

# PEKING REVIEW

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## The National Aspirations of the Vietnamese People Will Surely Be Realized

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

## Follow Our Own Road in Developing Industry

—A story about the Taching Oilfield

# QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

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.

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In industry, learn from Taching.

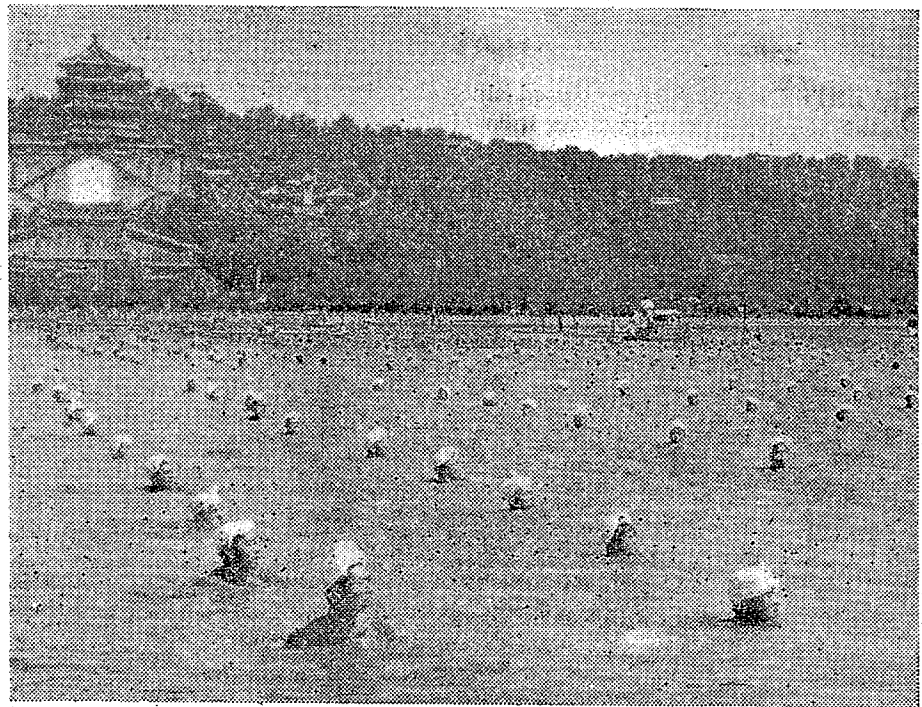
## 5th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Yangtze Swim Celebrated

On July 16, 1966, our great leader Chairman Mao had another good swim in the Yangtze River. He swam for 65 minutes, covering nearly 15 kilometres. The great spirit displayed by Chairman Mao in swimming in the Yangtze has been a big inspiration to the people of the whole country.

In celebrating the fifth anniversary, numerous armymen and civilians across the land swam and engaged in other activities in rivers, lakes and seas.

On July 16 this year, there were 50,000 armymen and civilians swimming in lakes and swimming pools or in channels and reservoirs in the suburbs of Peking. The swimmers made their way with long streamers inscribed with slogans like "Unite to win still greater victories," "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," and "Physical culture serves proletarian politics." It was quite a scene.

Also on that day, a warm atmosphere reigned on both banks of the Yangtze in Wuhan where Chairman Mao had swum five years ago — red flags fluttered, drums and gongs were beaten and sirens whistled. In the morning, city armymen and civilians and men and women swimmers from all over the country converged to celebrate. After that, 10,000 people, some fully armed, swam across the river. The *July 16 Launch*, from whose deck Chairman Mao had reviewed the swimmers before he swam five years ago, preceded the swimmers as they swam. The commanders and fighters on the launch said: Over these five years, the scene of Chairman Mao reviewing the swimmers from our launch in high spirits, shaking hands and talking to us, has always lingered in our minds. Chairman Mao's words "Long live the people!" "Greetings, com-



Members of Peking's rural people's communes crossing the Kunming Lake

rades!" often rang in our ears. All this inspires us to advance bravely along the revolutionary course charted by Chairman Mao!

In Shanghai, 3,000 people swam in the Yangtze, braving the waves. They said, big winds and waves can temper our revolutionary will.

At the ferry where the Red Army crossed the Wuchiang River during the Long March, armymen and civilians swam in the river to temper

their will in the heroic spirit of "The Red Army fears not the trials of a distant march." Militiamen of Luta City gave a performance of the explosion of mines and shooting while swimming, demonstrating the revolutionary masses' strong determination to defend the coast of the motherland. Guided by the streamer "We are determined to liberate Taiwan," more than 10,000 enthusiastic people in Amoy at the Fukien front swam across the strait there.

### Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh And Others in Peking

Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other Vietnamese comrades arrived in Peking by special plane on July 13 on their

way home from the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister, on the evening of July 14 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh.

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# The National Aspirations of the Vietnamese People Will Surely Be Realized

SEVENTEEN years have elapsed since the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina.

The 1954 Geneva Agreements represent an important success for the Indochinese people in the protracted struggle for national liberation. The Geneva Agreements explicitly declared recognition of the sovereignty, the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and guaranteed refrainment from any interference in their internal affairs. As the French troops had withdrawn in accordance with the agreements, the Indochinese people could have been able to settle their own affairs by themselves without foreign interference. But U.S. imperialism stepped in to meddle, and because of U.S. imperialism's flagrant interference and aggression, the national aspirations of the Vietnamese and Indochinese people have not been realized up to now. Numerous facts have shown that U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal who has torn up the Geneva Agreements, trampled underfoot the independence and the sovereignty of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and sabotaged the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and that it is the ferocious enemy of the people of Indochina, Asia and the world.

When agreements were reached at the Geneva conference, the United States refused to sign the agreements. The then U.S. representative issued a declaration, saying that the United States will refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb the Geneva Agreements. However, before the ink on the Geneva Agreements was dry, the United States had rigged up SEATO and put south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia under the "protection" of this military bloc. Meanwhile, the United States vigorously fostered puppet administrations in south Viet Nam, rendered them military aid, had the fighters of the anti-French war and their families brutally slaughtered and enforced a sanguinary fascist rule. The United States also sabotaged the agreement on the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam in the Geneva Agreements and put Viet Nam in a state of prolonged separation. The recently revealed secret Pentagon Viet Nam study admitted that the U.S. Government played a "direct role in the ultimate breakdown" of the Geneva Agreements.

U.S. imperialism has intensified step by step its interference with and aggression against Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina in the last ten years and more. Beginning with the dispatch of its military personnel

to launch "special warfare" in south Viet Nam and conduct armed intervention in Laos, it proceeded to directly sending its army, navy, air force and marines to slaughter south Vietnamese people and spreading the flames of war to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Last year, it flagrantly sent its troops to invade Cambodia, expanding the war of aggression to the whole of Indochina. U.S. imperialism has committed towering crimes against the people of Viet Nam and other countries of Indochina in this longest war of aggression in U.S. history.

However, the acts of the U.S. aggressors have resulted in the opposite of their intention. Despite several hundred thousand million U.S. dollars in military expenditure, hundreds of thousands of troops and all kinds of modern weapons short of the atom bomb it has thrown into the war, U.S. imperialism has been beaten black and blue and suffered disastrous defeats in face of the heroic people of Viet Nam and the other countries in Indochina. Today, U.S. imperialism is bogged down in an inextricable impasse both at home and abroad. The great victories won by the peoples of Viet Nam and the other countries in Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big, and thus vigorously promoted the struggle of peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

It is very clear that the war in Viet Nam was launched and expanded exclusively by U.S. imperialism. The total withdrawal from south Viet Nam of the U.S. aggressor troops and U.S. lackey troops and to let the Vietnamese people settle their own problem by themselves is crucial to the solution of the Viet Nam question. Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh, on behalf of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, put forward at the Paris conference on July 1 the seven-point proposal on the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam question, pointing out that the U.S. Government must set a terminal date for troop withdrawal; 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 U.S. lackey troops, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities concerning the complete withdrawal in safety from south Viet Nam of the troops of the United States and its lackeys and con-

cerning the release of the military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war. The U.S. Government must respect the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam, and cease backing the puppet regime headed by Nguyen Van Thieu. This proposal has provided a correct way for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question. The Chinese Government and people express their firm and full support for it.

The seven-point proposal manifests the firm determination of the Vietnamese people to strive for national independence and peace and also reflects the common desire of the people throughout the world, the American people included, so it has won wide international sympathy and support. However, the Nixon government quibbled and hemmed and hawed with regard to this proposal, and has not made a positive response to date. At the same time, it continues to push the so-called "Vietnamization" plan and intensifies military actions in Viet Nam and Indochina. This shows that U.S. imperialism is still clinging to its aggressive ambition of perpetuating the occupation of south Viet Nam.

The past 17 years have witnessed the successive defeats of U.S. imperialism and the continuous victories of the Vietnamese people. The history of struggle in the

past 17 years has proved that no force on earth can shake the iron will of the Vietnamese people and the people of the other Indochinese countries to fight for national independence and liberation. The question of Viet Nam and that of Indochina can only be solved according to the aspirations of the Vietnamese people and the people of the other Indochinese countries. Should U.S. imperialism persist in this filthy and hopeless war, it can only meet with still more disastrous defeat. Just as the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "So long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away."

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." Following this teaching of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will, as always, give full support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and the people of the other Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. We are firmly convinced that the national aspirations of the Vietnamese people and the people of the other Indochinese countries will surely come true.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 20)*

# Envoys of Friendship, Revolutionary Comrades-in-Arms

—Korean Party and Government Delegation in China and Chinese Party and Government Delegation in Korea

**T**HE Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the W.P.K. Central Committee, as its head and Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, as its deputy, head left Peking by special plane for home on July 16. The delegation had joined the Chinese people in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and paid a friendly visit to China.

The Korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yao

Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Fa-hsien and Li Tso-peng, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General Staff; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, together with more than 4,000 revolutionary people of the capital.

The same day, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation with Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, as its head and Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its deputy head

returned to Peking by special plane from Pyongyang after attending the Korean people's celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, and paying a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When the delegation left Pyongyang, Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.; Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Senior General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, were at the airport to bid the delegation a warm farewell.

### Korean Delegation in China

During its stay in China, the Korean Party and Government Delegation was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

Leading comrades of the Chinese and Korean Parties and Governments held talks on July 12 in which they exchanged views on further strengthening the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two Parties, two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea as well as on other questions of common interest to both sides. An extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks.

On July 13, the Korean delegation, accompanied by Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the C.P.C. Shanghai Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, arrived in Shanghai by special plane from Peking to take part in the celebrations there. It was greeted enthusiastically by the people of Shanghai on its arrival. More than 10,000 revolutionary people there gathered in Cultural Revolution Square for a grand rally on July 14 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and to heartily welcome the Korean Party and Government Delegation. Comrade Chang Chun-chiao made a welcome speech and Comrade Kim Jung Rin addressed the rally. After their speeches, the Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms exchanged banners. Inscribed on the banner presented to the Korean delegation by the rally was: "Long live the blood-sealed great friendship and militant unity of the people of China and Korea!" while that presented by the delegation to the rally was inscribed: "Long live

the blood-sealed militant friendship and unity of the people of Korea and China!"

The following day, the Korean delegation, accompanied by Comrades Chang Chun-chiao, Yang Ta-yi, a leading member of the C.P.C. Hunan Provincial Committee and the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other comrades, visited Shaoshan — Chairman Mao's home village where they saw Chairman Mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and had photographs taken together with the Chinese comrades accompanying them in front of Chairman Mao's birthplace.

During its stay in China, the Korean delegation also visited many factories, enterprises and cultural institutions where it had friendly meetings with the Chinese people. Wherever it went, it was warmly greeted by the Chinese people.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk gave a banquet at noon on July 16 in Peking to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and for the visit of the Korean Party and Government Delegation. Leading Chinese Party and government comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei and Kuo Mo-jo attended.

Delegation leader Kim Jung Rin and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the banquet.

Delegation leader Kim Jung Rin said: The militant friendship and unity of the people of Korea and China have been sealed in blood in the flames of the protracted common struggle against imperialism, and have been strengthened and developed in the course of the severe test of history. No force whatsoever can undermine this friendship.

He pointed out: The intensified activities of aggression and war against Korea and China by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism will only result in the further consolidation of the militant friendship and unbreakable alliance between our two peoples.

He warned: U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, don't you take reckless actions. Should our enemies dare to venture and play with fire, they should be aware that this time they would be punished with still more severe blows.

Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng strongly condemned the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' crime of trying to make south Korea a military base for aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China when he referred to U.S. Defence Secretary Laird recently sneaking to south Korea from Japan and holding a so-called "security consultative meeting" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

He declared: We serve the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries this warning: You will never succeed in

your schemes of aggression against the people of Korea, China and other Asian countries. The people of China and Korea have formed a solid brotherly alliance. The united front of various Asian peoples against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is constantly developing and expanding. Should you dare to unleash a new war of aggression, you will certainly suffer complete annihilation.

The Chinese Government has consistently respected other countries' sovereign rights over their territories, at the same time it absolutely allows no country to encroach upon China's sovereign rights over its territory, he reiterated. In conformity with U.S. imperialism's need to push its policy of aggression in Asia, the Philippine Government recently clamoured that the Nansha Islands were "disputed islands" and announced that it had sent troops to occupy several principal islands of the Nansha Islands. This is a grave case of infringement upon China's sovereignty over its territory. The Saigon puppet clique also clamoured that it had sovereign rights over the Nansha Islands and the Hsisha Islands, in an attempt to invade and occupy China's territory. This is sheer wishful thinking. The Nansha Islands and the Hsisha Islands have always been China's territory. The People's Republic of China has indisputable legitimate sovereignty over these islands and absolutely allows no country to encroach upon this sovereign right under whatever pretext and in whatever form. The Philippine Government must immediately stop its encroachment upon China's territory and withdraw all its personnel from the Nansha Islands.

### Chinese Delegation in Korea

Similarly, from the moment it set foot on Korean soil, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation was fraternally and most warmly and amicably welcomed and received by the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people's great leader, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation on the morning of July 13.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrades of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a banquet in honour of the delegation after the meeting.

Accompanied by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Party's Central Committee and Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, and other comrades, the Chinese delegation

visited on July 14 the city of Hamhung, a famous chemical industry centre in Korea. The same day, it attended a huge mass rally of tens of thousands of people in the city's central square which was organized by the Hamhung Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Hamhung Municipal People's Committee to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and welcome the Chinese delegation. Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Secretary of the Party's Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Party's South Hamgyong Provincial Committee, and Comrade Li Tehsheng, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, spoke at the rally. Banners were exchanged after their speeches. The silk banner presented to the delegation in the name of the rally was embroidered with a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Chairman Mao Tsetung and inscribed with the words: "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between Korea and China nurtured by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people!" The silk banner presented by the Chinese delegation to the rally bore the words: "The Chinese and Korean people will for ever unite together, fight together and win victory together!"

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Premier Kim Il Sung's former residence at Mangyongdae and the Korean Industry and Agriculture Exhibition Hall. It also visited the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, founded as a result of Premier Kim Il Sung's concern for training military and administrative cadres, and the Ryongsong Machine Building Plant.

On the morning of July 11, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation laid wreaths at the Monument to the Fallen Heroes of the Korean People's Army, the Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower, and the Moranbong Liberation Monument.

On the evening of July 15, the delegation gave a big farewell banquet which was attended by Korean Party and government leaders, including Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, So Chol and Yang Hyong Sop.

There was an exchange of friendship delegations between Korea's Ryanggang and North Pyongan Provinces and China's Kirin and Liaoning Provinces to take part in almost a week's celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

The mutual visits by the Party and government delegations of China and Korea mark a new contribution to the further strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Korea.

# Follow Our Own Road in Developing Industry

**F**OSTERED by our great leader Chairman Mao, Taching Oilfield is a red banner on China's industrial front. In 1964 Chairman Mao issued the call to the whole country "In industry, learn from Taching." Since China started its Fourth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy this year, a new high tide in the mass movement which takes Taching as the example and grasps revolution and promotes production has been surging ahead.

Which road to take in developing industry is something new for the proletariat after seizing political power. A sharp struggle centring around this question has always existed between the Marxist line and the opportunist line. Marxists adhere to Lenin's viewpoint that **living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves**. But all opportunists prostrate themselves before the bourgeoisie and negate the great revolutionary role of the masses.

Having summed up the positive and negative historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction at home and abroad, Chairman Mao systematically laid down the Marxist-Leninist theory, line, principles and policies in developing China's industry. He put forward in 1958 the general line of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism** and a whole set of principles of walking on two legs, and called on us to practise "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry." Guided by the brilliant thought of Chairman Mao, our working class repeatedly defeated the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and steadily promoted high-speed development of industrial construction.

In 1960 when China met with temporary economic difficulties, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries frantically opposed China and the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang ordered that the industrial enterprises built during the big leap forward should be closed down. The heroic Taching workers, defying the arrogant reactionaries at home and abroad and breaking down the conventions of bourgeois technical authorities, began the battle of exploiting the oilfield. Living and working in the wilderness, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and built China's first-rate big oilfield in less than three years. They thus tore up the label "China is poor in oil" imposed on us by the Western bourgeoisie. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Taching workers closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and persisted in grasp-

ing revolution and promoting production and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with their outstanding achievements.

The exploitation and construction of the Taching Oilfield is a great revolutionary practice in China's industrial history. The road taken is a road of developing industry in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, Taching has been praised by the people throughout the country and has become an example on China's industrial front for other units to learn from.

Taching is an example in the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In exploiting and building the oilfield, Taching people always put Mao Tsetung Thought in command of everything, take Chairman Mao's philosophical works *On Contradiction*, *On Practice* as their guide, regard the "three constantly read articles" as their maxim, and adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism to conscientiously remould their world outlook and solve the various problems in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Energetically learning from the People's Liberation Army, they regard the instructions by Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Lin and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party on the army's ideological and political work as those given to themselves, put proletarian politics in the fore, and build the oilfield politically.

They have persisted in the principles of combining centralized leadership with the mass movement, a high revolutionary spirit with a strictly scientific approach and combining technical innovations with building our country through diligence and frugality, thereby embodying in an all-round way the goals of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results set forth by the general line of building socialism.

Firmly taking the road indicated by Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive, they mainly engage in industrial activity and at the same time study military affairs and politics, raise their educational level and criticize the bourgeoisie. According to conditions in the oilfield, they have developed farming and side-occupations and built Taching into a new-type socialist mining area which combines industry and farming, city and the countryside and is of benefit to production and convenient for people's livelihood.

The mass movement to learn from Taching in industry has promoted and will further promote China's industry to advance courageously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.



# At the Taching Oilfield

by Yi Shan

A REVOLUTIONARY scene of activity was all around us when we arrived at the Taching Oilfield, the red banner unit on our industrial front. Trains loaded with oil were running, engines rumbled under towering derricks, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep wandered between rows of oil wells, oilfield building workers' teams worked with a will, groups of oil workers' dependents brought fertilizer to the fields, oil refinery's tall chimneys belched smoke. . . . A magnificent picture of a new-type socialist oilfield!

## Taching's First Well

Everywhere people in Taching praised "iron man" Comrade Wang Chin-hsi\* for his heroic deeds and talked about his proletarian revolutionary spirit. Though he died of a disease, the spirit displayed by this "iron man" always inspires people forward.

We visited the first well drilled by the team he led in the first spring of the 1960s. The site was different from 11 years ago, but we saw many things reminding us of their past exploits, including the hovel in which "iron man" Wang had slept, the well they sank to provide water for drilling the oil well and the pit they dug to make unloading heavy equipment easier.

Comrades from Taching told us of the moving deeds of "iron man" Wang when he worked there.

It was in the spring of 1960 when China had met with temporary economic difficulties owing to serious natural calamities. China's oil industry was then very backward and imperialism and modern revisionism tried to use our shortage of oil to put pressure on us. Carrying his *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Comrade Wang Chin-hsi led the No. 1205 drilling team to hurry to Taching from Kansu Province's Yumen. Standing in the grassland before the big oilfield, he was deeply moved. With bitter hatred for imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, he was determined to win honour for our great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese people and made the solemn pledge: "Throw the backward state in our oil industry into the Pacific!"

At that time, the vast grassland was covered by ice and snow and conditions were very unfavourable. There were countless difficulties in exploiting the oilfield. In addition to the lack of equipment, there was not even a warm place to sleep in! But Wang Chin-hsi was full of confidence, saying: "Never retreat before difficulties. We'll advance when there are the necessary conditions; we'll also go forward by creating them when they are lacking!"

When there were not enough trucks to move the drilling rig, he led the whole team to carry and pull the rig parts to the well site. When drilling called for water, the team got shovels and picks to dig a well on the ice-covered grassland. When the drill reached a

mud loss formation and they had used up the well water, Wang Chin-hsi mobilized his team members to fetch water from a pond nearly one kilometre away. They took basins and pails and broke the ice to get water. Wang Chin-hsi ate and slept at the well site and stayed there several days and nights running. By adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, he led the team to drill the first oil well in the Taching Oilfield. This smashed the so-called theory that "China is poor in oil" cooked up by Western bourgeois "authorities" and delivered a heavy blow at imperialism and modern revisionism.

"He is really an 'iron man'!" The local people praised Wang Chin-hsi with this remark. Thus, the name "iron man" spread far and wide in Taching.

Guided by the Party's general line, the Taching people have studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical works and the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, carried forward the spirit initiated by the "iron man," and within a short period of less than three years built a first-rate oilfield by world standards where foreign bourgeois "authorities" considered it impossible to have big oil deposits. They made great contributions towards China's self-sufficiency in oil.

In 1964 Chairman Mao issued the call: "In industry, learn from Taching." Tremendously inspired, the Taching people valiantly advanced along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with firmer and militant steps.

But the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the Taching Oilfield has never ceased. "Iron man" Wang always stood in the forefront of the struggle. Taching was a red banner raised by Chairman Mao. But during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution a handful of class enemies unreconciled to their defeat attempted to pull it down.

In the spring of 1967, class struggle was very acute and complex in Taching. Wearing a sheepskin, Wang returned to the first oil well site where he took out his copy of *Quotations From Chairman Mao Tsetung* and studied Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle. This gave him enormous courage and strength. He said: "Taching was built according to Chairman Mao's teachings; whoever attacks the red banner, Taching, we'll knock him into the dust!" He went to every part of the oilfield to propagate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and together with the revolutionary masses smashed the class enemy's criminal plots and triumphantly defended the red banner represented by Taching.

\* Comrade Wang Chin-hsi was a Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Deputy to the National People's Congress and a model worker and vice-chairman of the Taching Revolutionary Committee. He died of a disease on November 15, 1970.

The strength of example is inexhaustible. Carrying forward the spirit set by the "iron man," the heroic Taching people marched steadily from victory to still greater victories. In the past decade, they feared neither hardship nor death, battled the elements and continuously developed and expanded the oilfield. The present scope of oilfield construction is 2.5 times what it was in 1965 before the Great Cultural Revolution; crude oil output and refining capacity have both doubled. The whole oilfield successfully fulfilled two years ahead of schedule the production targets set by the Third Five-Year Plan.

### No. 1205 Drilling Team

We went to the place where the No. 1205 drilling team is stationed. Making up a U-shaped courtyard, there were only several movable rooms made of planks like a few railway cars scattered in the field. Written on the placards in front of the courtyard were Chairman Mao's teachings: "Self-reliance" and "Hard struggle." Along the road were movable blackboards with articles by workers on their gains in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought and their pledges to learn from Wang Chin-hsi. The tall derrick stood near the courtyard and the drilling machine was in operation.

In the past decade, the team has travelled widely in the Taching grassland with the derrick and other equipment and movable rooms. Its total drilling footage exceeded 390,000 metres, or more than six times the nation's combined footage in old China. Spurred on by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the team created the world annual drilling record of 100,000 metres in 1966.

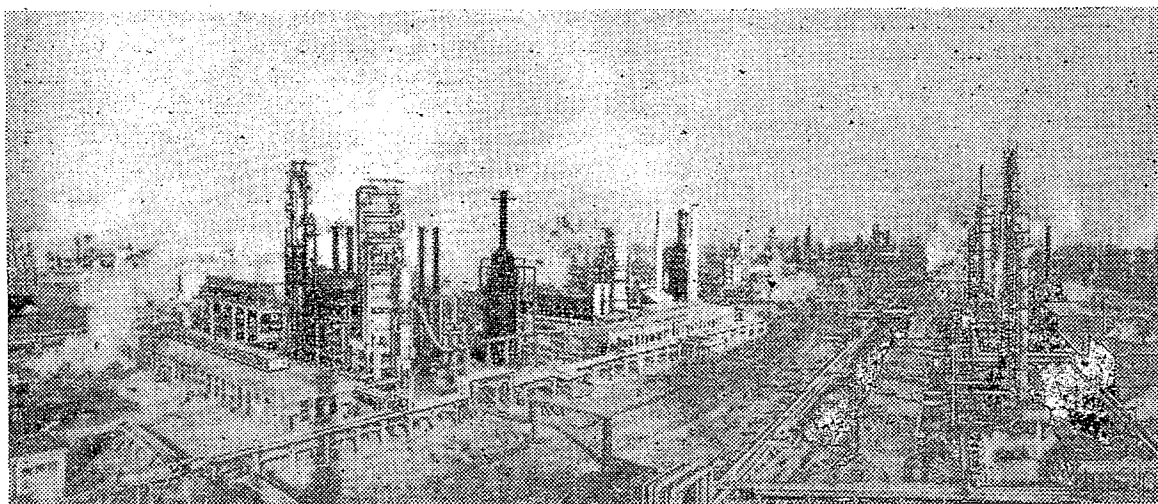
The team always goes forward. After they set the world record, its members conscientiously studied once again Chairman Mao's teaching: "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." This teaching has guided them to advance victoriously.

They said: "Our achievements speak only of what we have done, but not of the present and even less of the future. We will follow Chairman Mao's teaching to make continued efforts and always go forward!" Despite the severe cold in January this year, they successively created records by drilling 570 metres per shift, 1,030 metres per day and 8,700 metres per month. All these beat earlier winter drilling records.

The team has been boundlessly loyal to our great leader Chairman Mao and loyal to our socialist motherland. Working wholeheartedly for the revolution, they have remained undaunted in the face of difficulties; they have not become complacent or let them go to their heads when they had successes, but have stood the test of very unfavourable environmental conditions and pressed forward even when their lives are in danger.

One day last September as they were putting down the casing after drilling a well, the brake suddenly did not work. Their drilling tool weighing more than ten tons went out of control and fell down from the more than ten-metre-high derrick at a speed of seven or eight metres per second. A serious accident could have taken place in two or three seconds. Driller Kao Chin-ying was under the tool and he could avoid the danger by taking a few steps sideways. However, he took one step forward and with all his strength accurately moved to the well head a wedge block which was used to block the casings. The block stopped the drilling tool on the derrick two metres above his head. Thus, he protected state property and the lives of his comrades-in-arms.

Kao Chin-ying, a young worker, has constantly joined the veteran workers in diligently studying Chairman Mao's brilliant works the "three constantly read articles." He often has said: "Chairman Mao teaches us: 'When we die for the people it is a worthy death.' Working for the revolution, we oil workers never retreat even half a step in the face of death!" By his concrete action, he has written an oil workers' militant song of not fearing hardship and death.



A corner of the Taching Oil Refinery after technical renovations.

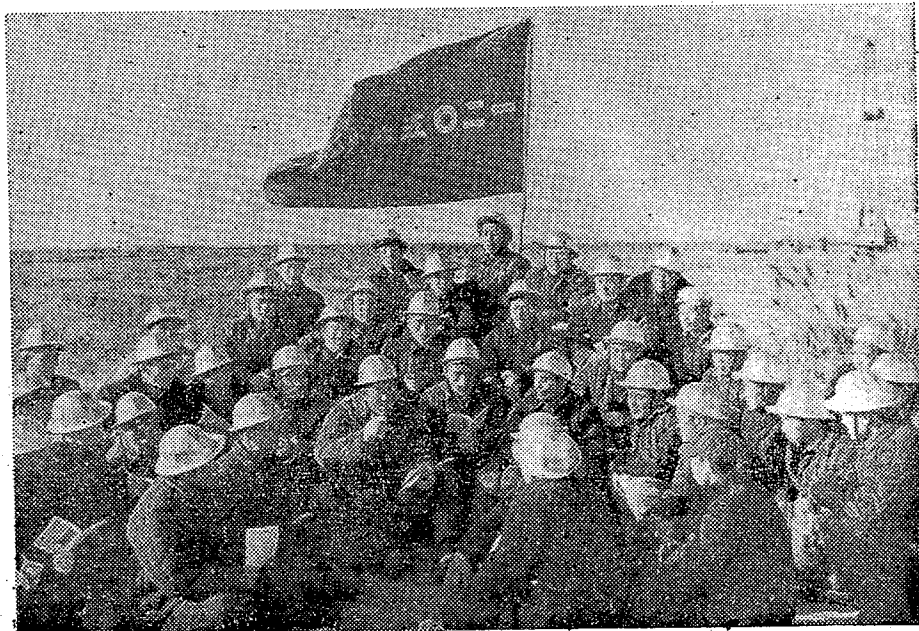
## Taching Oil Refinery

The Taching Oil Refinery is a big, modern plant built and commissioned in one and a half years in the early 60s by self-reliance. New changes took place when it entered the 70s.

Taching workers told us the following: The equipment in the No. 2 atmospheric vacuum distillation workshop was considered to be of an advanced level in the 60s, overfulfilling its quota every year and creating a lot of wealth for the state. With the arrival of the 70s, the Taching people have made further efforts in unfolding a mass movement in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works, which gives rise to an incessant revolution and production upsurge. The workers in the workshop then raised the question: "How can a modern oil refinery make a bigger contribution to the state?" A heated discussion ensued. Through studying Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and having conducted deep-going investigation and study, the workers boldly raised the revolutionary proposal to renovate the equipment in the No. 2 atmospheric vacuum distillation workshop.

But some people said: The equipment was made for a set pattern. Not a single screw should be changed. The workers answered: Chairman Mao teaches us, **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."** The saying that the equipment was made for a set pattern ran contrary to materialist dialectics and was not in conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching. It was the bourgeois metaphysical viewpoint. Veteran worker Wang Teh-jun said: "Whether one dares to renovate advanced equipment is a major question of whether one dares to **'follow our own road in developing industry.'** Not daring to make innovations means trailing behind!"

The plant's revolutionary committee supported the workers' renovation proposal. A "three-in-one" designing group was set up with Wang Teh-jun as leader. By mobilizing workers to contribute their ideas and doing deep-going investigation and study, the group finally made the advanced equipment more advanced after three months' careful designing and one and a half months of hard work to make it. This raised productivity by 73 per cent. The successful renovation gave production in the whole refinery a vigorous push forward. Output at the dewaxing workshop, redistillation workshop and the platinum rearrangement workshop all doubled.



No. 1205 drilling team workers study Chairman Mao's philosophical work *On Practice*.

In this modern oil refinery we also saw many small factories turning out products by indigenous methods. The small chemical fertilizer factory run by the oil workers' wives was one.

The catalyst after being used by one of the refinery's workshops was always considered a burden. To avoid the chlorine from the catalyst poisoning the people and animals, the workers put it in carts and emptied it into a pond some distance from the refinery. Now it has become a "treasure." Using this catalyst as a raw material, the housewives have produced a great amount of highly efficient phosphate fertilizer for the state in the past few years. They also built a number of small light industrial and chemical factories by self-reliance such as a candle works, a factory handling the regeneration of machine oil waste, a soap plant, an electric bulb factory, a pharmaceutical plant, which use the oil refinery's waste gas, waste water and the slag as raw materials. They have produced a great amount of wealth for the state annually.

### History of "Builders' Town"

The Taching Oilfield has both urban characteristics and a rural flavour. While mainly engaging in industrial activity, the oil workers also take part in agriculture and side-occupations; their wives in turn run some small factories though their main task is agricultural and side-occupation production. The Taching Oilfield area looks like an urban town as well as a rural city.

In the last decade, the Taching people built on the grassland dozens of living quarters which combine industry with farming, city and countryside and which benefit production and are convenient for daily life. They named them worker-peasant towns. Builders' Town is one of them.

Builders' Town includes a central town and a number of living quarters in the neighbourhood. Well cul-

tivated fields lie between these towns. The central town has stores, schools, grain shops, post offices, clinics, kindergartens, bath-houses, barber shops, shops for repairing radios, bicycles and other things, flour mills, oil pressing mills, bean-curd mills, soya sauce mills, vinegar mills, tractor stations and meteorological stations, etc.

No newcomer to Builders' Town can imagine that ten years ago this was a stretch of waste land haunted by wolves. In 1960 when the oil workers and their families came to Taching from the four corners of China, there was a thousands-year-old stretch of waste land covered by snow. Having studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?", they worked night and day in severe cold dozens of degrees below zero, with the sky as their roof and the grassland as their floor. They were determined to open this big oilfield to smash the enemy's scheme. The oil workers' wives said: "We are not afraid, no matter how much we have to do or how big the difficulties are. The oil workers are tough men and their wives are tough women!"

Hsueh Kuei-fang, a woman near 50, and four others made up their minds to reclaim the waste land. With bedrolls on their backs and shovels on their shoulders, they came to the grassland and lived in a tent. In cold and windy weather, they got up before dawn every day and cultivated the land bit by bit. The first torch of the oil workers' wives' revolution was lighted.

Housewives then organized themselves into groups, working shoulder to shoulder with the oil workers. They reclaimed the waste land piece after piece and tended groups of cattle. They themselves made mud bricks for building simple style houses set up as living quarters — worker-peasant towns — one by one. Among these is Builders' Town. They built nearly 30,000 square metres of houses not only to live in but including three schools, a 50-bed clinic, a tractor station and a group of service centres.

On May 7, 1966, Chairman Mao pointed out: "While mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. They, too, should carry out the socialist education movement and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the Taching Oilfield."

Chairman Mao's directive was spread to all the living quarters in the Taching Oilfield. Greatly en-

couraged, the workers and their wives living in Builders' Town marched with firmer steps along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao's May 7th Directive. Together with other workers and their wives, they smashed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's fallacy that Taching workers engaging in agriculture and side-occupation "ran counter to the division of labour" and his plot to lead the collective productive labour of housewives on to the capitalist road. By adhering to the correct political orientation and displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, they built their living quarters into a strong socialist position. They not only contributed to the development of China's oil industry, but also opened up some 8,000 *mu* of land and bred livestock by collective efforts. Ten years ago, Hsueh Kuei-fang and four others made revolution with five shovels. Now the town has ten tractors, two combine-harvesters, one truck and other farm machines and implements. They persist every day in studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. They raise their educational level, study military affairs and carry out revolutionary mass criticism. A vigorous revolutionary scene prevails.

The housewives of Builders' Town always display the spirit of not fearing hardship. To get a better harvest last year, they collected manure before dawn and after dusk. To solve the problem of not enough carts, the whole town — men and women, old and young — came out to carry the manure in baskets or by shoulder poles to the fields. In several days, they brought over one thousand tons of fertilizer to the fields, which ensured a bumper harvest. The per-*mu* yield of grain doubled as compared with 1969. Vegetable production was raised nearly 100 per cent. Hsueh Kuei-fang said: "One must not make revolution for a while but for a life time. We should work hard generation after generation and always follow Chairman Mao in making revolution."



Wives of Taching oil workers gather squash at a vegetable plot.

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

## From Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand

Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, on behalf of the Political Committee of the Party, on June 15 sent a message to the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The message reads:

Fifty years ago on July 1st, a small number of Chinese revolutionaries met to form the Communist Party of China. This 50th anniversary is of great significance and an occasion for celebration not only in the People's Republic of China but in all countries of the world where growing numbers are joining the anti-imperialist fight and looking towards the development of their own socialist revolution.

Today the Communist Party of China, after many revolutionary battles, leads its people on the road of socialist construction. It is a bulwark for the growing tide of world revolution.

In its 50 years of struggle, the Chinese Party has gained experience of value not only to China but to revolutionaries in all countries. This experience, if related to our objective conditions, has great importance to our Party in its efforts to develop the New Zealand revolution.

In its early days the Communist Party of China suffered many defeats, mistakes were made, many fine comrades died with the betrayal of the Kuomintang by Chiang Kai-shek and his followers, a betrayal of all the concepts of its founder, Sun Yat-sen.

It recovered from these blows and with the emergence of Mao Tsetung as its leader it set out on the long road to the successful achievement of the revolution in 1949. Who can forget the famous Long March of the southern Soviets to the northwest and finally the development of Soviets there, centred on the capital of Yanan.

By this time Mao had made an important contribution to Marxism-Leninism and that was that in order to advance a party must eventually achieve its own army.

The anti-Japanese war period came and then the driving of the forces of Chiang and his American helpers out of the mainland of China across to Taiwan (where Chiang still remains only because of the protection of the United States imperialists).

In the course of these struggles many lessons were learnt, enabling Mao Tsetung to develop Marxism-Leninism for the period of the approaching doom of world imperialism, proving that Marxism-Leninism is not a static philosophy but a living theory ever expanding and growing richer in concepts and practice.

It was during this period that the famous works, *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* were written. They emerged not from a writer in some airy "ivory castle," but from one engaged in actual experience of strategy and tactics.

Mao's work, *On Contradiction* clarified the question of the basis of our theory — dialectical materialism. It showed that the main law was that contradiction exists in all things and that through this contradictory struggle progress emerges. He made plain the various kinds of contradiction, some antagonistic and some not, and how we should not regard anything as static or unalterable.

From actual experience too emerged the great concept of "people's war," a concept that has spread throughout the world and is driving the imperialists to fearful despair and defeat.

All these things we are learning from the Chinese Party and its great leader, Mao Tsetung.

This was not all, however; with the success of the revolution in 1949, something else became evident and that was that class struggle did not stop with revolutionary victory and the seizure of state power. It did not stop after a few years when the class enemy appeared completely defeated, but continued as a factor to be dealt with. A struggle has to be kept up all the time against the remnant of the enemy.

The "capitalist roaders" emerged led by Liu Shao-chi. These, in positions of authority, were betraying

the socialist revolution and developing a return to capitalism just as has happened in the Soviet Union where the former leaders were unfortunately not vigilant enough or were unaware that class struggle still existed.

Mao Tsetung again showed his genius by encouraging and developing the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to save what had been won and create the conditions for the next step forward in the building of a socialist society.

Victory was again achieved and that next step forward is being taken in both socialist industry and socialist agriculture.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Revolutionary greetings to the celebrations of its 50th anniversary!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live world revolution!

## **From Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman, Comrade C.L. O'Shea And Comrade N. Gallagher, Vice-Chairmen, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L)**

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China,

Warmest congratulations and fervent revolutionary greetings on the 50th anniversary of the founding of your great Party. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, your Party has travelled a heroic road. It has led the great struggles of the Chinese people which culminated in China's liberation in 1949, built socialism and won great victory in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Your Ninth Congress was indeed a congress of unity and victory and a tremendous step in the history of your Party. Your 50th anniversary occurs in the background of the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Ninth Congress. Its 50 years are the richest years of experience in any Communist Party. They are inseparable from the mighty name and work of Comrade Mao Tsetung who

not only has led the Chinese people and Communists to victory but has made an unequalled contribution of genius to Marxism-Leninism and this has immensely contributed to the international revolutionary movement. The Chinese Communist Party is a glorious example to all Communist Parties. It has blazed new trails in establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We congratulate you and wish you greater revolutionary success than ever.

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Chairman Mao!

(signed)

E.F. Hill, Chairman,  
C.L. O'Shea and N. Gallagher,  
Vice-Chairmen,  
of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of  
Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

## **From Central Committee of Communist Party of Burma**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China

Dear Comrades:

July 1, 1971 is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great Communist Party of China. It is our

great honour to send you this message of greetings on the occasion of the jubilee.

Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out: "Without the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party, without the Chinese Communists as the mainstay of the Chinese people, China can never achieve independence and

**liberation, or industrialization and the modernization of her agriculture."**

Precisely as Chairman Mao Tsetung has said, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, China has not only achieved independence and liberation but also become a very strong socialist power in the world.

China has become an atomic power, a big nation without domestic or foreign debts, and a big nation enjoying full support from the oppressed peoples of the world.

China has not only become a vanguard of the world proletarian revolution against U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries, but also a great reliable rear for the world revolution.

The most important strength of socialist China, a strength unmatched by any class enemy in the world, lies in the integration of great Mao Tsetung Thought with the over 700 million Chinese people.

This is the very strength which all China's enemies inside and outside the country fear most. Under the victorious red banner of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, this great strength has defeated the renegade and revisionist Liu Shao-chi and the handful in his gang. And it will undoubtedly defeat any enemy that might emerge at home or abroad in the future.

The Chinese Communist Party, which has led the Chinese people in building up such an amazing strength and seizing a series of victories, has in the course of its 50 years weathered a series of complicated, protracted and arduous class battles and gone through a long process of failures and successes, twists and turns, in the revolution. We hold that this is a general law of unavoidable class struggle.

The Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung has won victory as a result of its correct integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and its correct application of the former to the latter, as a result of the study and application in a living way of great Mao Tsetung Thought born of protracted struggle, and as a result of the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the 50 years of the great Communist Party of China, thanks to the leadership of the Party led by Chairman Mao, the national democratic revolution was crowned with success, so was the War of Resistance Against Japan, and victories have been achieved one after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and

his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao, the Chinese Communist Party has led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which is unprecedented in the world, and achieved victory. In the current socialist construction, it is successfully fulfilling the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy.

The historical experience of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China shows that the development or success of revolution depends not only on an excellent revolutionary situation and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people, but also on the existence of a solid core of leadership of the proletariat — a Marxist-Leninist political party. In other words, "there must be a revolutionary party built according to the revolutionary theory and revolutionary style of Marxism-Leninism. There must be a revolutionary party able to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in its own country. There must be a revolutionary party able to link the leadership closely with the broad masses of the people. There must be a revolutionary party that perseveres in the truth, corrects its errors and knows how to conduct criticism and self-criticism." Only such a proletarian revolutionary party which is consolidated ideologically, politically and organizationally can lead the proletariat and the masses of people to defeat imperialism and its running dogs and seize the victory of the revolution.

The historical experience of the Chinese Communist Party shows that it is necessary to be able to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism and between a Marxist-Leninist line and an opportunist and revisionist line, that a proletarian party must adhere to the proletarian revolutionary line of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung and continuously combat revisionism and the "Left" or Right opportunist line, and that it is necessary not only to have a correct political line, but also to get consolidated organizationally and unite the whole party on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist line so as to seize greater victories.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese revolution have made the greatest contribution to the liberation struggle of the world's revolutionary people by bringing them the spiritual atom weapon of inestimable power — Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of our era. Mao Tsetung Thought has summed up the experience of the world revolution in its last stage on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and further developed Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tsetung Thought is an ever-

victorious theory. By grasping firmly Mao Tsetung Thought, one will be able to defeat all enemies, surmount all difficulties and seize all victories. In our era, once Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is integrated with the millions upon millions of revolutionary people and with the concrete practice of the people's revolution in various countries, it will yield inexhaustible revolutionary strength, and the whole old world will be smashed to smithereens.

Great Mao Tsetung Thought and the glorious history of the Chinese Communist Party have provided us with a theoretical and ideological guiding line of inestimable value.

With the utmost loyalty to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we will forge ahead steadfastly along the road taken by the Chinese people, namely, to seize political power by armed force.

Together with the great Chinese Communist Party as well as the Marxist-Leninist Parties of various other

countries, we will fight against revisionism both at home and abroad, against U.S. imperialism, against the revived Japanese militarism and against the reactionaries of all countries until final victory.

In the excellent situation on the international arena as well as in various fields in Burma, we will surely defeat the Ne Win military regime, an imperialist lackey.

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

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the militant friendship between our two Parties and two peoples!

Long live the great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung!

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Burma

June 13, 1971

## From Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party, revolutionary people and People's Liberation Army of Thailand extend the warmest greetings to the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China is a proletarian Party founded by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most mature Marxist-Leninist Party grown up in the struggle against "Left" and Right opportunism, and a great, glorious and correct Party.

Integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party of China led by Chairman Mao Tsetung has solved the questions of theory and tactics of the Chinese revolution, i.e., the question of revolution in colonial and semi-colonial countries. The Communist Party of China has gained extremely rich experience in the fierce, protracted and complicated revolutionary struggle.

After the victory of the national-democratic revolution, the Communist Party of China has carried

out socialist revolution and socialist construction and gained many great victories and new experience of historical significance.

All these victories and experience constitute a tremendous contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed and exploited people all over the world.

At the time of the emergence of modern revisionism in the international sphere, the Communist Party of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung, holding high the great, militant and victorious banner of struggle against modern revisionism, has waged an uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism, safeguarded the purity of Marxism-Leninism and defended revolution and socialism. At home, it has led the broad masses of people to carry out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which is continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great revolutionary movement unprecedented in history. The great victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a victory for socialism and has further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people under the leadership of



Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China have achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction, making China advance rapidly and enormously in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technical, national defence and other fields. The great socialist China—the impregnable fortress of world revolution—has always adhered to the lofty internationalist spirit, resolutely supported the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people the world over, giving tremendous encouragement to all the people of the world including the Thai people who are waging the revolutionary struggle. At present, China's international prestige is rising more rapidly than ever before. Facts have shown clearly that the great socialist China has an extremely important influence and role in the contemporary international political arena.

The Communist Party and people of Thailand are overjoyed at the great victories and achievements scored by China and the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China. We wish the great Communist Party and people of China continued and more enormous new victories and achievements.

At present, the Thai people's armed struggle led by our Party is spreading extensively and winning steadily bigger victories. In such an excellent situation, our Party will unite with all the patriotic, democratic forces on a wider scale, persist in leading the people to take up arms and carry through to the end the people's war against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Thanom clique.

We are firmly convinced that in the common and great revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of Thailand and the Communist Party of China, the militant unity between our two Parties and two peoples will become closer and unbreakable and will last for ever.

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

Long live great Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat!

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Thailand

Thailand, June 30, 1971

## From Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya

The Central Committee of the Communist Party  
of China

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the glorious festival of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China, we, on behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of Malaya, all the fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army and the Malayan people, extend the highest respect and warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its head and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao as its deputy head, to all the members of the Communist Party of China and to the great Chinese people.

The Communist Party of China is a great, glorious and correct Party of the proletariat founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat of our era. The 50 years of the Communist Party of China are 50 years in which extremely acute

and complicated struggles were waged against the class enemies, in which Mao Tsetung Thought—Marxism-Leninism of our era—was born and developed, in which Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line defeated the Right and "Left" opportunist lines and achieved one world-shaking and magnificent victory after another for the revolution.

Along the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing power by armed force, a road opened up by Chairman Mao, and through protracted revolutionary wars, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people in defeating Japanese fascism, U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, and founding the People's Republic of China. The victory of the new-democratic revolution of China was a victory of great historic significance following the October Socialist Revolution and the victory of the anti-fascist war. It dealt a fatal blow to the colonial system of imperialism and pushed the world revolution to a new high.

In socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Communist Party of China, acting on Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, has been leading the Chinese people in building the poor and backward old China into a socialist state with modern industry, modern national defence, advanced science and culture and developed agriculture. Today, the powerful socialist China with one-fourth of the world's population, holding high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, stands like a giant in the East of the world and has become the symbol and hope of the liberation of mankind. As a strong and impregnable base of the world revolution, China is exerting ever greater decisive influence on the course of this revolution.

The unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, smashed the plot of imperialism and revisionism to restore capitalism in China and won great victories. It has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, enriched the theory and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opened up a road for carrying socialist revolution through to the end. This great revolution has promoted the extensive dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought in the whole world and given an impetus to the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

The Communist Party of China is the strongest and tested shock brigade in the international communist movement. It was the first to perceive the perniciousness of Khrushchovian revisionism to the world revolution and waged an uncompromising and principled struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as the centre. The great polemics carried out by the Communist Party of China against Khrushchovian revisionism have safeguarded the purity of Marxism-Leninism and created conditions for the victorious development of the international communist movement ideologically, theoretically and politically.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people adhere to proletarian internationalism, stand at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat in various countries and the oppressed people and nations. It is only natural that the revolutionary peoples regard the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people as their most faithful and most reliable comrades-in-arms in the liberation struggles and pin fervent hopes on them.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people owe all their victories in the struggles at home and abroad in the past 50 years to the wise leadership

of Chairman Mao, and all their victories are victories of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought. In his great revolutionary practice in the past half a century, Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism comprehensively and creatively and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage. Mao Tsetung Thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to worldwide victory. At present, the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being increasingly grasped by the broad masses of the revolutionary people. Mao Tsetung Thought has become their most powerful ideological weapon for struggling against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and is guiding them to wage struggle and seize victory with confidence.

The Communist Party of Malaya and the Malayan people have fostered a profound militant friendship with the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people in protracted revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary unity between our two Parties and two peoples is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and it is therefore unbreakable. It is our deep conviction that in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

In the past half a century, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, by making heroic sacrifices and engaging in arduous struggles, have made monumental contributions to the cause of the liberation of mankind and have written a magnificent chapter in the history of the international communist movement. It is our most sincere wish that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and having been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, would achieve still greater victories in the years to come in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the cause of overthrowing imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries and accomplishing world revolution.

Long live the heroic, industrious and intelligent Chinese people!

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

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the victory of world revolution!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the proletariat! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

The Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Malaya

June 25, 1971

# China's Territory Nansha Islands Brooks No Violation

ACCORDING to foreign news agency reports, the Philippine authorities recently clamoured that China's Nansha Islands are "disputed" islands and had already sent troops to control and occupy Chungyeh and several other islands of the Nansha Islands. This is a serious incident of flagrant violation of China's territorial sovereignty by the Philippine authorities who are following U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy and war schemes in Asia.

The Nansha Islands comprise Taiping Island, Nanwei Island, Chungyeh Island, Mahuan Island and several nearby islets in the South China Sea. These islands have always been part of China's territory and the People's Republic of China has indisputable and legitimate sovereignty over them. Although the Nansha Islands fell into the hands of Japanese imperialism after it unleashed its war of aggression, they were all taken over by the then Chinese Government, following Japan's surrender.

As early as August 15, 1951, Chou En-lai, then Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, solemnly pointed out in his "Statement on the U.S.-British Draft Peace Treaty With Japan and the San Francisco Conference": "Just like the entire Nansha Islands, Chungsha Islands and Tungsha Islands, Hsisha Islands (the Paracel Islands) and Nanwei Island (Spratly Island) have always been China's territory."

To deal with the Philippine Government's attempt to encroach upon China's sovereignty over Taiping Island and Nanwei Island of the Nansha Islands, the

spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on May 29, 1956 reiterating that it is absolutely impermissible for any country to violate China's legitimate sovereignty over the Nansha Islands under whatever pretext and by whatever form.

However, Philippine President Marcos openly claimed at a press conference in Manila on July 10 this year that the Nansha Islands are "disputed" islands, and said that the Philippines did not consider the islands as belonging to any power. He even alleged that "occupation is the determining factor and control." Thus, the Philippine Government openly sent troops to occupy several islands of China's Nansha Islands, including Chungyeh Island and Mahuan Island.

This open violation of China's territorial sovereignty by the Philippine Government is absolutely not to be tolerated by the Chinese Government and people. The Philippine Government must immediately stop its violation of China's territorial sovereignty and withdraw all its personnel from the Nansha Islands.

After the Philippine Government announced the dispatch of troops to occupy several islands of the Nansha Islands, the Saigon puppet clique also made a futile attempt to occupy China's territory by taking advantage of the situation, shouting that sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and Hsisha Islands belongs to it. This, too, is definitely not to be tolerated by the Chinese Government and people.

(Hsinhua News Agency, July 16)

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(Continued from p. 3.)

The Vietnamese comrades left for home on July 15.

## Guinean Military Delegation Visits China

The Military Delegation of the Republic of Guinea led by Sagno Mamadi, Secretary of State at the Presidential Office in Charge of Army Civil Service, made a friendly visit to China from June 30 to July 14.

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Huang Yung-sheng on July 12 met all mem-

bers of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The Guinean guests toured Peking, Shaoshan, Shanghai, Nanking and other places in the company of Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Peng Shao-hui. On their arrival, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. at each place.

Delegation leader Sagno Mamadi on July 13 gave a farewell banquet at which he and Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chang Tsai-chien spoke.

In his speech, Sagno Mamadi said: Since imperialism constitutes one same front, the anti-imperialist countries have the pressing duty to support each other by working in close unity against the common enemy.

He stressed that any new aggression against Guinea was bound to meet with a disastrous and historic defeat which would hasten the doom of imperialism.

Chang Tsai-chien said: Under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, the people and the armed forces of Guinea have waged heroic and uncompromising struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-

colonialism and constantly won victories. Last November you defeated the invasion by the Portuguese mercenary army supported by NATO and triumphantly defended your motherland. You have made remarkable achievements in eliminating the colonialist economic forces, developing your national economy and strengthening national defence. We are overjoyed at your every victory and every achievement.

He said: Guinean friends can rest assured that the 700 million Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support your just struggle.

The banquet was filled with warm expressions of the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of China and Guinea. Leading members of the departments concerned and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in Peking attended.

### **Chou En-lai and Other Comrades Meet American Friends**

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, and Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on July 19 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the Friendship Delegation of American Members of the "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars."

The members of the delegation are: Kay Ann Johnson, Uldis Kruze, Rhea Whitehead, Paul Levine, Dorothy Kehl, Kim Woodard, Judith Woodard, Paul Pickowicz, Anthony Garavente, Jean Garavente, David Kenneth Levin, Ann Kruze, Susan Shirk, Raymond Whitehead and Frank Kehl.

The 15-member delegation came to China on June 23 and visited Kwangchow, Shanghai and other places before coming to Peking.

### **Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Chi Teng-kuei Meet Congolese Journalists**

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on July 18 met the Congolese Journalists' Study Group and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

Taking part in the meeting were Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and members of the A.A.J.A. Secretariat. Dharmasena Manuweera, Ichihei Sugiyama, Said Salim Abdulla and Yang Yi.

Present on the occasion were Francois N'Zinga, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of the Congo in Peking, and leading members of the Chinese departments concerned.

The Congolese Journalists' Study Group had attended the 6th Afro-Asian Journalist Training Course sponsored by the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association in Peking. The group was composed of Eta Marcel, leader, Konda-Mambouandre, deputy leader, and other students. Having finished their course successfully, they left Peking for home on July 19.

### **French National Day Reception**

French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and Madame Manac'h gave a reception at the Embassy on July 14 in celebration of the French Republic's National Day.

Premier Chou En-lai and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo attended.

The French Parliamentary Delegation led by Alain Peyrefitte attended.

Ambassador Manac'h and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception.

In his toast, Ambassador Manac'h praised the development of the friendly relations between France and China. He said: I am happy to note how close and amicable French-Chinese relations have become. Our economic, technical and scientific relations have been developed harmoniously on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect between the two countries whose structures are obviously different.

The Ambassador noted the constant progress which is manifested by the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and other countries on all continents, and the movement of reason which is spreading across the world for restoring China in her legitimate seat in the United Nations. This, he pointed out, is the just evolution of things.

The Ambassador said: Our country considers that one of the essential foundations of her international political action is respect for the independence of states.

He also said: We cherish good relations with all countries in the world based on mutual respect. We attach importance to the progress of West European countries on the road of an ever closer union with the objective of securing greater independence in the world for this region of Europe.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei in proposing a toast said: Seven years ago, thanks to the personal concern and efforts of Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle, our two countries established diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our economic, trade, scientific, cultural and other relations have developed harmoniously in the past few years. He expressed a warm welcome to Mr. Alain Peyrefitte who had come to China for a friendly visit at the head of the French Parliamentary Delegation and wished them success in their visit.

The Acting Foreign Minister continued: Both the Chinese and French

peoples have a revolutionary tradition. Although our social systems are different, both our countries oppose the control and interference by big powers.

He said: The French Government, upholding justice in the United Nations, has consistently stood for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. For this we express our thanks.

Also attending the reception were: Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsieh Fu-min, Pei Shih-chang, Chuang Hsi-chuan and Chi Fang; Chinese Ambassador to France Huang Chen; and leading members of the organizations concerned.

## Iraq National Day Celebrated

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on July 13 to Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, warmly greeting the 13th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq. The message said: "On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Government and people of Iraq. I sincerely wish the Iraqi Government and people continuous new victories in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, defend the resources of their country and support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' resistance against U.S.-Israeli aggression. May the friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples grow daily."

### Ambassador Gives Reception

Mundher A.H. Araim, Ambassador of Iraq to China, gave a reception on July 16 celebrating the National Day of the Republic of Iraq.

Present were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, and leading members of departments concerned including Chi Peng-fei.

Others present were Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance, and Van Piny, Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Ambassador Araim and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception.

The Ambassador recalled in his speech Iraq's achievements in national construction and her victories in the resolute struggle against foreign monopoly oil companies.

He said: Iraq supports the world liberation movements, the struggle of liberated countries and of the militant people against imperialism and colonialism.

He pointed out: Armed struggle, liberation war, are the sole means to recover the total rights of Palestine. Iraq will fight on the side of the Palestinian revolution until final victory.

The Ambassador also said: The praise of the Arab peoples' struggle in Palestine and other areas of the Arab fatherland pronounced by Chairman Mao Tsetung, leader of the Chinese people, in his historic statement of May 20th, 1970, reflects a deep understanding of the substance of the fight being carried on by our Arab nation against imperialism, racist occupation and puppet regimes.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said: In the past few years, the Iraqi Government and people have devoted continuous efforts to developing their country and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. Not long ago, uniting with other petroleum exporting countries, Iraq waged resolute struggles against the Western monopoly petroleum organizations and won victory, thus defending its own national interests. In international affairs, the Iraqi Government and people have supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, supported the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression

and for national salvation, supported the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposed the imperialist plots of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." We express our resolute support to you in your just struggle against imperialist aggression and plunder and our sincere thanks to you for your support to us.

He continued: The present international situation is becoming increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. The 9th Session of the Palestinian National Council held recently in Cairo, he added, has achieved positive results in exposing the imperialist plot of sabotage, in strengthening unity and in persisting in the anti-imperialist revolutionary armed struggle. We are deeply convinced that so long as the Palestinian and other Arab peoples adhere to the principle of unity against imperialism and continue to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, they will definitely win still greater victories in their anti-imperialist struggles.

## NEWS BRIEFS

▲ A Japanese workers' delegation with Akira Iwai as leader and Tomitaro Kaneda as deputy leader came to China on July 2 for a visit. Premier Chou, Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo met the Japanese friends during their stay in Peking.

▲ A 15-member group of the Swedish Clarte Federation paid a friendly visit to China from June 22 to July 15. Leader of the group was Hans Jonsson, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Federation, and deputy leader was Ann-Li Jordahl, member of the Editorial Department of the Federation's organ *Clarte*. N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo met them on July 14.

# ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM

## Half-Year Battle Report

The Nixon government's "Vietnamization" war plan has been seriously frustrated in the past six months. The south Vietnamese armed forces and people have won very great and all-round victories.

Fighting in close co-ordination with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian armed forces and people early in the year, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people made an important contribution in smashing the invading U.S.-puppet troops in southern Laos and Cambodia. In the splendid Highway 9 victory, they wiped out large segments of puppet mobile forces at the Khe Sanh front and won a strategically significant victory. They have also further stymied the rural "pacification" programme — a chief measure for U.S. imperialism to push ahead with the "Vietnamization" war policy. In the densely populated rural areas, along strategic communication lines and on the outskirts of various provincial capitals and townships, particularly from Quang Tri to Ca Mau and from the coastal plain of central Trung Bo to the enemy's major "pacification" areas in the Mekong River Delta, the mass movement of destroying "strategic hamlets" and population concentration camps, annihilating thugs and seizing control has been mounting daily. The guerrilla war has also been developing vigorously.

The defeat of the U.S.-puppet clique militarily and in its "pacification" scheme has encouraged the people's struggle in all cities. The workers, labouring people and students are now rising in struggle to demand democratic rights and better living conditions, total withdrawal of U.S. troops, overthrow of the bellicose ruling clique headed by Nguyen Van Thieu, establishment of a government of national concord, and restoration of peace. The puppet administration is torn by contradictions and disunity.

Following are some concrete figures showing the victories of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people in the past six months: Over 151,000 men put out of action or captured, including 25,500 U.S. and satellite troops; 46 enemy battalions wiped out or badly mauled; 4,200 military vehicles destroyed; over 400 artillery pieces and heavy mortars and 65 military trains destroyed; over 1,100 planes shot down or damaged on the ground; 380 war vessels sunk or damaged; 310 storages burnt or blown up; and a large number of weapons and materiel seized. Rising in struggle, 1,830,000 people demolished or destroyed over 2,260 "strategic hamlets" and population concentration camps and seized control of many areas.

## 18-NATION DRAFT RESOLUTION

### Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in U.N. Demanded

Eighteen countries, including Albania and Algeria, raised a demand to Secretary General of the United Nations U Thant on July 15 to include the question of China's representation in the United Nations on the agenda of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly scheduled to start on September 21. The draft resolution points out that the representatives of the People's Republic of China are the sole legitimate representatives of China to the U.N., and that the People's Republic of China is one of the permanent members of the Security Council. It demands the restoration to China of all its rights in the U.N. and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the U.N. and all organizations attached to it.

The nations which sponsored the resolution were Albania, Algeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Romania, Somalia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,

the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The full text of the draft resolution of the 18 countries, including Albania and Algeria reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that the re-establishment of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China is indispensable to the preservation of the Charter of the United Nations and the aim of the organization to act in conformity with the charter,

"Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the sole legitimate representatives of China to the organization of the United Nations, and the People's Republic of China, one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

"Decides upon the re-establishment of the People's Republic of China in all its rights and the recognition of the representatives of its government as the sole legitimate representatives of China at the organization of the United Nations, at the same time calls for the immediate expulsion of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the seat which they illegally occupy at the organization of the United Nations and in all the organizations attached to it."

At the 25th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last November, the draft resolution sponsored by 18 nations, including Albania and Algeria, demanding the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate seat in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the organization of the United Nations won majority support. It was approved for the first time in 20 years with 51 votes for, 49 against and 25 abstentions. However, because the United States, Japan and other countries deliberately called the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate seat an "important question" which had to be passed by a two-thirds majority and illegally concocted the so-called

"important question" draft resolution, the restoration to China of her legitimate seat was blocked.

#### LAIRD'S FAR EAST VISIT

### Aggression Plotted

U.S. Defence Secretary Laird's scheming activities during his early July visit to Japan and south Korea show that U.S.-Japan-Pak military collusion has been intensified.

Laird arrived in Japan shortly after the signing of the so-called "Okinawa reversion" agreement between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and on the eve of the July 5 Sato cabinet reshuffle. During his visit, he had talks with Japanese Prime Minister Sato, former "Defence Agency" Director-General Nakasone and his successor Masuhara. Putting new demands on the revamped Sato cabinet, he schemed to make further use of Japanese militarism to implement U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war in Asia.

Laird and Sato exchanged views on U.S.-Japan relations and the military situation in the Far East. Laird explained the U.S. "Vietnamization" war policy and asked for Japan's help in this respect. Sato expressed his willingness to serve his U.S. master in the "Vietnamization" war scheme and promised to "aid" the Lon Nol clique, U.S. imperialism's lackey.

In talks with Nakasone, Laird expressed the hope that Japan would play a bigger role in military strategy in Asia and take over some of the U.S. 7th Fleet's duties in the waters around the Japanese archipelago. Talking with Masuhara, Laird said that the United States will maintain its "nuclear deterrent" and other "strategic offensive" weapons. Both decided that the United States will help Japan make Phantom Fighters. The maintenance of the U.S. "nuclear deterrent," as Laird stated, in fact means "Okinawanization" of Japan proper and turning the whole of Japan into a U.S. nuclear base. According to Western news agency reports, Laird told the Japanese side that if Japan wants to remain under the "protection" of the U.S. "nuclear deterrent," Japan should admit she

cannot argue about nuclear weapons being stored in "any U.S. bases." Laird's activities in Japan once again bear out the recent disclosure by the *New York Times* of a secret agreement between the United States and Japan which allows U.S. imperialism to introduce nuclear weapons into Japan.

In south Korea, Laird held separate talks with south Korean puppet president Pak Jung Hi and puppet defence minister Jung Nae Hiuk. The U.S. imperialist lackey Pak, who has been making wild outcries about so-called "unification" by force of arms, again clamoured in the talks about "the necessity to maintain powerful armed forces" and begged his U.S. master to help carry out the "modernization" of the puppet troops at a faster pace. A UPI report from Seoul disclosed that the south Korean puppet clique "wanted the United States to ensure enough military strength for south Korea" and urged that the "current five-year modernization plan for the south Korean armed forces be speeded up and be completed in two years."

The joint statement issued by Laird and Jung shows that U.S. imperialism and the Pak clique are plotting intensively for a new aggressive war on the Korean Peninsula. It said that the two sides examined "the security situation of the Korean Peninsula" and agreed that south Korean troops "must remain alert and strong" and continue to carry out the "modernization programme." The statement declared that "Secretary Laird also recognized the need for an adequate and substantial military assistance programme." It also said that Laird assured Jung of "the readiness and determination of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance in accordance with the mutual defence treaty."

All this reveals that U.S. imperialism has failed to learn proper lessons from past defeats in its wars of aggression.

#### PALESTINE

### Unity in Struggle

The 7-day Ninth Conference of the Palestinian National Council in Cairo

came to a successful conclusion on July 13.

The conference served to promote and strengthen the national unity among revolutionary Palestinian forces. After frank discussions and exchange of opinions between representatives of various guerrilla and mass organizations as well as patriotic independents, the National Council elected the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The Executive Committee comprises 14 members representing all major Palestinian guerrilla organizations and other patriotic forces. It will function as the supreme political command of Palestinian national action so as to further strengthen Palestinian national unity and unified leadership in the political, military and organizational fields. The former Central Committee of the P.L.O. was abolished and its powers were vested in the Executive Committee provided the latter committed itself to the fulfilment of all agreements concluded by the Central Committee.

The P.L.O. Executive Committee at its first session on July 14 unanimously elected Yasser Arafat Chairman of the committee. Abdel Razzak Yehia, Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Liberation Army, not a member of the P.L.O. Executive Committee, will participate in its meetings.

The National Council approved the establishment of a military command for resistance forces in charge of drawing up military plans and directing military action. The Palestinian guerrilla forces and the Palestinian Liberation Army will be placed under this command.

The conference issued an important statement reaffirming that the Palestinian people will persist in the armed struggle till victory and will firmly reject all schemes of so-called "political solution" to the Middle East issue engineered by U.S. imperialism.

The statement said that the council discussed the danger of "political solution" and held that the present endeavours to implement "political solution," especially the U.S. im-

perialist activities to impose a "political solution" on the Middle East, would in reality lead to the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

It pointed out: "The council stresses its adherence to the full rights of the Palestinian people to liberate their land through the people's armed struggle. The council reiterates its absolute rejection of all capitulationist solutions and plans which detract from the natural and historical rights of the Palestinian people, including the (U.N.) Security Council's resolu-

tion numbered 242 adopted on November 22, 1967."

The statement also condemned the reactionary Jordanian authorities for suppressing the Palestinian guerrillas and preventing them from resisting the Israeli aggressors. It said that the National Council has paid great attention to the grave situation which the Palestinian revolution is facing in Jordan and condemns the Jordanian authorities for their policy of suppression and intimidation, which

has produced serious and negative effects on the national unity between Jordan and Palestine.

The statement "denounced the Jordanian authorities for placing various obstacles in the way of the Palestinian revolutionaries fighting inside the occupied areas. Such obstacles include blockade of the revolutionary bases, cutting the Palestine revolution off from its supply and armed interception of fighters who came back from military operations in the occupied areas."

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