into the trap they had set and wiped out all of them.

When U.S. imperialism sent troops to Cambodia to expand its war of aggression against Indo-China last April, the Thai people's armed forces made frequent attacks on enemy communication lines, wrecked highways and bridges in areas bordering Laos and Cambodia. This effectively supported the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries in Indo-China.

When U.S. imperialism again dispatched pirate planes to bomb north Viet Nam recently in a plot to widen its war of aggression, the patriotic armed forces and people of Thailand in response to the call of the Communist Party of Thailand, stepped up people's war and performed new exploits by hitting hard at the enemy on various battlefields.



The Thai People's Liberation Army fighters active in the jungle.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Power Industry Makes Big Gains In Technical Innovations

A MASS campaign for technical innovations centring on renovating old equipment and raising the generating capacity of equipment has swept China's power industry and made great achievements under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Increased generating capacity resulting from technical innovations by the end of 1970 was almost equal to that of all the generators installed last year by the power industry. The cost involved amounted to only one-thirty-fourth of the investment required for building new power plants having the same capacity. And only one-fortieth as much rolled steel and copper material was used.

This mass campaign in the power industry started in the Shihchia-chuang Heat and Power Plant in

north China. The workers, cadres and technicians there have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and scathingly criticized the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the departments of the power industry.

Casting aside all fetishes and superstitions and after repeated experiments and study, they devised a series of safe technical measures to raise power generation far above the designed capacity. Without the addition of equipment or manpower, this raised the plant's generating capacity by 56 per cent. This increase is equivalent to the output of a power plant producing enough electricity for a mill making one million tons of steel yearly. The reverberations throughout the power industry as a result of this success were tremendous.

After the Shihchia-chuang plant's advanced exploits were spread all over the country, other power plants learnt from its experience and did their best to raise the output of old generators through technical innovations. Relying on their own efforts and hard work, the workers in Shansi's power industry increased the generating capacity of their equipment to over 30 per cent above the originally designed capacity. Outstanding contributions in this respect were also made by power grids in northeast and east China, the Peking-Tientsin - Tangshan

area, the Kuanchung area, the Chungyuan area and southern Yunnan.

Many power plants, like the Shihchia-chuang Heat and Power Plant, upped generating capacity by 50 per cent. A good number of hydroelectric power stations have also added to the capacity of their generators. In renovating their equipment to push generating capacity up, some power plants saved the state huge amounts of coal.

China Makes More Light Industrial Equipment

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," China is rapidly developing its production of equipment for light industry. Its industry making this equipment has initially formed a fairly complete system and is now able to produce and supply complete sets of major equipment for textile mills, sugar refineries, paper mills and plastics factories.

Over the past few years the state has successively built and put into production many light industrial machinery plants. Built by various localities, small plants like these have been expanded and their production capacity gradually raised. As a result of this industry's growth, production of major light industrial machines and equipment in China rose by some 30 per cent last year compared with 1969. These products have equipped factories in different parts of the country and were a powerful impetus to the growth of light industry.

In developing the production of light industrial equipment, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and asking neither funds nor equipment from the state, co-ordinated their local efforts to turn out complete sets of such equipment by making use of what was available in existing plants, big and small. This has thus changed the former situation in which only a small number of enterprises produced light industrial equipment.

Before 1965, not only was Shantung Province unable to manufacture specialized light industrial machines,



Workers and a technician at the Shihchia-chuang Heat and Power Plant studying how to better lower the temperature of a generator's rotor and increase power output.

but it had to depend on other provinces for most of the spare parts needed for maintenance and repair of such machines or equipment. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the province built 11 light industrial machinery plants and seven plants producing textile machine parts. Through production adjustments, Shantung also designated dozens of machinery plants to turn out part of the light industrial equipment. These plants now manufacture complete sets of machines for small paper mills, sugar refineries, glass and porcelain factories, and part of the equipment used in tanneries, plastics factories, confectioneries, printing houses and weaving mills. This created favourable conditions for the province to increase variety and output of light industrial products.

After organizing scores of enterprises to produce this kind of equipment through big socialist co-ordination last year, Shensi Province and its capital Sian relied on their own efforts to build electric bulb, plastics and detergent factories and small sugar refineries.

Discarding the convention of only producing accessories and not main engines, machine-repair shops in light industry factories in many places are manufacturing equipment catering to their own needs, such as paper mills turning out paper-making equipment and sugar refineries sugar-refining equipment. This helps the growth of light industrial production. Making big efforts to tap potentialities and raise production capacity, workers in Shanghai and Tientsin light industrial machinery plants and textile machinery plants have made more and better specialized light industrial equipment and thus shown the role of the old industrial bases to be a backbone one.

Better Quality and More Varieties of Textiles

FOLLOWING our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "For all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear," China's textile workers have been doing their

best to improve the quality and increase the variety of textile goods, popularize the new technological process of printing and dyeing cotton cloth, and have created the new technological processes of bleaching and dyeing yarn and printing and dyeing silk. This has greatly raised the intrinsic quality of textile goods. Urban and rural markets had a large quantity of textile goods last year. Multi-coloured, varied and standing up to wear and tear, they were warmly welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the past year, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians in China's textile industry studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and firmly grasped the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere, which helped promote the revolutionization of their thinking. They did a good job of spinning and weaving for the revolution. Overfulfilling the 1970 state production plan for such major products as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, knitted goods and silk, they also improved the quality of various textile goods.

1970 witnessed fairly fast development of the chemical fibre industry which provided urban and rural people with more durable and good-looking piece goods. Compared with 1969, total output last year of vinylon-cotton blended fabrics and knitted goods which workers, peasants and soldiers are fond of went up 40 per cent, cotton-polyester piece goods in different specifications and colours 50 per cent and fabrics interwoven with chemical fibre and silk 100 per cent. Pure acrylic high bulk knitting yarn, blended woollen yarn, plush and cotton gaberdine and other items also increased considerably.

Workers and cadres in many textile mills in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Liaoning Province and elsewhere went to the shops, villages and factories to solicit opinions about textile goods from workers, peasants and soldiers and constantly improved the design of products. In 1970, Peking's textile departments increased more than 40 kinds of textile goods and Shanghai's cotton

cloth alone had nearly 20 kinds added to its list. By using dacron to make cotton-cloth shirt collars and vinylon blended yarn for collars and cuffs of cotton sweaters and trousers and cotton interlock sweaters and trousers, the easily worn-out parts of clothing, shirt mills, knitwear mills and dyeing and weaving mills in various places made them stronger and more long-wearing.

Notable Achievements in Preventing and Treating An Endemic Disease

AS a result of a vigorous mass movement, the people of Antse County in Shansi Province, north China, have had remarkable success in preventing and treating Kaschin-Beck disease, an endemic disease which had seriously threatened the health of the local people.

Patients affected with this disease suffer from muscle atrophy, are undersized and have bone deformities and pains in their joints. Women patients have difficulties when giving birth.

Twenty per cent of the inhabitants in Antse at one time had suffered from this disease. The damage and affliction it caused had long left this fertile county sparsely populated. Under the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, much work has been done since liberation in preventing and treating the disease. However, because the arch renegade Liu Shao-chi and his agents pushed the revisionist line, it had not been cured for a long time and the local people's health was not duly ensured.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's great instructions "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the people of Antse and the People's Liberation Army units stationed there have been engaged in a mass prevention and treatment movement which was set off last April.

(Continued on p. 22.)

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ROUND THE WORLD

BOLIVIA

Pro-U.S. Coup Foiled

In Bolivia, the people smashed another reactionary pro-U.S. coup d'etat on January 11.

The revolt was launched in La Paz, the capital, by a handful of pro-U.S. brass-hats led by Hugo Banzer and Edmundo Valencia at the midnight hours of January 10. The rebels occupied the Miraflores barracks, held several high-ranking officers as hostages and threatened to seize power.

But the fascist coup was at once effectively thwarted by the Bolivian people and patriotic servicemen. The Central Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Workers announced a general strike and called on the workers to take immediate action against the coup. Workers in La Paz poured into the streets while several thousand armed miners converged on the capital from various parts of the nation. Students occupied the studios of a radio station and broadcast patriotic music. At the same time, the Torres government sent troops to surround the barracks held by the rebels and military planes to strafe them. At dawn January 11, a number of rebels were arrested and the prime movers of the coup, Banzer and Valencia, fled in a flurry. Thus the pro-U.S. reactionary coup was foiled in a few hours.

On January 11, thousands of armed miners first demonstrated in the streets of La Paz, shouting slogans denouncing the fascist military coup, and then rallied in front of the presidential palace. The crowd demanded expulsion from Bolivia of the U.S. Military Mission and the personnel of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and "Peace Corps." They demanded nationalization of

U.S.-owned companies in Bolivia and non-compensation for the expropriated U.S. Gulf Oil. They also asked the government to distribute arms among the people. Ten thousand workers marched through the streets of the capital again on January 12 to hail the crack-down on the reactionary pro-U.S. coup.

In a January 11 announcement, Bolivian President Juan Jose Torres declared that the traitors would be severely punished. The rebellion, he added, was financed from outside the country.

The struggle of the Bolivian people against the latest coup was a continuation of their fierce fight in defence of national sovereignty from U.S. imperialism's wild intervention and subversive activities, which had been uninterrupted since a similar abortive fascist coup by pro-U.S. brass-hat Rogelio Miranda last October. In the first week of January, the Bolivian Government unearthed a conspirational ring led by former Minister of the Interior David Fernandez. Both Fernandez and the ring-leaders of the latest coup, Banzer and Valencia, had been accomplices in the October coup. Banzer had gone to the United States recently on a secret mission.

ANTI-LABOUR BILL OPPOSED

Over a Million British Workers In Action

More than a million British workers on January 12 initiated another mighty wave of protest against the "industrial relations bill" slapped together by the ruling circles to put down the workers' struggle. Some 300,000 workers went on strike for a whole day or half a day, and nearly one million held massive demonstra-

tions and protest meetings of varying scales in and outside factories, at street corners and in the squares. One British paper described it as Britain's "biggest ever political demonstration."

From London to a number of other cities and ports in England, Wales and Scotland, workers took an active part in the struggle to strike hard at the monopoly capitalist class. Tens of thousands of workers at different locales of the plants of the British Leyland Motor Corporation went on strike, bringing production at this monopoly enterprise to a standstill. Estimates put its losses at at least 2 million pounds sterling. The strike by over 10,000 Liverpool dockers made loading and unloading impossible for more than 70 ships. Strikes brought production to a halt at some aircraft plants in Belfast and Chadderton. The strike by printing and newspaper dispatching workers delayed or halted publication of some papers in Scotland and London. Many trains were cancelled in the eastern part of Britain as a result of the railwaymen's strike.

The biggest strike wave in over 40 years by British workers against the intensified attack of the monopoly capitalist class took place last year. In the first ten months alone, there were more than 3,400 strikes involving 1,520,000 workers, which caused the bosses to lose 8,828,000 workdays, a nearly 50 per cent increase over that for the same period in 1969. The aim of the "industrial relations bill" worked out by British ruling circles is to suppress the workers' strike struggle and deprive them of their right to strike spontaneously. The bill stipulates that if a trade union "incites unconstitutional strikes," it would be liable to penalties of up to 100,000 pounds sterling. It also states that there should be a 60-day "cooling-off period" before a major strike, an exact copy of the notorious U.S. Taft-Hartley anti-labour act.

The January 12 mass protest action is a continuation of last year's December 8 strike of 450,000 workers. It shows that more and more British workers are rising to fight for the right to strike in opposition to monopoly capitalist class exploitation. A leaflet distributed by workers in London put it well: "Working class of Britain! Smash the bosses' offensive! Expose the fraud of capitalist democracy!"

THE PHILIPPINES

Struggle Directed Against U.S. Imperialism

Two recent events indicate the orientation of the Philippine people's revolutionary struggle.

1. On December 29, 1970, a young officer in the reactionary armed forces Victor Corpus went over to the New People's Army (N.P.A.), and joined a N.P.A. special detachment raid on the Philippine Military Academy armoury at Baguio. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized. Victor Corpus said that joining the N.P.A. was a patriotic action. It was against his dignity and honour, he added, to be an officer in the reactionary puppet armed forces and serve U.S. imperial-

ism and the domestic ruling classes which oppressed and exploited the people.

2. More than 20,000 bus and taxi drivers went on strike on January 8 protesting a sharp increase in the price of gasoline by Caltex, Esso and other U.S. oil companies. The strike received powerful support from the students. Public transportation in Manila and its suburbs and neighbouring provinces was paralysed.

The Philippine people made big progress last year in their armed struggle. *Ang Bayan*, organ of the Communist Party of the Philippines, reported in September that in the year ending that month, the N.P.A. had killed 15 U.S. military personnel and wiped out more than 200 reactionary Philippine troops and police in over 80 operations. The New People's Army has also done vigorous propaganda work among the masses and organized and armed them. It helped the peasants in many villages in Central Luzon form militia units and undertake struggles to reduce taxes and rents and get rid of traitors and despots, turning the vast countryside into a red revolutionary area.

There has been a new high tide in the Philippine people's anti-U.S. struggle since the beginning of 1970. From January to April, over 400,000

revolutionary people took part in more than ten mammoth anti-U.S. demonstrations in Manila and over 20 other cities. Angry shouts of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with neo-colonialism!" and "Yankees, go home!" resounded throughout the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine working class stands in the forefront of the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. In the first eleven months of 1970, nearly one million workers in various trades staged over 80 strikes. The struggle of the Philippine youth and students against the colonial education of enslavement has continued surging ahead. Many of them have taken the road of integrating with the workers and peasants.

At present, wider and wider sections of the Philippine people are participating in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, involving not only workers, peasants and students, but also fishermen, peddlers, shop assistants, teachers, professors, nurses, doctors and merchants. An increasing number of people have come to understand that U.S. imperialism is the Philippine people's most vicious enemy and that U.S. imperialist aggression is the root cause of their poverty, unemployment and disaster.

(Continued from p. 20.)

First on their agenda were investigations among more than 103,000 people living in the county's 2,300-odd villages, which gave them a clear idea about the disease.

Patients with different conditions were treated differently, by the use of medicine, new acupuncture, and medicinal herbs which the locality is rich in. These all proved fairly effective.

More than half a year of strenuous work has freed over 80 per cent of the patients from their afflictions. Some

who were paralysed for several years or as much as more than 20 years have been cured. Of the four members of a production team leader's family in the Liushukou Brigade, three had the disease. After taking medicine for 20 days, the leader and his daughter were able to stretch out their one-time bended arms. Apart from being able to straighten his arms and move his formerly rigid ankles, his son grew 5 centimetres in three months.

The tremendous success in permanently curing this endemic disease has enabled the Antse people to see

their great future. Never before have they been so full of spirit, militant and had such vitality. Many cured patients said that Chairman Mao had given them their second life and they would always follow him to make revolution.

Fearful of coming down with the disease, some people did not want to live in Antse for long and planned to move on. They have changed their minds and are determined to "take root in Antse to make revolution and build the socialist new countryside."

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Just Off the Press

The Palestinian and Other Arab Peoples Will Win!

(An album of photographs)

To control, plunder and enslave the Arab countries politically, economically and militarily, U.S. imperialism has worked out a series of sinister plots in a wild attempt to wipe out the Palestinian guerrillas and quell the raging flames of the Arab people's struggle against it. Filled with hatred for their common enemy, the heroic Palestinian and other Arab peoples are carrying out courageous and unyielding struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

This album includes the solemn statement of our great leader Chairman Mao, "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!", which expresses the Chinese people's resolute support for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Through vivid photos, the album shows the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' determination in this struggle, extols the Palestinian people's armed struggle which is growing from day to day and is supported by the people of other Arab countries, and exposes U.S. imperialism's criminal activities in the Middle East.

65 photographs

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