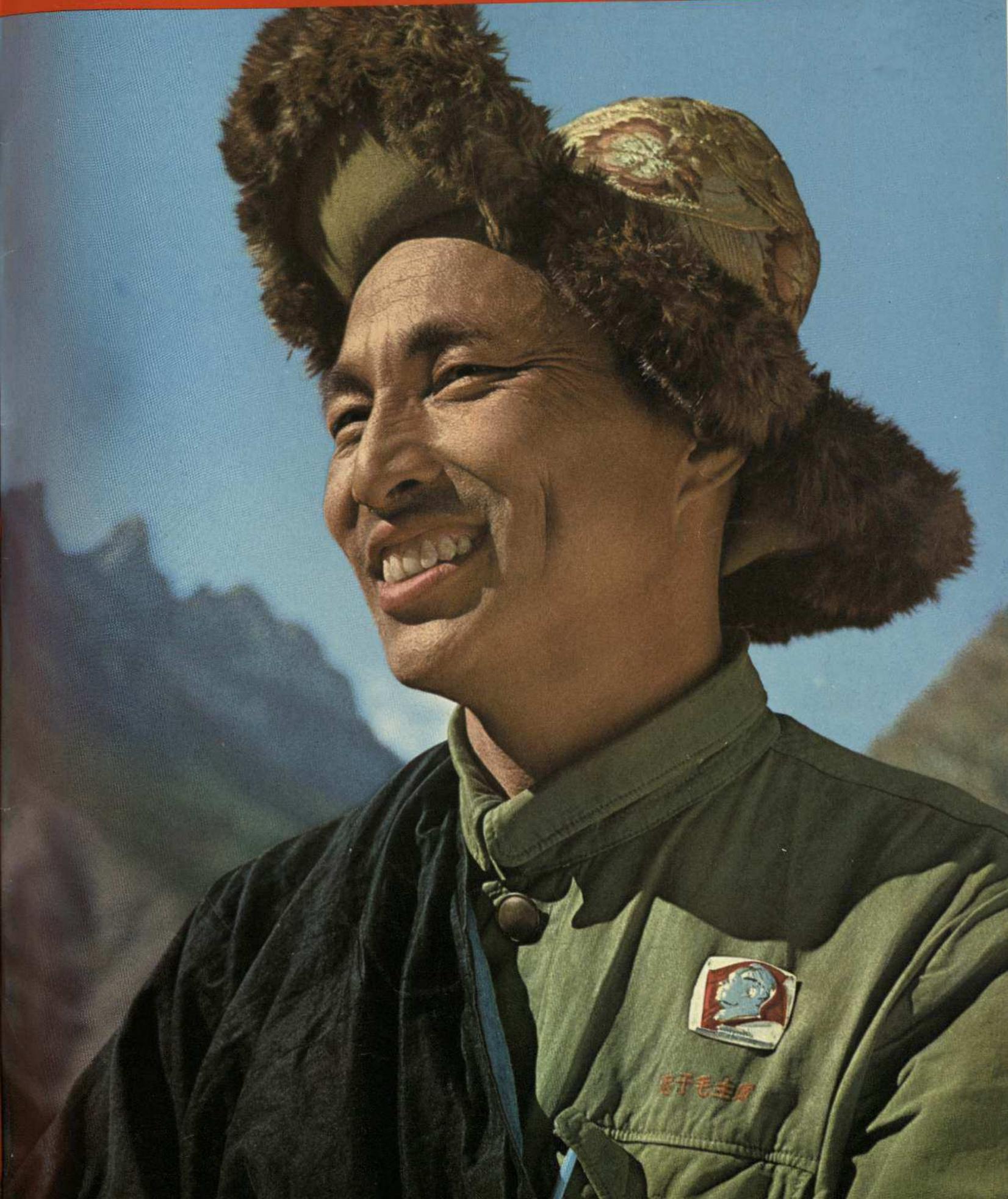
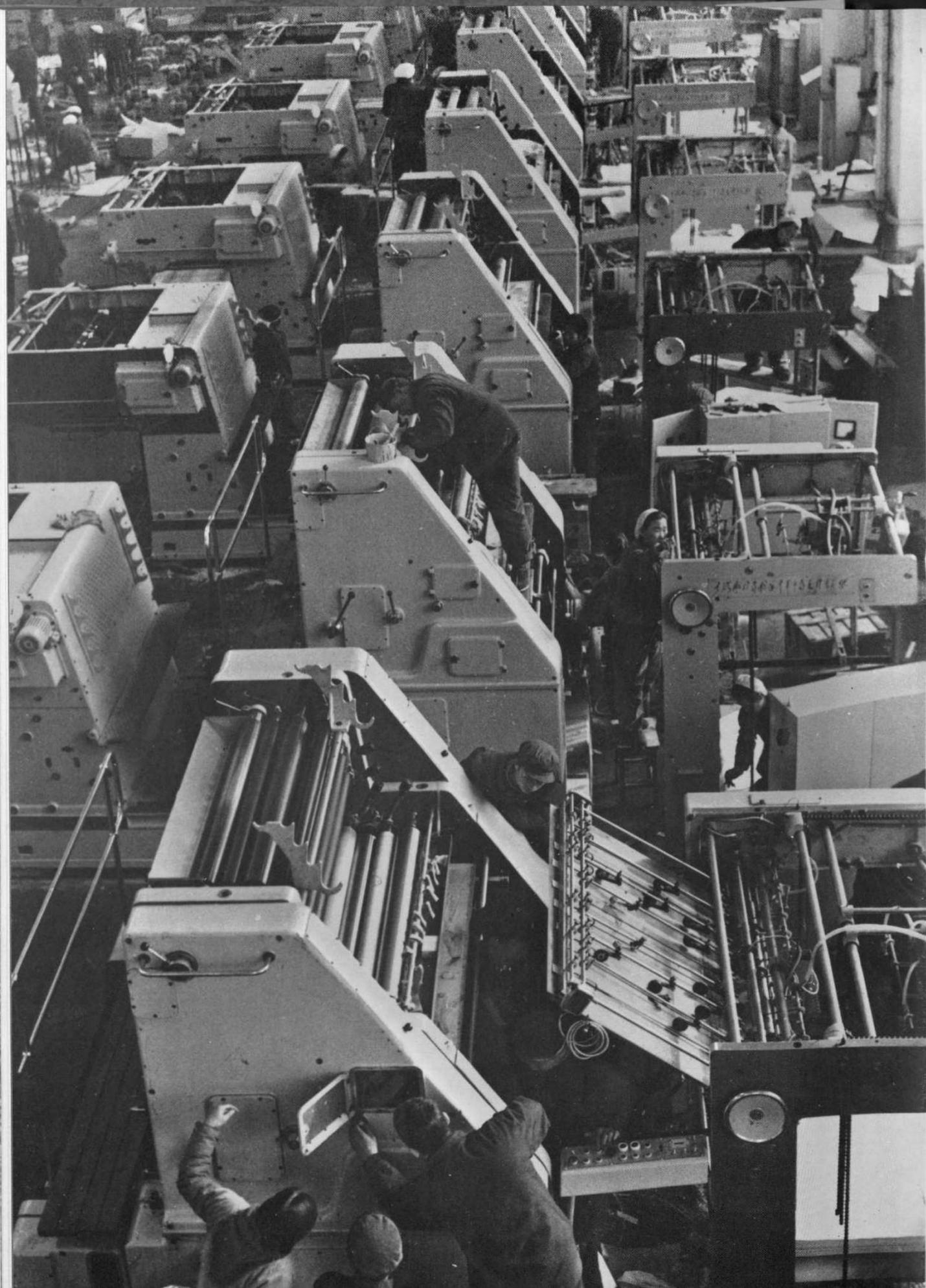


China Reconstructs

MAY 1970

VOL. XIX NO. 5





A QUOTATION FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The People's Liberation Army should be a great school. In this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values. Our army should also do mass work and participate in the socialist education movement in the factories and the villages. When the socialist education movement is over, it will always find mass work to do so as to be always at one with the masses. Also our army should always be ready to participate in the struggles to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution. In this way, the army can concurrently engage in study, agriculture, industry and mass work. Of course, these tasks should be properly co-ordinated and a distinction should be made between the primary and secondary tasks. Each army unit should concurrently engage in one or two of the three tasks of agriculture, industry and mass work, but not in all three. Our army of several million will play a very great role in this way.

While mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. They, too, should carry out the socialist education movement and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the Taching oilfield.

While mainly engaging in agricultural production (including forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries), the peasants in the communes should at the same time study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. When conditions permit, they should collectively run some small factories. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie.

The same holds good for the students too. While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. They also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. The length of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools and colleges by bourgeois intellectuals should not be tolerated any longer.

Where conditions permit, those working in commerce, the service trades and Party and government organizations should do the same.

May 7, 1966

China Reconstructs

Published monthly in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian by the China Welfare Institute (Soong Ching Ling, Chairman)

VOL. XIX NO. 5

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Back: Highway bridge in the highlands of Yunnan province. (See article on p. 37)

Inside back: "Facing the Sun" Bridge, built by the Tibetan peasants of Hsinlien brigade.

Editorial Office: Wai Wen Building, Peking (37), China. Cable: "CHIRECON" Peking. General Distributor: GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China.



Taching oilfield fulfils production quotas. Large quantities of crude oil ready for transport.

BIG ADVANCES IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

SHIH SHANG-YU

STARTING practically from scratch, China has built an independent, self-determined modern oil industry in two decades. This is the result of applying Chairman Mao's principles of maintaining independence, initiative and self-reliance and his general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

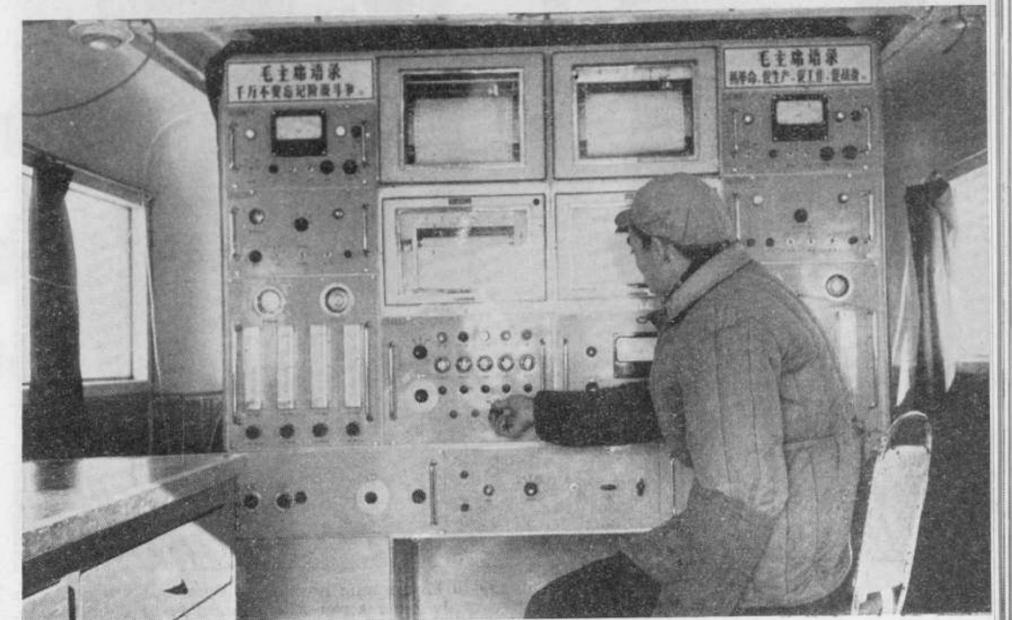
In the four years since the beginning of the cultural revolution, China's oil workers have fulfilled the tasks of the Third Five-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule and created new technologies and techniques and a large number of new products. Today China is

self-sufficient in all oil products, both in quantity and variety. Quality improves constantly. Her petroleum science and technology in many important aspects have caught up with or surpassed advanced world levels.

Defeating the Enemy Blockade with Self-reliance

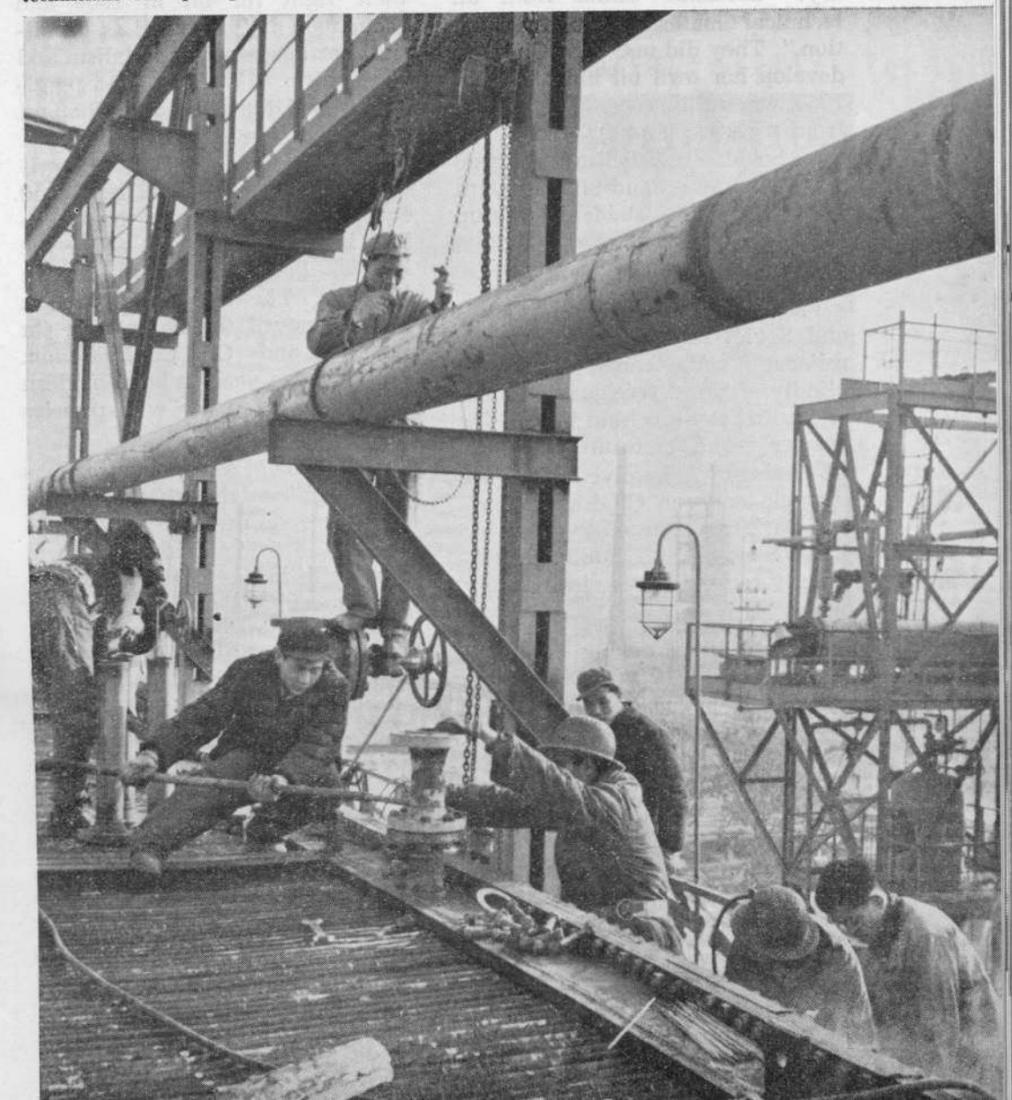
Ruled by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, China had practically no oil industry before liberation. The imperialists dumped their oil products into this big market, using them to plunder the country and exercise political control.

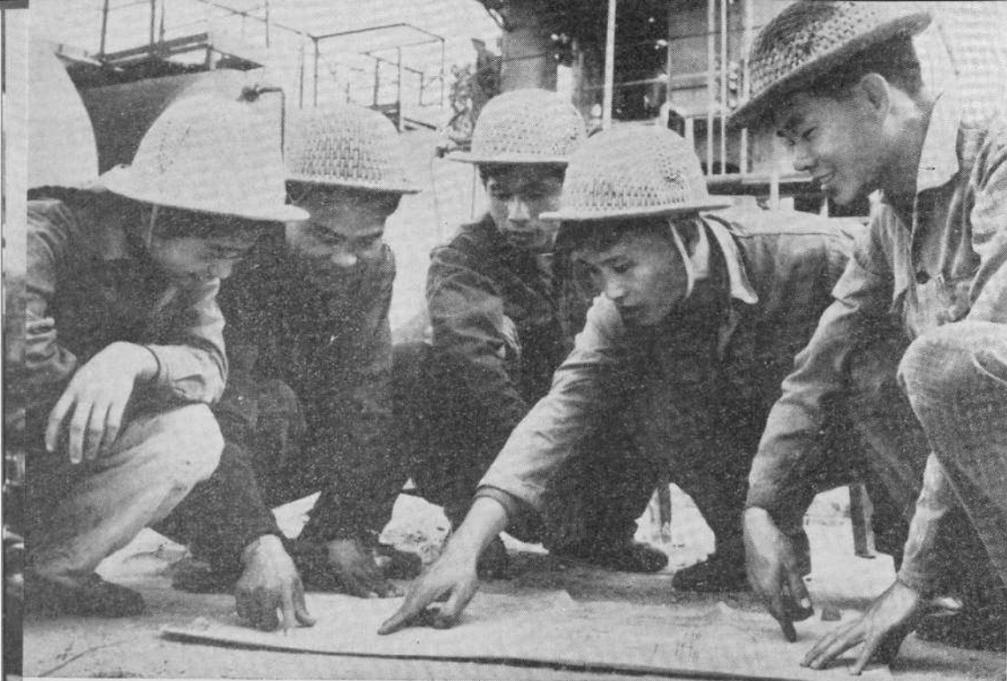
To maintain this plunder and control after the People's Republic



A worker operates the automatic gas chromatograph designed and made by the Taching workers with the help of brother industries.

Lanchow Oil Refinery workers, cadres and technicians set up improved refining equipment.





Workers at the Mowming Oil Company in Kwangtung province discuss improvements on a phenol recovering unit which they made from scrap after hundreds of experiments.

was founded, the U.S. imperialists energetically spread the old fallacy that "China is poor in oil". At the same time, they raised a hue and cry: "Blockade China from all technical material and information." They did not want China to develop her own oil industry. In 1960, when China was in difficulty from a series of natural disasters, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, suddenly tore up contracts with China, recalled its experts and cut off oil supplies.

Face the plot of U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism with self-reliance and hard work—or blindly follow foreign countries and crawl along behind them? The answer—and the future of China's oil industry—involved a fierce struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry.

China's working class answered resolutely by practising Chairman Mao's teaching, "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." The oil workers and the masses of the people, with heroic energy, fought down the innumerable difficulties and built an oil industry at a speed that foreign countries had never achieved. The plot of imperialism and revisionism was smashed.

The construction of the Taching oilfield set a fine example of self-reliance for the whole nation. The staunch people of Taching began their fight for oil in 1960 and thought of it first of all as a political battle against imperialism and revisionism. Workers and engineers used Mao Tsetung Thought to command everything they did. They solved their lack of experience, technical material and good equipment by applying the teachings in Chairman Mao's *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune*, *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*. Within three years a huge modern oilfield arose on the wild prairies of Taching.

One of the most serious problems in exploiting an oilfield is the steady drop in pressure as oil is extracted. Freeing themselves from blind faith in the technical authority of capitalist and revisionist countries, China's workers and engineers made critical studies of the oil tapping experience of different countries and created completely new technologies and techniques to maintain the pressure in the oilfield, flooding in the early stages and extracting oil by separate zones. In recent years they have improved the technology which did surveying, flooding and extracting all by separate zones. As a result, pressure in the entire Taching field is stable and has never drop-

ped, and high and steady production continues, a fact unprecedented in the opening of new oilfields anywhere in the world.

Techniques New in the World

"The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." Chairman Mao's confidence greatly inspired the oil workers. While they were opening up a modern oilfield, they advanced vigorously toward oil refining techniques new in the world. Today many of China's oil products equal or better the finest in the world in both variety and quality.

China mass-produces excellent jet-plane fuel, a vital product which social-imperialism cut off in the past. The quality of a high-vacuum grease far exceeds capitalist name brands. A catalyst called micro-spherical silica-alumina, needed in refining high-octane gasoline, has always been an American patent, strictly controlled by U.S. imperialism. Even capitalist countries using it must submit to U.S. restrictions. But the Chinese oil workers were determined to conquer this highly scientific technical process. By themselves they studied, designed and built the necessary modern installations and China now produces the catalyst in large quantity.

All kinds of petroleum products—from electric cable insulation, container use, to lubrication for precision instruments and for high vacuum systems made in China—are of finest quality. Diesel, fuel and machine oils hold up in either the hot and rainy south, the cold north or on plateaus thousands of meters above sea level.

In the early days of liberation, China could only produce 12 ordinary oil products. Today, not only does she make every kind of oil used for fuel and lubrication in industry, agriculture and national defence, but she supplies also special products for the most advanced science and technology. In less than 20 years, China has travelled the course in developing an oil industry which took the main capitalist countries half a century.

Cadres Settle in the Countryside

—A Valuable Creation for Cadre Training

Staff Reporter

Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labor."

Issued in October 1968 as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was approaching decisive victory, this important instruction of our great leader Chairman Mao ignited great enthusiasm among the nation's cadres. A movement to settle down in the rural communes swept the country.

The movement was in fact a new application of Chairman Mao's consistent policy on educating cadres. Earlier he had taught that cadres should be both "officials" and ordinary people, maintaining extensive, constant and close ties with the working people by taking part in collective productive labor. It is this proletarian revolutionary line which has raised huge numbers of cadres who work wholeheartedly for the people. But in his attempt to restore capitalism, traitor Liu Shao-chi fought this line and opposed the cadres' integrating themselves with the masses. He spread revisionist ideas among the cadres, advising them to "join the Party in order to become officials" and to "study to become officials". He did his utmost to lead the cadres to divorce themselves from physical labor, the masses and practice.

The cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Cadres across the country answered Chairman Mao's call. Proudly they pledged: "We'll advance along Chairman Mao's road and make revolution in the countryside."

The poor and lower-middle peasants* welcomed them with great excitement. In the Ching-kang Mountains of Kiangsi prov-

*"Poor and lower-middle peasants", as used in China, is a political term. It refers to class status and not present economic condition.

To study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, cadres gather under an oak where he took a rest while carrying grain up Ching-kang Mountain in China's first rural revolutionary base in 1928.





Veteran cadre Wu Ping (left) helps educate young school graduates who have also made their homes in the countryside.

ince, the old revolutionary base, the peasants of Ningkan county gathered at mountain passes and along highways with red flags flying and the stirring music of drums and gongs. Four hundred and sixty cadres from province and county departments were coming — Party and government workers, doctors and nurses, teachers, artists and writers. They would make their homes in 39 brigades of the county's four communes.

To make their homes among the peasants of the brigades is a new development after the rise of the May 7 cadre schools (see *China Reconstructs*, March 1969), an extremely valuable creation for carrying out Chairman Mao's May 7 directive (see p. 1 of this issue). The main advantages are these: the cadres take direct root among the poor and lower-middle peasants, receive direct re-education from them, and take a direct part in the three revolutionary movements — the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

A year of life in the Ningkan countryside — living with the peasants in their villages, working with them in the fields, studying Chairman Mao's works under the same oil lamps, and criticizing bourgeois thinking together with them — has accelerated the cadres' ideological revolutionization, raised their consciousness of the necessity of

making continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Older cadres have regained their youthful revolutionary vigor while younger ones have matured quickly as a result of the tempering.

'Study Once Again' through Collective Labor

Become "ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people" guided the newcomers to the Ningkan communes. Above all, the cadres demanded of themselves that they must be one of the ordinary laboring people. Side by side with the peasants, they hoed in the fields, dug up stubble, carried manure, collected tea-oil seeds, cut bamboo. They told themselves, "Physical labor tests whether our thinking is revolutionary or not."

The very winter after Wu Ping, a revolutionary for more than 30 years, settled in the Pailu brigade, he joined the commune members in building a reservoir. The peasants worked with a burning enthusiasm which defied the biting cold. They told Wu Ping and the other cadres the history of the revolution in their area — how Chairman Mao had led the Red Army into the Chingkan Mountains forty years ago and set up China's first rural revolutionary base. They recounted stories of

how Chairman Mao himself set an example in those hard years by sharing the good and the bad with the men of the Red Army and the masses, how he took the lead in carrying grain up the mountains on shoulder poles, and how he wrote the brilliant works, which guided the revolution, under the flickering light of a wick lamp in order to save oil.

Pointing to the whirling snowflakes, the peasants told Wu Ping, "It also snowed heavily the year Chairman Mao took the Red Army to the Chingkan Mountains. We must learn the revolutionary spirit of combating all hardships from the Red Army. Let's work harder!" The peasants' revolutionary ardor impressed Wu Ping.

At night, Wu Ping's thoughts ran turbulent as he lay side by side with the peasants in the workshed. All kinds of ideas crowded into his mind and he relived his past. He had been a cowherd for a landlord as a boy and knew the bitter taste of exploitation and oppression very well. When the war against the Japanese invaders broke out in 1937, he joined the Eighth Route Army led by Chairman Mao. In those difficult years he lived on black beans, wore coarse homespun cloth, shared the same fate with the masses and was part of them. After liberation he moved to the city. As he grew relaxed in his own ideological remodeling, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line sneaked its way into his thinking. For years he hardly stepped out of his office, did less and less physical work and gradually became divorced from the masses. His revolutionary will was no longer as strong as it used to be.

The more Wu Ping recalled his experience, the more he realized how wise it was of Chairman Mao to call on the cadres to go down to the country, and the more urgent he felt the necessity to "study once again". At the break of day, ice cold as it was, he got up and started work earlier than his comrades. He always chose the heavy work — carrying water up the mountain, wading deep in the river, carrying earth and stone for the foundation

of the dam. He told his comrades, "I'm going to dig the sluggishness out of myself with a hoe and wash my bureaucracy away with sweat."

The peasants rejoiced over his progress and often chose him to discuss their problems with. They commented, "Old Wu has returned to his old self — one of the laboring people. He belongs to us poor and lower-middle peasants." This kind of faith in him resulted in an assignment as the political instructor of the construction headquarters while he continued to be one of the ordinary workers. Before coming to Ningkan, he had sometimes been bureaucratic in the way he handled business, for he failed to fully understand the masses and the actual situation. Now he was living and fighting among the masses, knew what they thought, how things stood, and became much more practical. He has drawn rich nourishment from "study once again" and deepened his understanding of life in the countryside. Speaking about his experience, he said, "Only by taking part in labor can we keep close ties with the laboring people, maintain the good qualities of ordinary workers, continue to make revolution and carry the revolution through to the end."

Peasants Are the Best Teachers

Most of the cadres coming to the Ningkan area joined the revolution after liberation. Many of them had gone straight into offices from school. They had not gone through the hardships of the revolutionary wars, nor tempered themselves in the class struggle and the struggle for production. Now they were determined to emulate the veteran cadres and conscientiously receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They pledged to eradicate the bourgeois ideas implanted in them in the old schools and steel themselves into genuine successors to the revolutionary cause.

It was with such a desire that the 25-year-old Huang Hsueh-chi came to the Shuitou brigade.

One day after the rice harvest was brought in, Huang and the commune members were digging the stubble out of a field. A bad odor came from the next field where rotten stalks were soaking for fertilizer compost. He burst out, "What a foul mess!" A peasant working beside him said, "Not foul — fertile!"

The answer made him blush. He asked himself, "Why do I always think of myself first, while the poor and lower-middle peasants always think of the collective first?" He recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "If they do not discard the old and replace it by the proletarian world outlook, they will remain different from the workers and peasants in their viewpoint, stand and feelings, . . ." As he examined his thinking, he began to understand more deeply that intellectuals who only seek to be clean in appearance are in fact smeared with bourgeois

filth in their ideology. If they fail to make strict demands on themselves, it is impossible to have a common language with the poor and lower-middle peasants. From that point on, he was more modest and earnest in trying to learn from them.

Huang took 60-year-old Uncle Kung, a poor peasant, as his teacher. In the actual class struggle in the countryside, he learned from him the clearcut and firm class stand of those who were exploited in the old society.

Some people in one of the brigades, badly infected with bourgeois ideas, were secretly cutting bamboo and other trees for their own speculation. At first Huang did not look at it from the viewpoint of class struggle. In the evening, Uncle Kung took him around to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants for a visit.

Cadre Li Lien-fang treats a little girl during her rounds among the poor and lower-middle peasants.



He asked the peasants to tell about the class struggle in the villages so that Huang could see through the surface appearances to the essence of things.

"So long as classes exist in the countryside," the peasants told him, "there will be class struggle. A handful of overthrown class enemies are not in the least reconciled to their finish. They're always secretly watching us, ready to play vicious tricks. They use the spontaneous capitalist tendency of the well-to-do middle peasants as the soil and stir up trouble to undermine the foundations of socialism. Felling trees secretly to disrupt the collective economy is a question of class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a question of taking the socialist or the capitalist road. The landlords under surveillance watch us from their doorways every day," they continued, "so we should not sleep."

This reminded Huang Hsueh-chi, son of a poor peasant, of the exploitation and oppression of his father and ancestors by the landlords. With deep hatred for the exploiting classes, he plunged into the struggle and helped the peasants by making an investigation. Finally the class enemy making trouble behind the scenes was ferreted out and this taught a lesson to misled people. "When I was in school," Huang said, "everything was taught—except class struggle. Now I have learned it from the poor and lower-middle peasants."

The Countryside Needs Them

The cadres who settled in Ning-kang have taken root there like seeds in the fields. They have bloomed through their life and struggle in the countryside and borne fruit under the sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought and the concern of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Filled with strong class feeling for the peasants, they have spared no effort to contribute their particular skills and abilities to help build a more prosperous socialist countryside.

In serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, they put disseminating Mao Tsetung Thought first. As soon as Chairman Mao's latest instructions are issued, they beat drums and gongs and set out to take them to the peasants household by household. Hsialung brigade's members live scattered in 16 small valleys. The cadres climb over one peak after another and walk many kilometers along the mountain roads to get Chairman Mao's instructions to the villages. In order to promote the mass movement for studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, they helped form newspaper reading groups, set up loudspeaker network stations and organized meetings for exchanging experience in the study.

Many of the cadres joined the peasants' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams. They struggled shoulder to shoulder against the class enemies and the spontaneous capitalist forces in the countryside, helping to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and the collective rural economy. For instance, the cadres working in the Weitung brigade helped the peasants unfold revolutionary mass criticism. Sharply repudiating Liu Shao-chi's revisionist theory of the "dying out of class struggle", the masses exposed a number of deeds sabotaging the brigade's collective economy. This resulted in a handful of class enemies being ferreted out, the masses getting lessons in class struggle and the spontaneous forces of capitalism being frustrated. Due to the consolidation of the collective economy, Weitung brigade brought in a 150,000 *jin* increase in grain last year and became one of the advanced brigades.

The doctors and nurses from the county and provincial hospitals followed Chairman Mao's instruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", working hard to help the communes and brigades to establish a rural network of medical services. They not only trained medical workers among the peasants but

acted as "barefoot doctors" themselves. During her spare time, Li Lien-fang, a medical worker from the city, ignored fatigue to visit old peasants who knew about medicinal herbs and went into the mountains to dig up herbs. She has collected 100 specimens and developed the medical service's use of them. She devotes herself entirely to serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day, ill with pneumonia, she struggled up out of bed to treat a badly sick peasant child, nursing him through the night until she pulled him through.

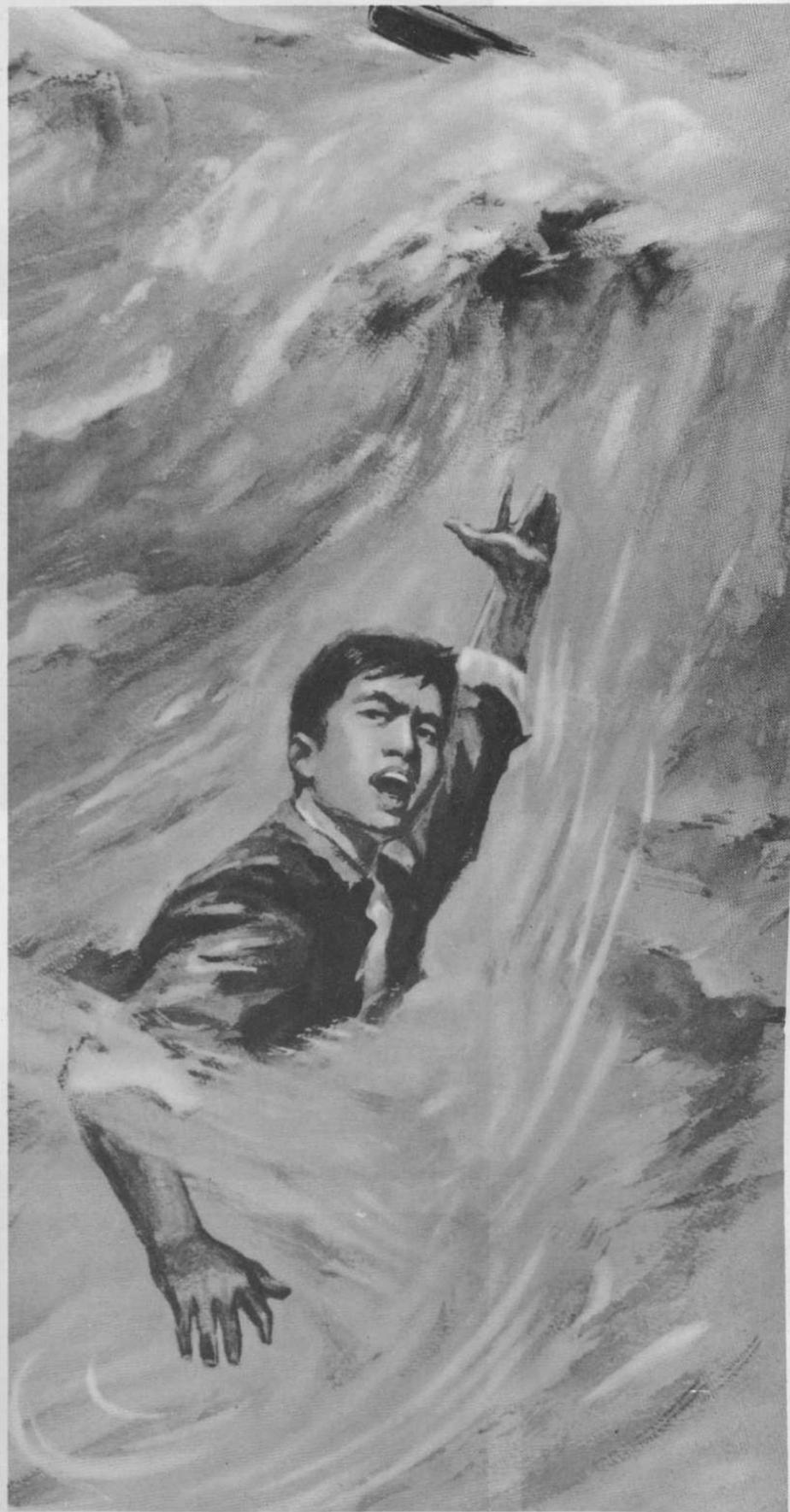
Teachers from the cities helped the commune and brigade schools carry out the revolution in education. Literature and art workers wrote and performed programs on the outstanding deeds they saw in the reality of rural life and struggle, propagating Mao Tsetung Thought on the one hand, enriching cultural life in the countryside on the other.

Every cadre used his particular skill for the brigades, but all of them took part in the collective physical work of production. They battled together with the peasants to change the face of nature, building water conservation projects, carrying out scientific experiments, improving strains of rice, regenerating wide areas of tea-oil woods and timber lands, and expanding the source of pig feed by using wild plants. This paved the way for increasing grain yields and developing a diversified economy in the mountain area. Confident of their effort, the cadres say, "With our iron shoulders and arms we're building a new countryside on the road of revolution."

The poor and lower-middle peasants are happily satisfied with the cadres who have come to live with them. "Their faces are tanned, their hands covered with calluses," they say, "their thinking is becoming more revolutionary and their feeling toward us closer. Now they're making big strides in following Chairman Mao closely. We need good cadres like these in our countryside!"



1. City cadres of all types make their homes in the countryside to steel and temper themselves under the guidance of Chairman Mao's May 7 directive.
2. A proposal to other cadres to work for new leaps in agriculture.
3. A performance given after work by artists now living in the countryside.
4. Cadre Huang Hsueh-chi working with commune members.



Comrade Chin Hsun-hua, Chairman Mao's Red Guard and model for revolutionary youth.

Gouache by Yi Chung

Model for Revolutionary Young People

IN December 1968, our great leader Chairman Mao said, "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Since then, millions of young people throughout the country have gone to live and work among the workers, peasants or soldiers, seeking their re-education. The movement itself is a revolution and Chin Hsun-hua was one of its heroes.

Chin Hsun-hua, the son of a worker's family, graduated from Shanghai's Woosung Road No. 2 Middle School in 1968 and was a member of the standing committee of the Congress of Red Guards of the Shanghai Middle Schools. During the cultural revolution he followed Chairman Mao's strategic plan closely and plunged into the struggle to destroy the bourgeois headquarters of the hidden traitor Liu Shao-chi. Fighting in the actual class struggle, he learned a great truth — that following Chairman Mao closely means victory and being loyal to him gives strength.

In May 1969 Chin Hsun-hua decisively answered Chairman Mao's call to young people. He went to the Shuangho brigade of the Hsunho People's Commune in Heilungkiang province to settle down and become a commune member. On August 15, a torrential flood swept down from the mountains and overflowed the river banks in his brigade. Some telephone poles were washed away. This was state property, it belonged to the people. Chin plunged into the river to save them, battling high waves and a powerful current. Three times he was sucked under by a whirlpool and each time he tenaciously fought to the sur-

face again, swimming toward the poles. A fine Red Guard of Chairman Mao, he lost his life trying to serve the people. Chin Hsun-hua had applied for Party membership many times. Now the local Communist Party branch recognized him posthumously as a member.

WHEN Chin Hsun-hua settled in the Shuangho brigade, he studied Chairman Mao's works diligently and applied them in a living way. He conscientiously sought the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, remolding his world outlook, making strict demands on himself with the spirit of proletarian revolutionaries, and tempering himself with steady determination.

Chin Hsun-hua had a formula for checking his own actions. "Whatever you do," he wrote in his diary, "ask yourself whether it meets the needs of the people. Whatever you say, ask yourself whether it conforms to Mao Tsetung Thought. Whenever you take a step forward, see whether you're following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or not." This yardstick for measuring his progress reflects the revolutionary enthusiasm with which he made strict demands on himself and conscientiously remolded his world outlook. Every day of his life in the commune, he deliberately intensified the tempering of his revolutionary will. Chin Hsun-hua was climbing nearer and nearer to the ideological peak of the proletarian class — "fearing neither hardship nor death" — when he entered his final battle against the flood.

Chairman Mao has pointed out that "the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and

non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate with the workers and peasants and actually do so".

Chin Hsun-hua had stepped on the right side of this dividing line. Maturing in the storm of the cultural revolution, he merged himself with the workers and peasants, accepted re-education from them and dedicated his life to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When Chin Hsun-hua's story appeared in the press, educated young people throughout the country swept into a movement to learn from his revolutionary example. This meant studying Chairman Mao's writings every day, acting according to his instructions and analysing everything from the viewpoint of class struggle and class analysis. To become like Chin Hsun-hua means keeping a sharp revolutionary vigilance and dedicating one's life to the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. To be like Chin Hsun-hua, one must resolutely protect state property and make a greater contribution in grasping revolution and promoting production. Striving to be like Chin Hsun-hua, the nation's young people are earnestly seeking re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, working only for the interest of the people, learning to fear neither hardship nor death, and tempering themselves to be able to stand up to any ordeal for the sake of the revolution.

Chin Hsun-hua died, but his proletarian revolutionary spirit will live forever, inspiring the younger generation with greater vigor and vitality to advance along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Model for Revolutionary Young People



Raised on Mao Tsetung Thought, the twenty-year-old Red Guard Chin Hsun-hua grew to be a firm proletarian revolutionary.

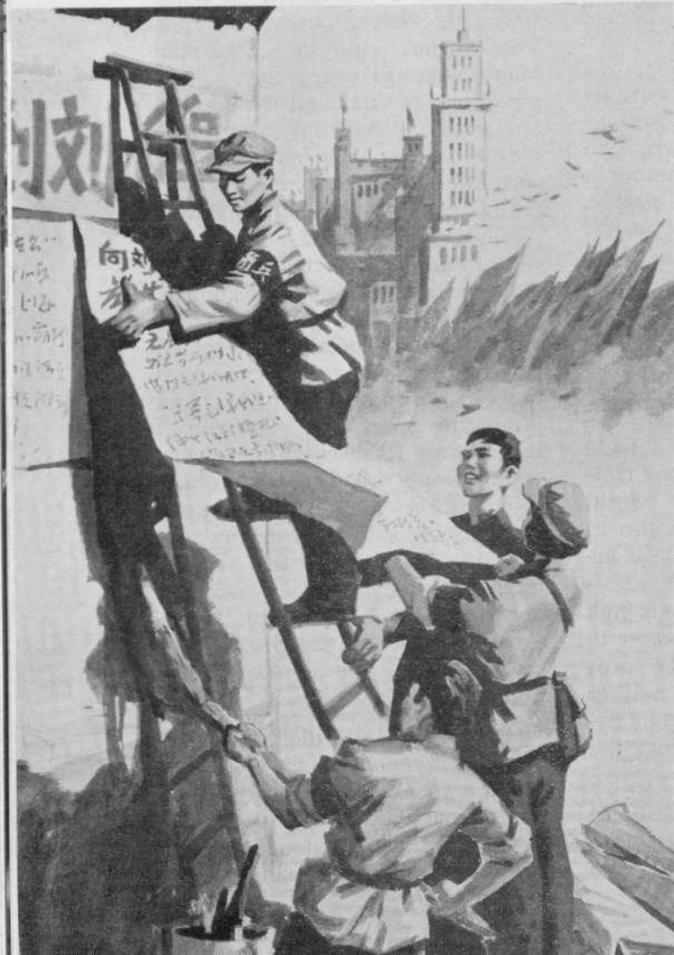
When Red Guards were traveling around the country to exchange experience in the revolution, Chin Hsun-hua came to Peking and took part in a review by Chairman Mao. Solemnly he vowed, "Chairman Mao, your Red Guard will always follow you closely on the road to victory."



In 1968, Chairman Mao called on the "young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants". As part of a study team, Chin Hsun-hua journeyed from Shanghai to visit Heilungkiang province on the northeastern frontier. There he saw vast stretches of land waiting to be opened up and he became convinced that he should settle down in this border region.



In 1966, as Chairman Mao lit the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chin Hsun-hua bravely plunged into the battle to smash the bourgeois headquarters of the traitor Liu Shao-chi.



After returning to Shanghai, he helped form a liaison center for educated young people who wanted to settle in the frontier areas. He and his comrades-in-arms gave talks on what they had seen and set up forums to discuss the meaning of going to the countryside. More and more young people sent in requests to go to defend and develop the border areas.



At home, Chin Hsun-hua urged his sister to go to the frontier region with him. Their mother thought she was too young, but he told her, "You worked as a child laborer when you were younger than she is. You shouldn't worry, we're doing what Chairman Mao asks—going to the border region to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Their mother agreed.

Chin Hsun-hua arrived in Heilungkiang in May 1969. During the day, he worked with the commune members. At night, he studied Chairman Mao's works. When people said the kerosene lamp was too dim, he told them, "The wick may be small, but Chairman Mao's works illuminate our minds and light our way forward."





Chin Hsun-hua spread Mao Tsetung Thought enthusiastically. Whenever a new instruction of Chairman Mao was published, he would cut a stencil, mimeograph it and take it around to the peasants. Once when he arrived at Aunt Sung's house, the family was already in bed. But they got up at once, lit a lamp and sat down to study it. The poor and lower-middle peasants' love for Chairman Mao taught Chin Hsun-hua a lot.



Chin Hsun-hua did everything in the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death". Building a house, he got covered with mud from head to foot. Binding wheat, he was soaked with sweat. When people told him to rest, he answered, "The more I sweat, the less soft I'll be."



When the Soviet social-imperialists began to invade Chinese territory, Chin Hsun-hua was furious with hatred. One evening, while others went to see a film, he got several militiamen to go with him to patrol the riverbank. "So long as imperialism is crazy enough to oppose China," he told them, "we must not be caught napping."



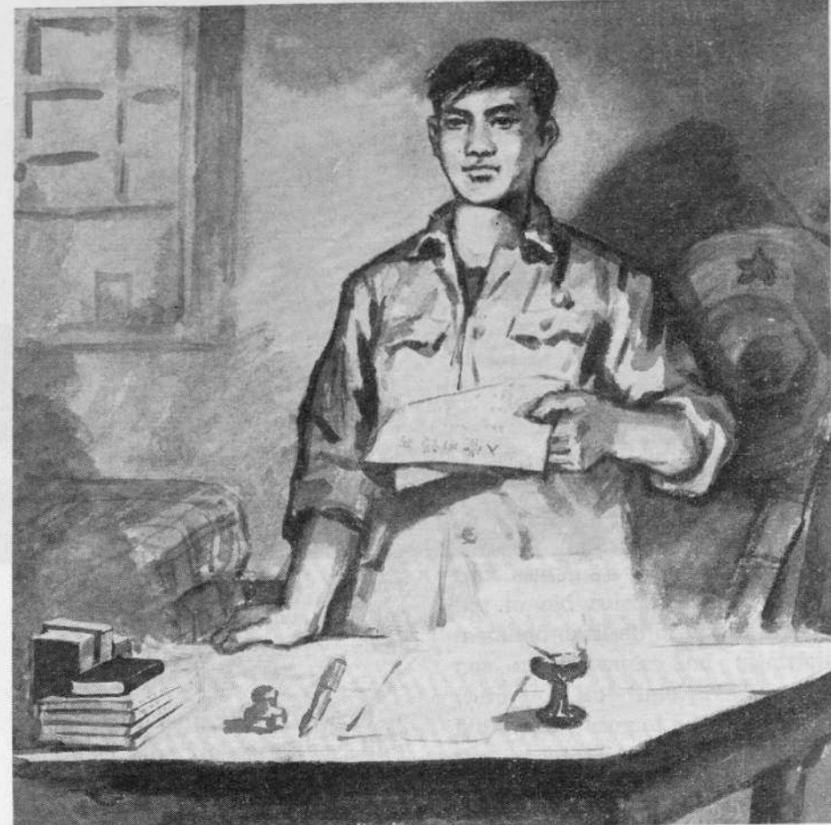
He continually sought to talk with the brigade's leaders and poor and lower-middle peasants, telling them about his own thoughts and getting their opinions, constantly seeking their re-education.



Chin Hsun-hua always wanted the collective to make good ideological progress. He wrote in his diary, "One red person is only a drop; but when everyone becomes red, it's a great sea of red." When another student, Chen Wei-piao, relaxed in his efforts to remould, Chin Hsun-hua talked with him and studied Chairman Mao's works with him. Later, the lax student became an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works.



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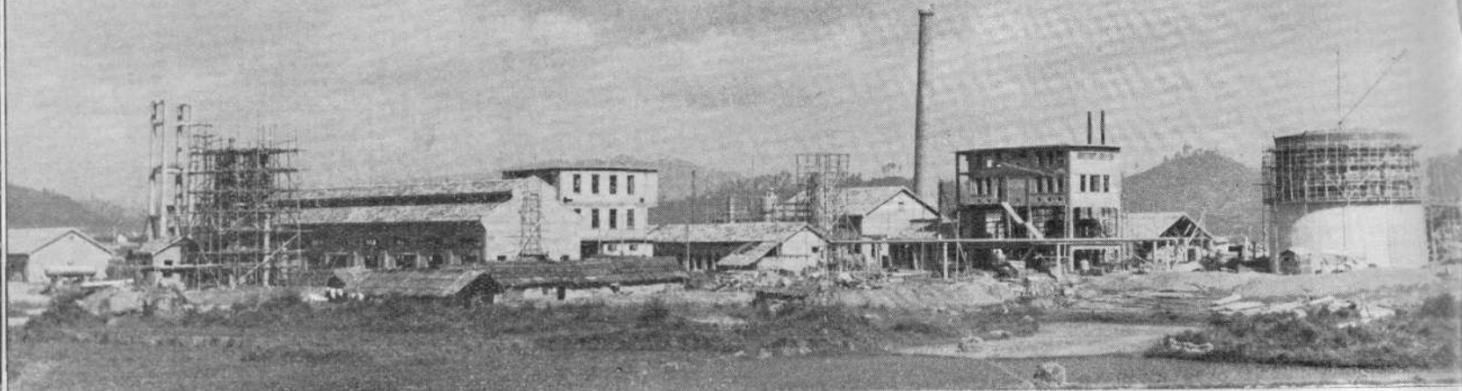


Chin Hsun-hua was inspired by the ideal of the liberation of all mankind and applied many times to join the Party. He wrote in his diary, "I will hold myself to the strict demands of a Communist Party member, act according to the spirit of the new Party Constitution, and strive hard to join the Party as soon as possible."

During a flood on August 15, 1969, several telephone poles on the river bank floated away. Chin Hsun-hua jumped into the raging waters to save the state's property. He lost his life in the battle, fulfilling his vow to "fight to the death for Chairman Mao".



— Collective work by teachers of the middle school under the Central Academy of Fine Arts.



The fertilizer plant in construction.

Soldiers in Work Clothes

Staff Reporter

ONE night last autumn, in a mountain area of south China, a small nitrogenous fertilizer plant just built was crowded with people. Anxious and excited, like people waiting for a child to be born, they kept their eyes fixed on the tap hole of a centrifuge. People's Liberation Army soldiers in work clothes slipped a plastic bag over the hole. Suddenly a valve was opened and snow-white fertilizer poured into the bag.

"Our own fertilizer!" The cheers rang in the quiet night. "Long live Chairman Mao!"

This small plant was built in five months by a P.L.A. unit, the result of practising Chairman Mao's May 7, 1966 directive: "The People's Liberation Army should be a great

school. In this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories." Fruit of the P.L.A. men's daring to think and act, the plant adds support to agriculture. Moreover, it has given the commanders and fighters a chance to temper themselves in all aspects, speed up the revolutionization of their thinking and raise their combat effectiveness.

'Back to Nanniwan'

The unit accepted the task of building and running the plant in April last year. Fired with revolutionary enthusiasm, commanders and fighters marched all the way to their new post.

The site was a tract of hilly land covered with weeds, brambles and stones. Deputy political instructor Cheng Pao-tsai said, "Comrades, setting up a plant on these wild slopes is like being back in Nanniwan."

This army unit has a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the anti-Japanese war (1937-45), it belonged to the 359th Brigade of the Eighth Route Army which took part in the "supply-our-own-food-and-clothing" movement in Nanniwan, north Shensi province. The Kuomintang reactionaries had adopted a line of compromise and capitulation toward the Japanese aggressors, but toward the liberated areas it carried out a counter-revolutionary policy of encirclement and blockade in an attempt to starve the people's forces out. To smash the enemy's scheme and carry on the revolution, commanders and men of the 359th Brigade answered Chairman Mao's call, "Ample food and clothing by working with our own hands" and went to Nanniwan where they worked and fought at the same time.

More than a year's hard work turned the once-desolate Nanniwan into a place as rich as the countryside south of the Yangtze River. Since then the Nanniwan spirit of self-reliance and hard work has become an example for the whole country.

Setting up a fertilizer plant on some barren hills in south China was in the revolutionary tradition of Nanniwan, and a way to help commanders and fighters along the road of revolution guided by Chairman Mao.

In Production by National Day

To prove their mettle, the men decided to finish the plant in five months to honor the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

But neither timber for the buildings nor equipment had arrived. Some of the men were worried

that they could not make it. A few local people also doubted it. "It takes at least a year to build such a plant," they said. "It doesn't seem possible for you to do it in five months with what you have now."

To build up the men's confidence, the unit's Party committee got them to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause, never undertaken by our forefathers. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can certainly be attained." The fighters declared, "Victory in the revolution does not come by waiting but by fighting for it. We have Mao Tsetung Thought and Nanniwan's tradition of hard work. We can overcome any difficulties."

No work tents, they worked in the open air. No dormitory, they slept in thatched huts. No machines, they worked with their hands.

Part of the third artillery company was responsible for digging a long drainage ditch, 4.5 meters deep and one meter wide. It was

the hottest time in the south. Swinging their picks under the scorching sun, the fighters' sweat soaked their clothes. The bottom of the ditch was narrow and hot as an oven. Big Liu Chu-po found it hard to turn around in the ditch. He simply knelt down to dig. A swing of the pick only sent up sparks and left a white mark. Blisters and cuts came, but no one gave up. Seven pick handles snapped, three iron points bent, but the men kept on fighting and finished the job 12 days ahead of schedule.

The installation of machinery was an important point in their construction of the plant. According to old rules, it could not be installed until all of it had arrived, nor until water and electricity were in. But time pressed. The buildings were not all finished and the machines had not all arrived. The army builders turned to Chairman Mao's teaching, "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace." They discussed how this teaching

Worker from a local factory shows P.L.A. men how to operate a machine.



had helped the Chinese working class build the Yangtze River bridge at Nanking and the new 10,000-ton ships, and drew inspiration from their daring. They realized that to wait or to forge their own way was a struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. "Liu Shao-chi is a slave crawling behind the foreign bourgeoisie," squad leader Wu Hai-sung said. "We must not waste a single minute."

They drew up a plan which took account of the present stage of the buildings and the machines which had already arrived and began installing while they were still finishing the buildings.

When the compressor for the synthetic shop arrived, only the shop walls were up. Not to lose time, the army workers set up a tent in the shop and installed the compressor in it while the roofing and tiles were being laid. In the same way, they installed all 200 machines in a little over a month. Their first run of nitrogenous fertilizer came in trial operation on the eve of National Day and the plant went into production on time. "Mao Tsetung Thought built the plant on these barren hills," was the soldier-builders' conclusion.

Learning for the Revolution

All army men work in the new plant, operating machines, making chemical analyses, doing maintenance, repair and other work. Learning these skills was difficult. None of them had ever done such work.

Hsu Ma-chao was a peasant with only a few years of schooling when he joined the army. He was assigned to learn chemical analysis. But he had to work with chemical symbols and could not remember all the combinations of the Latin letters. When the leaders learned how worried he was, they studied *The Foolish Old Man Who Re-*

moved the Mountains with him and Chairman Mao's instruction, "We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." He realized that to master chemical analysis, a task set for him by the Party, meant learning one more skill with which to serve the people. He resolved to learn the dogged persistence of the Foolish Old Man. "Even if the difficulty is as big as Mount Tai, I'll bite it off piece by piece." He learned from the veteran workers, making sure that every question was made clear to him. Very often he studied far into the night while others were asleep. He spent his Sundays practising in the shop or going to veteran workers' homes to ask questions. After four months of hard study, he became skilled in his job.

Deputy squad leader Tsao Hung-cheng was sent out several times to learn electric welding. He couldn't master it. "Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" Chairman Mao's teaching gave him strength and confidence. "How can I retreat when the difficulties I face are only small ones?" he asked himself. He got down to learning it again. He took off his shield in order to watch the veteran workers at work more clearly. The arc hurt his eyes and tears rolled down his face. But he persevered until he became a skilled welder.

Today, except for a few veteran workers sent in as technical advisors, all management and production is done by P.L.A. men.

Always a Fighting Force

The People's Liberation Army, of course, is first of all a fighting force. The army unit's environment and task had changed, but the Party committee saw that it must continue to consider itself a fighting force. The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are still there, their aggressive nature

will never change, and they will never accept their defeat.

The Party committee organized the men in visits to factories and communes near their plant. They asked veteran workers and peasants to speak of their miserable life in the past, so that the soldiers' knowledge of class struggle would be sharpened.

When the social-imperialists made repeated invasions of China's Chenpao Island, the soldiers were furious. They held meetings to expose and denounce the aggressive nature of social-imperialism. "Never forget class hatred," they said. "Grip the rifle with determination and purpose. Be ready at any time to go to battle to bury the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries."

In order to improve their marksmanship, they set up targets around the plant. Veteran soldiers taught new ones shooting every minute of their spare time. To train iron feet, they never rode the bus. To get used to night fighting, they marched at night with full packs. When they go to work, come off work or go to a meeting, they march in good order, singing loudly, keeping the army's excellent working style. Eighth company's barracks are far from the plant, cut off by a big hill. Each time they arrive at the bottom, the commander orders, "Comrades, charge!" The men run up the slope without stopping for breath, laughing and calling it their "everyday military battle".

The plant's nitrogenous fertilizer is shipped to nearby communes, counties and provinces. Deeply moved, the peasants say, "In the old society, the soldiers of the Kuomintang reactionaries bullied and oppressed us. But in the new society, the people's army makes chemical fertilizer for us. This is the result of Chairman Mao's fine leadership. We must learn from the P.L.A. and reap bigger bumper harvests."



Tan Kuei-ying, her grandmother and her father discuss their experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Grandmother, Father and I Join the Party

TAN KUEI-YING

Tan Kuei-ying working in the team's vegetable plot.

OUR VILLAGE is going to have a study class on the consolidation and building of the Party!" The news quickly spread across Wutou Island in the Peipu Gulf. Our family is an ordinary fishing family on the island. My grandmother Tan Wu-ma, my father Tan Chia-chin and myself were chosen as representatives of the masses to attend the class because the commune members thought we had been conscientious in studying Mao Tsetung Thought. We were very excited.

Every day after work, rain or shine, we hurried to the class a couple of kilometres away. For twenty days we joined Party members in studying Chairman Mao's line for building the Party and his teaching that "A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality".

TAN KUEI-YING is a commune member and a deputy political director of the militia unit of Wutou production brigade, Chiangping commune, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.



One evening it was already late when we got home from the study class. My feelings rose and fell like the sea around our island. Our studies had helped me understand more deeply why the Chinese Communist Party is a great, glorious and correct party. I am the daughter of a poor peasant and a Communist Youth League member raised on Mao Tsetung Thought, and I felt that I should give my life to communism, the noblest cause of mankind. I turned up the oil lamp and sat down under the portrait of Chairman Mao to write an application to join the Party.

"Kuei-ying, what are you writing?" Grandmother asked. She too had not gone to sleep.

"An application to join the Party."

"You're doing the right thing. It's my wish too. But I can't write. Will you write down what I want to say for me?"

I understood Grandmother's feeling. Now 70 years old, she had tasted bitterness of every kind in the old society. She often tells us the history of our family, a history of generations of exploitation and oppression by fishing tyrants. She was a slave girl in a landlord's house when she was only seven years old and lived a life worse than the animals. The year after she married into our family, my grandfather and great-grandfather were forced to go out to sea by a fishing tyrant. Their boat capsized in a storm and they were drowned. Chairman Mao and the Communist Party saved our family. Grandmother often tells us, "We must never forget the Communist Party now that we are living a happy life. We must closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution."

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, everyone on our island studied Chairman Mao's works hard. So did Grandmother. The studies helped raise her political consciousness and change her idea that she was too old to do rev-

olutionary work. In the study class she asked our brigade Party secretary, "Lao Yuan, can an old woman like me join the Party?"

"Why not?" he answered. "Dr. Norman Bethune was around fifty when he travelled thousands of miles to help us make revolution. Old or young, everyone can join the revolution. As long as you are selfless and have the internationalist spirit which makes the liberation of the poor people of the world as your own cause, you can still make contributions to the revolution."

A few minutes later, Lao Yuan pointed southeast across the sea and said to her, "Hear the U.S. imperialist planes bombing over there? They're killing our Vietnamese class brothers."

She thought: Yes, countless class brothers and sisters are being slaughtered by the U.S. imperialists on the other side of the sea, and countless more are living a miserable life under the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, like we did in the old society. The study class helped her to a clear understanding that the proletariat must emancipate not only itself but all mankind.

It was dawn when we finished writing out our applications. When I gave them to the Party secretary, I learned that my father had already applied. Our applications were discussed on the ninth day of the Ninth Party Congress at a meeting attended by Party members and about a hundred poor and lower-middle peasants. That evening the playground of the village primary school was brightly lit. Secretary Yuan began by having everybody study Chairman Mao's teaching, "**The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class**

enemy." Very excited, we waited to hear what the Party members and representatives of the masses had to say about us.

A Party cadre began by talking about my father, Tan Chia-chin. He was born, he said, in a poor fishing family and worked as a hired hand for a fishing tyrant when he was fifteen. In the early days of liberation, he was active in the land reform. Then he was a secretary in the village council and led the forming of mutual-aid teams, the first step on the socialist road. After the establishment of the people's communes, he was our brigade's accountant. During the cultural revolution, he was criticized by the masses for not going among them when doing his work. He accepted the criticism and moved bag and baggage to the No. 5 production team where class struggle was very complicated. There he mobilized the masses to expose the class enemies and turn a backward team into an advanced one.

Then an old woman stood up and spoke of my grandmother. Tan Wu-ma, she said, suffered deeply in the old society and now in the new society was boundlessly loyal to the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. During the cultural revolution she was full of vigour and vitality in spite of her age. She could not read, but every evening she asked her granddaughter to teach her Chairman Mao's works. She got the grandmothers together and formed a team to propagate Mao Tsetung Thought to the people working in the fields.

When the meeting came to my application, the militia women all had warm things to say. They said that as a platoon leader I took a firm class stand in the fierce struggle of the cultural revolution. No matter how busy I was during the day, I had stuck to my patrol duties at night. They said that I set an example for the commune and the county by taking the lead in

studying Chairman Mao's works, responding to his call to set up family study classes and organizing my own family to fight self and repudiate revisionism. But they also said they hoped I would guard against complacency and rashness, that I should not busy myself with meetings but persist in taking part in collective labour, keep close to the masses and unite with more people to make revolution.

Finally a meeting of the Party branch unanimously decided to accept Grandmother, Father and me into the Party. April 9, 1969 was the happiest day of our lives and we shall never forget it.

* * *

Our county had been working on a project to create new farm land by holding back the sea with dykes. A month after we joined the Party, the project moved into the final stage, closing up the dyke.

The night before, Father came back and told us the weather station forecast heavy rain the next day. We were very worried for the dyke. I suggested to Father that the Party members in our family should discuss how to take the lead in the battle to close the dyke.

I chaired the meeting. Mother and sister also took part. We studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "**The exemplary vanguard role of the Communists is of vital importance.**" All of us spoke eagerly. We considered that doing our part in wresting land from the sea in order to reap more grain was a concrete practice of Chairman Mao's instruction, "**Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people.**" It was our support for the world revolution.

Just before we ended our meeting, my younger sister raised a problem. "Our sow is ill," she said. "I suggest that since Grandmother is getting on in years, she should stay home and look after the sow."



Grandmother educates the family with stories from her bitter life in the old society.

"No, Hai-yen," Grandmother exclaimed. "I am a Communist Party member now. How can I stay home when the whole county is fighting to close the dyke?"

The next morning all of our family went out to the worksite. Soon the storm broke. The sea outside the dyke rose fast. Inside, the waves crashed against the dyke, threatening the whole thing. Carrying earth-turned-to-mud on shoulder poles, we raced with the angry waters. Grandmother had just reached the section our commune was responsible for when she saw that a section next to us was in danger of collapsing. She picked up her loads and ran to dump the mud at its lowest part.

"Wu-ma," someone shouted, "this is not your commune's section!"

"We're all carrying mud for the revolution," she retorted. "I'll dump it wherever the danger is greatest."

She kept right on working without a letup. Suddenly, however, she fainted. People rushed to help her. As soon as she revived she said, "Comrades, never mind me! The dyke is more important. Hurry, the water is rising fast!" A few minutes later she picked up her

loads and started running with the rest again.

I was in the militia shock group, dragging sandbags through the water. A wet bag weighed about 150 kg. Our hands and legs became scratched and bleeding and the salt water hurt. But Chairman Mao says Communists should be "**the most self-sacrificing**". So we persisted, shouting at the top of our voices, "**Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory**".

Suddenly a hole appeared in a section of the dyke and it looked as though it would break through. The militia men and women, Father and I jumped into the water to block it with our bodies. Finally we saved the dyke.

Later someone told us, "Today you and your father jumped into the water with your conical bamboo hats tied on. You could have been swept away by the sea."

"But every second counts in saving the dyke," said Father. "There was no time to think of safety."

"You did right today," said Grandmother. "If you die for the revolution it is a worthy death. We Communists should fear neither hardship nor death."

The members of our family had gone through a test of hardship and possible death in the battle to hold back the sea. We three Party members received commendations — and Grandmother received a citation first class. "I only carried a few loads of mud," she said. "It was nothing. The masses were the real heroes."

* * *

As a new Party member, I was invited to go to Peking to join the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of our People's Republic. I had the honour of going up on the rostrum of Tien An Men Gate and meeting our great leader Chairman Mao. I was so excited that tears filled my eyes. For my family and all the poor and lower-middle peasants of our island, I shouted at the top of my voice again and again, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long live Chairman Mao!"

When I returned home, the peasants crowded around to shake hands with me. They said, "Your meeting Chairman Mao in Peking is not only the greatest honour for your family but also the greatest honour for us poor and lower-middle peasants."

At home I told the family all the details of the moving scenes of meeting our great leader. We three Party members restudied the new Party Constitution. Though we have joined the Party, and Father and I have been elected committee members of the Party branch, we feel that we have a long way to go to reach the standards of a Party member as laid down by the new Constitution.

Grandmother said, "I joined the Party when I was 70 and have only been a member for a few months. Compared with veteran Party members, I'm only a child who has to learn from the beginning."

We again expressed our determination to Chairman Mao that we will always follow him to make revolution and to work as required in the new Constitution, "to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man over the globe, so that all mankind will be emancipated".

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Published by
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by
GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

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Premier Chou En-lai Pays Friendship Visit to Korea

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AT THE REQUEST OF CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Vice Premier of the Cabinet and Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, accompanied by Vice Premier Kang Pengwei, Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Vice Premier of the Cabinet and Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, left Peking for Pyongyang on the morning of April 2.

Accompanying him were Comrade Hu Jia-lai, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Yang Teh-chung, responsible editor of a department under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Tiao Ke-sheng, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Comrade Han Hui, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Yuan Jue, Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, accompanied Premier Chou En-lai to Pyongyang on the morning of April 2.

Pyongyang Airport presented a large welcome. All the major party heads, Premier Kim Il-sung, Vice Premier Kim Il-sung, and other leaders, together with other party and government officials, met Premier Chou En-lai at the airport.

After Premier Chou En-lai alighted from the plane, Premier Kim Il-sung and other Korean leaders stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with him. Youngsters in colorful national dress presented him and his party with bouquets.

The national anthems of China and Korea were followed by a performance of a musical.

These Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Kang Pengwei, and other members of the Chinese delegation were warmly welcomed by Premier Kim Il-sung, Vice Premier Kim Il-sung, and other leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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China Reconstructs, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Pays Friendship Visit to Korea

AT the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid a friendly visit to Korea from April 5-7, and held talks in an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship. The two sides exchanged views on the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean peoples and on a series of other questions of common interest.

Premier Chou En-lai left Peking by special plane on the morning of April 5. Accompanying him were Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Yang Teh-chung, responsible cadre of a department under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, accompanied Premier Chou En-lai to Pyongyang on the same plane.

Pyongyang Airport presented a festive scene. At the center were huge portraits of Chairman Mao Tsetung, leader of the Chinese people, and Premier Kim Il Sung, leader of the Korean people. Multi-colored balloons carrying the national flags of China and Korea floated high in the sky. Welcoming masses held streamers inscribed with the slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" and "Warm welcome to Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the

State Council of the People's Republic of China!"

Premier Chou En-lai's special plane touched down at 11 a.m. He was given a magnificent and warm welcome at Pyongyang Airport by Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung; Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Choi Hyun, Minister of National Defence; Comrade Li Jonk Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ministers of the Korean Cabinet; responsible members of political parties and social organizations and people of all circles in Pyongyang.

Present at the airport were Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, and all members of the Chinese Embassy, representatives of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, and representatives of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel working in Korea.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea were also present.

After Premier Chou En-lai alighted from the plane, Premier Kim Il Sung and other Korean leaders stepped forward to shake hands and exchanged greetings with him. Youngsters in colorful national attire presented him and his party with bouquets.

The national anthems of China and Korea were followed by a salvo of 21 guns. Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services.

Then Premier Chou En-lai shook hands with the leaders of various circles in Korea and the envoys of various countries.

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in the new Constitution, "to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man over the globe, so that all mankind will be emancipated".



Premier Chou En-lai is welcomed by Premier Kim Il Sung at Pyongyang Airport.

Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung and others, waves to the welcoming crowd at the airport.



2

Peking, China



Premier Kim Il Sung returned a call on Premier Chou En-lai at the Guest House on April 6 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

At the ceremony at the airport, Premier Kim Il Sung gave a speech of welcome. Premier Chou En-lai also made a speech. Then Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, went round to meet the people who had gathered in welcome.

The five-kilometer long road from the Pyongyang suburbs to the Guest House was decked with the national flags of China and Korea and huge streamers

inscribed with the slogans: "Long live the militant friendship and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples cemented with blood!" "Step up anti-U.S. struggle!" and "Resolutely smash the sinister activities for aggression against Asia by resurgent Japanese militarism!"

When Premier Chou En-lai, riding in an open car with Premier Kim Il Sung, entered Pyongyang city, he was given a warm welcome by hundreds of thousands

Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung with Korean artists after their performance at the April 7 rally given by the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee to welcome the distinguished guest from China.



3

and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

The committee began at once to carry out Chairman Mao's strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disas-

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Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung, waves to the crowd giving him a warm send-off at the airport.

of people lining the streets, singing and dancing.

In the afternoon Premier Chou En-lai called on Premier Kim Il Sung. Host and guest had a cordial and friendly talk.

In the evening Premier Kim Il Sung gave a grand state banquet in honor of Premier Chou En-lai.

Present at the banquet were other Korean leaders.

Both Premier Kim Il Sung and Premier Chou En-lai delivered speeches. (Full text of speeches on pp. 10 and 13.)

Korean artists gave a superb performance of Korean and Chinese songs and music.

On the morning of April 6, Premier Kim Il Sung returned a call on Premier Chou En-lai at the Guest House. Talks were held between the two sides.

The morning of April 7, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee held a grand mass rally to welcome Premier Chou En-lai. Comrade Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal

People's Committee, delivered a speech of welcome (see p. 16). Premier Chou En-lai also made a speech (see p. 21). Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Kang Hi Won exchanged silk banners at the rally,



Peking, China

wishing a long life to the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the two peoples.

The same morning the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee staged a big song and dance performance for Premier Chou En-lai. Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied Premier Chou En-lai on the occasion.

On the same day Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honor of Premier Kim Il Sung at the Chinese Embassy in Korea.

Premier Chou En-lai left Pyongyang for home on the afternoon of April 7 after concluding his friendly visit to Korea. Premier Kim Il Sung and other Korean leaders went to the airport to see him off. At a grand ceremony at the airport, Premier Kim Il Sung and Premier Chou En-lai both spoke, to the masses' warm cheers and applause.

Premier Chou En-lai returned to Peking by special plane, bringing back with him the profound friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people. He was welcomed by Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China;

Premier Chou En-lai was met on his return to Peking by Comrades Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng, Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing; and other comrades.

Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Li Tso-peng, Wu Fa-hsien, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiu Hui-tso, Yao Wen-yuan, Huang Yung-sheng; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing;

Members of the Party Central Committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Comrades Wang Hung-kun, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Hsin-ting, Kuang Jen-nung, Li Chiang, Wu Teh, and Chang Chih-ming; and Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee Comrade Huang Chih-yung.

Also at the airport were leading members of departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Kim Jai Sook, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, and other embassy members were present at the airport.

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Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 5 to 7, 1970.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Chou En-lai and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people. This is a manifestation of the profound friendship of the Korean people for the fraternal Chinese people.

During the visit, talks were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere between Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Yang Teh-chung, Responsible Cadre of a Department under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy Director of the Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry; Comrade Han Hsu, Deputy

Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Comrade Choi Yong Kun; Comrade Kim Il; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade Huh Dam, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Yung Nam, Deputy Head of a Department under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China.

During the talks, the two sides had an exchange of views on the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean peoples and on a series of other questions of common interest to both sides.

The Korean side expresses congratulations to the Chinese people, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, have smashed the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism for capitalist restoration and victoriously carried out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are exerting every effort to build socialism with

greater, better, faster and more economical results and fight for the enhancement of their national defence capabilities, turning their country into a socialist state ever growing in strength.

The Korean side wishes the Chinese people still greater successes in their struggle to oppose the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, develop industry, agriculture and science and technology, further enhance their national defence capabilities and liberate Taiwan.

The Chinese side expresses congratulations to the Korean people, who, led by the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously unfolding the *chollima* (winged horse) movement, have turned their country within a short period into a developed socialist country with a solid foundation of independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

The Chinese side wishes the Korean people still greater successes in their cause of simultaneously carrying out economic construction and the building of national defence in face of the daily intensifying new war provocations of U.S. imperialism and in their struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and realize the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The two sides hold that the further consolidation of the blood-cemented militant friendship and friendly unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples is in complete accord with the interests of their common cause; they express the firm resolve and will of the two peoples to continue to strengthen their common struggle against the imperialist activities of aggression and war and further develop their relations of mutual assistance and cooperation in various fields.

The two sides maintain that the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and unfavourable to imperial-

ism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

The two sides point out in particular that U.S. imperialism is resorting to still more cunning and sinister tactics to find a way out of its doomed destruction through aggression and war, and that due vigilance must be maintained against this.

At present, U.S. imperialism is making intensified efforts to carry out naked armed intervention and subversive activities, barbarously suppressing the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and thus seriously undermining peace.

U.S. imperialism is directing its spearhead of aggression against Asia in particular. Using Asians to fight Asians, it is expanding its aggression against the Asian socialist countries and the people in this region by mobilizing the Japanese militarist forces and its other vassals and puppets.

Under the slogan of "Vietnamizing" the Viet Nam war, U.S. imperialism is further intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people; at the same time, it is wantonly conducting fresh activities of war provocation to aggravate tension in Korea; and it is ceaselessly carrying out aggression and provocations against the Chinese people.

All this demonstrates that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of the world. Sly and cunning, U.S. imperialism is vainly trying to cover up its aggressive nature under the smoke-screen of "peace". However, the people of the world can never be duped. Resolute and uncompromising struggles must be waged against U.S. imperialism through to the very end.

The intensified activities of aggression and war on the part of U.S. imperialism, far from showing its "strength", only indicate its weakness.

Both sides are firmly convinced that so long as all revolutionary people unite and direct the spearhead of their attack against U.S. imperialism and unfold

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Peking, China

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powerful struggles against it throughout the world, U.S. imperialism will surely perish and the people's revolutionary cause will surely triumph.

Actively shielded by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has revived and has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. Relying on U.S. imperialism as its prop and working hand in glove with it, Japanese militarism is vainly trying to realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and has openly embarked on the road of aggression against the people of Asia. The two sides strongly condemn all this.

Acting upon the "new Asia policy" of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries are now stepping up the fascistization and militarization of Japan, rapidly increasing its military strength for aggression, setting up a large number of additional military bases and intensifying war preparations in their attempt to carry out expansion abroad. Japan has become an advance base and stronghold for a new war of aggression in Asia.

The Japanese militarists are directly serving U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, actively taking part in the U.S. imperialist new scheme of war in Korea and wildly attempting to include the Chinese people's sacred territory Taiwan in their sphere of influence.

If these wild schemes of Japanese militarism are ignored, then it will surely inflict once again huge disasters upon the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

There must be no illusions or wishful thinking of any kind about Japanese militarism.

Failure to see the dangers of Japanese militarism and fraternization with the Sato government mean encouraging Japanese militarist expansion abroad and strengthening the U.S. imperialist position in Asia.

The revolutionary people of the whole world must take concerted actions to frustrate and smash the aggressive designs of Japanese militarism.

8

The two sides hold that the current struggle against Japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism as well as a struggle for the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The two sides express their determination to further strengthen their common struggle against Japanese militarism while carrying on the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean side strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for forcibly occupying the Chinese people's sacred territory Taiwan and instigating its lackeys to conduct ceaseless activities of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China, and fully supports the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate Taiwan from U.S. imperialist occupation and realize territorial integrity.

U.S. imperialism is opposing the restoration of the rightful position of the People's Republic of China on the international arena, trying to stem her influence and create "two Chinas". This scheme is bound to end in ignominious failure.

The Chinese side firmly condemns U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their frantic new war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their barbarous massacre and unprecedented fascist violent repression of the revolutionaries and patriotic people in south Korea.

The Chinese side holds that the forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the constant source of war there. The Chinese side fully supports the correct policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the fatherland, the policy of making the U.S. aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and realizing the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves independently and free from interference by any foreign force.

Peking, China

The two sides express complete support to and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its war of aggression against south Viet Nam and all its aggressive acts infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and it must unconditionally and completely withdraw its aggressor troops and those of its vassals and the south Korean puppets from south Viet Nam. The question of Viet Nam must be settled in conformity with the Vietnamese people's own wishes.

The Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their struggle to defeat the U.S. aggressors and fulfill their just cause.

The two sides firmly condemn U.S. imperialism for its aggression and armed intervention against Laos and resolutely support the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The two sides hold that the recent reactionary coup d'etat engineered by U.S. imperialism in Cambodia is a serious threat to the genuine interests of the Cambodian people and the security of the three Indo-Chinese countries. The two sides strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its criminal sabotage activities against the Cambodian people and support the latter's struggle for the defence of national independence and sovereignty as well as the five-point declaration made by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23.

The two sides express support to and solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty" and the dismantling of the U.S. imperialist military bases and in their struggle to oppose the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism and safeguard the complete independence and democratic development of the country.

and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

The two sides firmly condemn the Israeli aggressors for their crimes of continuing to illegally occupy Arab territory and expanding their aggression against Arab countries under direct U.S. imperialist support and instigation, and fully support the Arab people in their just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, recover the occupied Arab territory and accomplish the Palestinian people's cause for liberation.

The two sides hold that the national liberation movements which are now developing vigorously in Asia, Africa and Latin America are one of the mightiest revolutionary forces of our time. They firmly support all the peoples in these regions who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by the United States and striving for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The two sides express militant support to the working class and labouring people in the capitalist countries who are waging revolutionary struggles against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the right to subsistence and for class emancipation.

The two sides hold that today with the daily intensification of the aggression and new war provocations by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the situation demands that the Chinese and Korean peoples unite and wage a common fight against the enemy. This is of great significance to frustrating and smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressive schemes, safeguarding peace in Asia and the world and vigorously pushing forward the two people's revolution and construction.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit by Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made new contributions to the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Korean peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Pyongyang, April 7, 1970

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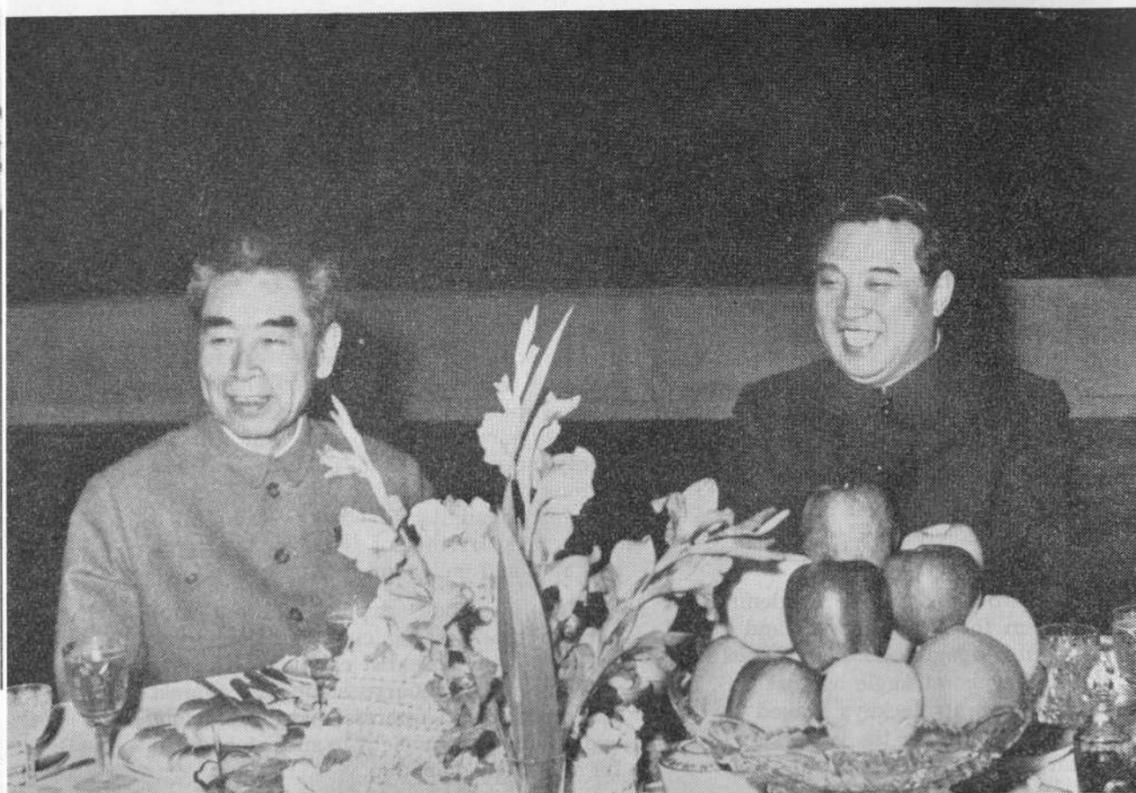
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Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung at the April 5 banquet.

Speech by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,
Dear Chinese Guests,
Dear Comrades and Friends,

We have received with a happy feeling Comrade Premier Chou En-lai, our close friend, in Pyongyang, capital of our country, today.

Allow me, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, reiterate warm welcome to you,

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Comrade Premier, and the Chinese guests accompanying you, here at this place overflowing with fraternal friendship and friendly feelings.

Korea and China are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity.

The peoples of our two countries have traversed an arduous and thorny path of struggle against imperialism and for their

Peking, China

freedom and national independence for a long time and shed much blood in this course.

The communists and the revolutionary workers and peasants of Korea and China fought together against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, with arms in their hands under the anti-Japanese banner and our two peoples also fought shoulder to shoulder on the same side of the barricade against the joint forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism during the last Korean war.

The Korean people and the Chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other.

The peoples of our two countries won victories in struggles by their united forces in the past, and will fight together to win victory in the future, too.

The successes made by our two peoples in the revolution and construction further increase our strength.

The fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, won a great victory in the Chinese revolution by unfolding a fierce battle against foreign imperialist aggressors and reactionary forces at home.

The triumph of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China marked a fundamental turning point in the history of the Chinese people and it was an epoch-making event which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist forces of the world and changed the Asian situation in favour of peace and socialism.

Having embarked upon the road of creating a new life, the Chinese people, doing everything in their power, have actively accelerated the socialist construction by carrying it out more, faster, better and more economically, conducted the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

and strengthened the nation's defence power, thereby making great successes.

The Korean people wish the Chinese people fresh successes in their future struggle for the building of socialism.

Today our people under the leadership of our Party are vigorously pushing forward the socialist construction by continually and thoroughly embodying the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields.

We are fighting to consolidate more firmly the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic on the basis of the great socio-economic changes which have already been made and to accomplish the historic cause of the unification of the country.

Our people always remember the noble internationalist assistance given us by the fraternal Chinese people during the last fatherland liberation war and in the difficult days of the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction and are grateful to them for expressing support and solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

Such support and encouragement given us by the Chinese people will remain for ever in the hearts of the Korean people.

Comrades and friends,

The present situation in which the U.S. imperialists carry out more and more malignant armed invasions and subversive activities against the socialist countries and newly-independent states and barbarously suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples demands the revolutionary peoples to cope with them with joint efforts.

At present U.S. imperialism is directing the spearhead of its aggression to Asia and plotting to accomplish its wild aggressive ambition by means of making Asians fight Asians, whipping together its satellite countries and puppets in Asia including the Japanese militarist forces.

The Japanese militarists who have been revived by U.S. imperialism are

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further intensifying the militarization and fascistization of Japan and have openly embarked on the path of aggression against the Asian peoples. Japan has already been turned into an advance base, into a stronghold for aggressive war in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, hand in glove with the Japanese militarist forces, are stepping up their policy of colonial plunder of south Korea and converting it into their military base and are running wild increasingly to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea and stubbornly persist in their plot to rig up "two Chinas" while pursuing antagonistic policies against the People's Republic of China.

U.S. imperialism is intensifying the war of aggression against Viet Nam still more under the signboard of "Vietnamization" of the war, escalating their armed intervention in Laos and scheming to sway Cambodia to the right after having instigated the reactionary right-wing forces to stage a coup d'etat in that country some time ago.

No desperate effort on the part of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, however, can check the revolutionary struggles of the people in this part of the world or achieve their aggressive purposes in Asia.

Time has changed and the Asia of today is not the Asia of yesterday.

Should the U.S. and Japanese imperialists unleash a new venturesome war of aggression again, oblivious of the lessons of history, the Korean people will, as in the past, fight the enemy to the end together with the Chinese people in order to defend their socialist gains and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Sooner or later, the U.S. imperialists will definitely be kicked out of south Korea and Taiwan and the rest of Asia by the stubborn struggles of the Korean and Chinese peoples and other Asian peoples.

The Korean people regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to actively support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all countries opposing U.S. imperialism.

12

Our people resolutely oppose the criminal U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Viet Nam and actively support the righteous struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Our people strongly support the heroic struggle of the Cuban people who defend the gains of revolution and build socialism successfully, frustrating the uninterrupted aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people condemn the armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists in Laos and positively support the Laotian people in their struggle for national independence.

Our people actively support the Arab people in their just struggle to oppose the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Zionists, safeguard national independence and dignity, recover the occupied Arab territory and achieve the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

The Korean people manifest support and militant solidarity to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in all parts of the world against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation.

Our people will in the future, too, continue to fight dynamically for the triumph of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive peoples of the world, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Esteemed Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

You have visited our country at a time when the U.S. and Japanese imperialists are perpetrating manoeuvrings of aggression and war more plainly.

We believe that your current visit to our country will make a fresh contribution to further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and China in the in-

Peking, China

terests of the common cause of the peoples of the two countries.

May I propose a toast

to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples,

to the prosperity and progress of the People's Republic of China,

to the militant solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of the world fighting

against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism,

to the health of Comrade Mao Tsetung,

to the health of Comrade Chou En-lai,

to the health of the guests from China,

to the health of diplomatic representatives of various countries and

to the health of all comrades present here.

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at the Banquet

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

Comrades and Friends:

Upon our arrival today in your capital Pyongyang, we were accorded a magnificent and warm welcome by the fraternal Korean people. And now Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung is holding such a grand banquet for us, giving us an opportunity of gathering joyously with the leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government. We are indeed very happy. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, I extend cordial greetings and high respects to the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the fraternal Korean people.

The heroic Korean people have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. In order to win liberation for their fatherland, the Korean people waged long and most arduous struggles against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism and won great victories. And now, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim

Il Sung, the Korean people, displaying a spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and of hard struggle, are devoting themselves to the defence of their country and their sovereignty. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Korean people on their achievements and sincerely wish them continued new victories in the days to come.

To date, U.S. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south Korea and threatening the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Chinese people firmly support the heroic Korean people in carrying to the end until final victory the just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of Korea.

The present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. U.S. imperialism is in the grip of grave political and economic crises, beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, and has landed itself in an impasse. But it has not, and will never, change its aggressive nature. U.S. imperialism is making intensified efforts to carry out its counter-revolutionary dual tactics to suppress the revolutionary

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and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

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struggles of the people of the world and maintain its tottering colonial rule.

In Asia, U.S. imperialism has all along used the Japanese reactionaries as its principal assistant in pushing forward its policies of aggression and war. In order to extricate itself from the predicament in which its strength cannot meet its ambitions, the Nixon government, since coming to office, has put forward the so-called "new Asia policy" of using Asians to fight Asians, placing greater reliance on the Japanese reactionaries and making them serve as its shock troops against the people of the Asian countries. Actively fostered by U.S. imperialism, the Sato government, the most reactionary and aggressive Japanese government since the end of World War II, which is inflated with wild ambitions and unbridled arrogance, is wantonly attempting to take the old path traversed by Japanese militarism in the past and realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Last November, Eisaku Sato visited the United States and issued a Japan-U.S. joint communique with Nixon, pushing to a new stage the military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Japan-U.S. joint communique is a new U.S.-Japanese military alliance spearheaded against the peoples of Asia.

Under the guise of the so-called "reversion of Okinawa," the Japanese reactionaries have no scruples in selling out the national interests and sovereignty of Japan, willingly tying the whole of Japan on to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism and turning Japan proper into a military base of U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Asia just as in the case of Okinawa.

Speaking through the medium of Eisaku Sato, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have openly clamoured that Taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of Japan," that Korea "is essential to Japan's own security" and that Japan wants to play a "role" in Indo-China. Recently, a director of the Legislation Bureau of the Japanese Government was even more blatant in declaring

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that Japan would dispatch "self-defence forces" to south Korea under the pretext of "protecting" its "rights and interests" there. Obviously, the aim of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is to perpetuate the forcible occupation of Taiwan and obstruct the Chinese people from liberating their own territory Taiwan Province; perpetuate the forcible occupation of south Korea and obstruct the reunification of Korea; and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and obstruct the Vietnamese people from liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland.

The wanton designs of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have met with the resolute opposition of the peoples of China, Korea and Viet Nam as well as of the peoples of Japan, the United States and the rest of the world.

At present, the attitude taken towards the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and towards Japanese militarism constitutes an important criterion for distinguishing between genuine and sham revolution, between genuine and sham socialism and between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism, and as pointed out by our Korean comrades: "This is a question of basic stand."

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic.**" The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their accomplices will never cease making troubles. But today it is the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, and not U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, who decide the destiny of Asia. Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism be so blinded by their lust for gains as to obdurately impose a war of aggression on the peoples of China and Korea and other Asian countries, they will surely suffer even more ignominious defeat and have themselves destroyed in the fire they kindle.

Peking, China

Under the heavy blows of the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos. In order to save itself from defeat, the Nixon government is flagrantly carrying out aggression, intervention and subversive activities against Cambodia while stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos.

Recently, U.S. imperialism has openly instigated the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. This is another frantic provocation made by U.S. imperialism against the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam and other Asian countries. On March 23, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued his message to compatriots and five-point declaration, sternly denouncing the towering crimes of U.S. imperialism and the Cambodian Rightist clique and calling on all patriotic Cambodian people to unite to form the National United Front of Kampuchea and wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand taken by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and they consistently support the policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity firmly pursued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We are deeply convinced that the Cambodian people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos and supported by the people of the whole world, will certainly win complete victory in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Comrades and friends!

The present situation in our country is very good. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung has won great victory and has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and shattered the schemes of imperialism

and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

and modern revisionism to restore capitalism in our country. Tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese people are determined to fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty, give firm support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and carry to the end the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

China and Korea are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. There exists a traditional militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. This friendship cemented with blood was forged and has grown in the course of the protracted struggle against our common enemies, U.S. and Japanese imperialism. The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is the embodiment of the intimate relationship of our two peoples who share weal and woe and are as closely linked as lips and teeth. Common interests and common problems of security have bound and united our two peoples together. In the face of new threats of aggression and war by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Chinese and Korean peoples must unite closely and enhance preparedness against war in our common fight against the enemies. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, work for the consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity between China and Korea.

Long live the blood-cemented militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Now I propose a toast

to the health of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,

to the health of Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends!

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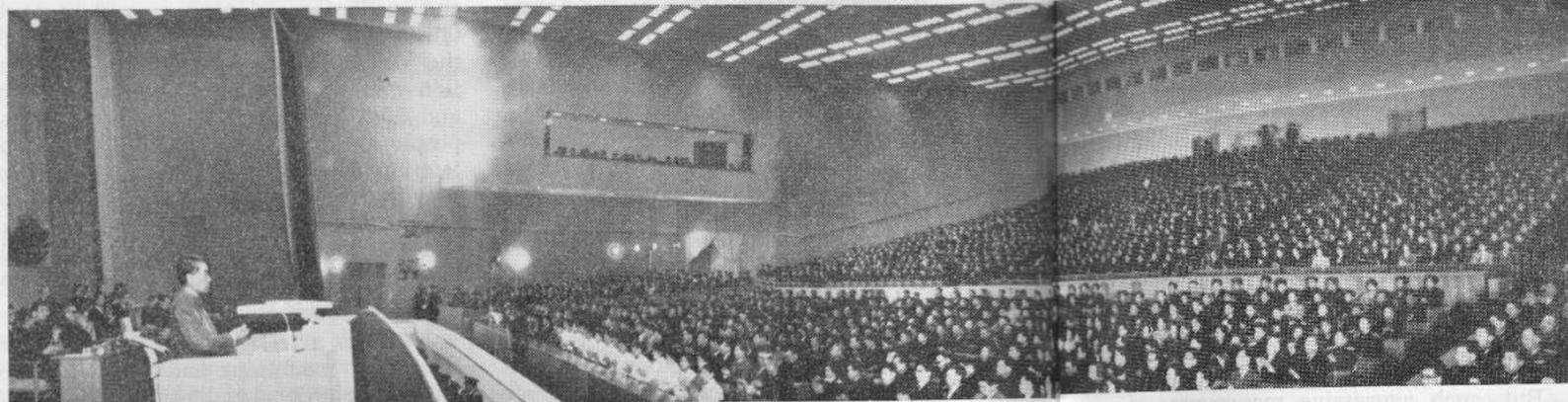
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Premier Chou En-lai speaks at the Pyongyang rally.

Speech by Comrade Kang Hi Won at Pyongyang Mass Rally

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai, Respected Guests from China, Comrades:

Today, with militant friendship and warm and cordial feelings, the people of our country most enthusiastically welcome the envoy of the fraternal Chinese people.

I, entrusted by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, warmly welcome in the name of the Pyongyang citizens and the entire Korean people Comrade Premier Chou En-lai and his party on a friendship visit to our country.

I also take this opportunity to convey the friendly greetings of the Korean people to the brotherly Chinese people.

At this meeting welcoming the distinguished guests sent by the Chinese people, we retrospect with deep emotion the history of the deep-rooted friendship between the peoples of Korea and China.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have a long history and culture each and

have been living as close neighbours from olden times with one river between them.

The peoples of our two countries have long fought against the aggressive forces of foreign imperialism. When the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea and stretched out their claws of aggression to China's mainland, the Communists and patriotic people of our two countries waged a protracted, bloody struggle with arms in their hands against the common enemy.

The Korean people shared life and death, weal and woe with the Chinese people already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the country.

The peoples of Korea and China formed an unbreakable bond of militant friendship in the flames of the arduous struggle.

The friendship formed between the Korean and Chinese peoples in history developed onto a new stage after the peoples of the two countries seized power in

their hands and embarked upon the road of building a new life, and its vitality was displayed more clearly in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The brotherly Chinese people organized volunteers with their fine sons and daughters and dispatched them to the Korean front during the fatherland liberation war of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, together with our people, defended every inch of land of Korea with blood, displaying the spirit of proletarian internationalism and mass heroism. In the intervals of battles they helped our peasants in ploughing and sowing, repaired destroyed reservoirs and rebuilt roads and bridges.

After the war, when our people rose in the struggle for the rehabilitation of the ravaged towns and villages, the Chinese People's Volunteers actively helped us in our rehabilitation and construction work.

In this course, deep love and beautiful relations of self-devoted mutual cooperation were formed between the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers and our people.

Martyr Lo Sheng-chiao, son of the Chinese people, devoted his precious life

to rescuing a Korean child, and Korean peasant Pak Jae Gun sacrificed his life covering a wounded Volunteer with his body from enemy's bullet to save him.

Just as the mountains and fields of China bear the traces of the precious blood and the struggle of the Korean Communists and revolutionary people, so many places of our country are associated with the blood shed by fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and their exploits in the courageous struggle.

Our people always remember the heroic feats performed by the valiant fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and international support rendered by the Chinese people in the periods of the past fatherland liberation war and post-war rehabilitation and construction and are grateful for this.

The Korean people greatly value the friendship with the Chinese people and are making all efforts to consolidate and develop it.

The current visit of Comrade Chou En-lai to our country will be greatly conducive to further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and China.

The ever intensified manoeuvres of aggression and war by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists against Korea and China are firmly welding the peoples of the two countries into one.

Both the peoples of Korea and China have part of their territories occupied by the U.S. imperialists and are confronted with the incessant provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied Taiwan, the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, and turned it into their base for aggression. They have occupied one half of the territory of our fatherland — the southern half — and turned it into their complete colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly bringing into south Korea various kinds

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of modern lethal weapons and military equipment to speed up war preparations and continuously perpetrating provocations against the northern half of the republic along the military demarcation line.

The U.S. imperialists are persistently clinging to the "two Chinas" plot and keep supplying military assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek bandits, keying up the tension in the Taiwan Straits.

U.S. imperialism is now putting up the revived Japanese militarists as its "shock brigade" to oppose the socialist countries in Asia and suppress and strangulate the national liberation movements in this region. As fully laid bare in the "joint communique" of Nixon and Sato, the bosses of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, and the so-called "foreign policy report" of Nixon, the U.S. imperialists are trying to make the Japanese militarists play a "leading role" in realizing their aggression on Asia. U.S. imperialism is scheming to whip together the Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek puppet cliques and other stooges and forces of reaction and rig up a new anti-Communist military alliance in Asia with Japanese militarism as the backbone to bolster up its colonial rule faced with the crisis of total bankruptcy and easily attain the aim of aggression in this region.

The Japanese militarists who are accustomed through a historic period to invading others with the backing of big powers are trying with frenzy to realize the "New Pacific Co-prosperity Sphere", a modern version of the broken "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere", watching for a chance to get a "windfall" again. The reactionary ruling circles of Japan are accelerating preparations for overseas expansion, speeding up the fascistization of the country, markedly increasing military expenditure and rapidly reinforcing armed forces of aggression.

While viciously pursuing a hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, the Japanese militarists

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are intensifying reinvasion of south Korea in all fields, political, economic and military, and stretching out their talons of aggression to Taiwan. The reactionary Sato clique openly revealed their intention to directly partake in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea, clamouring that "the security of south Korea is indispensable to the security of Japan". And they are colluding with U.S. imperialism in plotting to create "two Chinas", blurring that "the security of Taiwan is very important for the security of Japan".

But, such aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists are a preposterous delusion.

With nothing can the U.S. and Japanese imperialists block the road ahead of the peoples of Korea and China.

The Chinese people defeated the foreign imperialist aggressors and the reactionary forces at home and founded a new China with high revolutionary enthusiasm and through staunch struggle.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China are the brilliant fruition of the bloody struggle of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people who have become the true masters of the country have valiantly overcome manifold difficulties and obstacles and won brilliant victory in the building of a new life along the line of self-reliance.

Thus, China has been turned from a semi-feudal, semi-colonial, poor and backward country into a powerful socialist country marching forward along the road of independence and self-sustenance.

Today the Chinese people are struggling to achieve greater successes in the struggle for carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and strengthening the economic might and defence capacity of the country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with their respected and beloved leader Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader

Peking, China

and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader.

The successes made by the Chinese people in socialist construction are a great contribution to the strengthening of the might of socialism as a whole and the growth of the revolutionary forces of the world.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the successes made by the Chinese people and wish them fresh victory in the future.

Standing directly opposed to U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, our people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle are now successfully building socialism and staunchly fighting for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, foiling ceaseless provocative machinations of U.S. imperialism.

Our people, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, have made great strides forward along the road of social progress and civilization and turned our country in a short span of time into a developed socialist country with the solid foundations of independent national economy, all-people defence system and brilliant national culture by splendidly embodying in all fields the idea of *juche* and carrying out the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence of our Party.

Today our people are further expediting economic construction and defence upbuilding in view of the ever intensified manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for aggression and war and consolidating rock-firm the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic politically, economically and militarily, while vigorously pushing ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution.

At the same time, our people are actively supporting and encouraging the just anti-U.S., national salvation struggle

of the brothers of the southern half who are fighting, shedding blood, for freedom and liberation and for the unification of the fatherland, and struggling to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and promote the historic cause of national unification.

To scale the heights of the magnificent Seven-Year Plan before the Fifth Congress of our glorious Party, we Pyongyang citizens, together with the working people of the whole country, are vigorously waging a struggle for increasing production at all posts of the socialist construction at "kangson speed", the new *chollima* speed, thus making fresh innovative successes day by day.

The successes of the Korean and Chinese peoples in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and the growth of the might of the two countries constitute support and encouragement to their revolutionary cause and crushing blows to the imperialists.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists must look straight at stark reality and stop running riot.

If the villains force a war again upon the Korean and Chinese peoples, forgetting the lessons of history, the peoples of our two countries will fight, as in the past, shoulder to shoulder with each other in the same trench against the common enemy and certainly sweep away the enemy.

The Korean people resolutely oppose the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists against the People's Republic of China and fully support the Chinese people in their struggle for the liberation of Taiwan.

The Chinese people actively support the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from south Korea and the independent unification of the fatherland.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people for their support to and solidarity with our people in the cause of national unification.

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Dear Comrades:

U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the peoples of Korea and China but also the common enemy of the people of the whole world.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism do not want to step down from the stage of history of their own accord. Today, U.S. imperialism in a desperate attempt to save themselves from the imminent doom, is further intensifying the manoeuvrings of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are resorting to naked violence in opposing the socialist countries and brutally suppressing the national liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American people, and disturbing peace in all parts of the world, further intensifying the machinations of aggression and subversion against the newly independent countries in these areas.

The U.S. imperialists are persisting in the brigandish aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and escalating the armed intervention in Laos. Some time ago, U.S. imperialism instigated the right-wing reactionary forces in Cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and is craftily attempting to turn this country to the right.

Our people fully support the March 23 five-point statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk which sternly condemned the U.S. imperialist-engineered coup and expressed the firm determination to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

U.S. imperialism is conducting incessant aggression not only in Asia but in the Middle East against the Arab peoples by instigating the Zionists.

Today, there is no place on earth that is untouched by the aggressive claws of U.S. imperialism and there is no country that is free from the threats of aggression by U.S. imperialism.

All this shows with increasing clarity that U.S. imperialism is the most bar-

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barous and most heinous aggressor of modern times, the main force of aggression and war, the ringleader of world reaction, the bulwark of modern colonialism, strangler of national liberation and independence and the disturber of world peace.

The present situation demands all the anti-imperialist forces to unite their strength and direct the spearhead of struggle at U.S. imperialism and attack it from all sides.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, taught as follows:

"When all the revolutionary forces of the world vigorously wage the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on every front they hold, imperialism will be wiped out once for good and the peoples of all countries will come to achieve genuine national independence and social progress."

The Korean people will continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and unite firmly with the revolutionary peoples of the whole world to fight more relentlessly for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Respected Comrade Premier:

We are convinced that your current visit to our country will be another significant event in the history of friendship between Korea and China, and we hope Comrade Premier and other distinguished guests from China will convey, after your return to your country, the struggle of our people against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and for socialist construction and the independent unification of the fatherland as well as the warm friendly feeling the Korean people cherish toward the fraternal Chinese people.

Long live the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China!

Long live the great Chinese people!

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at Pyongyang Mass Rally

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun,

Respected Comrade Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City,

Comrades and Friends:

Coming to our fraternal neighbour the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a friendly visit upon invitation, we have been accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the fraternal Korean people. Today the people of Pyongyang are holding for us such a grand rally of welcome. This fully testifies to the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Here I would like to express my sincere thanks.

On behalf of the Chinese people's leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao and on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, I now extend once again cordial greetings and high respects to the Korean people's leader Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fraternal people of Pyongyang and of all Korea.

The heroic Korean people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the dark years of Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea, the Korean people waged long and arduous struggles against Japanese imperialism and finally ended its colonial rule and won independence and liberation for their fatherland. Shortly after the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, U.S. imperialism launched a barbarous war of aggression

against the Korean people. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people rose in resistance and, fighting courageously, defeated the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and defended the independence and security of their fatherland. The Korean people's great victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world. Historical experience proves that wars of aggression cannot intimidate the revolutionary people and that, on the contrary, so long as the people take up arms and unite against the enemy, they will surely win victory in the war against aggression.

After the Korean armistice, the industrious and brave Korean people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, overcame numerous difficulties, healed the wounds of war and rebuilt their homeland. After three years of economic rehabilitation, the Korean people in the past decade and more have scored tremendous achievements in various fields of socialist economic construction. At present, the Korean people are working hard to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan for developing the people's economy.

Since the Korean armistice, U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique have never ceased their military provocations and sabotage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. While carrying on economic construction, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continuously strengthened its national defence capabilities, dealt resolute blows at the U.S. aggressors whether they came from the land, the sea or the air and thus victoriously defended the security and dignity of its fatherland.

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We aga mination t will alwa revolution and to work as required in the new Constitution, "to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man over the globe, so that all mankind will be emancipated".

The Chinese people rejoice over the achievements scored by the fraternal Korean people in the cause of defending and building their country in the post-war years, and sincerely wish them continuous new victories.

In contrast to the conditions prevailing in the northern part of the republic, the people of south Korea are still living in dire misery under the fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. However, where there is oppression there is resistance. The flames of the south Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will surely rage with increasing vigour. No matter how U.S. imperialism tries to realize its plot of perpetuating its forcible occupation of south Korea, looking for a chance to invade north Korea and obstructing the reunification of Korea by strengthening the Pak Jung Hi clique and bringing in Japanese militarism as its accomplice, it is doomed to fail in the end. The 3,000-li expanse of beautiful land of Korea is bound to be reunified, and the 40 million Korean people are bound to be reunited. This is the inevitable trend of history which no one can resist. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Korean people in carrying to the end until final victory their just struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and for the reunification of their fatherland.

Comrades and friends,

As the fraternal Korean people are aware, in the nearly four years which have elapsed, the Chinese people have unfolded the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tsetung. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Through this Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought have been popularized in China on a scale

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broader than ever before, profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the hundreds of millions of our people, and our country has become even more consolidated and stronger than before. On the basis of the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Communist Party of China convened in April 1969 its Ninth National Congress which has a far-reaching influence in the history of our Party. Rallying more closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and responding to Chairman Mao's call "Unite to win still greater victories," the people of all nationalities of our country are now persisting in continued revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, doing a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and persisting in the General Line of building socialism independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance and hard struggle and by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, and are striving with actual deeds to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth National Congress and to promote a new high tide in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the meantime, the people of our country are enhancing by a hundredfold their revolutionary vigilance and strengthening their preparedness against war, ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us. The Chinese people who are armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought and who have been tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will never disappoint the hopes placed in them by the people of the whole world. They firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world and, together with them, will carry to the end the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

The trend of the present international situation is precisely as Chairman Mao Tsetung points out: "The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are

Peking, China

getting better daily." The revolutionary movements of the proletariat and the peoples of the world are surging forward vigorously. Besieged by the revolutionary people of the whole world, U.S. imperialism is finding the going tougher and tougher.

The heroic Vietnamese people, persevering in protracted war, have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, badly battering U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, and driving it into a dire dilemma. United as one and fighting courageously, the Laotian people are dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors. The people of Palestine and Arab countries are repeatedly pounding on U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism on the battlefield in the Middle East. The people's revolutionary armed struggles are daily expanding in Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and India and in other countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Japan, Western Europe, North America and Oceania, large-scale revolutionary mass movements are surging forward wave upon wave. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples throughout the world have greatly shaken the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

In Asia, the Nixon government has resorted to even more sinister counter-revolutionary dual tactics and is carrying out the so-called "new Asia policy" and "Nixon doctrine" of using Asians to fight Asians, so as to extricate itself from its difficult position. In this respect, U.S. imperialism has shown special interest in the Japanese reactionaries and is making intensified efforts to foster the Japanese militarist forces and make the Japanese reactionaries serve as shock troops for its aggression in Asia. And the Japanese reactionaries, on their part, are feverishly hiring themselves out to U.S. imperialism in their vain attempt to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The Japan-U.S. joint communique issued by Nixon and Eisaku Sato in last November is a naked confession of intensified military collusion be-

and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

tween the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. They have turned the aggressive "Japan-U.S. security treaty" into a new Japan-U.S. military alliance which covers a wider range and poses even greater dangers. According to this communique, Okinawa is nominally to be returned to Japan, but in fact, Japan proper is to be Okinawanized, to be turned into a military base of U.S. imperialism for its aggression in Asia. After the issuance of this communique, the Japanese reactionaries, abetted by U.S. imperialism, have become even more unbridled and have been stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. The Sato government has greatly increased its military budget and, under the guise of "independent defence," is energetically expanding its war industry and its navy and air force. The revival of Japanese militarism is no longer a question of a so-called existing danger, but is, beyond all doubt, a matter of reality.

In stepping up their military collusion, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the Asian peoples and, first of all, against the peoples of China, Korea and the Indo-Chinese states.

The Japanese reactionaries have always been tailing after U.S. imperialism in carrying out scheming activities to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." In recent years, Japanese monopoly capital has frantically carried out activities of expansion and infiltration against Taiwan, and the Japanese reactionaries and the Chiang Kai-shek clique are energetically engaged in activities of so-called "good will and co-operation." The Japan-U.S. joint communique now brazenly asserts that Taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of Japan." This further shows that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are bent on perpetuating the forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province and obstructing Taiwan from returning to the embrace of the motherland. We must sternly warn the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries: The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, and this is the

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Chinese people's sacred and inviolable right!

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have long stretched their aggressive claws into south Korea through the instrumentality of the so-called "Japan-ROK treaty" and, in collaboration with U.S. imperialism, have stepped up in all fields their plunder and control of south Korea. Now the Japan-U.S. joint communique openly declares that Korea is "essential to Japan's own security." Japanese reactionaries have also clamoured that if an armed conflict takes place in Korea, Japan "should take pre-emptive measures for attack and must not look upon it as a fire on the opposite bank." The aggressive design of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is not only to continue the forcible occupation of south Korea but also to invade once again the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japan-U.S. joint communique also asserts that Japan will play a "role" in Indo-China. This signifies that in order to save itself from its defeat in Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism will not scruple to bring in the Japanese militarist forces when it considers it necessary so as to expand its war of aggression in Indo-China.

The military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries also runs directly counter to Japan's national interests. Tying Japan to the war chariot of U.S. imperialism and strengthening Japanese militarism will inevitably bring new and more terrible disasters to the Japanese people.

But the times have moved ahead. The Asia of the 70s is no longer the Asia of the 30s. In the face of the new threats of aggression and war posed by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the revolutionary peoples of Asia will surely unite and wage a resolute struggle against them. Some people talk about opposing imperialism, but are actually conducting an ardent flirtation with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. This will only inflate the aggressive arrogance of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. We are deeply convinced that no matter how the U.S.

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and Japanese reactionaries bare their fangs and show their claws and no matter how their accomplices assist them in evil doings, the Asian peoples, including the Japanese people, will not be intimidated, and in the face of the united strength of the peoples of China, Korea and other Asian countries, the aggressive schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are bound to fail.

Comrades and friends,

At present, the whole world is watching the development of the situation in Indo-China. U.S. imperialism is expanding its war of aggression there at an accelerated tempo. Under the guise of "peaceful negotiations" and "troop withdrawal," it is stepping up the "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam so as to intensify the war. In Laos, it is carrying out wanton bombing of the liberated areas and it has sent Thai accomplice troops into Laos to expand its war of aggression there. Recently, it went further to instigate single-handedly the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat against the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, plotting to turn Cambodia into its colony and military base and to expand its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos to the whole of Indo-China and further to realize its wild designs of forcibly occupying the whole of Indo-China and expanding its aggression to the rest of Asia.

The Kingdom of Cambodia led by its Head of State Samdech Sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Cambodian people have waged long and resolute struggles against the aggression, intervention and subversive activities of U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese puppets and Thai vassals. The Cambodian people will never tolerate the brutal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. In response to the solemn call of Samdech Sihanouk made in the messages to his compatriots dated March 23 and April 4 respectively, the

Peking, China

Cambodian people are unfolding their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism in various parts of Cambodia, and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are thrown into a panic and driven into dire straits.

The U.S. imperialists' criminal activities in Cambodia once again prove that U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all wars and sufferings in Indo-China and is the most ferocious enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples. The Indo-Chinese peoples have always had a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. Today, in the face of U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, they will certainly unite even more closely and help and support each other in their common fight. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the five-point declaration issued by the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and firmly support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We are deeply convinced that the heroic peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder and supported by the people of the whole world, will certainly win complete victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Comrades and friends,

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. Our two peoples are comrades-in-arms

going through thick and thin and sharing each other's hardships and difficulties. During the protracted struggle against Japanese imperialist aggression, our two peoples under hard conditions inspired and helped each other and defeated the Japanese aggressors. During the years of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea, our two peoples again fought together and defeated the U.S. aggressors, winning great victory. While fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, the Chinese People's Volunteers received tremendous support and solicitous concern from the Korean people, who looked upon the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers as their kinsmen. This the Chinese people will never forget. Whenever we recall these historical events, we deeply sense the value of the blood-cemented militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Such friendship can stand tests and no one can undermine it. The fraternal Korean people may rest assured that in the future struggles against our common enemies, the 700 million Chinese people will always remain the reliable friends of the Korean people.

Long live the heroic Korean people!

Long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

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From Iron Ore to Steel in a Small Complex

China Reconstructs Correspondent

A SMALL blast furnace and three hot-blast stoves have made a new skyline of the low hills outside the city of Yentai in Shantung province. Ore wagons shuttle endlessly between a mine and a dressing plant. At night the sky over an iron and steel works glows red. This is a small self-contained complex, complete from ore mining and dressing to iron smelting, steel making and rolling. It was built by the Yentai Special Administrative Area with local manpower, materials and funds.

Making its own iron and steel for the first time in history has accelerated farm mechanization and stimulated the growth of an independent system of industry which continues to raise the area's capacity to supply its own industrial goods. Beyond this, it supplies iron and steel to national defence. The building of the complex was a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his policy of "walking on two legs"; i.e., the simultaneous development of small, medium and big enterprises, and the simultaneous development of industries run by central and by local governments. It is another achievement of the cultural revolution.

Tortuous History

But the development of the industry was not smooth.

During the big leap forward in 1958, Chairman Mao set the general line: "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." Among other things, he called on the people to build up a nationwide iron and steel industry. Yentai's people and

local P.L.A. men plunged into a vigorous mass movement to make iron and steel. They quickly opened four mines, built 20 small home-made blast furnaces and the framework of a steel plant.

But the hidden traitor Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the area were working to restore capitalism. They fought Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line by attacking the three red banners — the General Line, the Big Leap Forward and the People's Communes. The mass movement to make iron and steel, they claimed, was a "terrible drain on manpower and money" and "the losses were much bigger than the gains". Because they still had some power in the area, they forced the mines and furnaces to close. Much equipment was wrecked and 10,000 yuan worth of instruments and machines sold for scrap. Mines and plants built with the sweat of Yentai's people stood in ruins.

The workers smoldered with anger but were temporarily helpless before the power of Liu Shao-chi's agents. As workers left the ore-dressing plant, some of them wrote on the wall in huge letters: "Long live the mass movement to make iron and steel!"

In the cultural revolution started and led by Chairman Mao, the local proletarian revolutionaries and masses of the people seized back the portion of power from Liu Shao-chi's agents and in February 1967 set up a revolutionary committee, the new organ of proletarian power.

The committee began at once to carry out Chairman Mao's strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disas-

ters, and do everything for the people", and his policy for industry of "walking on two legs". It decided to arouse the masses and bring every positive factor into play. Six days later, the committee organized a group formed of workers, cadres and P.L.A. men to lead the building of an iron and steel industry. Workers disbanded by the capitalist-roaders were called back.

Leading departments in Peking and the province revolutionary committee gave them firm leadership and support. Peking, Shanghai, Loyang, and the provinces of Liaoning and Kiangsi extended warm help. A new mass movement to make iron and steel swept Yentai. P.L.A. units and the workers and staff members of a hundred factories, mines and other organizations took part in the construction. Peasants from the surrounding countryside came in rotating groups in all weather and in spite of heavy farm work.

'Build with Our Own Hard Work'

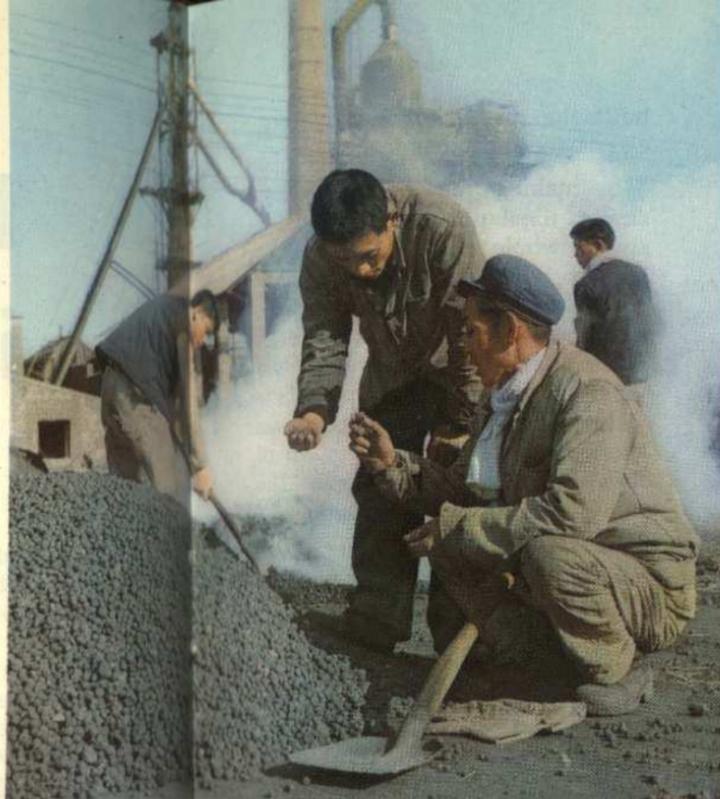
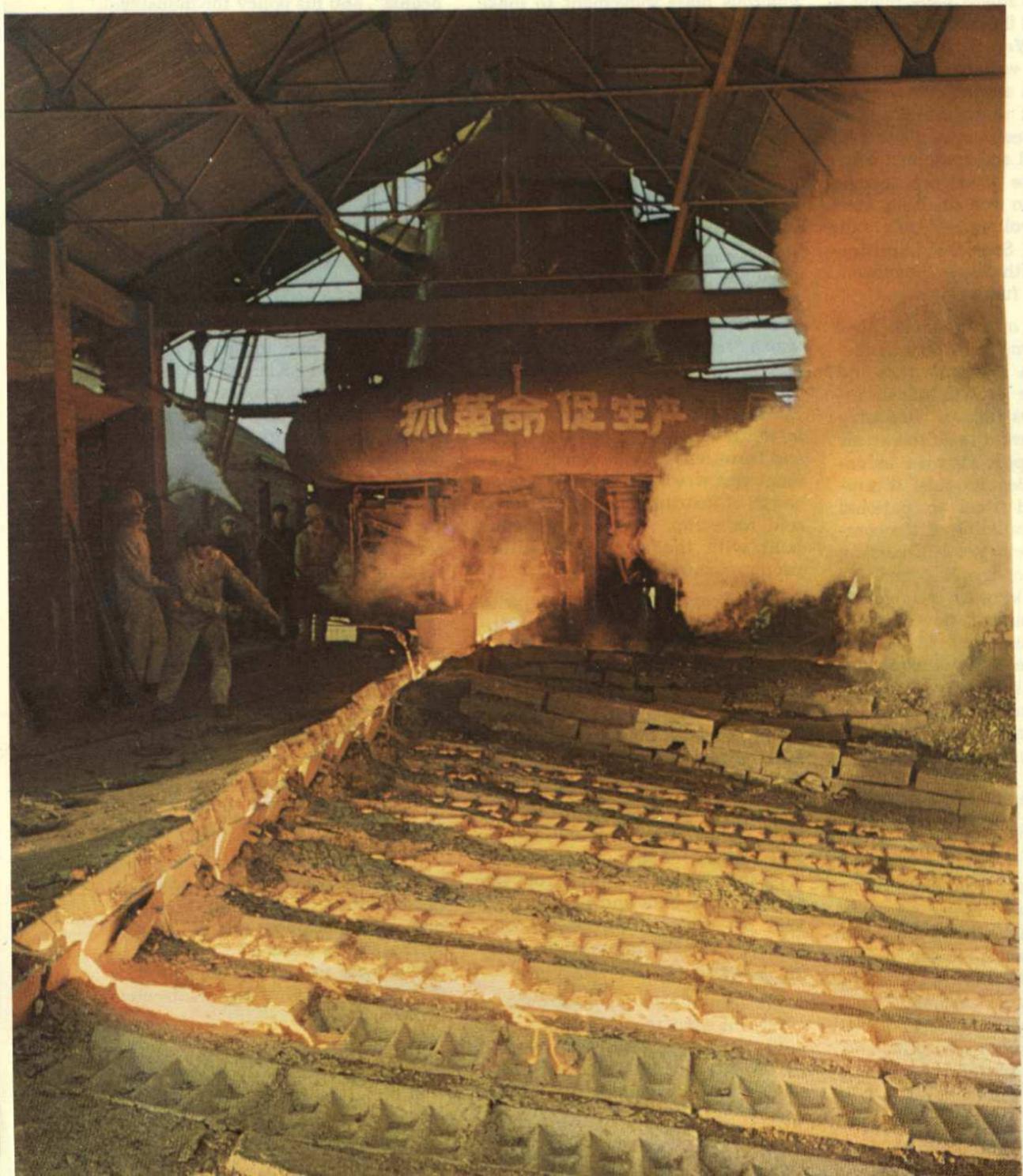
The first thing the builders did under the revolutionary committee's leadership was to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "our policy . . . should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts".

Sit and wait for the leading departments to give the money, men and machines, and thus add to the state's burden? The workers' answer was, "No! We'll break through the difficulties with our own hard work."

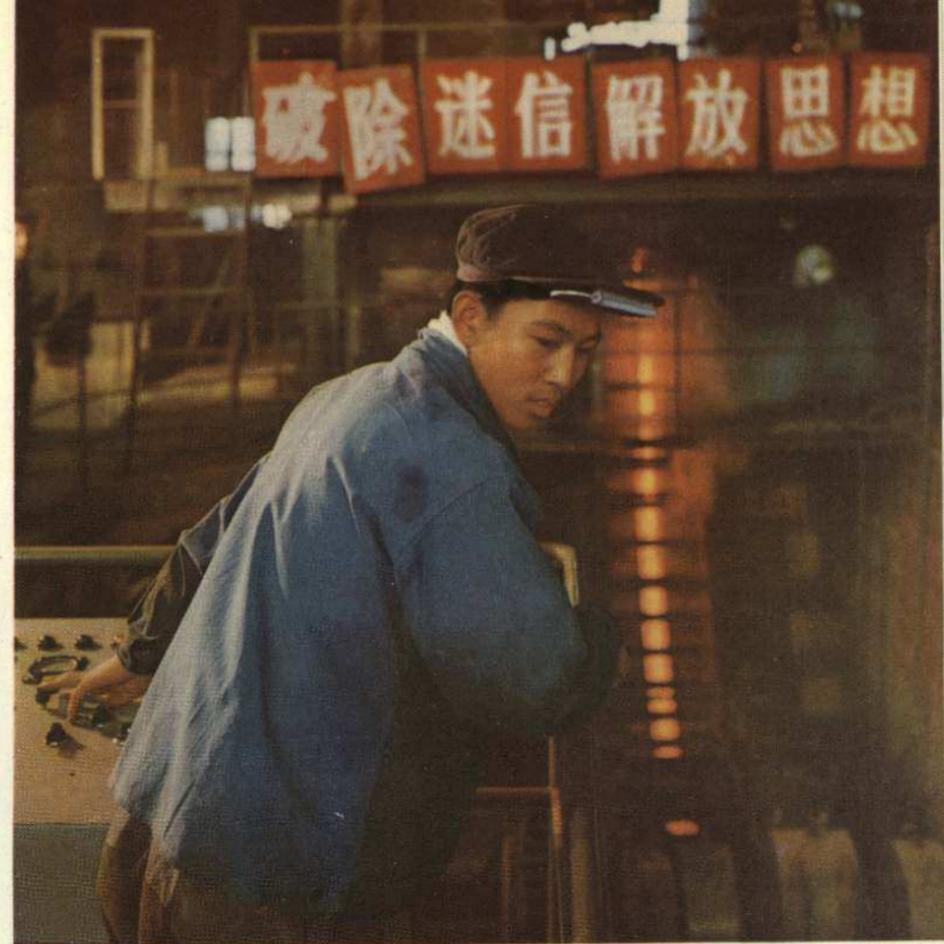
The money came from the area's savings and from cutting down on

Yentai's Small Iron and Steel Complex

Tapping the blast furnace.



Nodular ore for high-quality pig iron.



Operating the continuous casting machine.

Yentai-built diesel motors made with local steel.





Truckloads of cement made of slag from the smelting plant.

non-productive spending. Diligence, thrift, economy and the full use of existing facilities were the guidelines. The steel plant, for instance, was built on the old site of a machinery plant. The mine and iron works used old buildings. Local government organizations loaned trucks and office equipment.

The workers needed 131 main pieces of equipment, but ordered only 18 new. They reconstructed 77 from old machines and made 36 new ones themselves.

The mine's first workers slept on the floors of peasant homes and had their meals there. They began

making the mine's equipment with three machine vices, one hand-operated grinding wheel and one forging furnace. The permanent-magnetic ore dresser called for a channel of stainless steel two meters long, one meter wide and one meter deep. They had to make it from sheets of three-millimeter stainless steel, but had no machine to process it. Fitter Chang Tao-hsi said, "By building an iron and steel industry ourselves, we defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We'll make the channel without a machine!" He and co-workers hammered the channel out blow by blow. Mass wisdom and hard work

built the dresser, belt conveyors, classifiers and other machines.

In making the three hot-blast stoves, the builders did not use a single whole plate of steel but bought odd pieces from another plant and welded them together, using around 400 pieces for each stove. The welders consumed two tons of rods. Fondly called the "Hundred-patch Coats", the stoves stand as symbols of the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. The same spirit guided the making of 80 per cent of the equipment for the entire iron and steel complex.

New Technology for a Small Works

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace. We must break away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques."

Freeing their thinking from old steel-making dogmas, the workers and engineers went in for extensive technical innovations, using both the modern technology they knew and methods invented by themselves. Thus their small integrated works operates with a great deal of advanced technology. Most production and quality targets have reached state-specified standards.

The workers in the foundry like to tell the story about how they got to feed the blast furnace with "fine grain", the nodular ore used in modern iron smelting. Small balls of fine ore from the dresser replace ordinary sintered ore. Though the technology is complicated, nodular ore saves manpower, raises the amount of iron obtained from the ore and improves the quality of pig iron. But the process requires expensive equipment which takes a long time to make. The foundrymen decided to work out a way of their own.

They visited several iron and steel works in the province. In one of them, a conservative person became very haughty when he learned that they came from a

small new works. "We've experimented for years but have not been able to master the technology yet," he said. "You people better not try at all."

"We have Mao Tsetung Thought," the workers replied. "Nothing can stop us from mastering it."

The workers experimented and accumulated reliable data. Everybody contributed suggestions. They studied a machine for making cement balls to get ideas. They screened coal dust with small sieves, weighed the other ingredients with ordinary hand scales, and formed the small balls by rolling the ore in wash basins. They built the equipment for burning the nodular ore by using the frame of an old waterwheel for the grating and truck gears to move it. Four months and 100 experiments later they proudly produced their first run of nodular ore, enabling the blast furnace to turn out quality pig iron in large quantities.

How the workers made a continuous casting machine is another

example of the daring with which they tackled complicated technology.

Among the newest steel-forming processes, continuous casting eliminates steps, lowers cost, cuts down heavy labor and helps produce rolled steel in one steady flow. But none of the Yentai workers had ever seen such a machine. "We can't let anything stop us from making more and better steel," they said. "Let's put daring in command and make this machine in the shortest time possible."

A P.L.A.-worker-cadre-engineer group travelled to Shanghai to learn all they could from three plants and an iron and steel research institute. Back in Yentai, they began designing, applying what they had learned in Shanghai to local conditions, following Chairman Mao's teaching that one must "determine our working policies according to actual conditions". They made many improvements and inventions. A month later they had designed a machine that was small, easy to operate and suited to small

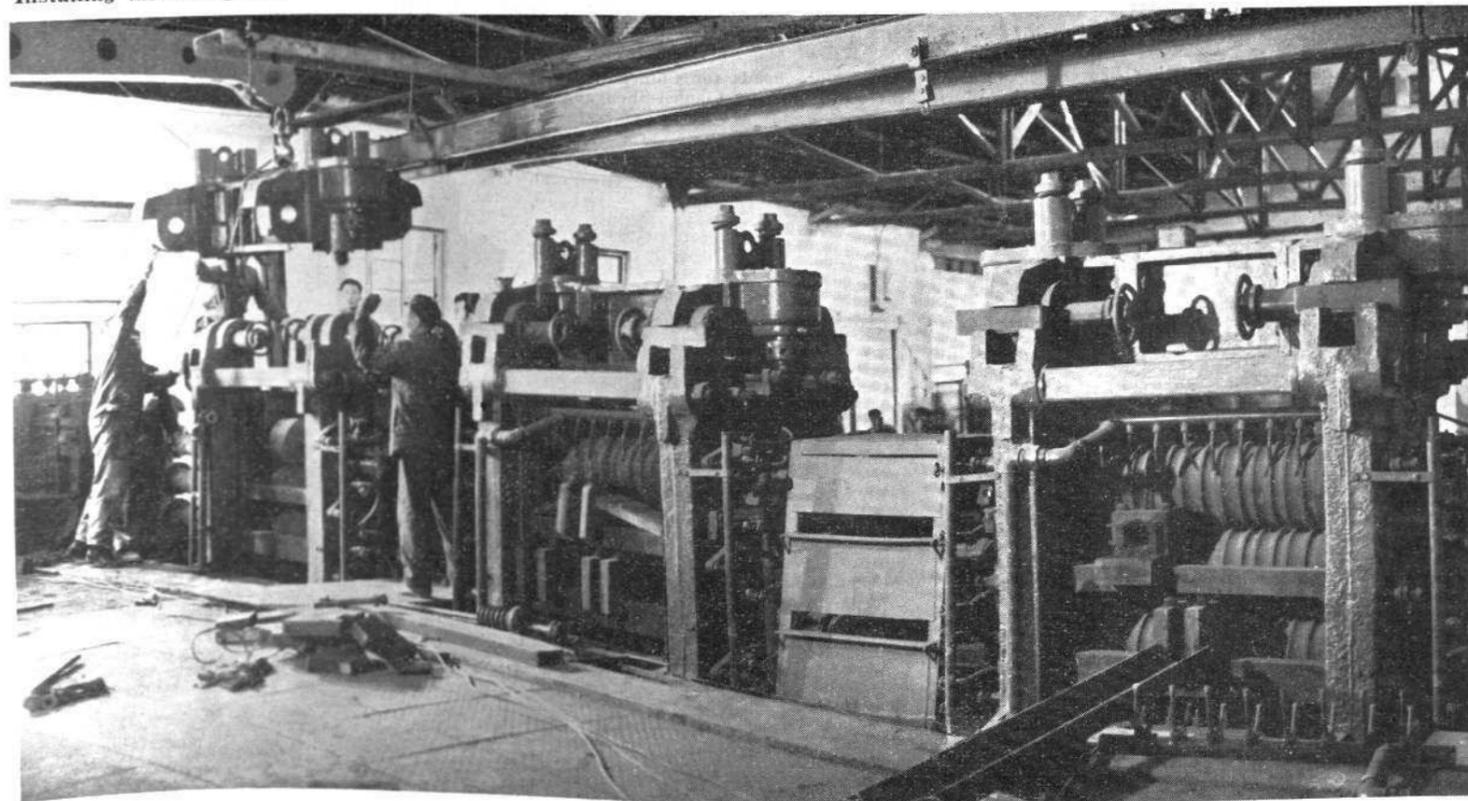
steel plants. Workers from a dozen factories joined in making and installing it. In the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour", they completed the task on the eve of National Day 1969.

Results

Since it went into production, the Yentai works has turned out many thousands of tons of pig iron and steel, which in turn has been used to make 20,000 pieces of machinery in the Yentai area — diesel motors, electric motors, farm machines, also 670 machine tools to equip small power stations, chemical fertilizer plants and paper mills. The peasants run their hands over the machines happily and say, "We have a big future in mechanizing our agriculture."

In building their small iron and steel complex, the Yentai area's workers and revolutionary cadres have defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the process, they have steeled and tempered themselves, accumulating a wealth of experience with which to tackle still tougher tasks.

Installing the rolling mill.



THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE ARE THE FOUNDATION OF VICTORY

LI YU-CHUN

RECENTLY I was transferred back to Chinchow after being away for many years. I have a special warm spot for this heroic city where the army and the people shed their blood during the War of Liberation (1946-49). Passing the Revolutionary Martyr's Cemetery, I saw the tall Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign Monument. On its top is the statue of a hero, one hand raised high, the other holding a rifle, army greatcoat open in the wind like an eagle about to fly. He seems to be calling a great army, united as one man, to advance heroically. Looking at the monument, my thoughts flew back to 1948.

Battle Assignment

By the autumn of that year, the forces of United States-backed

Kuomintang reactionaries in northeast China had already shortened their lines and dug themselves in on three sectors isolated from each other, Changchun, Shenyang and Chinchow. Carrying out our great supreme commander Chairman Mao's *Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign*, the People's Liberation Army commanded by Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, "Leaving the enemy forces at Changchun and Shenyang alone", suddenly moved south into the enemy's rear. First we cut the railroad to north China and then rapidly surrounded Chinchow, the strategic link between north and northeast China. This blocked the enemy's escape route to the south of the Great Wall. We could now "beat the dog behind closed doors". It was a brilliant concept of opera-

tions. By capturing Chinchow, not only was it now possible to take Changchun and Shenyang but also to wipe out all the enemy forces on the northeast battlefield. This prelude to the liberation of all China would accelerate the burial of the Chiang rule.

I was a P.L.A. company commander. After taking part in the capture of Ihsien, the gateway to Chinchow, and mopping up the enemy on the outskirts of the city, our company was quartered in White Tiger Village. The Chiang bandit army had been quartered there. They had raped, burned, looted and killed, destroying more than half the houses. Many families had been broken up and scattered. As soon as we entered the village, the people denounced Chiang's bandits and asked us to



The People's Liberation Army advances swiftly into western Liaoning province to take Chinchow.

avenge them. Filled with rage, we shouted, "Liberate Chinchow! Capture Fan Han-chieh* alive! Down with Chiang Kai-shek! Liberate all China!" We repaired the houses for the people, spread Mao Tsetung Thought and explained the Party's policies. We also used some of our food to relieve the people's shortage. Moved, Uncle Chang, whose house we stayed in, said, "I've lived under several rulers but I've never seen an army like this one. You soldiers are really sons of the people!"

In the campaign to take Chinchow, our company's assignment was as follows: after the start of the assault, to cut a path for the follow-up units, to smash the enemy's headquarters as rapidly as possible with fierce fire, fierce charges and fierce pursuit. The assignment was an important part in implementing Chairman Mao's strategic plan. Our deputy political instructor, Hsu Chih-ying, called a political mobilization meeting before the battle and led us in swearing a solemn oath before Chairman Mao's portrait, "We will shed our last drop of blood to liberate Chinchow!" Letters expressing determination and appli-

* Fan Han-chieh was deputy commander-in-chief of the northeast "Bandit Suppression" headquarters of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

cations to join the Party poured in from the fighters. Some Party members gave all the money they had on them to the deputy political instructor, saying, "If I die in the battle, count this as my last Party dues."

I asked the squad and platoon leaders to come along and study the terrain and the enemy's situation. On top of the city wall, the enemy was building fortifications in great confusion. I pointed to a tall structure in front of us, saying, "We must get through the heavily defended railway station. If we can take it, then we can penetrate deeper, cross the park, break through the crossroads and stab right into the enemy's heart." Everyone agreed. After establishing the line of attack, we strengthened training with our tasks in mind.

When Uncle Chang heard we were going to take the station, he explained the lay of the land outside the city wall and gave us much valuable information. We took his advice and moved the starting point for the assault as far forward as possible so we could reduce our casualties from charging across open ground and save our energy for breaching the wall. Uncle Chang and the other villagers helped us dig communica-

tion trenches under enemy fire. Overnight, several trenches crisscrossed the assault area — arrows pointed at the enemy's chest.

The fighters and villagers waited eagerly for the order to attack. Uncle Chang said to me, "I worked 28 years for a landlord. I was always dog-tired and never had enough food or fuel. I only had one son, but the Kuomintang pressganged him and worked him to death. You must avenge me. When you hit Chinchow tomorrow, I'll lead the way."

I laughed and said, "You're too old, Old Chang, you can't run."

Eyes flashing, he snapped, "Who can't run? In order to overthrow that reactionary Chiang Kai-shek, even if the sky fell, I would hold up half of it!" His determined look made me think that with this kind of mass support, our "dagger" would certainly pierce the enemy's heart.

Our Guides — the People

The assault started on October 14 with the stutter of machine guns and the crashing of artillery. Led by Uncle Chang, our company headed like tigers straight for the city wall. After we got there, it took a lot of persuasion to get Uncle Chang to go back.

A team of stretcher bearers organized by the people heads for Chinchow. Such teams were a great support to the P.L.A. during the earth-shaking Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign.



After breaching the north wall, we had to cross a stretch of open ground. The enemy tried to stop us with concentrated fire. We were surrounded on three sides with no cover. But **"this army has an indomitable spirit"**. As one fighter fell, another stepped into his place. Firing fiercely, we charged across the open stretch. By this time it was pitch dark. Ahead of us we could make out the vague shape of the big water tower. The deputy political instructor and I figured there would certainly be enemy troops on top of it, controlling the road to the center of the city. How to get around it? What we needed was a guide who knew the terrain.

Just then we noticed a light in a rundown earth house nearby. I went with two fighters, knocked lightly and called out, "Neighbor! We're from the Chinese People's Liberation Army." The door opened at once and a middle-aged man let us in. When I explained our reason for coming, he gripped my hand tightly and said, "Wonderful! We've been waiting

for liberation for a long time. I'm a railroad worker and I know the city well. Come on, I'll lead the way!"

He went to the head of our troops. I was afraid he'd be hit by enemy fire and told him to walk behind me. But no matter what I said, he wouldn't do it. While we walked, he told me the enemy had built fortifications on top of the tower and around the base. We figured that charging across the road under the tower would cost us a lot of casualties. So the worker led us through many small alleys and through the homes of several railroad workers. This detour brought us through the enemy's blockade without any trouble.

Suddenly three enemy tanks opened fire on us at 40 or 50 meters. The fighters immediately took cover in a ditch. But the worker was inexperienced and didn't take cover. As the enemy turned its guns on him, two fighters jumped out and pulled him into the ditch. One of them

was wounded. Too moved to speak, the worker gripped his hand. I promptly organized a counter-attack. We demolished one tank and the other two turned tail and fled.

Now alert, the worker continued to lead the way. At the freight yard, we crawled silently across the tracks toward the station. The enemy had set up pillboxes and there was no way to get around them. The worker suggested some possibilities, and with the deputy political instructor we decided on several plans of attack. First we tried a frontal assault. It failed. So I led a platoon to cover the front while the worker and deputy political instructor led a demolition team around the enemy's right flank. In the light of gunfire, I saw one of our demolition men fall. The worker ran over and picked up his explosives satchel, but unfortunately he was hit too. A fighter was killed trying to protect the worker, and our deputy political instructor was seriously wounded. Another fighter crawled up along the foot of a wall, took the satchel, rolled into a ditch and circled around behind the enemy. There were two explosions and the pillbox went up in a cloud of smoke. At this point, Chiang's bandit troops threw down their guns and surrendered. The sight of the worker and our comrade-in-arms who had heroically sacrificed themselves filled us with grief and anger.

Smashing the Enemy's Nest

We escorted the prisoners into the east wing of the station. The place immediately boiled with excitement. Old workers gave us the thumbs-up sign, saying, "You fought well!" Old women took our hands and asked if we were all right. Children came with clubs and knives to guard the prisoners. A student squeezed his way through the crowd, hailing us warmly. "Our wish has finally come true!" he said. "The Liberation Army sent by Chairman Mao is here! I'm a student and I've wanted to go to the liberated areas for a long time. Now that you've come, give me an assignment!"

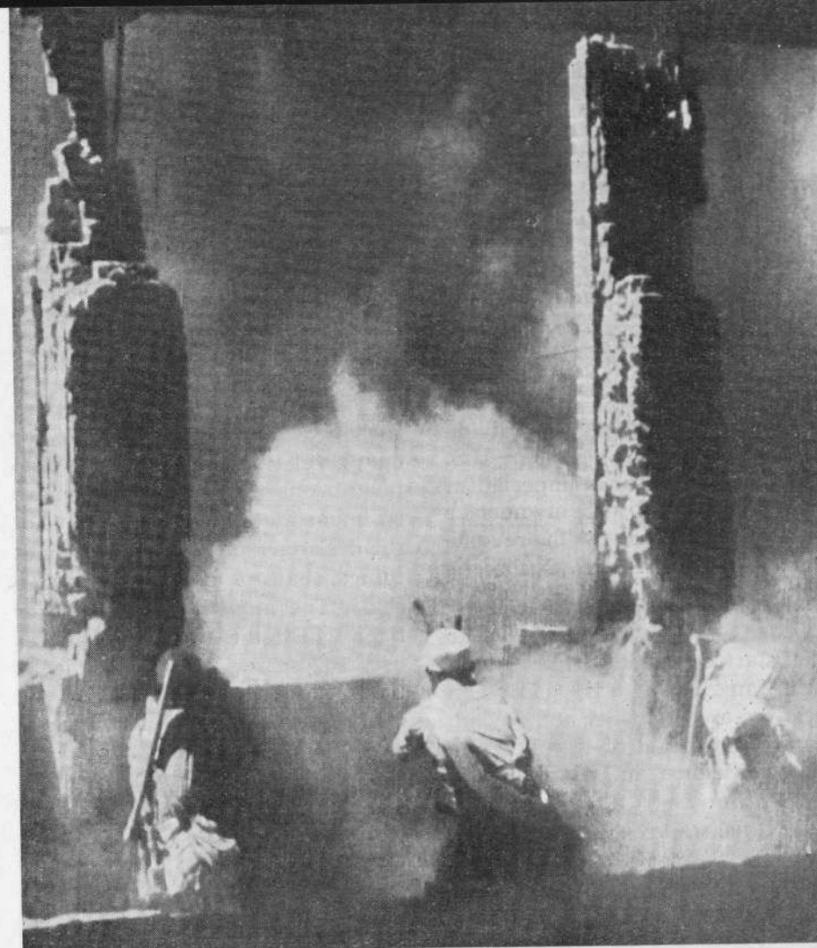
Pleased, I gripped his hand firmly and said, "We want to

smash Fan Han-chieh's headquarters and need a guide. Can you take us there?"

"I'll get you there!" he replied promptly.

With a burning desire to avenge our fallen worker and soldier comrades, we left a few fighters to guard the prisoners and headed swiftly for the enemy's headquarters. On the way, the student told me, "The park is up ahead. The enemy's got a whole row of artillery guns there." I took him and the messenger and went to have a look. We saw that the enemy was firing toward our breach in the north wall. To stop this threat to our follow-up units, I ordered the leader of the first platoon to take a squad and attack with assault rifles and hand grenades. The enemy never knew what hit him. In a few minutes, we wiped out a howitzer battalion and captured 12 U.S.-made howitzers.

Advancing victoriously, we made it to the crossroads, where we were again blocked by enemy fire. We charged several times without getting across. Several fighters were killed and I was wounded. I noticed that the student had been hit too, but he just gritted his teeth and kept going. He led us around to the right flank, and after crossing a low wall, we took cover in a building. We used our firepower to force the enemy in the building across the street down to the ground floor, and then organized demolition. But there was no one left in our demolition team. The messenger grabbed the explosives satchel and ran fearlessly toward the enemy-held building. Though hit several times, he continued to crawl up to the building and blew it up. We immediately charged the crossroads and wiped out a reinforced enemy company. Then we turned to find the division commander and regiment political commissar coming up with another vanguard unit. They shook our hands warmly, saying, "Good fighting! Give full play to your proletarian fighting spirit. Destroy the enemy headquarters with fierce fire and fierce charges. Win new merit in the service of the people!"



A "dagger" company heroically engages the enemy in fierce street fighting.

It was just before dawn. The city dwellers were braving heavy artillery fire to save our wounded. The concern of our leaders and the support of the people encouraged us to strive for greater victories. Together with other fraternal "dagger" companies, we finally raised the red flag of victory over Fan Han-chieh's headquarters just as day broke.

In 31 hours of intense fighting, our army had wiped out the 100,000 enemy troops defending Chinchow and captured Fan Han-chieh, deputy commander-in-chief of the northeast "Bandit Suppression" headquarters of the Kuomintang, alive.

The liberation of Chinchow caused part of the enemy forces at Changchun to revolt against the Kuomintang and the rest to surrender. Soon our army liberated Shenyang. The whole of the northeast was thus liberated, bringing the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign personally planned by our great supreme commander Chairman Mao to a victorious conclusion.

More than 470,000 enemy troops had been wiped out. Because our company fought well during the campaign, we were given the title of Heroic Dagger Company and a Great Merit citation.

* * *

Many years have passed, but the moving scenes of the army and the people united in battle seem right before my eyes. Recalling the way we fought together shoulder to shoulder, as close as fish and water, I always think of Chairman Mao's teaching that **"revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them"**, and that **"the army and the people are the foundation of victory"**.

In the past, we forged a new red China by relying on Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and on the unity of the army and the people. Today, if the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries dare to launch a war against our great socialist motherland, we will bury them in the vast ocean of people's war!

After entering the outskirts of Chinchow, a "dagger" company digs trenches with the help of the people.



PEOPLE—NOT WEAPONS—DECIDE WAR

HUO YAO-WEI

AS PART of their plot to redivide the world between them, U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are using the threat of nuclear weapons to try and cow the revolutionary people. Their calculations will fail.

Our attitude towards any nuclear war started by imperialism and social-imperialism is clear-cut. First, we are against it, and second, we are not afraid of it. We have full confidence in winning any

such war launched against us, for our great leader Chairman Mao taught long ago that "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive". He also said, "The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people,

not by one or two new types of weapon."

Are the people, and not weapons, really decisive in war? The answer involves diametrically opposite views between proletarian military thinking and bourgeois military thinking, and between Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the distortions of the revisionists.

We hold that the people decide a war. The revisionists, in their attempt to intimidate the people, peddle the reactionary theory that weapons decide everything. Bernstein, the old revisionist of the Second International, claimed that armed uprising had become inefficient due to the rise of modern cities, modern artillery and guns. Kautsky blatantly declared that "one of the reasons why the coming revolutionary struggle will more rarely be fought out by military means lies in the colossal superiority in armaments of the armies of modern states over the arms which are at the disposal of 'civilians' and which usually render any resistance on the part of the latter hopeless from the very outset".

Stepping into the shoes of the old revisionists and tailing behind the imperialists, the modern revisionists spread the idea that today's nuclear weapons and strategic rockets are decisive. Two of them, China's Peng Teh-huai and Lo Jui-ching, made the absurd statement that "under the present conditions, it is steel and technology that count in a war, not the politics and bravery of man"—a statement serving the interests of U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism very well.

HISTORY gives us ironclad evidence: the revolutionary struggles of the people of China and

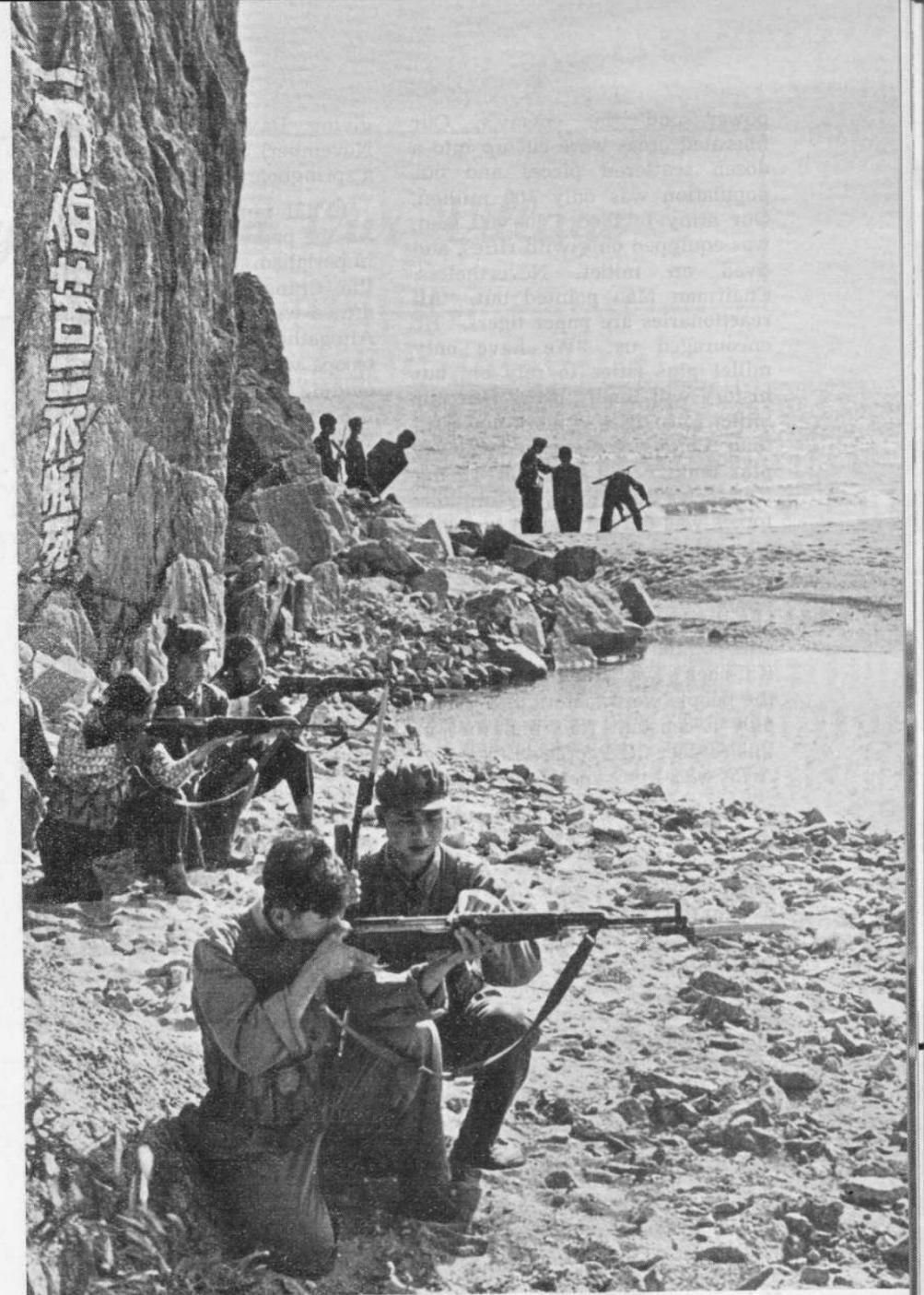
other parts of the world have proved the bankruptcy of the weapons-are-everything theory.

At the outbreak of the war against Japan in 1937, the Japanese imperialists boasted that with their "supremacy in steel and equipment" they would easily overrun China. Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang reactionaries shamelessly claimed that to fight the aggressors would mean losing the country because China's weapons were far inferior to Japan's. Some of the weapon-worshippers even went so far as to say, "To even out her inferiority, China needs to increase her military and economic power to equal Japan's. To rise to superiority, she must surpass Japan in military and economic power."

Chairman Mao repudiated this reactionary theory. "Our view is opposed to this; we see not only weapons but also people . . ." he said. "The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale." He analysed it this way: "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people. It is mainly because of the unorganized state of the Chinese masses that Japan dares to bully us. When this defect is remedied, then the Japanese aggressor, like a mad bull crashing into a ring of flames, will be surrounded by hundreds of millions of our people standing upright, the mere sound of their voices will strike terror into him, and he will be burned to death."

It was a penetrating criticism of the weapons-are-everything theory, the brilliant Marxist-Leninist thinking which guided the Chinese people all the way through the anti-Japanese war.

Severely limited in men and equipment, our Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army led by the Communist Party won the support of the people because the war was a war against aggression, a just war. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, we went into the rear of the enemy, mobilized the people and organized guerrilla warfare. In the eight years of the war, our army steadily expanded from 40,000 men to a million, supplemented by two million militiamen.



An army unit stationed on a coastal island help the local militia practice hard in order to defeat any attack of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

We established liberated bases with a population of 160 million. In more than 125,000 engagements, we put 1,700,000 Japanese and puppet troops out of action and won the war.

When the War of Liberation (1946-49) began, the Chiang Kai-shek gang ruled an area of 300 million people. It had a U.S.-equipped counter-revolutionary army of 4,300,000 men, plus equipment handed over by a million

defeated Japanese troops. The U.S. imperialists had supplied it with 5,900 million dollars worth of arms. Now, with the direct aid of the U.S. imperialists who were brandishing their atom bomb, the Kuomintang reactionaries attacked our liberated areas and boasted that militarily they would "disintegrate the Chinese Communist Party within five months".

There was a wide disparity between our military and economic

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the Chinese People's Air Force pledges to defend their great socialist motherland.



power and the enemy's. Our liberated areas were cut up into a dozen scattered pieces and our population was only 100 million. Our army totalled 1,200,000 men, was equipped only with rifles, and lived on millet. Nevertheless, Chairman Mao pointed out, "All reactionaries are paper tigers." He encouraged us: "We have only millet plus rifles to rely on, but history will finally prove that our millet plus rifles is more powerful than Chiang Kai-shek's airplanes plus tanks." He said that Chiang Kai-shek's superiority in military forces was only transient, a factor which could play only a temporary role. U.S. imperialist aid was likewise a factor which could play only a temporary role, while the anti-popular character of Chiang Kai-shek's war and the feelings of the people were factors that would play a constant role, and that in this respect the People's Liberation Army was in a superior position.

The process of the war proved this. Led and directed by Chairman Mao, we relied on the support of the people, gave full play to the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and fought arduously for three years. By 1949 we had put 8,000,000 Chiang Kai-shek troops out of action, overthrown the century-old rule of imperialism and its lackeys in China, liberated the entire country with the exception only of Taiwan province, and established the People's Republic of China.

The war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea was another war which proved Chairman Mao's analysis. The Chinese People's Volunteers fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, and with inferior equipment smashed the myth of United States invincibility.

U.S. imperialism brazenly unleashed its attack on Korea in June 1950, engaging a third of its army, a fifth of its air force and the greater part of its navy. Using the flag of the United Nations, it scraped together troops from 15 flunkey countries and employed every modern weapon except the atom bomb. Relying on its "air and steel superiority", it assumed it could conquer Korea by Thanks-

giving Day (a U.S. holiday in November) and then use Korea as a springboard to attack China.

It did not take long, however, for the paper-tiger features of U.S. imperialism to be exposed before the Chinese People's Volunteers armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. Altogether 1,090,000 invading troops were put out of action, including 390,000 of the U.S. army. U.S. casualties were higher than World War II, a fiasco which severely deflated the arrogant imperialists. Their disastrous defeat changed the mistaken tendency of a number of people to worship and fear U.S. imperialism. The realistic attitude which hates, despises and belittles the paper tiger grew.

THE FALSITY of the theory that weapons decide everything has also been proven by the revolutionary struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America. After World War II, U.S. imperialism built over 2,200 military bases and military installations in more than 70 countries and areas, trying to suppress the people's revolutionary struggles. Not only U.S. imperialism, but social-imperialism, colluding with each other, used nuclear blackmail in an attempt to redivide the world. But their sinister attempt has been frustrated — the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist flames only burn higher. U.S. imperialism invaded south Viet Nam with half a million troops and again resorted to every war method but the atom bomb. What it got was a helter-skelter defeat at the hands of the armed forces of the south Vietnamese people.

Across the world the evidence shows that it is people, not weapons, that decide a war. It is the revolutionary people, not the imperialists, social-imperialists and reactionaries, who decide history. "Ever since Lenin led the great October Revolution to victory," Vice-Chairman Lin Piao wrote in his *Long Live the Victory of People's War*, "the experience of innumerable revolutionary wars has borne out the truth that a revolutionary people who rise up with only their bare hands at the outset finally succeed in defeating the

ruling classes who are armed to the teeth. The poorly armed have defeated the better armed. People's armed forces, beginning with only primitive swords, spears, rifles and hand grenades, have in the end defeated the imperialist forces armed with modern airplanes, tanks, heavy artillery and atom bombs. Guerrilla forces have ultimately defeated regular armies. 'Amateurs' who were never trained in any military schools have eventually defeated 'professionals' graduated from military academies."

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought teaches that the people are the creators of world history, the decisive force in the development of society, and likewise, the decisive factor in war. Vice-Chairman Lin Piao says that in fighting a war, both weapons and people are necessary, but weapons are used by people. If the people are not brave, weapons cannot be given their full play. Therefore, the winning of a war depends on people.

To analyse a war, we should take into account more than just the military and economic power of both sides. All factors, particularly the nature of the war, the strength of the people and their role, have to be considered. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are mortal enemies of the people of the world. Refused popular support because of their misrule, they turn to the theory that weapons decide everything in order to cover up their rottenness and weakness, the injustice of their aggressive wars, and to boost their morale.

We are Marxist-Leninists. We firmly believe that our cause is just, that 95 per cent of the people of the world stand on our side. To defeat any aggressor, we rely on the bravery of the people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and the support of hundreds of millions of people. To defeat the enemy we need, of course, to develop modern weapons, including nuclear weapons. But we by no means put blind faith in them. We place people first and foremost, for victory will always go to the people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

A Happy Event in Our Village

IT WAS a drizzling day. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kungchiatun second production team in Kirin province were sitting around in a circle in a study room, talking away about studying and applying Chairman Mao's works. Suddenly Tsui Fu, the chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee, entered hurriedly. "There's a woman out on the road about to have her baby!" he exclaimed. "Who can give her a room?"

Everyone fought to invite her to his house. "We can, our family's small," one said. "We have old folk at home to take care of her," others said.

Meanwhile, Fan Yung-ching wanted to have her in his home so much that he sent his daughter home to fix up the house. Then he turned to Tsui Fu and demanded, "Send her to our house, we have plenty of rooms." Tsui Fu accepted.

The woman was Liu Yu-min. It was her first child and, feeling uneasy, she was coming from Heilungkiang province to her sister's home to have the baby. But she had not expected it to come on the way. Her brother-in-law was with her — and very worried, for according to the old custom, to give birth in a stranger's house would bring it bad luck. He did not know what to do. Just then a group of people with raincoats in their hands gathered around Liu Yu-min and took her to Fan Yung-ching's house.

Fan's wife, Cheng Shu-chen, and his daughter Fan Shu-yun had already tidied up. Now they helped carry the woman inside. The midwife arrived. One commune member boiled water, another carried a basin. Soon the baby was born.

It seemed as though everyone was taking part in a happy village event. People were hustling and

bustling about in the courtyard. Some brought eggs, others millet. Older women squeezed their way through to help wash and make everything spick and span. As Cheng Shu-chen was busying about, a child yelled from outside, "Aunty, a little chicken fell into your bean-sauce vat!" When she hurried out, her sauce was ruined. No wonder people used to say that a strange birth in the house brings bad luck, she thought. She couldn't help muttering, "How discouraging!" Her movements slowed down. All this was noticed by her daughter Shu-yun.

That evening the family sat down under Chairman Mao's picture to study his works as usual. Shu-yun was the leader and she chose the following quotation for them to study: "All people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other."

Then she said, "In the old society the landlords used gods and ghosts and such superstition to deceive people. They spread the idea that if a stranger gave birth to a child in one's house it would bring bad luck. Today, in our study group

we are going to criticize and repudiate this feudal nonsense."

Fan Yung-ching promptly asked his wife, "What did we call our niece Shu-chin when she was a baby?"

"Chang-ken (Bottom of the Fence)," she replied.

"Why did we call her that?" Then Fan began to tell the story, which happened during the family's suffering before liberation.

"It was winter 1947. The snow was several feet deep. Kuomintang reactionaries were constantly seizing people for their army and robbing the people of their grain. It was impossible to stay home and my sister-in-law had to leave her house to escape trouble. On the way, her baby began to come. It was New Year's Eve and freezing cold. Where could she find a place to have her baby? She begged this family and that, but all the rich people said it would bring them bad luck and they wouldn't let her set foot into their houses.

"All she could find was a low fence to shield her against the bitter north wind and there the child was born. In the piercing wind the



毛主席语录
Máo Zhǔxí Yǔlù

A Quotation from Chairman Mao

一切反动派都是纸老虎。看

Yīqiè fǎndòngpài dōu shì zhǐ lǎohǔ. Kàn
All reactionaries are paper tigers. Looking (at them),

起来, 反动派的样子是可怕的, 但是
qǐlái, fǎndòngpài de yàngzi shì kǐpàide, dànshì
(the) reactionaries' appearance is terrifying, but

实际上并没有什么了不起的力量。从
shíjìshàng bìng méiyǒu shénme liǎobuqǐde lìliang. Cóng
in reality (they) don't have what noteworthy strength. From

长远的观点看问题, 真正强大的
chángyuǎnde guāndiǎn kàn wèntí, zhēnzhèng qiángdàde
long-term point of view look (at the) problem, really powerful

力量不是属于反动派, 而是属于
lìliang búshì shǔyú fǎndòngpài, ér shì shǔyú
strength not belong to reactionaries, but belong to (the)

人民。
rénmín.
people.

Translation

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful.

—From "Talk with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong".

Explanatory Notes

1. Dōu 都 means "all"; Dōu shì means "all are".
2. Kàn 看 means "to look" and qǐlái 起来 literally means "to rise". But the phrase kàn qǐlái 看起来 is an idiomatic expression meaning "in appearance", "outwardly". E.g., Tā kàn qǐlái xiàng yíge gōngrén 他看起来象一个工人 means "In appearance he looks like a worker".
3. The adverb bìng 并 is often used together with a negative for emphasis. E.g., méiyǒu lìliang 没有力量 means "do not have the strength" or "not powerful", but it is more emphatic when we say bìng méiyǒu lìliang 并没有 力量.
4. Shénme 什么 usually means "what". But in méiyǒu shénme . . . lìliang 没有什么 . . . 力量, shénme is used to tone down the idea of "not powerful". When we say méiyǒu lìliang 没有力量, it simply means "not powerful", but méiyǒu shénme lìliang 没有什么力量 means "not so powerful".
5. Liǎobuqǐ 了不起 means "noteworthy". E.g., liǎobuqǐde lìliang 了不起的力量 means "noteworthy strength". (De 的 is the particle often put at the end of adjectives.) Sometimes liǎobuqǐ can also mean "wonderful", e.g., Zhè shì yíge liǎobuqǐde fāmíng 这是一个了不起的发明, meaning "This is a wonderful invention".

baby began to turn blue. Fortunately, she met a woodcutter who took her to his home. In order not to forget that miserable day, she named the baby 'Chang-ken'—Bottom of the Fence."

Shu-yun remarked, "During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution we got rid of old ideas. We're establishing new proletarian ideas. We shouldn't let feudal superstition come out again to harm people."

All their words hammered at Cheng Shu-chen's heart. Shaken and moved, she said, "Right! The landlords used feudal superstition to deceive and scare us and we shouldn't fall for it."

Early the next morning, Cheng Shu-chen walked into Liu Yu-min's room and said, "Did you hear what I said yesterday? Don't take offence. That was caused by the pernicious feudal influence in me. We will follow Chairman Mao's

teaching that once a mistake is made we should correct it." Then she selected some of her largest eggs and cooked them for Yu-min.

Yu-min was moved. Holding Cheng's hand she said, "Aunty, you are closer to me than my own mother. How can I ever thank you?"

Cheng Shu-chen replied, "It's Chairman Mao who has taught me to do this. You should thank him. It's Chairman Mao who's dearest to us all."

Seven days passed and Yu-min's sister and brother-in-law came to get her. The peasants in the production team came to say goodbye as if seeing off one of their own loved ones. Yu-min's brother-in-law wanted to pay the chairman of the revolutionary committee for the eggs and millet.

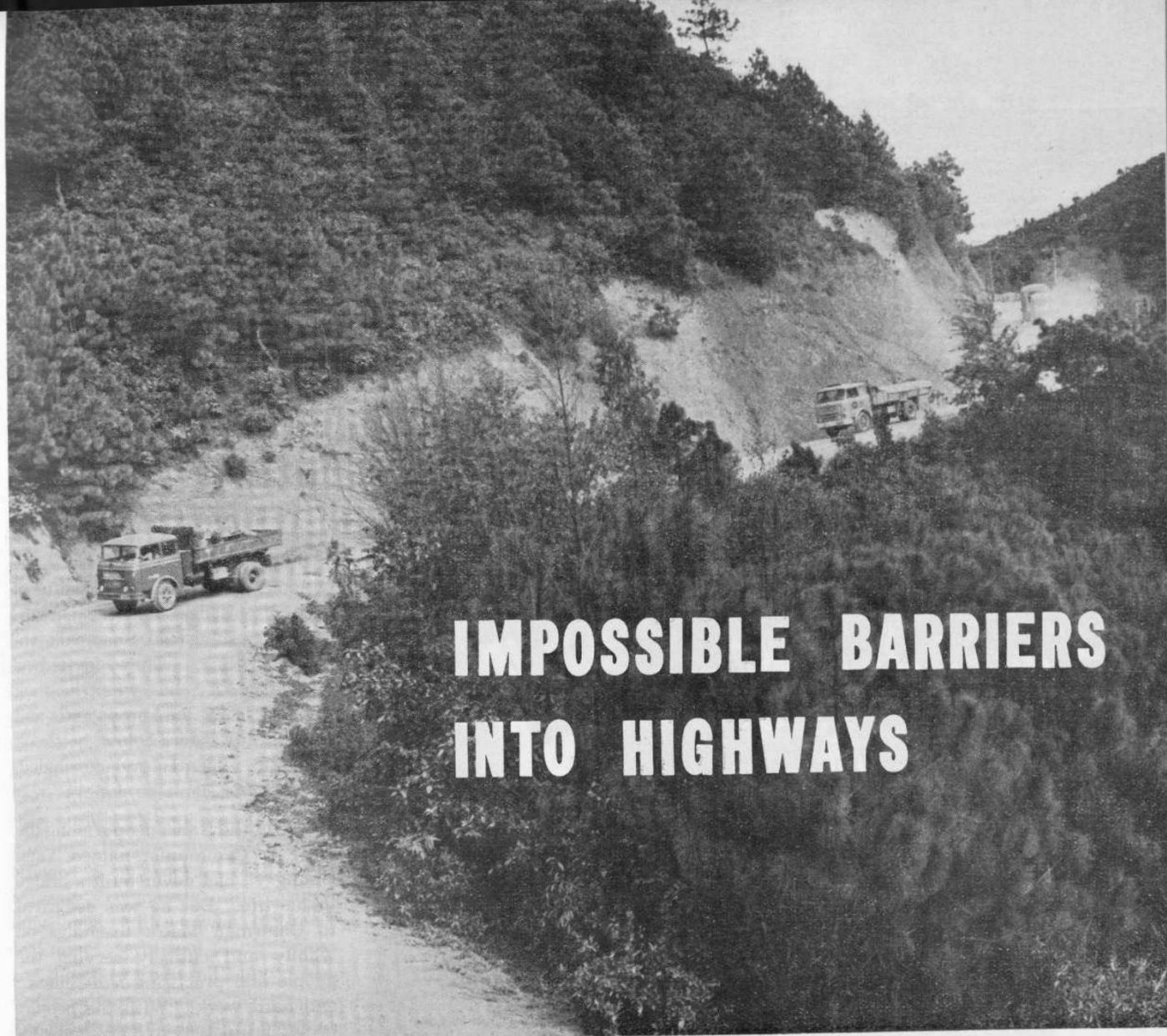
"The eggs and millet expressed the feelings and affections of us

poor and lower-middle peasants," Tsui Fu answered. "Besides, we don't know who sent these things, so how can we pay anyone?"

Everyone laughed and someone said, "The eggs and millet aren't worth much, it's the class feeling that counts."

Before parting, everybody wanted to suggest a name for the baby. Some said "Yung-hung" (Forever Red). Others suggested "Wei-tung" (Defend Mao Tsetung). After some thought, Yu-min said, "When the baby arrived it was 'meeting people who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao'. I think we'd better call it that—'Yu-chung'!"

Gazing at the many new faces which had become so dear to her, tears came to her eyes and Yu-min suddenly shouted, "Long live the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution! Long live Chairman Mao!"



IMPOSSIBLE BARRIERS
INTO HIGHWAYS

Trucks fill the new highway to the Yunnan highlands.

TWO dozen of China's different national minorities are found living in compact communities in Yunnan province in the southwest. These people were cut off from the outside world before liberation by towering mountains and swirling rivers over 90 per cent of the province, an interlocking network of natural barriers.

Yet today long lines of railway cars travel over lines linked with the interior and a web of highways fans out from Kunming, the capital, to every city and town of this borderland province with the tough terrain. Good communications have speeded up the distribu-

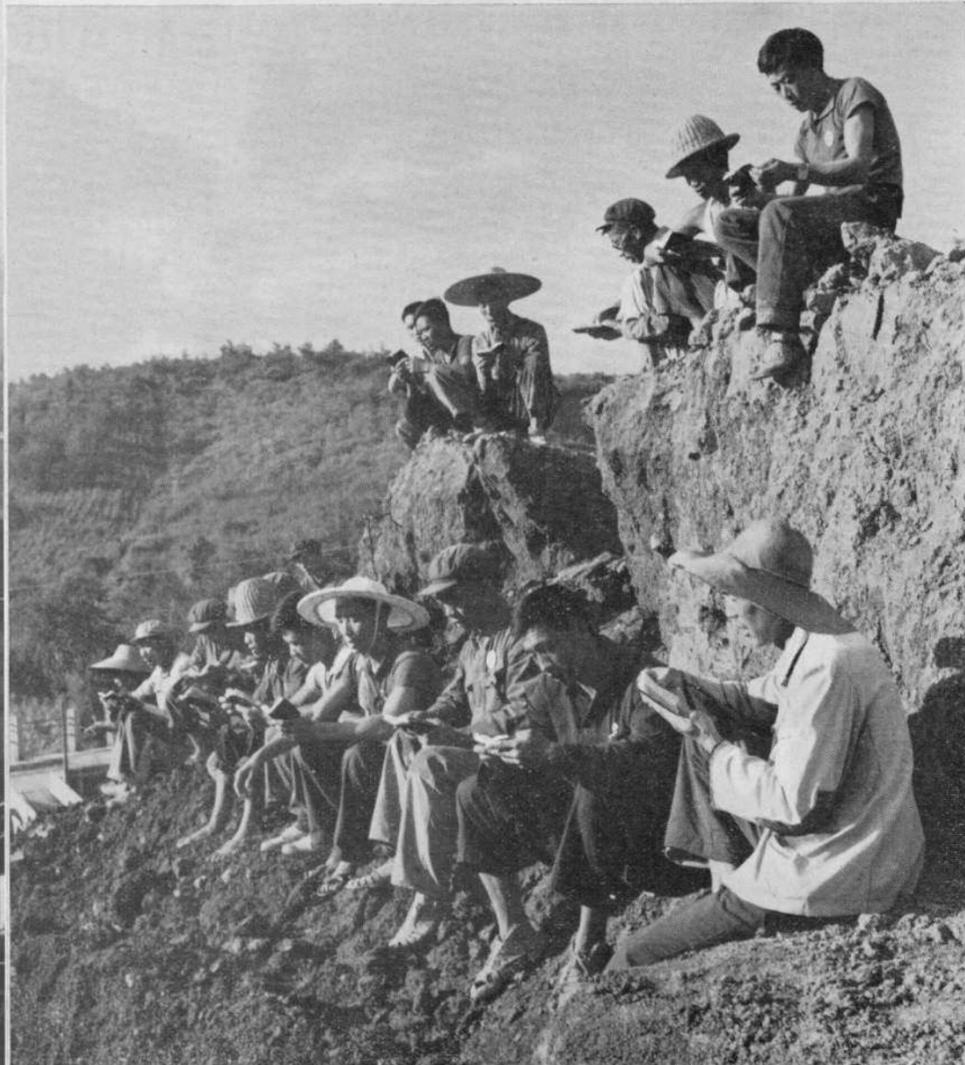
tion of newspapers, magazines and books, helping to spread Mao Tsetung Thought. Goods now flow easily between town and country, promoting the political, economic and cultural development of the different nationalities.

Faster, Better, Cheaper Highways

Chairman Mao has always paid warm attention to the national minority peoples. To answer his call to help them build highways, the revolutionary masses and road-builders of the province set out to defy the difficulties, cut open the mountains and span the rivers. Vanguard surveyors, scorning

hardship with the spirit of revolutionaries, scaled high peaks and worked their way through subtropical gorges at 40 degrees C. temperature. Leaving their footprints in every corner of the province, in two decades since liberation they have surveyed many high-standard routes, shortened construction time and saved large amounts of state funds.

The picture of the roadbuilders, swinging their picks on top of a snowcapped mountain 4,200 meters above sea level, is still fresh in the minds of the Tibetan people on the plateau in northwest Yunnan. A blizzard howled, the ground was



Roadbuilders study Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung during a break.

white and the temperature 20 below. Ice formed on the workers' eyebrows. Ropes tied to their waists, they hung over turbulent rivers against precipice walls which even monkeys could not climb. Swaying with one knee on a wooden board suspended from another rope, they bored dynamite holes. One explosion blasted away 26,400 cubic meters of rock from a ten-meter cliff. As soon as the roadbed was cleared, the Tibetan people came to present the builders with the traditional *hata* ceremonial scarf, *tsamba* (roasted highland barley flour) and buttered tea. "Yamu! Yamu!" ("Excellent, excellent!"), they said,

"You are truly Chairman Mao's roadbuilders!" Inspired by the praise, the roadbuilders worked harder, with the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Technical innovations came one by one and they finished the road to the Tibetan area ahead of schedule.

Throughout the province, the roadbuilders defied bitter cold, intense heat, sandstorm and fatigue, constantly pushing their roads through to the communities of the national minority peoples, cold and high regions, grain and industrial crop areas, factories, mines and forests — always fighting to do their part for the building of socialism.

Yunnan's rapid progress in road transportation is a triumph of Chairman Mao's principles of self-reliance, hard work and wide mass movements.

In the past no bridge spanned the roaring Nu River (the upper reaches of the Salween). People crossed by hanging perilously to a section of hollow bamboo which slid along a steel cable stretching from one cliff to the other. To lose one's grip meant to die in the river far below.

After liberation the Lisu people on both sides of the Nu eagerly demanded a bridge. "Impossible without specialists!" the handful of capitalist-roaders told them, stubbornly pushing Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. They invited a specialist over, but when he took one look at the dangerous cliffs and the roaring waters below, he shook his head violently and concluded, "Impossible, can't be done!"

One of the Nahsi people along the river, a Communist named Yang Chung-yi, had never built a bridge in his life. But he was dedicated to Chairman Mao's teachings on wholly and entirely serving the people and practising self-reliance and hard work. With the people, he set out in 1962 to learn and sum up experience while actually trying to build a bridge. It was successful and since then they have built 11 steel suspension bridges over the Nu to replace the hazardous bamboo sliders. Yang and his people proved the falsehood of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line of lack of confidence in the masses and blind faith in their "specialists".

Roads and Change

The great network of highways has brought the minority areas much closer to the inland. A trip from Kunming southward to Yunchinghung, the seat of the Hsi-shuangpanna Autonomous Chou, used to take thirty days. Now a bus on the highway makes it in four days. Chihtzulo, the seat of

the Nuchiang Autonomous Chou, is closed in by mountains and swift rivers. In the past it took seven days of walking and another two days by bus to reach Kunming. Four months of the year, the trail was sealed off by snow. The new all-weather highway shortens the trip to 4 or 5 days.

With the new highways came greater interchange between the different peoples and the promotion of economic and cultural development. Before the highways, the Wa people in the Awa Mountains worked their land with the primitive slash-and-burn method, using wooden shovels and stone axes. Now they can travel by road to visit the advanced areas in the inland, even to the national agricultural pacesetter Tachai brigade in Shansi province, where they learn Tachai's self-reliance and hard work. They built water conservation projects and terraced fields in their mountains. Today they farm with modern tools and use insecticides and fertilizers brought in by trucks. With their harvests constantly increasing, they have built power stations, coal mines, farm tool plants, brick and tile kilns, grain mills and processing plants, and paper mills. For the first time in their history, the Wa people have workers of their own nationality.

Totien in Chuhsiung county is inhabited mostly by Yi people. High mountains and equally deep valleys made communication very difficult and what goods were transported came slowly on men's backs or by pack animal. With the highway, great quantities of new farm tools came in. The amount of chemical fertilizer and insecticide used increased eighty times. Salt and household needs are now plentiful, their sales volume growing over 200 per cent. In the past grain used to pile up because there was no way to transport it out of the area. Now 4 million *jin* of it go out of the mountains every year

to support socialist construction. The Yi peasants sell much greater amounts of local and special products to the state. Books, newspapers and magazines used to arrive from Kunming in six or seven days. Today they come overnight or two days at most.

The Tibetan people live on the Chungtien highland, one of the livestock breeding centers of Yunnan province. Cut off by high snow mountains and the Chinsha River, there was no way to take meat, wool and fur out in the past. Then came the highway. In the first five years, the state bought more than 24,000 animals and a great amount of animal products, increasing the income of the 60,000 Tibetans and others by 7 million yuan. The prices of industrial goods fell as much as two-thirds. The new highway has well earned

the people's name for it: "Happiness road built by men sent by Chairman Mao".

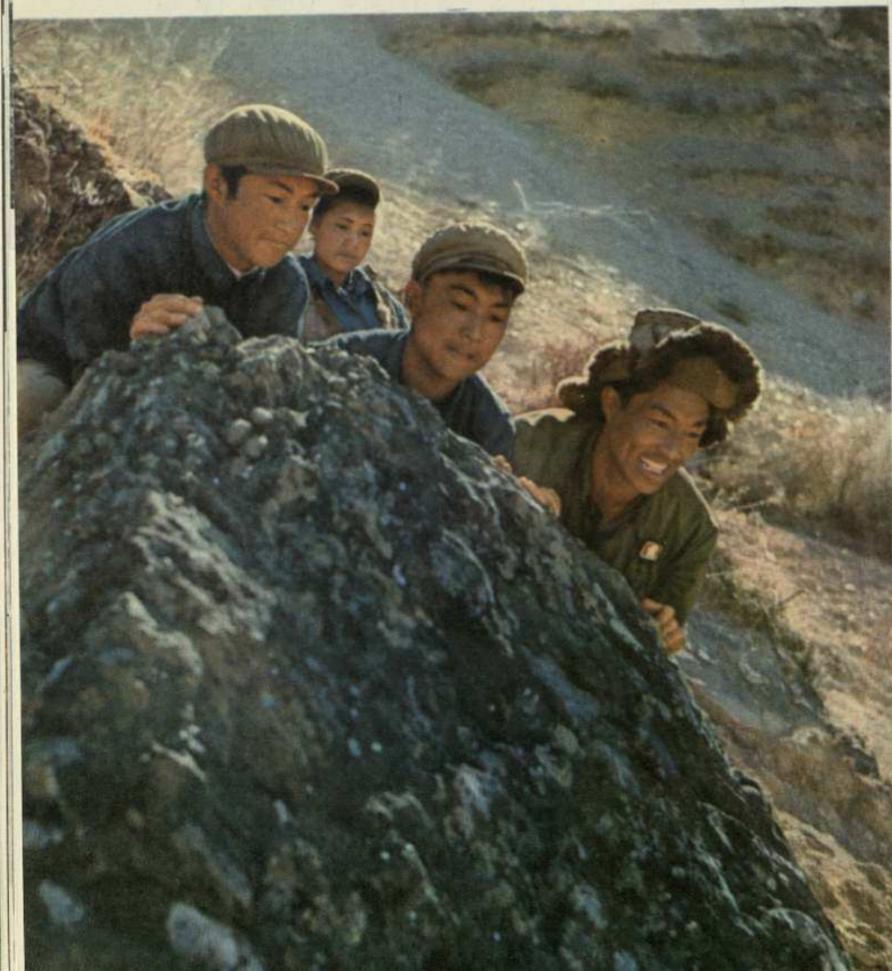
Today, with highways connecting all the minority nationality regions in the borderland province, the land has changed. New towns have appeared, hundreds of factories large and small, and hydroelectric power stations. Many regions have set up extensive loudspeaker-broadcast networks, bringing Chairman Mao's instructions to every nationality. As the motherland steps with militant strides into the 1970s, all of the nationalities of Yunnan province see their highways in a further light: Chairman Mao has said, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". They are vigorously expanding their highways throughout the province.

Consumer goods for the frontier area.

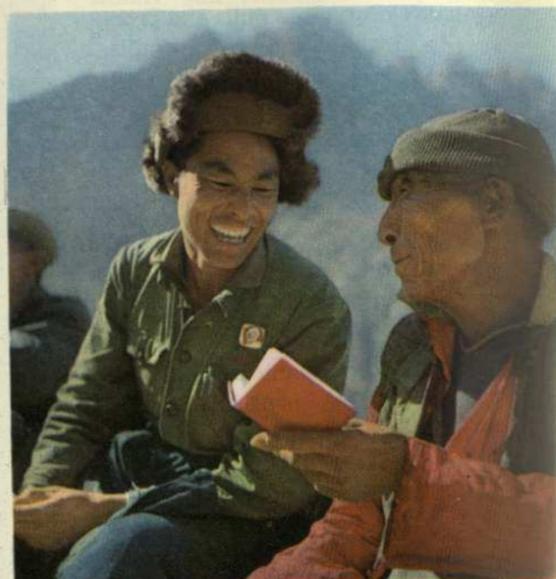




Chilinwangtan talking to the militiamen about Chairman Mao's "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun".



Changing the face of nature with the stubborn spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains.



Chilinwangtan and old Wengchi study Chairman Mao's quotations.

The Snow Mountain Eagle

TIEN WEN

ONE bitter cold day in the winter of 1957, some soldiers of a P.L.A. unit in Yunnan province found a Tibetan brother unconscious in the snow of a mountain pass. Bullet wounds in his abdomen and right arm were masses of dirty blood and lacerated flesh, his sleeves and trousers were badly torn. A trail of blood on the snow and the exhaustion on his inert face showed that he had been crawling painfully for a long time.

The soldiers promptly took him to their unit for emergency treatment. When he came to, he pointed to his thigh and cried, "Letter!... letter!" The leader removed a bloodstained letter stitched into his padded trousers. It told of a bandit attack on Tseyung in the Tungwang area and asked the P.L.A. unit to help the local militia. The unit set off at once for Tseyung. Fighting in close coordination with the militia, they wiped the bandits out and successfully defended proletarian power.

The wounded Tibetan brother was Chilinwangtan, now chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tungwang commune and Party branch secretary of its Hsinlien production brigade, a man the emancipated serfs all call "the Snow Mountain Eagle".

Follow Chairman Mao and Make Revolution

The spring of 1951 brought the red sun to every corner of the snowcapped mountains. The People's Liberation Army sent by Chairman Mao liberated the Tiching highland of Yunnan and smashed the shackles which had bound the Tibetan serfs for centuries.

As the wonderful news spread, Chilinwangtan fled from the mansion of his serf-owning master and

made his way to a P.L.A. unit, where the armymen showed him a portrait of Chairman Mao and told him, "Chairman Mao has sent us. Chairman Mao is the great saviour of the hundreds of thousands of slaves and serfs. Follow him, make revolution to win emancipation!"

Chilinwangtan stared at the portrait, tears filling his eyes, and waves of bitter memories swept over him. He thought of his poverty-stricken serf family, how when he was only five he had to go with his mother to beg, and at seven he had been forced to become a serf-owner's serf. Freedom he had never known. While the serf-owners ate butter and fine highland barley flour, he had eaten only snow and barley husks. Serf-owners wore expensive fur-lined coats while he froze in a tattered sack. The serf-owners lived in big houses and grand mansions while he had been lucky to have a corner of a stable or pigsty. Covered year in and year out with bruises from his master's floggings, his heart had burned with fury and revenge, and he longed for the arrival of the P.L.A.

Now, with the P.L.A. men around him, smiling and warm, what a torrent of words struggled up from the depths of his heart! Lifting the portrait of Chairman Mao before them, he could only shout, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Chilinwangtan stayed with the P.L.A. unit and became its guide and messenger. Meanwhile the P.L.A. comrades talked to him much about the truths of the revolution. Revolution, emancipation!—he resolved to pick up a gun and follow Chairman Mao to make revolution. With the armymen's help he went back home and organized a number of emancipat-

ed serfs into a militia defence unit. Shoulder to shoulder with the P.L.A. men, they fought to defend the homeland and the motherland's frontier.

Trampled into the dust in the old society, the serfs stood up. But the handful of serf-owners were not reconciled to their failure. They struggled to the last ditch to preserve their reactionary rule.

In April 1952, a big serf-owner gathered a bunch of remnant bandits together and fled into some caves on a snow-covered mountain where they waited for a chance to stir up trouble. Ring by ring, the P.L.A. and the militia surrounded them and launched a political offensive. Then it was decided to send someone to penetrate the area and deliver the bandits a letter ordering them to surrender. Chilinwangtan volunteered. "If it wasn't for Chairman Mao," he thought, "I'd have been dead long ago. We'll never be completely emancipated unless we wipe these bandits out."

Ignoring the enemy's fierce fire and working his way through a dozen passes on the mountain, he finally reached the hideout only to find himself confronted with all guns pointed straight at him. Coolly he handed the letter to the bandit chief. "You're surrounded," he said. "The People's Liberation Army orders you to surrender."

"How many soldiers you got?" the bandit chief demanded.

"The mountain's covered with them."

The bandits laid down their arms and surrendered.

Fear No Storm

In the winter of 1957, reactionary serf-owners again provok-



Hsinlien brigade where Chilinwangtan works.

ed an armed rebellion, bandits suddenly surrounded the local administrative office at Tseyung, cut the telephone wires and stopped the water supply. Fighting alongside some 80 militiamen and office workers, Chilinwangtan and his men stuck to their post and repulsed dozens of rebel charges. Chilinwangtan's eyes were sharp and his actions swift and in one close battle he killed several bandits in succession.

But the enemy was superior in number and the fighting was getting more and more difficult. To wipe out these bandits, the leader decided to send someone to the P.L.A. for help. They would make a pretence of breaking through the bandits on one side to give the messenger a chance to slip away. Chilinwangtan volunteered and a note was quickly sewn into his padded trousers. As he was getting ready, Tsashihwengpu, who owned the house the militiamen lived in, stepped out of a corner of the room and insisted on going with Chilinwangtan.

Tsashihwengpu, however, was actually one of the bandits, a cunning and vicious man who had posed as a revolutionary. As they made their way over the tough mountains towards the P.L.A. unit, Tsashihwengpu tricked Chilinwangtan out of his rifle, pointed it at him and said, "You're not taking

any message to the P.L.A. I came along to stop you!" He fired, hitting Chilinwangtan in the right arm.

"You... you dog!" Chilinwangtan shouted in fury. He charged the bandit and struggled to seize his gun. The man fired again and the bullet struck him in the abdomen. He grabbed the barrel and turned it downward toward the ground, but the bandit drew out a dagger and tried to stab him. Chilinwangtan swiftly pulled a grenade from his waist and hit the man on the head with all his strength. With a terrible cry, the bandit fell off the cliff to his death.

Gasping for breath, Chilinwangtan now unloosened his boot wrappings and bound the bullet wound in his right arm. He had to get to the P.L.A. unit, but his abdominal wound hurt badly. Struggle on or give up? Advance or retreat? The serious difficulties before him were the test. He touched the note in his trousers and thought, "Eighty class brothers besieged by the rebels are waiting for the P.L.A. Lie down and die here? As long as I can breathe, I'll crawl towards the P.L.A. unit." With spirit high and indomitable, he pressed his injured hand to his bleeding abdomen and began crawling painfully along the frozen trail, inching on with the help of his good arm. When he

came to descending slopes, he rolled down. Stopped by deep ravines, he doggedly made his way around them. He ate the snow beneath him to still his hunger and thirst. And as he crawled, a long red line traced itself in the snow behind him. At last, in a snowy pass, he lost consciousness. . . .

Going the Collective Way

In 1960 Chilinwangtan was elected Party branch secretary of the Hsinlien area. That year he attended a national conference of militia representatives and saw Chairman Mao. When he returned, he brought back a set of Chairman Mao's works which had been presented to him by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism", he led Hsinlien's emancipated serfs to form the agricultural producers' co-op and started on the road of collectivization.

But the way of revolution is tortuous. A number of capitalist-roaders hidden in the county and district were boiling with hatred as they saw the emancipated serfs start to take the road Chairman Mao pointed out. Following the lead of the renegade Liu Shao-chi, they set to work to carry out the

revisionist line. Chilinwangtan was suddenly ordered to dissolve the new cooperative. The former serfs faced individual farming.

Chilinwangtan turned the problem over and over in his mind, telling himself, "Chairman Mao called on us to get organized and take the cooperative road. We must not dissolve our cooperative."

When Chilinwangtan refused to carry out the order, the reactionaries lost their temper and began to heap abuse on him. Undaunted, Chilinwangtan refuted them. "Running cooperatives," he retorted, "is the Party's policy. It's the instruction of Chairman Mao. It's the direction 500 million peasants of China are taking. Are you going to carry out the Party's policy and Chairman Mao's instruction or not?" The capitalist-roaders had no answer.

But class enemies are never reconciled. Using the power they had usurped, they sent their henchmen to the cooperative at Pala and redistributed the land and cattle which the former serfs had pooled. The co-op was forced to dissolve.

The former serfs, however, never lost their determination to take the socialist road. In the winter of 1964 they sent representatives to visit Chilinwangtan. "It's not very long since our cooperative was dissolved," they told him. "Already some people are hoarding more barley flour and butter than they can eat, while others are often short of food. Does this mean that the bitter days of the old society will come again?"

Chilinwangtan got them all together to study Chairman Mao's article, *On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation*. Mao Tsetung Thought gave them new hope and confidence. "We have the support of our great leader Chairman Mao," they said, "why should we fear anything? We'll go ahead with the collective way without the approval of those 'authorities'!"

"You're right," Chilinwangtan told them. "It's always correct to act according to Chairman Mao's instructions. The Party branch supports you. Go back to Pala at once and rebuild your cooperative.

Don't budge, even if the snow mountains crumble!"

Angered and dismayed by this Party branch decision, the capitalist-roaders on the district Party committee swore they would teach Chilinwangtan a lesson. But in spite of all the tricks they could pull, he was not cowed and stood up together with the masses to wage a courageous tit-for-tat struggle against them. "There are different roads," he said, "but for us emancipated serfs there is only one road — the socialist road pointed out to us by Chairman Mao!"

Down with the Revisionists!

In the summer of 1966, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started by Chairman Mao proclaimed the doom of the class enemies. Chilinwangtan followed Chairman Mao closely, rose with the other emancipated serfs and fiercely attacked the small number of Party persons in power who were taking the capitalist road.

Sensing that their days were numbered, Liu Shao-chi's local agents frantically pushed the bourgeois reactionary line and tried to divert the attack from them by suppressing the revolutionaries and smothering the rising flames of the cultural revolution. They

called a mass meeting in the district "to repudiate the capitalist-roaders". Chilinwangtan went, determined to ferret out and expose the person who, under the cloak of district Party secretary, had consistently opposed Mao Tsetung Thought. But in the meeting, the bad elements attacked Chilinwangtan for opposing the dissolution of the cooperative. "Opposing the Party," they said. "Going against the leadership's decisions. Anti-Party element!" And suddenly he was dragged onto the platform to be accused and denounced.

Proving the truth of Chairman Mao's words, "All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles," they organized another meeting against Chilinwangtan. This time, one of them took out a big needle and jabbed him in the buttocks with it. Angrily Chilinwangtan warned them, "You can stab me all you want — but you can't destroy my loyalty to Chairman Mao!" Loudly he recited Chairman Mao's words: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

At this point, the people became furious. Emancipated serfs rose one after another and angrily demanded of the capitalist-roaders

Showing children the whip the serf-owners used to flog the serfs, Chilinwangtan tells them to carry their hatred of the oppressed classes in their hearts forever.



why they were persecuting a revolutionary cadre. Deeply moved by their support, Chilinwangtan shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao! Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" Scared by this spontaneous demonstration of Chilinwangtan's close ties with the people, the capitalist-roaders locked him up and had him watched.

With the most powerful weapon — Mao Tsetung Thought — Chilinwangtan heroically fought the enemy. Emancipated serfs and Red Guards overcame many obstacles to bring him Chairman Mao's latest instructions and to protect and safeguard him. Wengchi, a 70-year-old ex-serf, walked 50 kilometers to visit and encourage him. "Don't worry, Uncle," he told the old man, "with Chairman Mao's backing, I'm not afraid of anything. To defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I would rather advance a step and die than retreat half a step and live."

Nodding with satisfaction, the old man remarked, "No matter how bad the blizzard is, it can't break the wings of a daring eagle. The revisionists are finished — inevitably!"

In March 1967, Chairman Mao sent the People's Liberation Army again into the mountains of the Tungwang area, this time to support the Left. Again Mao Tsetung Thought lighted up the snowclad mountains, this time with more brilliance than ever. Again Chilinwangtan was saved, this time seeing the capitalist-roaders go completely bankrupt.

The cultural revolution stormed on. In spring of 1968, the emancipated serfs of Tungwang commune set up their own political power — the revolutionary committee. Chilinwangtan — the Snow Mountain Eagle — was elected as its chairman. Proud of their victory, Chilinwangtan attended the Ninth Party Congress in April 1969 and once again happily met Chairman Mao. Now, inspired by the Ninth Congress' spirit of uniting to win greater victories, Chilinwangtan and the emancipated serfs are striding rapidly forward on the road of continuing revolution.



Revolutionary Mass Movement in the U.S. on the Upsurge

Blacks of Harlem march.



Detroit's Black people turn the city into a sea of flames in their fight against violent repression.

In 1946 our great leader Chairman Mao said, "It will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States there are others who are really strong — the American people."

The swift upsurge of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States against the reactionary ruling circles during the 1960s has borne this out. No previous decade in U.S. history has seen so many mass struggles, or struggles of such momentum, magnitude and development. These struggles — the Afro-Americans, the workers, the students, and the general movement against wars of aggression — following one after the other and often coordinating, pounded at the U.S. ruling circles and sent it reeling.

The Afro-American violent struggle against repression, touched off in 1964 by the police murder of a Black teenager in Harlem, New York, sparked off a nationwide hurricane. By 1968 it had spread to more than 300 cities, a new call for the exploited and oppressed American people to rebel against the ruthless rule of monopoly capital.

As the U.S. imperialists widened their war of aggression in Viet Nam, the mass movement against it accelerated. In October and November 1969, two mammoth nationwide demonstrations, each with more than a million participants, took place. Meanwhile, the progressive student movement had been sweeping the important colleges and universities and many high schools with strikes, demonstrations, the occupation of build-



Gun-carrying Black students of Cornell University occupy school buildings.

ings, and other forms of struggle. In the 1969 academic year alone, such struggles broke out in 524 colleges and universities. Paralleling this, the American workers' strike movement mounted steadily.

New Awakening

One of the most important signs of the new awakening of the American people in the 1960s was their increasing use of revolutionary violence against the counter-revolutionary violence of the ruling class. They were at last freeing themselves from the fetters of non-violence and reformism.

The Afro-Americans' development of violent struggle against repression was particularly swift

and vigorous, and was marked by the growing use of arms. Spurred by Chairman Mao's 1963 "Statement Supporting the Afro-Americans in Their Just Struggle Against Racial Discrimination by U.S. Imperialism", they time and again fought racism with arms. In August 1965 Blacks in Watts, California, rose to protest the unjustified arrests of young Afro-Americans. When 20,000 armed police were sent to quell them, they seized guns and fought back for nearly ten days. In late July 1967 Detroit Afro-Americans took up arms to fight 20,000 policemen and troops called out by the reactionary authorities, set fire to 1,300 places and paralyzed the city. In April 1968 the Blacks' violent struggle swept through well over 100 cities, throwing many of them into disorder. In Washington, the nerve center of U.S. imperialism, Afro-Americans smashed the store windows of white exploiters and set fire to some 200 places, some of them near the heavily guarded White House and the Capitol.

The countrywide struggle dealt a severe blow to the U.S. reactionaries' rule at home and their policy of aggression abroad. Former U.S. imperialist chieftain Johnson was so shaken that he spent several sleepless nights and postponed his trip to Honolulu for a meeting on the aggression in Viet Nam. The U.S. Department of Defence felt

forced to announce a temporary suspension of its plan to send reinforcements to south Viet Nam.

The impact of the Afro-Americans' violent struggle stimulated greater militancy in the student and workers' movements. In April 1969 gun-carrying Black students at Cornell University in New York and Voorhees College in South Carolina, backed by white students, occupied school buildings. In some schools students set fire to the buildings of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In the labor movement, striking workers across the country battled furiously with fascist police and scab union bosses.

Another important indication of the new awakening of the American people was that their struggles were more and more directly pointed at the U.S. social system and the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. ruling circles. Cold facts have helped advanced Afro-Americans, workers and students to realize that U.S. aggression abroad and its oppression and exploitation of the people at home come from the same cause—the imperialist system. The conclusion is gaining ground that they can win emancipation only by destroying that system. Consequently, they have begun to combine the struggle for emancipation with the struggle against the

reactionary policies and social system of U.S. imperialism.

The Afro-Americans raised such slogans as "Black power!" "Afro-Americans should fight white racists, not Vietnamese freedom-fighters!" and "Our battlefield is here!" Among student slogans were "Power to the people!" "Revolution by the young!" and "Organize and smash the state!" In November 1968 thousands of students demonstrated in Washington, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities, calling on the people to boycott the presidential election farce. Nixon, U.S. imperialism's new chieftain, took office in January 1969, while in the streets of Washington 10,000 people marched with signs reading, "Nixon's the one — No. 1 war criminal!" and "Billionaires rule — Nixon's their tool!" Frightened, Nixon delivered his inaugural address behind bullet-proof glass. All this was unprecedented in U.S. history.

The U.S. ruling circles tried to suppress the mounting mass movement with counter-revolutionary dual tactics, either lulling the people with political deception or repressing them openly with violence. Neither can stop the revolutionary movement. Kennedy's "civil rights plan", Johnson's "war on poverty" and Nixon's "new humanism" — all these lies



Striking General Electric workers form guard lines to stop police and scabs.

have been discredited. Fascist suppression only more fully exposed the vulnerability of the reactionary U.S. ruling class and the desperation of its plight.

Workers, Farm-laborers, Students Unite

In the 1960s Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought spread more and more widely among the American people. Some advanced Afro-Americans began applying it in their struggle to repudiate Nixon's "black capitalism". What the Black people really have to do, they pointed out, is to smash capitalist rule and end the system of exploitation of man by man. They summed up the experience of the Black people's emancipation movement and stressed the importance of doing patient and painstaking mass work, of conducting propaganda among the masses and organizing them. Advanced Black and white workers are accepting the idea of merging the Afro-American movement with the workers' movement.

In the big Newport News strike in July 1967, in which the Black

workers took the lead, 20,000 Black and white shipworkers fought against the fascist police together. This shoulder-to-shoulder struggle is increasing daily.

More and more students have accepted the idea that educated young people must integrate with the workers and farm laborers. They have taken an active part in the workers' movement and tried hard to apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to their struggle.

The vigorous upsurge of the American people's movement in the 1960s was the inevitable result of the U.S. ruling circles' increasing exploitation and suppression at home and their intensification of wars of aggression abroad — and this only sharpened the class contradictions. The average American now pays 1,500 dollars a year in direct taxes, double a decade ago. Commodity prices are 30 per cent higher. The worker's real wages drop continuously, while unemployment increases steadily, the rate being appalling among the Black people. In Watts, California,

42.9 per cent of the Black young people are out of a job.

All this has aroused intense discontent and rebellion. Faced with a surging revolutionary mass movement, a panic-stricken Nixon admits that there is "a harvest of dissatisfaction, frustration, and bitter division", that the American people "less and less believe in government". The United States, he adds, is in a "deeply troubled and profoundly unsettled time". He voices the U.S. imperialists' fear of being unable "to control our own destiny".

Nixon has plenty of grounds for his fears. The revolutionary mass movement in the United States is an integral part of the world revolution. It supports and inspires the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. In turn it has their warm sympathy and support. In the 1970s the American people will undoubtedly develop a more powerful movement and merge it with the world's anti-U.S. struggle. This worldwide torrent will eventually drown the monster, U.S. imperialism.



Support to the Arab People

We are grateful to you for the sympathy and support you have given to the Arab people in their just struggle to annihilate Israel, the tool of colonialism. It is a proletarian internationalist duty to help the world's revolutionary forces. In the struggle against imperialism and reaction, you stand on the side of the revolutionary people, which shows that you are loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Let the revolutionary forces of the whole world unite to fight our common enemy!

A. S.

Bagdad, Iraq

Aid to the Peoples' Struggle

I am a regular reader of your magazine and it is with great pleasure that I study

the articles and illustrations about your country. China is the support and hope for the peoples who are struggling against imperialism and working for the development of civilization and progress. Yours is a powerful country which realizes its duty with regard to the peoples of the world and fulfills it on the principle of friendship without seeking to make profit. I wish China still greater achievements in its socialist construction and its struggle against imperialism.

B. M.

Conakry, Guinea

Outstanding Development

We Mauritanian people love the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese people. China has come to our aid in a difficult time and consequently our people are deeply grateful to the Chinese people and their leaders.

In 20 years, by relying on its own efforts and resources, China has become a happy, powerful and modern socialist country. From many points of view, China's development is the most outstanding of all the countries. I see a big difference between the China of today and yesterday. The

700 million Chinese people are using Mao Tsetung Thought as their guide to accomplish their task.

B. P.

Boghe, Mauritania

Superhuman Achievement

The article on the treatment of deaf-mutes in the September 1969 issue shows that you are the only ones experimenting successfully in this field at the present time. You are doing something superhuman and I admire you. Those unhappy ones must be enthusiastic!

G. A.

La Rochelle, France

Soviet Revisionist Atrocities

I found most interesting the articles dealing with the atrocities of the Soviet revisionist scabs. Their breach of peace is typical of the Soviet revisionist clique. It was great to see fishermen, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, repelling the Soviet pirates.

D. D.

Cornwall, U.K.

