

# PEKING REVIEW

28

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## Nationwide Celebration of 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

### A Just Stand, a Reasonable Proposal

"Renmin Ribao" editorial on the 7-point proposal put forward by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh on the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question

### A Communist Who Persists in Continuing The Revolution

— About Kao Chang-chun, Secretary of Party Committee of Shangyao Commune

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# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.

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Communists should be the most far-sighted, the most self-sacrificing, the most resolute, and the least prejudiced in sizing up situations, and should rely on the majority of the masses and win their support.

## Canadian Government Economic Mission Visits China

The Canadian Government Economic Mission led by Jean-Luc Pepin, Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, came to China on a friendly visit from June 28 to July 4 at the invitation of Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade.

Madame Pepin and accompanying journalists arrived in Peking with the mission on a visit.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on the evening of June 29 in honour of the mission.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo in his speech at the banquet extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Canadian guests who had come a long way to visit China. He said: There is a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples. During World War II, our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against fascist aggression. Dr. Norman Bethune, a friend of the Chinese people, gave his life for the cause of the Chinese people's liberation. By his noble spirit he set a fine example for the entire Chinese people to learn from. In recent years, contacts, and particularly trade relations, between our two countries have developed further. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada on October 13, 1970 is a major event in the history of Sino-Canadian relations. It reflects the common aspirations of our two peoples and is in their interests.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo said: The Chinese Government has always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal and should respect each other's sovereignty. It firmly opposes the power politics practised by the superpowers. We have always persisted in establishing and developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for

sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We also stand for expansion of trade contacts with various countries in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the mutual supply of needed goods.

Minister Pepin in his speech at the banquet said: While our mission is essentially economic, reflecting the important role of economic relations in the development of our contacts with China, it is the first mission of the Canadian Government to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations more than 8 months ago, and it furnishes a proof of the new stage reached in the expansion of our relations. I can assure you that the Canadian Government and people are eager for the development and expansion of our friendly relations not only in the economic field but also in all other fields.

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on July 2 met Minister and Madame Pepin and the other Canadian friends and had a friendly conversation with them.

On July 2, a press communique on the visit of the Canadian Government Economic Mission to the People's Republic of China was issued. It said: "Although Canada and the People's Republic of China are separated by a vast ocean, there exists a traditional friendship between the two peoples. The two countries have enjoyed important and friendly relations in the field of trade for many years. The two sides agreed that with the establishment of diplomatic relations, trade, economic and other relationships will be expanded. Both countries shared the desire to build the above-mentioned relationships on the foundation already established, recognizing that the further strengthening of trade and economic relations is an essential

part of the development of Sino-Canadian relations as a whole.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction the many years of mutually beneficial trade in wheat between Canada and China. In accordance with Canada's wishes, China would continue to consider Canada first as a source of wheat as import needs arose.

"Minister Pepin invited Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo to visit Canada with a government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China. Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo accepted the invitation with pleasure.

"The two sides look forward to more frequent exchanges of missions in specific fields such as metals and minerals, agricultural products, chemicals, machinery and equipment and power production. In order to expand two-way trade, the two sides agreed that trade exhibitions would be held in each other's country in the near future.

"The two sides agreed that there should be periodic consultations between the two countries on the development of trade and economic relations."

## Premier Chou Meets Japanese Cultural Circles' Delegation

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; on June 29 met the Japanese Cultural Circles' Delegation of which Iwao Shiraishi was leader and Torao Miyagawa deputy leader. They also gave a dinner in honour of the delegation on July 1.

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# Nationwide Celebration of 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

WITH profound proletarian feelings, the whole Party and army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country joyfully celebrated the 50th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China. The broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people cheered the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and hailed the splendid victories won by our Party in revolution and construction after half a century of heroic struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They wished our great leader Chairman Mao a long, long life!

There was great jubilation and a revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle everywhere. Party organizations at all levels in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions carried out celebration activities such as holding report and discussion meetings and forums for exchanging experiences in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Party members and revolutionary masses conscientiously studied the important article "Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China" by the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* and the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines within the Party. They were determined to redouble their efforts to study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, launch a deep-going movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, carry out education in ideology and political line and strengthen unity so as to win still greater victories.

In reviewing the militant course traversed by our Party, the Party members and revolutionary masses deeply realize that our Party, country, army and people owe everything today to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. The entire history of our Party has proved that the success or failure of a political party depends on whether its line is correct or not. A wrong line will lead to the loss of political power even if it has been seized. A correct line will enable a party which has not attained political power to achieve it. It is precisely Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line that has guided our Party and the Chinese people on the tortuous road of revolution in surmounting danger, developing from a small and weak force into a big and strong force, and advancing from defeat to victory and to such a great victory as we enjoy today.

Party members and the masses in Shanghai, the Ching kang Mountains area and elsewhere visited sites of historic significance in the Chinese revolution. Several thousand Party members and revolutionary people in Shanghai went to the place where the First

National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held. There they studied the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and praised the great victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the eve of the Party's anniversary, leading members of the Tsunyi Municipal Party Committee and of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tsunyi Administrative Region held a discussion meeting at the site of the Tsunyi Meeting. They said: The Tsunyi Meeting in 1935 which established the leading position of Chairman Mao in the whole Party will shine forever in the history of our Party. In the Ching kang Mountains area, Party members and revolutionary people held commemoration meetings. They said: Without the armed struggle on the Ching kang Mountains at that time, there would have been no Chinese People's Liberation Army and no victory in the revolution. In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat today, we must follow the example of the Red Army in those years, closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao and advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party branch of the Hsipaipo Production Brigade in Pingshan County, Hopei Province, held a study class at the site of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee. All the members studied once again Chairman Mao's report to that session on the eve of the founding of New China. They also studied the important article by the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*, and decided on measures to carry out in a still better way the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and expedite their ideological revolutionization.

In celebrating the Party's 50th anniversary, revolutionary people all over the country unfolded activities in criticizing revisionism, rectifying the style of work and carrying out education in political line. They penetratingly criticized modern revisionism — with Soviet revisionism as its centre — for its crime of betraying Marxism-Leninism. They also scathingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. Dockers in Wuhan angrily denounced Chen Tu-hsiu and his follower Liu Shao-chi for their monstrous crime of forcing the workers' pickets to hand over their arms to the Kuomintang and of selling out the workers' movement during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Worker, peasant and soldier students at Tsinghua University further criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-chi and company, and pledged to carry the proletarian

## First Group of Tulung Nationality Communists

**G**UIDED by Chairman Mao's line in Party building, a group of Tulung nationality proletarian advanced elements in the Tulungkiang area of Yunnan Province on China's southwestern border who were tested and tempered in protracted struggle have joined the Chinese Communist Party and become the first Tulung nationality Party members.

The more than 2,700 Tulung people live in a compact community along both banks of the Tulung River. Because of Kuomintang reactionary rule and the system of ruthless serfdom here before liberation, the Tulung people were plundered, sold and even arbitrarily killed by the local officials and headmen and had long led a miserable life.

Emancipated after liberation, they became masters of the country and set out on the bright socialist road. The deep concern of the Party and Chairman Mao has enabled them to raise their political consciousness steadily. A group of poor and lower-middle peasant activists applied for membership in the Party organizations in 1958. But due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Party building pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Yunnan, not a single person had, for a long time in the past, been admitted into the Party, nor had a Party organization at the basic level been established in the Tulungkiang countryside.

The Tulung people launched a mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Led by the Party organizations at the higher level and helped by the army stationed in the locality, the Tulungkiang area organized Mao Tsetung Thought study classes on a wide scale with the Party Constitution as the main subject of study after the Ninth Party Congress. This further heightened the political awareness of the poor and lower-middle peasant activists applying

for Party membership. A number of proletarian advanced elements determined to dedicate their lives to the cause of communism are rapidly maturing.

The 39 Party members of the Tulung nationality in the first group are all poor and lower-middle peasant activists who had suffered a great deal in the old society. Sixteen come from slave families and eight were slaves before liberation. All the new Party members have been cited as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and 90 per cent have been elected to leading bodies at various levels.

After becoming production team leader, emancipated serf and Communist Party member Kuntan actively led the masses in setting up more than 130 *mu* of terraced fields on a barren mountain slope by displaying the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. The team's grain yield last year more than doubled that before the Great Cultural Revolution. Thus a grain-short production team was turned into one with a surplus.

Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "You should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to the end" at the very outset of the Great Cultural Revolution, woman Communist Tanmu who was admitted into the Party during the Ninth Party Congress waged a resolute struggle against the handful of class enemies and courageously defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. She studied Chairman Mao's works even harder after being elected deputy secretary of the production brigade's Party branch. In her work, she has paid great attention to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and thus won the support of the masses. Not long ago, she was elected a member of the Communist Party Committee of Yunnan Province's Likiang Administrative Region.

revolution in education through to the end. At a meeting of Party members at the Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province, everyone expressed determination to constantly raise his consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, guard against arrogance and lead the masses to win still greater victories.

Party members and the masses working at the various fronts celebrated the Party's birthday with new achievements in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. Following their successful fulfilment of production plans for the first half of this year, many factories, mines and enterprises chalked up new records in pro-

duction on July 1. The poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members across the land voiced their determination to further foster the concept of farming for the revolution and strive for excellent harvests. The commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the militiamen pledged to act according to Chairman Mao's teaching "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and fight in defence of the country and for the liberation of China's territory Taiwan.

In the frontier regions, Party members and revolutionary people of various nationalities pledged to strengthen the great unity of all the nationalities in the land and win still greater victories.

# A Communist Who Persists in Continuing The Revolution

— About Kao Chang-chun, Secretary of Party Committee of Shangyao Commune, Licheng County, Shansi Province

**D**URING the most difficult times in the War of Resistance Against Japan in the winter of 1942, the people of Hsiakueihua Village in Licheng County again smashed the enemy's "mopping-up" operation. With a hand-grenade fastened to his waist and a red-tasselled spear in his hand, 26-year-old Kao Chang-chun, a deputy head of the village, seethed with anger as he looked at the house twice set on fire by the Japanese aggressors and thought of his father they had killed in cold blood. How he wished to fight the enemy for a revenge!

His thoughts were interrupted by a pat on the shoulder by a committee member of the Party branch who said: "Chang-chun! Congratulations! The Party has approved your application. You're now a member of the Chinese Communist Party!" Kao Chang-chun was so excited that tears streamed down his face, dropping on his old, patched clothing. "I'll always follow Chairman Mao in making revolution," he said.

The son of a poor peasant, Kao Chang-chun who was hired to a landlord as a seasonal labourer at the age of 12 has never forgotten his vow. As a village head, district head and deputy county head, he led the masses in fighting the Japanese aggressors and the Chiang Kai-shek bandits, overthrowing the landlords and setting up farm co-ops and people's communes. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he has made steady progress.

In 1961, he was assigned to the post of secretary of the Shangyao Commune's Party Committee. In this

All the Party members and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers studied once again Chairman Mao's wise thesis: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." They reviewed the excellent situation in the world revolution today and pledged that they would unite still more closely with the people of the whole world and fight to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs and oppose the two superpowers' politics of hegemony. They declared that they would unite with the people of the three Indochinese countries and the oppressed nations and people in the world, fight and win victories together with them and make contributions in support of the world revolution.

post, as always, he has vigorously continued making revolution.

## Daring to Assume Responsibility for the Revolution

On the southern bank of the Changho River in the Taihang Mountain area, Shangyao Commune's farmland is on a mountain slope and the river water flows into the deep gully. As a saying put it: Every year people "watch the Changho River but do nothing about it; the crops on the parched fields wither away." After the establishment of the communes, there was fairly big progress in farming. But as a result of the interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, no fundamental change had been made in the situation in which people depended on nature for a living. Some production brigades had always depended on grain supplies from the state. After his arrival, Kao Chang-chun spent one to two months almost every year joining commune members in carrying water to irrigate the crops. Especially in time of severe drought, it was extremely difficult for some production brigades to get drinking water for people and animals. At those times, he would take a pair of buckets to fetch water from the river and bring it to families short of labour power. Sometimes he had to travel 24 *li* for two buckets of water. His sweat mingled with that of the poor and lower-middle peasants and his feelings were in harmony with those of the peasants. He and the poor and lower-middle peasants always pondered how they could overcome drought in the commune.



On their way to the construction site, Kao Chang-chun (second from right) describes to the commune members what the Changnan Canal will be like after its completion.

Chairman Mao issued the great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in 1964. In winter 1965, after long preparation, Kao Chang-chun and the poor and lower-middle peasants worked out a plan for building the Changnan Canal. But when it was submitted to the county for examination and approval, it was blocked by certain people who ridiculed: "Though your commune is not big, you're quite ambitious!"

Despite this cold reception, Kao Chang-chun was undaunted. He reasoned: It's a tough project, but what is there to be afraid of when we have the Tachai spirit? Our commune is small and we're poor, but this doesn't matter since we have the will shown by the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. If we can't fulfil the plan in one year, we'll do it in five; if five years won't do, we'll do it in ten. As long as we "go on digging" as the Foolish Old Man did, the day will come when we'll finish the project.

"Why make such a long-term plan? After five or ten years, maybe the state will give you funds and that will be all to the good," said sluggards and cowards waiting for assistance from the state. Kao Chang-chun sharply refuted this, saying: As regards revolution, one has to make it and not wait for it. Anyone who waits for the revolution isn't a revolutionary.

"But the project involves arduous engineering work which will affect the year's production!" was the view of some. But Kao Chang-chun said with confidence: This contradiction can be solved. The way is to build one section, make it successful and then use it to irrigate the field, combining long-term interests with immediate interests.

Though all sorts of fallacies had been refuted, no approval was received from the county. One responsible county member feared that, once the plan was

approved, he would bear the responsibility and run the risk. Three times Kao Chang-chun had asked him for approval, but this request was turned down each time.

He took the report to the county for the fourth time. The same fellow finally scribbled a few words on it: "Keep it on file." He blustered: "Building the Changnan Canal is absolutely impermissible, if you dare start the construction, you'll be responsible for all the consequences."

Beside himself with anger, Kao Chang-chun said: You can keep our report on file, but you can't shake the poor and lower-middle peasants' determination to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution. "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" is Chairman Mao's call, and "Irrigation . . . is the lifeblood of agriculture" and "Transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old

Man who removed the mountains" are his teachings. No one can stop us or suppress our determination to follow Chairman Mao and rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants!

### Transform Nature With the "Three Constantly Read Articles"

A mobilization meeting to build the canal was convened in February 1966 amid the struggle between the two lines. At this meeting where morale was high, Kao Chang-chun distributed to each of the 350 commune members taking part in the building a copy of the "three constantly read articles" he had bought out of his own wages. Holding up a glittering copy, he said with emotion: Some people who thought us poor refused to let us build the canal. We are poor indeed, but we're not weak-willed. "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." We don't depend on nature, instead we depend on this red book to cut through the mountains to bring water to irrigate the land.

Kao Chang-chun repeatedly told the commune members at the construction site: In building the Changnan Canal, we have two weapons: One is the tools in our hands which are a material weapon; the other is the "three constantly read articles" which are our spiritual weapon. The second is more important than the first. We must use the "three constantly read articles" to command the shovels, hammers and the demolition explosives. He often led the commune members in exchanging experiences in their study or appraising their work in the light of the three brilliant examples in the "three constantly read articles." When he discovered that those who were illiterate could not understand what was taught in these articles, he ran a study class at the construction site for them. They used

the "three constantly read articles" as textbooks and combined literacy classes with studying these articles. He thus turned the construction site of the Changnan Canal into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Abiding by Chairman Mao's teaching on integrating theory with practice, he always guided the masses in using the basic viewpoints contained in these articles to analyse contradictions, distinguish between right and wrong, remould their old ideologies and solve problems. They conscientiously did whatever conformed to the spirit of the "three constantly read articles," resolutely corrected whatever was at variance with it and relentlessly criticized whatever was opposed to it. According to the original plan, the Changnan Canal was to be cut 1.5 metres wide and the flow was one cubic metre per second which would irrigate the 12,000 *mu* of the commune's farmland. But soon after construction began, two diametrically opposed views arose: One was that the canal should be cut two metres wide, and the flow should be 1.5 cubic metres per second as required by a commune in the lower reaches of the canal. In this way, the canal could irrigate Shangyao's farmland as well as the 27,000 *mu* of farmland of a neighbouring county in the lower reaches when the canal was extended. The other view held by only a few was to cut the canal one metre wide and have a flow of 0.5 cubic metre per second. They even proposed that work should be discontinued when they came to the point involving the hardest and most dangerous work. If the canal was built in this way, it would irrigate less than 4,000 *mu*. Here were two opposed views and three different proposals. Which should be followed? With this specific problem in mind, Kao Chang-chun and the masses repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles." They said: Those who drafted the original plan only thought of themselves and not of the county in the lower reaches. We should examine our work in the light of the revolutionary spirit of Norman Bethune. We must act according to the proposal which takes into account the interests of that county, for only such action conforms with the teachings in the "three constantly read articles." They unanimously pledged to work harder so that they would build a canal that was two metres wide.

Twelve points of the Changnan Canal involved dangerous engineering work. The most dangerous section lay on two mountains where there was a 1,600-metre-long precipice. The precipice juts out in some places and most of it is deep in the mountains. But the Changnan Canal had to go through the middle of this cliff. So there was the question of what to do. At this point, Li Wen-yao who had suffered a great deal in the old society stepped forward. Showing special concern for this elderly poor peasant, Kao Chang-chun had frequent heart-to-heart talks with him and helped him recall past suffering and contrasted it with present happiness so as to further arouse his feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao and heighten his consciousness of studying and applying the "three constantly read articles" well. Seeing that Li Wen-yao was old

and illiterate, Kao Chang-chun explained to him section by section and helped him learn by heart the important sentences so as to deepen his understanding and study and apply the articles in a living way. When Li Wen-yao volunteered to go down the cliff by rope to bore dynamite holes in the spirit as taught in the "three constantly read articles," someone inquired: "Do you dare go down the cliff 200-300 metres high?" He said: "I wouldn't have dared before. The cliffs I've gone down were less than 60 metres high. But things are different now. In the past I went down the cliff for the sake of a living. But today I do it for the revolution. Even if I die for the revolution, it is a worthy death." Influenced by Li Wen-yao's revolutionary spirit which had spread throughout the construction site, more than 200 people asked to descend the cliff. Ten were finally chosen and organized into a fighting group. With big ropes fastened round their waists and long-handled hooks in their hands, they did their job which went on for several years in mid-air. Li Wen-yao went down the cliff this way 5,000 times.

At meetings where experience in the study of Chairman Mao's works was exchanged, Kao Chang-chun said with deep feeling: Overcoming difficulties depends on people's efforts and making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought. We rely on Mao Tsetung Thought to transform nature.

#### Working Together With the Masses

The first key in constructing a canal by cutting through mountains is surveying. How could they do this if they did not have trained technicians. Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching "Learn warfare through warfare," Kao Chang-chun and three local people, all of whom had locally made equipment, did the surveying on precipices and cliffs despite cold and snow. Once he slipped on the ice and almost fell off the cliff into the Changho River while measuring. The comrades tried to persuade him: "Old Kao, it's dangerous here. You'd better stand back a bit." He answered: "To control the Changho River, we should defy all danger. If I stand back, there's no danger, but I won't be able to know the Changho River and transform it. We should be more cautious along with our boldness from now on." After saying this, he brushed the snow off his clothes and the blood off his face and continued. Thus they obtained all-round first-hand material for correctly determining the course of the canal.

When the damming was to begin, someone said that high-grade steel bars, gravel and cement had to be brought from outside for building a dam on the Changho River because of the strong current. Otherwise nothing could be done or the dam could not stand the pressure. At least 60 to 70 thousand yuan were needed. Yet the fund they had collected at that time was only ten thousand. Could local material be used? Kao made an on-the-spot investigation and studied together with commune members by the river or on the work-site. They agreed: Those people who had such an opinion saw things as if they would never change. What



they referred to was the situation before the commune was set up. They did not see that the force of the current had become somewhat weakened because reservoirs had been built on the upper reaches since the commune was set up. Kao and the masses built the dam with local material—big rocks from the mountains, gravel and red clay in the gullies, and limestone they made themselves. The dam is now five years old and its existence again sounded the bankruptcy of the revisionist line in water conservancy work.

While work was in progress, struggle continued. An obstacle came up when the canal reached Poshu Slope near a village of the Honan Brigade. Some peasant households were at the foot of the slope. If the canal went through there according to the original plan, not only would five thousand yuan be needed to move the peasants, but the whole village would be threatened because the canal was to be built high above it. Kao Chang-chun went about things in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Ideas, theories, plans or programmes are usually altered partially and sometimes even wholly, because of the discovery of unforeseen circumstances in the course of practice." He went deep among the masses to investigate and do research. Then he proposed a new plan of changing the section of the canal there into a tunnel. But some cadres at the county level disagreed. They said: If you want to build water conservancy works, you cannot avoid the harm they bring. Moving some households out is a minor matter. Poshu Slope is on a strip of pebbles and no tunnel can be dug without the land caving in. Kao firmly opposed the fallacy that "if you want to build water conservancy works, you cannot avoid the harm they bring." He held that so long as one grasped the law of building water conservancy works, one could benefit and not be harmed. Anyone who thought moving some peasants was a small thing and paid no attention to the threat the canal might bring to the people should be considered as having no regard for the masses and irresponsible to the revolution. Would the tunnel cave in if it was dug on a strip of pebbles? With this problem in mind, he looked to the masses. After four meetings to gather the masses' collective wisdom, they finally decided to pave strips of stone on the walls of the tunnel from top to bottom. There would be no caving in after that. For safety's sake, they also decided to dig and pave metre by metre. According to the original plan, carving the 22-metre-high slope into a canal required much work. Changing digging a canal into a tunnel cut the work by 70 per cent. Thus, not only did they benefit, but there were no ill effects. The new plan saved considerable manpower and sped up construction work. So they killed several birds with one stone.

### Adhering to "Three Things"

Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching "The important thing is to be good at learning," Kao Chang-chun, whose heart is revolutionary even in older years, has continued to "read and study seriously" and diligently and made great efforts to remould his world outlook. His advanced years, heavy work load and short

period of schooling made studying difficult, but he was able to see the favourable factors from the unfavourable conditions. He considered that his age and a long period of revolutionary experience would help him understand Chairman Mao's teachings, that a heavy work load made it possible to integrate study and application and provided conditions for linking theory with practice, and that his short period of schooling spurred him on to study more modestly and diligently and not become complacent. The commune cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants said: Old Kao is really strong-willed. He studies hard in the evening when others go to sleep and in the morning when they aren't up.

Kao thinks hard after he has studied something. As he puts it, "Thinking more inspires one to get to the problem and work out methods and helps avoid making mistakes, and it raises one's understanding." After he thinks over something in his study, he writes down his gains in his notebook and uses them to guide his actions. In his study notebook he wrote: "In making revolution, one should adhere to three things: the true qualities of the working people, the tradition of hard struggle and the style of forging close links with the masses." He always set these demands for himself. This year he became a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and a member of the standing committee of the newly established county Party committee. Though he has taken on new posts, he keeps to the working people's spirit of hard work and plain living.

He goes to the construction site like an ordinary worker. Serving both as a commander and a fighter, he eats and works with the masses and goes wherever the work is hard or involves difficulties. When he led commune members in building a dam across a river, collecting sand in the river was the hardest job. He rolled up his trouser-legs and joined the commune members to collect sand. The floes and snow had just melted and the river water was icy. Standing in the river quickly numbed the legs. Suffering from high blood pressure, Kao fainted. When he came to he found himself with his head on the chest of a commune member who sincerely advised him: "Old Kao, you're different from us and must take good care of yourself."

When he heard the word "different," he wondered: Why is there any difference? In the past I experienced the same bitterness as the poor and lower-middle peasants, now I enjoy the same happiness which Chairman Mao brings to us poor and lower-middle peasants. All this is the same. If there is any difference, it is that Chairman Mao has given me more education and that I should set still higher demands on myself. So he told the commune members: "You had better not regard me as an old man, but should set demands on me as an old Party member. An old Party member educated by Chairman Mao should always go forward and take the lead in everything, and become a wheel always free from rust."

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his

*(Continued on p. 24.)*

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

## From Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China,

Comrade Mao Tsetung,

Dear Comrades,

On the historic and jubilant occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Communist Party of China, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, all the Albanian Communists and the entire Albanian people and in my own name, extend the warmest revolutionary greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, all the Chinese Communists and the fraternal Chinese people.

On July 1, 1921, the Chinese Communists headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung created the fighting headquarters of the Chinese proletariat—the Communist Party of China. The founding of the fraternal Communist Party of China 50 years ago has played and will play a decisive role not only for the destiny of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people, but also for the destiny of world revolution and the oppressed and exploited peoples the world over striving for emancipation.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the illumination of Chairman Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist theory, smashed the evil feudal-bourgeois system and the foreign imperialists and established the new political power—the People's Republic of China after a legendary valiant struggle lasting more than a quarter of a century. Within a very short period, the Chinese people rehabilitated the war-ravaged economy and began to advance triumphantly along the road of achieving brilliant victories in all spheres of state life. The hundreds of millions of free people as masters of their own country have given full play to their creative power as never before. New China has become an invincible socialist giant and an insurmountable bulwark for the enemy and it has become the defender and inspirer of all the oppressed.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tsetung under the conditions of and for the purpose of defending the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the greatest historic victory achieved in recent years by the great and glorious Chinese people and all the revolutionary peoples of the world. This revolution has smashed the traitorous line of renegade Liu Shao-chi, consolidated the victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat and blocked the road to revisionism and capitalist restoration in China.

Red China has emerged ever more powerful following the glorious victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The revolutionary enthusiasm, stamina and creativity of the 700 million fraternal Chinese people have risen higher. By adhering to the Marxist-Leninist line of self-reliance, deepening the revolutionary movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, implementing the principle of grasping revolution, promoting production and preparedness against war and persistently carrying out the decisions of the Ninth Congress, the Chinese people have constantly achieved successes in the socialist construction of their country and are triumphantly advancing towards communism.

The Communist Party of China, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has enriched and enhanced the Marxist-Leninist theory with its great revolutionary practice and experience and its valiant struggle for half a century. It has inspired all the Marxist-Leninists and all the exploited people the world over and given them inexhaustible strength which makes them dare to struggle and dare to defeat the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and all reactionaries.

Today, therefore, all the revolutionary Communists, proletarians, freedom-loving people and all progressives in the world are turning their eyes with unbounded admiration and gratitude to the glorious Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung for all they have done for the cause of the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and socialism.

Dear comrades:

The great fighting friendship which links our Parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. It is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is a great example for and encouragement to the world's people. The Albanian Party of Labour will steadily strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the heroic Communist Party of China in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of revolution and socialism in the world.

We Albanian Communists and people celebrate as our own the birthday of the glorious Communist Party of China — the most powerful shock brigade of international communism. With feelings of infinite love and deep respect, we hereby extend greetings to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the brilliant founder and leader of the heroic Communist Party of China and the most esteemed and dearest friend of our Party and people, and to

all our comrades-in-arms the Chinese Communists and working people. We sincerely wish that the heroic Communist Party of China would grow and become steeled steadily, always march from victory to victory, still further strengthen the People's Republic of China in all fields and hold still higher the victorious red banner of Marxism-Leninism and communism.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China, a party tempered in storms of revolution and a brilliant example of loyalty to the cause of communism!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the most esteemed friend of the Albanian people!

Long live the unbreakable fighting solidarity between the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour!

(signed) Enver Hoxha

First Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Albanian Party of Labour

Tirana, June 29, 1971

## From Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China,

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the name of the entire Party membership and the Korean people, extends the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the entire Party membership and fraternal Chinese people, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the C.P.C.

The founding of the C.P.C. was an epochal event which ushered in a new phase in the revolutionary history of the Chinese people.

The C.P.C. founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, has grown and strengthened as the organizer and guide of all the victories of the Chinese people.

The past 50 years covered by the C.P.C. have been a history of an arduous struggle for freeing the people from the yoke of all oppression and exploitation by the enemies within and without and for building socialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and a history of glorious victory.

The C.P.C., leading the Chinese people, beat down the reactionaries at home and Japanese imperialism and other foreign aggressors and led the people's rev-

olution in China to victory, and founded the People's Republic of China, the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the history of the Chinese people.

The victory of the people's revolution in China and the founding of the People's Republic of China under the wise leadership of the C.P.C. marked a fundamental turn in the life of the Chinese people and a historic event which dealt a heavy blow at the world imperialist forces and turned the balance of forces in the international arena decisively in favour of the side of revolution and socialism.

Following the victory of the revolution, the great Chinese people, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and bringing into full play their creativeness and initiative, have turned the backward China into an ever stronger socialist country with solid economic strength and powerful national defence forces.

The Chinese people have attained brilliant victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They have smashed the revisionists' vicious attempt to restore capitalism, strengthened more firmly the revolutionary positions, given an entirely new complexion to the country, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a powerful anti-imperialist force in Asia, the People's Republic of China holds high the banner of proletarian internationalism, energetically backs up and supports the revolutionary struggle of the peoples who

oppose imperialism and colonialism and strive for freedom and independence. Her international position is enhancing with each passing day.

Today the Chinese people, closely rallying round the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader and Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader, are vigorously unfolding the struggle for successfully carrying out the fighting tasks put forth by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and are making new great achievements in the revolution and in all fields of production.

Our Party and people rejoice at all achievements scored by the fraternal Chinese people, regard these as their own and express warm congratulations on them.

Our two countries are as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The militant friendship and friendly solidarity between the two Parties and the two peoples of Korea and China are cemented with blood in the flames of their protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle waged under the banner of proletarian internationalism against the common enemy, Japanese im-

perialism and U.S. imperialism. They have stood the test of history and proved unbreakable.

Today we rejoice very much over the daily strengthening and developing of the traditional relations of friendly co-operation between our two Parties and peoples.

We will, as always, fight side by side with the fraternal Chinese people, our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally, in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, revived Japanese militarism and all reactionaries and for the victory of socialist cause.

Our Party and our people sincerely wish the C.P.C. and the Chinese people new, great success in the future struggle for liberating Taiwan, further increasing the overall might of the country and winning the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and socialism and communism.

The Central Committee of the  
Workers' Party of Korea

Pyongyang, June 30, 1971

## From Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' Party

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist  
Party of China,

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Communist Party of China, on behalf of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the working class and people of Viet Nam, we extend our most cordial and warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and respected and esteemed friend of the Vietnamese people, to all the members of C.P.C. and the working class and the 700 million fraternal people of China.

The coming into being of the C.P.C. marked a decisive turn in the development of China's revolution. Armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought and under the leadership of the C.P.C., the Chinese people have waged a protracted, arduous and extremely valiant struggle, winning one victory after another.

The crushing of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, have opened a new era — that of independence, freedom and socialism, the most glorious era in China's history.

This extremely glorious victory is a very important event in the history of the world revolution since the great victory of the Russian October Revolution, and a heavy blow to U.S.-led imperialism, it has tipped the world power balance definitively in favour of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace, and vigorously encouraged the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples.

Promoting the spirit of self-reliance and self-support and striving diligently, the Chinese people have gained big successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, rapidly turning the People's Republic of China into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, great national defence potentials, and advanced science and technology. The marvellous achievements in the development of nuclear weapons and the successes in space conquest have clearly shown the great vitality and creativity of the working class and people of China.

The Communist Party, Government and people of China have constantly upheld their anti-imperialist banner, resolutely supporting and assisting the peoples now struggling to gain or defend national independence and for a new life, thereby making big contributions to the world people's revolutionary cause. The prestige and international standing of the People's Republic of China have thus been heightened constantly.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people are greatly elated at the vigorous progress made

by the Chinese people under the leadership of the C.P.C., and consider this as a great inspiration to them in their revolutionary cause.

Viet Nam and China are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth. The peoples of the two countries entertain a long-standing friendship towards each other. Since the birth of the political parties of the working classes of the two countries, the militant solidarity and friendship which bind our Parties and peoples together on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have been unceasingly consolidated and strengthened.

The Vietnamese people always bear in mind that throughout their revolutionary cause — their previous fight against the imperialists for independence and freedom, their current struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their cause of socialist construction — they have received from the Party, Government and fraternal people of China a wholehearted and vigorous support and a great, effective assistance. Chairman Mao Tsetung has said: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."

The Viet Nam Workers' Party, the D.R.V.N. Government, and the Vietnamese people express their sincere and deepest gratitude to the Communist Party of China, to Chairman Mao Tsetung, and the Government and fraternal people of China, for their very precious support and assistance.

The struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the Vietnamese people and of the other Indochinese peoples is now in the flush of victory: Still, the U.S. imperialists remain very stubborn and perfidious. For the sake of our national and international duty and acting upon our beloved President Ho Chi Minh's testament, we Vietnamese people will resolutely persist in and step up our resistance to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of our fatherland, while strengthening our close solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples with the resolve to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the Indochinese Peninsula;

We sincerely wish the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people new and still greater achievements in their socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, thus making an important contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

May the militant solidarity and the great friendship between the two Parties, countries and peoples of Viet Nam and China last for ever on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

The Central Committee of  
the Viet Nam Workers' Party

June 30, 1971, Hanoi

## From Central Committee of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China,

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of the south Vietnamese people and the N.F.L., we wish to convey to the Central Committee and all the members of the Communist Party of China, and the fraternal Chinese people our greetings of militant solidarity and our warmest congratulations:

In the past 50 years, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China led by respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, the fraternal Chinese people have recorded many great victories in setting up the People's Republic of China and building China into a socialist country endowed with modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence and ad-

vanced science and technology. Noteworthy is the important advance in the sphere of nuclear weapons and space conquest.

The splendid victories recorded in the Chinese revolution have made a great contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

The south Vietnamese people and the N.F.L. greatly rejoice at the fraternal Chinese people's tremendous successes and consider them as a strong and precious encouragement to their just struggle.

In their struggle against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, the south Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the deep sympathy, unreserved support and wholehearted, great and effective assistance of the Communist Party, Government and brotherly people of China.

On this occasion, we sincerely express our profound gratitude to respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party, Government and fraternal people of China.

Though having sustained heavy setbacks, the U.S. imperialists are obdurately carrying on their "Vietnamization of the war" policy in south Viet Nam, intensifying and expanding their war of aggression in Cambodia and Laos and brazenly violating the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. But confronted with the strength of militant solidarity and determination to fight and to win of the three Indo-chinese peoples, the U.S. imperialists are getting bogged down deeper and deeper in a position of passivity and confusion and will be bitterly defeated.

Implementing beloved President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, the people of south Viet Nam, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their blood-sealed compatriots in the north and with the Khmer and Lao peoples, are resolved to overcome all difficulties and

hardships, and persist in and vigorously step up their struggle against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, till complete victory.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China still more brilliant victories in the cause of building the strong and prosperous People's Republic of China and liberating Taiwan, and still greater contributions to the revolutionary struggles of the world's people against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and for independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

May the close friendship and militant unity between the Vietnamese people and the fraternal Chinese people be everlasting!

The Central Committee of the  
South Viet Nam National  
Front for Liberation

South Viet Nam, June 26, 1971

## From Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Communists and all the Romanian people extend the warmest congratulations and comradely cordial salute to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and all the Communists and people of China.

In the past 50 years, the Communist Party of China has led the heroic struggle of the masses of the people against imperialism and reaction, for the victory of proletarian revolution and for the building of a new society. The establishment of the People's Republic of China as an independent socialist state with tremendous manpower and material potentials has effectively destroyed the imperialist and colonialist system and brought about an essential change in the balance of forces on the international arena in favour of socialism and peace.

Under the long-tested leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the fraternal Chinese people have worked with self-denial and creative energy, brought about profound and renovating transformations and obtained remarkable successes in the cause of socialist construction, in the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology and in raising the standards of their mate-

rial and cultural life. The Romanian Communists and people heartily rejoice over these achievements, considering them to be of great significance for the enhancement of the influence and prestige of socialism in the world and for the strengthening of the forces fighting against imperialism and for freedom, national independence and social progress.

Please allow us to avail ourselves of this occasion to point out with elation the fruitful development of friendly relations and fraternal solidarity between our two Parties and countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that the recent visit to the People's Republic of China by the Romanian Party and Government Delegation headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as its meetings and talks with Chinese Party and state leaders will contribute to the continuous consolidation of the friendship and multifarious co-operation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party and between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of China in the interests of both the peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of this great anniversary, we wish you new and brilliant victories in developing and bringing about the prosperity of the People's Republic of China.

The Central Committee of the  
Romanian Communist Party

# A Just Stand, a Reasonable Proposal

MINISTER Nguyen Thi Binh, Chief of the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, put forward on July 1 at the 119th session of the conference a 7-point proposal on the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question. Minister Xuan Thuy, Chief of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, declared his full endorsement and support for the proposal. It expresses the firm will of the south Vietnamese people to win national independence and peace and reflects the national desire of the entire Vietnamese people. The Chinese Government and people express firm support for the just stand and reasonable proposal of the Vietnamese people.

In the last two and a half years, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have put forward time and again at the Paris Conference important proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question, demanding that U.S. troops must be withdrawn completely from south Viet Nam so that the Vietnamese people can solve their own problems themselves without foreign interference. But all these demands were turned down by the U.S. Government. So far, the Paris Conference has not made the progress it should and responsibility for this lies entirely on the U.S. side. The 7-point proposal now represents another important effort made by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question.

The total withdrawal from south Viet Nam of U.S. aggressor troops and U.S. lackey troops is crucial to the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question. It is universally known that the war in Viet Nam was plotted and launched solely by the U.S. Government and expanded by it step by step. This is also fully proved in the recently leaked secret Pentagon report. Obviously, as long as the U.S. aggressor troops hang on in south Viet Nam, there can be no independence and peace for Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression will not stop for a single day. Once the U.S. troops are withdrawn completely and immediately from south Viet Nam, it will of course not be difficult to solve other issues, as, for instance, the release of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war. The U.S. Government's unreasonable haggling over the question of captured personnel as a pretext for refusing to withdraw its troops completely is absolutely untenable. The 7-point proposal points

out that the U.S. Government must set a terminal date for troop withdrawal; if the U.S. Government sets such a date for the withdrawal from south Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and U.S. lackey troops, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities concerning the complete and safe withdrawal from south Viet Nam of the troops of the United States and its lackeys and the release of the totality of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war. This is entirely just and reasonable.

The 7-point proposal also points out that the U.S. Government must respect the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, end its interference in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam, and cease backing the puppet regime headed by Nguyen Van Thieu. The Saigon puppet regime is a tool for aggression fostered exclusively by the U.S. Government. This handful of national scum, Nguyen Van Thieu and others, represents nobody. It will never do for the U.S. Government to attempt to impose forcibly on the south Vietnamese people the puppet regime it has created. So long as the U.S. Government refrains from intervening, the various political forces in south Viet Nam upholding national independence and loving peace will be able to reach a unanimity of opinion on relevant questions through consultation. The internal affairs of Viet Nam can only be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has provided a correct way for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question. It will undoubtedly win widespread sympathy and support from all governments and people in the world that cherish freedom and justice.

Since Nixon assumed office, he has repeatedly stated that he would "increase the rate of American troop withdrawals." He pledged to "end American involvement in the war" and even asserted, "I expect to be held accountable . . . if I fail." However, what he has done is contrary to his words. The fact is that Nixon has not only further intensified the war of aggression against Viet Nam but also expanded it to the whole of Indochina. He is trying to realize his aggressive ambition of long-term occupation of south Viet Nam by loudly trumpeting so-called "Vietnamization," doing his utmost to bolster the Saigon puppet regime, refusing to announce the terminal date for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam, and insisting that U.S. aggressor troops should remain in south Viet Nam. The 7-point proposal of the Provisional

Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is another test for Nixon. If he wants to "end" the war of aggression in Viet Nam, he has no reason whatsoever to reject the 7-point proposal. People will see from his actual deeds whether his so-called "peace" pledge is genuine or completely deceitful.

The war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three Indochinese countries is now surging forward victoriously. U.S. imperialism is doomed to failure on the Viet Nam and the whole Indochina battlefields. Meanwhile, the revolutionary mass movement against the war of aggression in Viet Nam by the American people at home is vigor-

ously rising, reflecting their strong desire to end this dirty war immediately. The demand that the U.S. aggressor troops get out of Viet Nam and Indochina has become a deafening call of the people the world over. The attempt of the U.S. aggressor troops to hang on in south Viet Nam for a long time is bound to fail. Should the Nixon government wilfully cling to its course and continue to intensify and widen the war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina, the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors completely out of Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina by persevering in protracted people's war.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 4)*

### At Paris Conference

## Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Puts Forward 7-Point Proposal for Peaceful Settlement of Viet Nam Problem

A 7-POINT proposal on the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question was put forward on July 1 at the 119th Plenary Session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, Chief of the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh pointed out: "With the desire to peacefully settle the south Viet Nam problem, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have over the past two years and a half successively advanced important peace proposals at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam: the November 3, 1968 5-point position, the May 8, 1969 10-point overall solution, the September 17, 1970 8-point peace initiative and the December 10, 1970 3-point statement on cease-fire.

"These correct, logical, and reasonable proposals have received approval and large support in Viet Nam as well as in the world, including the U.S.A. Had the U.S. Government seriously responded to these proposals, the conference would have successfully concluded its work and peace would have been restored.

"Yet, the Nixon administration has applied the policy of 'Vietnamization' of the war, prolonging the war in Viet Nam and expanding the war to the whole of Indochina. Moreover, it has advocated negotiations from a position of strength, thus driving the talks further into a deadlock.

"Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese, the Lao and the Cambodian peoples have strengthened their union to resolutely struggle for independence and freedom; they have recorded repeated great victories in all fields. The U.S. plan of 'Vietnamization' of the war is doomed to irretrievable bankruptcy."

She went on: "Throughout the world, the people of all countries and many governments have given increasing warm support to the cause of national liberation of the Vietnamese, the Lao and the Cambodian peoples. They demand that the United States get out of the whole of Indochina and let the population of this region freely settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

"Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world people's desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10-point overall solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 8-point and the December 10, 1970 3-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wishes to declare the following:

"1 — Regarding the deadline for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces.

"The U.S. Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of 'Vietnamization' of the war, withdraw from south Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in south Viet Nam, without posing any condition whatsoever.



"The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

"If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from south Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities:

"a) Of the withdrawal in safety from south Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp,

"b) Of the release of the totality of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in north Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

"These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

"A ceasefire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

"2 — Regarding the question of power in south Viet Nam.

"The U.S. Government must really respect the south Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam, cease backing the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

"The political, social and religious forces in south Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

"a) To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and organize general elections in south Viet Nam.

"A ceasefire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

"b) To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the south Viet Nam people, to release all persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve all con-

centration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

"c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

"d) To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in south Viet Nam.

"3 — Regarding the questions of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam.

"The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to making lighter the people's contributions.

"4 — Regarding the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and the relations between the north and the south zones.

"a) The reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, without foreign interference.

"Pending the reunification of the country, the north and the south zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

"All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

"b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the north and the south zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country, of any military alliance or bloc.

"5 — Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of south Viet Nam.

"South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the co-operation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of south Viet Nam, accept from any country economic and technical

aid without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans of economic co-operation.

"On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, south Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

"6 — Regarding the damage caused by the United States to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

"The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destructions it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

"7 — Regarding the respect and the international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

"The parties will find agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded."

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said: "With this 7-point statement, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has once again

clearly shown its goodwill for peace. These correct proposals and this serious attitude will no doubt win the approval and the vigorous support of freedom- and justice-loving governments and peoples the world over.

"We are firmly convinced that the south Viet Nam people, in the cities as well as in the countryside, will, together with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, struggle with all their strength to end the U.S. war of aggression, to bring about peace and independence to the fatherland, and to achieve the broad concord of the whole nation. We are confident that the north Viet Nam people will always promote their union with the south Viet Nam people and will unreservedly support the correct proposals of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. We firmly believe that the forces of freedom and peace in the United States, together with the Vietnamese people, will struggle for the end of the war in Viet Nam, in the interest of the Vietnamese people, the American people, and world peace."

## Minister Xuan Thuy Supports 7-Point Proposal

MINISTER Xuan Thuy, Chief of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, in a statement at the 119th Plenary Session of the Conference on July 1, expressed support for the 7-point proposal put forth by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

Minister Xuan Thuy said: "At the present session, Minister Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Chief of the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, has advanced seven points for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

"The 7-point proposal of the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. perfectly reflects the south Vietnamese people's aspirations for independence, peace, neutrality and democracy. It also perfectly reflects the entire Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, independence, and national concord. It responds to the interests of both Viet Nam and the United States. It is an evidence of the P.R.G.'s goodwill desiring to reach an agreement with all parties to promptly restore peace in Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's sacred national rights and to create conditions for the United States to get out of the war in security and honour."

He said: "The Delegation of the Government of the D.R.V.N. declares its full approval and support for the 7-point proposal of the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N."

"We respect the south Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. We share the views on the peaceful reunification of

Viet Nam and on the relationship between the north and the south zones as expounded in the seven points. We respect the independence, peace, neutrality, and territorial integrity of the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and we are to strengthen the solidarity existing among the Indochinese peoples. We wish to live in peace and friendship with all the nations the world over.

"Throughout their national history, the Vietnamese people have upheld their traditions of undaunted struggle to defend their independence and freedom. As long as the United States pursues its war of aggression, the Vietnamese people will continue their fight till total victory. If the United States ends its aggression and war, the relations between Viet Nam and the United States will develop on a new basis in the interests of both parties. In this spirit, we do not like enmity, we want to see all U.S. forces rapidly withdraw from south Viet Nam in safety, so that every American serviceman participating in the war, including American pilots captured in north Viet Nam, may promptly return to his home."

Minister Xuan Thuy pointed out: "The secret documents of the Pentagon recently published in the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and many other American papers have proved that the pretexts alleged by the United States to intervene in and to make aggression against Viet Nam are utterly unjustified."

He said: "The best way for the United States to follow is to negotiate seriously, thus making the Paris Conference on Viet Nam Problem progress."

# U.S.-Japan-Pak Counter-Revolutionary Collusion

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato recently sneaked into south Korea for sinister activities in the name of attending the "presidential inauguration" of the U.S. imperialist lackey Pak Jung Hi. This is an act of aggression of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism to intensify their counter-revolutionary collusion with the south Korean puppet clique. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently issued a statement which serves a stern warning to the U.S., Japanese and Pak reactionaries against their scheming activities. The Chinese people firmly support this solemn stand of the Korean people and strongly condemn the criminal act of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was propped up solely by U.S. imperialism and imposed on the south Korean people with the help of bayonets. The so-called "inauguration of president" Pak Jung Hi is a thoroughly nauseous show. The fact that the chieftains of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries made a trip to south Korea to laud this farce is in itself a serious provocation against the Korean and other Asian peoples. This is especially so because Agnew and Sato went to south Korea this time with more sinister criminal aims that cannot bear the light of day. In Seoul, they held secret talks separately with Pak Jung Hi on such questions as the "general Asian situation in relation to the security" of south Korea. What they were conspiring is a secret war scheme directed against the Korean people, the Chinese people and the people of other countries in Asia, thus advancing the U.S.-Japan-Pak military collusion a step further.

As is well-known, a "triangular military alliance" has already been formed by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through bilateral military agreements such as the U.S.-Japan "security treaty" and the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty." To readjust aggressive deployments for its counter-revolutionary global strategy, U.S. imperialism pursues a so-called "new Asia policy" which gives Japanese militarism the active role as a pawn for its aggression in Asia. To keep south Korea as a springboard for aggression, it energetically expands the south Korean puppet forces on the one hand and plots the introduction of Japanese military force into south Korea

on the other while "reducing" the number of U.S. aggressor troops in south Korea. Meanwhile, ambitious Japanese militarism is also eager to carry out military expansion by all means in south Korea as a step in its re-embarkation on the old path of launching aggression in Asia. Obviously, the recent trips of the chieftains of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to Seoul are aimed at plotting closer U.S.-Japan-Pak military alliance and increasing the commitments of Japanese militarism so as to further complete their so-called "joint operation system."

Specially noteworthy are the series of frantic activities carried out by Japanese militarism recently. It conducted big "joint military exercises" with U.S. imperialism in the sea east of Korea, repeatedly sent military chieftains to "visit" south Korea and China's Taiwan Province, and even flagrantly announced the inclusion of Korean and Chinese territories into Japan's "sphere of defence," and so on. Some chieftains of the Japanese reactionaries even publicly raved that Japan "has to study its own plan for the defence of ROK," and went so far as to talk undisguisedly of launching "pre-emptive attacks" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All this has fully bared the wild ambition of Japanese militarism which is itching to embark on the road of military aggression. People can see more and more clearly that the reviving Japanese militarism has definitely become a very dangerous aggressive force in Asia.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The imperialist wolves must remember that gone for ever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the Asian and African countries."

U.S. imperialism has met with shameful defeats in pursuing its policies of aggression and war in Asia and landed itself in a bad fix. Japanese militarism which now attempts to serve U.S. imperialism by playing the role of shock force for the latter's aggression in Asia while rebuilding its own sphere of influence in Asia, will certainly come to no good end. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are simply digging their own graves if they dare to unleash a new war in Asia.

(July 5)

# Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and Delegation of Japanese Komeido (Komei Party) to China

THE Delegation of the Komeido of Japan to China with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Komeido, as its leader, and Yoshiyuki Asai, Vice-Chairman of the Party, as its deputy leader paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from June 16 to July 4, 1971 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had friendly conversations with all the members of the delegation. The delegation also visited factories, a people's commune and schools and was given a warm welcome and cordial reception by the Chinese people.

During its stay in Peking the Delegation of the Komeido of Japan held friendly and frank talks with the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association with Wang Kuo-chuan as leader and Hsu Ming as deputy leader.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were also members of the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Hsiao-yun, Lin Po, Ting Min, Wang Hsiao-hsien and Chiang Pei-chu.

Taking part in the talks on the Japanese side were also members of the Delegation of the Komeido of Japan Yoshiaki Masaki, Naohiko Okubo, Ichiro Watanabe, Mitsuo Mitsutani and Masahiko Okiyama.

The two sides fully exchanged views on China-Japan relations, the current situation and other questions of common concern in the spirit of consultation on an equal footing and of seeking common ground while reserving differences.

## I

The Delegation of the Komeido of Japan states: (1) There is only one China, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government representing the Chinese people; firm opposition to the scheme of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan;" (2) Taiwan is a province of China

and an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The question of Taiwan is China's internal affair; firm opposition to the assertion that "the sovereignty over Taiwan is unsettled." (3) The "Japan-Chiang treaty" is illegal and must be abrogated. (4) The occupation of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area by the United States is an act of aggression, the United States must withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area. (5) To the People's Republic of China must be restored her legitimate rights in all organizations of the United Nations and its legitimate right to the status of permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations and the "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the United Nations; firm opposition to all schemes obstructing the restoration of the above-mentioned legitimate rights to China.

The Chinese side holds that the 5-point position of the Komeido conforms to the desire and interests of the people of China and Japan, and expresses appreciation and support for it; it also holds that in the event of the Japanese Government's accepting the above-mentioned points and taking practical steps to this end, the state of war between China and Japan can be ended, diplomatic relations restored and a peace treaty concluded; and then depending on developments, a mutual non-aggression treaty between China and Japan can be concluded on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence).

## II

The two sides unanimously denounce the United States for its war of aggression against the three countries of Indochina; oppose the Nixon doctrine of "using Asians to fight Asians"; firmly maintain that the affairs of the countries of Asia should be settled by the people of these countries, and that the armed forces of the U.S. and the troops of the other countries which joined it in the aggression must withdraw from Indochina; and stress that, proceeding from the stand of national self-determination, it is up to the people of the three Indo-

chinese countries to solve the problems of their own countries.

### III

The Chinese side strongly denounces U.S. imperialism for its military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and firmly supports the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Proceeding from the stand of non-interference in the internal affairs of others and of national self-determination, the Japanese side opposes the "Japan-ROK treaty," opposes the section in the Sato-Nixon joint communique which alleges that Korea "was essential to Japan's own security," advocates the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, opposes the United States using its military bases in Japan to undertake military actions against Korea, and opposes the Japanese Government adopting dangerous policies towards Korea which may lead to new conflict. The two sides maintain that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves so as to achieve the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

### IV

The two sides strongly oppose the brazen assertion in the Sato-Nixon joint communique issued in November 1969 that Taiwan, Korea and Indochina are all within the sphere of Japan's security. The Japanese side points out that the Japanese Government recently issued the "national defence white paper" and the "draft of fourth defence build-up plan," that the Japanese Government is speeding up arms expansion and Japanese militarism is being revived. It expresses its determination to do its utmost to struggle against Japanese militarism which is being revived and for the realization of Japan's independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity. The Chinese side states that the Japanese people is fully entitled to genuine armed self-defence, but Japanese militarism is absolutely not allowed to carry out expansion and commit aggression abroad under the pretext of "self-defence"; and categorically opposes U.S. imperialism's making the Japanese reactionaries act as a shock force in aggression against Asia and opposes the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

### V

The two sides unanimously condemn the agreement on the "reversion of Okinawa" recently signed by the Japanese and U.S. Governments, which was based on the Sato-Nixon joint communique. The Japanese side maintains that this agreement is completely against the will of the Japanese people and has sown the seeds of grave disaster for the future of Okinawa, Japan and

all Asia. The so-called "without nuclear weapons, Okinawa on a par with the Japanese homeland and reversion in 1972" is fraudulent, and the Japanese side strongly opposes it. The United States at present is continuing to use Okinawa as a military base in Asia and the Japanese Government will deploy self-defence forces in Okinawa. Japanese-U.S. military collaboration is being further intensified. The Chinese side appreciates the above-mentioned views of the Japanese side and expresses firm support for the Japanese people in their just struggle for the immediate, unconditional and total return of Okinawa.

### VI

The Chinese side reaffirms China's stand that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the proposal to convene a summit conference of all countries, big and small, to conclude an agreement on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, an agreement on not using nuclear weapons. The Japanese side supports this. The two sides unanimously oppose the power politics of big powers, oppose their nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat, and are determined to struggle against nuclear war and for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons.

### VII

The two sides unanimously hold that the desire of the Chinese and Japanese people for friendship is the general trend, and popular sentiment. This is the irresistible tide of history. The daily mounting mass movement of the Japanese people for the promotion of Japan-China friendship and for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries will certainly break through the numerous obstacles placed by the reactionary forces and create a bright future for the Japan-China friendship.

The two sides express satisfaction at the result of the first visit to China by the Delegation of the Komeido of Japan and unanimously hold that the visit and talks have deepened mutual understanding and friendship. The two sides will continue to maintain exchanges and make new contributions to promoting friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

(signed)

Wang Kuo-chuan  
Leader,

Hsu Ming  
Deputy Leader,

of the Delegation of the  
China-Japan Friendship  
Association

(signed)

Yoshikatsu Takeiri  
Leader,

Yoshiyuki Asai  
Deputy Leader,

of the Delegation of the  
Komeido of  
Japan to China

Peking, July 2, 1971

## **THE WEEK**

(Continued from p. 3.)

The delegation paid a friendly visit to China from June 13 to July 2 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo gave a banquet on the evening of June 14 to welcome the Japanese friends.

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo proposed a toast at the banquet. He warmly praised the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association headed by Mr. Kenzo Nakajima for uniting with many progressive friends in Japanese cultural circles and making important contributions to the struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, to the promotion of cultural exchanges between China and Japan and to the enhancement of the friendship between the people of the two countries. He thanked the Japanese friends for their valuable help to the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation on its visit to Japan.

Delegation Leader Iwao Shiraishi toasted the continuous growth of the militant friendship between the Japanese and Chinese people. He said: To live in genuine friendship, the Japanese and Chinese people should seek common points. Among the many common points between the Japanese and Chinese people, the most important one is that in Chairman Mao's May 20, 1970 statement: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!" The most important task for the Japanese people at present is to strengthen their struggle against Japanese militarism and defeat revived Japanese militarism. Only in this way can the militant friendship between the people of Japan and China be strengthened.

### **China and Viet Nam Sign Protocol on Supply of Military Material to Viet Nam**

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Gov-

ernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on July 4 signed in Peking a protocol on a supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to Viet Nam in 1971.

Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the signing ceremony.

Yen Chung-chuan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Tran Sam, head of the Vietnamese Military Delegation and Vice-Minister of National Defence of the D.R.V.N., signed the protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

On the afternoon of July 4, Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng met all members of the delegation and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them. The Vietnamese comrades arrived in Peking on June 24. Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Yen Chung-chuan gave a banquet in their honour and held talks with them.

During its stay in China, the delegation visited Peking, Shanghai and other places. It was warmly welcomed by leading members of the P.L.A. units and revolutionary committees in various places and by commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. and the revolutionary masses.

### **Greeting 9th Anniversary of Independence of Rwanda**

Premier Chou En-lai on June 30 sent a message to Gregoire Kayibanda, President of the Republic of Rwanda, greeting the ninth anniversary of the independence of Rwanda. The message said: On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, wish to express sincere congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Rwanda.

### **Solicitude for Chilean Blizzard Victims**

Chile was hit by a blizzard seldom seen in many years which

caused serious material losses to the inhabitants in the latter part of June.

Premier Chou En-lai on June 29 sent a message to Salvador Allende Gossens, President of the Republic of Chile, expressing deep solicitude. The cable said: "Learning that some provinces and districts in central and southern Chile were recently hit by a heavy blizzard, I, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, wish to express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the Government and people of Chile as well as the inhabitants in the afflicted areas. We believe that the industrious and courageous Chilean people will surely overcome the difficulties caused by this natural disaster."

President Allende received Lin Ping, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Chile, at noon on July 1. Ambassador Lin Ping presented President Allende with Premier Chou En-lai's message.

Earlier, on the afternoon of June 30, Chilean Minister of Interior Jose Toha received Ambassador Lin Ping who gave him a cable of sympathy dated June 29 addressed to him and the Chilean Government Special Commission for Relief from the Red Cross Society of China and requested him to forward a donation of RMB 5 million yuan from the Red Cross Society of China.

### **Premier Chou Expresses Condolences Over Death Of Soviet Cosmonauts**

Premier Chou En-lai on July 3 sent a message to A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, expressing deep grief over the unfortunate death of the three Soviet cosmonauts. The message said: "On learning that the Soviet cosmonauts of 'Soyuz-11' G.T. Dobrovolsky, V.N. Volkov and V.I. Patsayev had unfortunately died in an accident, I express, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, deep grief to the Soviet people and heartfelt condolences to the families of the dead."



## SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

### Rich Summer Harvest

**C**ONSCIENTIOUSLY implementing the principle "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and through hard struggle, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the countryside this year reported another rich summer harvest.

With the exception of a few areas where the season comes late, summer harvesting work has basically come to an end. Results show that both in the south and north, wheat, rapeseed, broad bean, pea and other summer crop yields rose by varying degrees compared with last year. In provinces and municipalities such as Shantung, Kiangsu, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Peking, Shanghai, Chekiang, Kweichow and Kwangtung, there was a 10 per cent or so increase over last year in summer crop yields. People in many areas of Hopei, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Anhwei and Hupeh Provinces and in the Tientsin Municipality also had good wheat and other summer crop harvests after hard battles against drought, insect pests, crop diseases and other natural disasters. The rapeseed yield in many areas jumped by a big margin. The total rapeseed output in Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Kweichow and elsewhere went up 20 per cent or so over last year's.

In response to our great leader Chairman Mao's clarion call "Unite to win still greater victories," Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels throughout China's countryside strengthened leadership in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and summed up and popularized local typical experience in learning from the Tachai Production Brigade. Studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao

Tsetung Thought in a living way, the broad masses of cadres and commune members relentlessly criticized the revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, of continuing the revolution and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and brought about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. Thus, a foundation was laid ideologically and materially for the rich summer harvest.

In order to wrest an all-round rich harvest, commune members in various locales paid great attention to grain production and at the same time were active in allotting acreage for growing industrial crops. To meet state needs, many areas went in for rational planning of acreage for growing rapeseed while sowing wheat. The area sown to rapeseed

this year in Szechuan Province was 7.9 per cent larger than last year's, and there were a number of advanced units reaping rich harvests in grain and oil-bearing crops. By correctly handling the relations between grain and industrial crops and paying close attention to grain production, Chiating County on the outskirts of Shanghai chalked up a 40 per cent or so increase in its rapeseed yield compared with last year.

Since the beginning of this year, north China's summer crop-producing areas were hit by a long spell of drought, insect pests and plant diseases plagued other areas, dry and sultry winds swept over ripening crops and rainy weather beat down on areas in south China during the harvesting season—all this created difficulties in obtaining rich harvests. Taking the Tachai Production Brigade as their example and displaying the spirit of man conquering nature and of self-reliance and hard struggle, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres adopted many effective measures and waged tenacious struggles against natural disaster. This enabled some areas to reduce their losses and many areas to overcome difficulties and gain rich harvests.



Members of the Tsaochiao Commune in Szechuan Province's Shihfang County reap wheat with workers who came to help in summer harvesting.

(Continued from p. 9.)

agents in various places have been overthrown. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and led and supported by the county revolutionary committee, the masses completed 80 per cent of the engineering work on the Changnan Canal after five years of arduous construction, building a 25-kilometre section of the canal, 18 tunnels and 7 viaducts.

Benefits from the canal have been extended to half the commune's farmland, averaging one *mu* of irrigated land for every commune member. The Shangyao Commune's yields began showing big increases. The superior organs commended their achievements, the masses praised them and visitors kept coming to see what had been done. Under such circumstances of victory, certain cadres felt that they could relax a bit. Then, pride — a big enemy of continuing to make revolution — stealthily attacked them.

Kao Chang-chun wrote these words in his notebook at that time: It is necessary "to see oneself according

to 'one divides into two,' look for where one lags behind in the face of achievements, find solutions to the problems that arise and pluck up courage when confronted by difficulties." He held that though problems arose from below, the root lay in himself, that the reasons giving rise to the problems are to be found in the minds of the leaders, and that the problems should be solved in their early stage. Therefore, he took the initiative to fight pride and self in front of the comrades, which helped the latter combat pride and complacency. Kao Chang-chun told them: Even when the Changnan Canal is completed, it only means one stroke in painting the newest and most beautiful picture, and new militant tasks await us.

*Correction:* On page 24 of our last issue (No. 27), the first paragraph of the caption at the bottom should read:

Between 1936 and 1948 Chairman Mao was in Yen-an and the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region where he led the Chinese revolution from victory to victory. In Yen-an he wrote a number of brilliant Marxist-Leninist works.

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