

PEKING REVIEW

20

May 14, 1971

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The Road to Revolutionization

— Commemorating the fifth anniversary of Chairman Mao's
May 7 Directive

"Palestine International Week" In Peking

China and San Marino Establish Official
Relations at Consular Level

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship.

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People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!

Chinese Communist Party C.C. Greet 50th Anniversary of Romanian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message on May 7 to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party warmly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party. The full text of the message reads:

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends warm congratulations to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The founding of the Romanian Communist Party marked a turning point in the workers' movement and the revolutionary movement in Romania. After that, the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian prole-

ariat and working people for social emancipation and national liberation entered a new stage. The Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, waged a protracted heroic struggle against the reactionary rule and fascist enslavement by the landlords and the bourgeoisie, successfully held the "August 23" armed uprising in 1944 and established people's power. Since liberation, the Romanian Communist Party has achieved great successes in leading the Romanian people in socialist construction. Today, the Romanian Communist Party is leading the people of the whole country in the struggle for the victorious fulfilment of the new Five-Year Plan. We wish you new and still greater successes.

The Romanian Communist Party resolutely opposes intervention, aggression, control and subversion by imperialism, safeguards national independence and sovereignty, gives

energetic support to the people of the three countries in Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and supports the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, thus making contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world.

The Chinese and Romanian Parties have formed a revolutionary friendship in protracted struggles. In recent years, this friendship has undergone new development. We are deeply convinced that the friendly co-operation and revolutionary friendship between our two Parties and two peoples will surely be further strengthened and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

May 7, 1971

Viet Nam Workers' Party Delegation Leaves For Home

A Viet Nam Workers' Party Delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Government, arrived in Peking from Moscow on May 1 morning. On May 2, Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet to welcome all the comrades of the delegation. Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Nguyen Duy Trinh proposed toasts at the banquet expressing the wish that the

militant friendship between the two Parties and two peoples would be everlasting. The delegation left Peking for home on May 3.

Lao Patriotic Front Heroes and Model Workers Delegation's Visit

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 Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, on May 3 met all the members of the Heroes and Model

Workers Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Ohsakhan.

The Premier and the Chief of the General Staff cordially shook hands with all the Laotian comrades-in-arms, warmly welcoming these heroes and model workers from the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Delegation Leader Ohsakhan spoke of the outstanding victories of the Laotian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and spoke of the support given by the Chinese people to the Laotian people. Premier Chou said: This is what we should do. You are carrying on the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation

(Continued on p. 22.)

May 14, 1971

The Road to Revolutionization

— Commemorating the fifth anniversary of
Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive

IT is five years since our great teacher Chairman Mao issued his May 7 Directive.

In a letter to his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin on May 7, 1966, Chairman Mao pointed out that the army should be a great school. In this school, our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations; it should also do mass work so as to be always at one with the masses; and it should always be ready to participate in the struggles to criticize the bourgeoisie in the cultural revolution. The same holds good for the workers, peasants and students, and those working in commerce, the service trades and Party and government organizations. They all should learn other things while mainly engaging in their own work.

Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive is of great historic significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. Chairman Mao teaches: **"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration."** On the basis of this scientific analysis of socialist society and the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and abroad, Chairman Mao put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated the basic line of our Party for the entire historical period of socialism. The May 7 Directive is an important component of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an important way of implementing the Party's basic line, and a magnificent programme of building our army and country and transforming society under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the past five years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the May 7 Directive has gone deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have worked hard to turn each unit into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought. The mass movement for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has developed vigorously. Holding aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, hundreds of millions of people have

launched attacks on the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Our dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. Our people are in high spirits and full of vigour. Our cause of construction is thriving. Our socialist motherland is undergoing a very profound change.

The May 7 Directive sums up our experience of army building over the decades, and calls for still further development of our army in its revolutionization. Guided by the directive, the People's Liberation Army has concurrently engaged in study, agriculture, industry and mass work and has been active in the work of the "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the Left, military control and political and military training), fully playing its part as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All trades and professions have concurrently studied military affairs. The whole nation has been learning from the People's Liberation Army. The unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government has been further strengthened. This is of great strategic significance in implementing the concept of people's war and strengthening national defence.

The May 7 Directive is an important document for carrying out the proletarian revolution in education. Chairman Mao's fighting call **"The length of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools and colleges by bourgeois intellectuals should not be tolerated any longer"** is being realized. The working class and its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, have occupied the educational positions and smashed the domination by bourgeois intellectuals. New worker-peasant-soldier students coming from amid struggles have entered the new-type socialist colleges. A proletarian educational system is being created which sets class struggle as the main subject and combines teaching, productive labour and scientific research. A generation of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture is maturing.

The May 7 Directive points out the direction to the people of the whole country for their ideological revolutionization. In class struggle and the struggle against nature, and especially in leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants have constantly raised their political consciousness and played to a fuller

extent their role as the main force in the socialist revolution and construction. Thousands upon thousands of revolutionary cadres and educated young people are being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants either in "May 7" cadre schools which have been set up in all parts of the country or in the vast rural areas, and are consciously remoulding their world outlook. They are full of youthful, revolutionary vigour.

In commemorating the fifth anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive today, we should conscientiously sum up our experience in carrying out the directive and have a profound grasp of its great significance. Implementation of this directive is a great undertaking by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. When every comrade unswervingly takes the "May 7" road and tempers himself into a staunch proletarian revolutionary fighter, and every department implements the May 7 Directive in an all-round way and really turns itself into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought, our Party will not degenerate, our state will not change its colour and our socialist cause will surely be victorious.

To turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought in line with the May 7 Directive, it is of primary importance to "study politics" and "criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." It is indeed neces-

sary to engage in agriculture and side-occupations, and run small or medium-sized factories where conditions permit. But all this should be placed under the command of proletarian politics and aimed at educating the people in Mao Tsetung Thought. At present, we must criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in line with Chairman Mao's teachings "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Carry out education in ideology and political line." This is a struggle of continuing to expose and criticize Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other pseudo-Marxist swindlers, and a self-education movement of studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

To turn the whole country into a great school of Mao Tsetung Thought in line with the May 7 Directive, it is necessary to use the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment as the classroom. Correct ideas come from social practice. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are tempered and mature in the great storms of revolution. We should go to the masses with great enthusiasm, take part in the three great revolutionary movements and march forward in big strides on the road to ideological revolutionization.

(Excerpts from May 7 "Renmin Ribao" editorial)

Greeting First Anniversary of Establishment of Royal
Government of National Union of Cambodia

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Samdech Penn Nouth

Samdech Penn Nouth,
Prime Minister of the Royal Government
of National Union of Cambodia

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the heroic Cambodian people.

In the past year, under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, holding high the banner of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, uniting the various strata of the Cambodian people and persevering in a people's war, has waged tit-for-tat struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and won brilliant victories, making important contributions to the anti-imperialist rev-

olutionary struggle of the people of the world. The just stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in defending national independence and opposing U.S. imperialist aggression has won the praise and support of the world's revolutionary people.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, uniting closely together and fighting shoulder to shoulder, will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors out of Indochina and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

May the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples continuously develop and grow stronger!

Chou En-lai
Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

Peking, May 4, 1971

May 14, 1971

Warm Congratulations and Resolute Support

A YEAR has elapsed since the founding of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia. The past year is the most unusual year in the history of Cambodia, a year in which the Cambodian people advanced from victory to bigger victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. On this commemorable day, the Chinese people extend warm congratulations to the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union with Samdech Penn Nouth as the Prime Minister, and salute the heroic Cambodian people.

The founding of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia marked the entry into a new historical phase of the Cambodian people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. In the past year, the Cambodian people, uniting closely and fighting side by side with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, waged a courageous and staunch struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dog the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and brought about an excellent situation. The patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated seven-tenths of the territory of the country with a population of four million. The N.U.F.C. organizations and people's power at all levels have been set up extensively in the liberated zone. More and more workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals, soldiers, officers, Buddhist monks and people of other social strata throughout the country have rallied around the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union and taken part in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The splendid victories scored by the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in the past year were the result of the correct leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union.

The Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia has persistently followed a policy of independence, peace and neutrality and actively supported the anti-U.S. struggle waged by the people of Asia, Africa and countries in other parts of the world. It has defended the national interests of Cambodia, represented the will of the Cambodian people and won the support of the broad masses of people in the country as well as widespread recognition and support internationally. It is the only lawful government of the Cambodian people. On the contrary, the

puppet clique in Phnom Penh propped up by U.S. imperialism is nothing but a handful of despicable and shameless traitors repudiated by the people.

As the Cambodian people led by the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union now enter upon the second year of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation with full confidence in victory, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique is riddled with crises as a result of their disastrous military defeats, political isolation and bitter internal strife. This striking contrast not only reflects whom the Cambodian people support and whom they oppose but also shows forcefully that the Cambodian people will certainly win in their just cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and that the Phnom Penh puppet clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism, will be swept into the garbage heap of history by the Cambodian people.

In the year after the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the militant friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples has been further consolidated and developed. The great victory recorded by the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. The valiant and staunch fighting spirit of the Cambodian people is worthy of our admiration and emulation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."**

Following the teachings of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people are resolved to give all-out support to the war waged by the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are deeply convinced that under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union with Samdech Penn Nouth as the Prime Minister, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people, fighting in unity with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, advancing on the crest of victory and persisting in a protracted people's war, will certainly defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, May 5)

Peking Review, No. 20

Protocol of People's Republic of China and Republic of San Marino on Establishment of Official Relations at Consular Level

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of San Marino have decided upon their mutual recognition.

2. The Government of the Republic of San Marino recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government of China.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of China respects the policy of neutrality pursued by the Government of the Republic of San Marino.

4. The Governments of China and San Marino have decided, at the present stage, to establish official relations at the consular level as from May 6, 1971.

Huang Chen	Federico Bigi
Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to France	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino

Done in Paris on May 6, 1971

Hail the Establishment of Official Relations At Consular Level Between China and San Marino

THROUGH friendly talks, the Chinese Government and the Government of the Republic of San Marino have decided upon their mutual recognition and establishment of official relations at the consular level as from May 6, 1971. The Chinese people hail it warmly.

San Marino with its long history is the oldest republic in Europe. The Government of the Republic of San Marino pursues a policy of neutrality. Its Government and people adopt a friendly attitude towards the Chinese Government and people. The establishment of official relations at the consular level between China and San Marino opens a new page in the friendly co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "We must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations based on mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit with all countries willing to live together with us in peace." We have all along stood for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual

respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal. We resolutely oppose power politics practised by the so-called "superpowers" which consider themselves above others. We resolutely oppose their riding roughshod over other countries, interfering in their internal affairs and encroaching on their sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is precisely in accordance with these principles and standpoints that China has established diplomatic relations with many countries in the world. The just stand of China has received wide sympathy and support from the world. China's international relations are developing and broadening daily.

The establishment of official relations at the consular level between China and the Republic of San Marino corresponds with the common wishes and interests of the two peoples. We are deeply convinced that the friendly relations of the two countries will certainly attain new developments.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, May 9)

May 14, 1971

"Palestine International Week" in Peking

DURING "Palestine International Week" in Peking from May 3 to 8, the Chinese people expressed in various ways their full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their militant friendship with the people of Palestine and other Arab countries.

10,000-Strong Rally

The grand rally of 10,000 people at the Great Hall of the People on May 3 was the biggest event in "International Week." Present at the rally were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister; Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and diplomatic envoys in Peking of various Arab, Asian, African and Latin American countries and Albania, as well as foreign delegations and friendly personages visiting China. Headed by Abu Ammar Sa'ad, the Palestine Liberation Organization Delegation which came to China to participate in "International Week" activities and pay a friendly visit to China on invitation received a particularly warm welcome at the rally.

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, Delegation Leader Abu Ammar Sa'ad, Syrian Ambassador to China Youssef Shakra, who represented the diplomatic envoys of Arab countries to China, and Liu Hsi-chang, Member of the Standing Committee of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and a leading member of the Conference of Representatives of Peking Revolutionary Workers, spoke at the rally.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo warmly welcomed the comrades-in-arms on the P.L.O. Delegation who had come from the front of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East. He said that the Arab nation was a great nation and the Palestinian and other Arab peoples were heroic peoples, and that tempered in war the Palestinian people have become a staunch shock force of the Arab national-liberation movement and their just struggle has won the support and sympathy of the broad masses of the people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world.

He pointed out: "U.S. imperialism and its collaborator have always regarded the struggle by the Palestinian and other Arab peoples as a big obstacle to their aggression against and control of the Arab countries. They are contending with each other in a desperate effort to expand their own spheres of influence; at the same time, they are colluding with each other in a plot to wipe out the Palestinian guerrillas and strangle

the Arab people's cause of national liberation. However, today is no longer the time when imperialism could ride roughshod over others and rule the fate of other peoples at will. It is only the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the people of other countries in the Middle East, and definitely not U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and lackeys, who will decide the fate of the people of the Middle East."

Kuo Mo-jo said that the common struggle against imperialism has linked China and Palestine and other Arab countries together. He told the Palestinian and other Arab friends: "Your struggle constitutes a positive contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world's people and a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people who are engaged in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people learn from you and salute you. We will, as always, firmly support your just struggle."

In a warm and enthusiastic speech, Delegation Leader Abu Ammar Sa'ad said: Mankind's long history of struggle bears out one important scientific truth: For the oppressed people suffering from foreign oppression and occupation, power which determines their fate can only be won through the road of armed struggle, a people's war of liberation. Confronted with Zionism, the Palestine revolution has come to realize through a just war of liberation that her enemy is not only Zionism with its colonialist organs and expansionist and racist schemes, but also the No. 1 enemy of the people of all countries—U.S.-led world imperialism and its lackeys.

He continued: In the occupied territories, our people are being daily subjected to fascist terror. Outside the occupied territories, the reactionary puppet forces headed by the Jordanian reactionaries are scheming to organize attacks aimed at wiping out the Palestine revolution. Internationally, U.S.-led world imperialism is trying hard to push the notorious Security Council Resolution No. 242 and to impose it on the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We are carrying out struggles in many fields. Our revolution is therefore entrusted with a tremendous task. Our people are determined to fulfil this task and make meaningful sacrifices for this.

Delegation Leader Abu Ammar Sa'ad said: The Palestine revolution, the Arab national-liberation movement and the world national-liberation movement are in fact linked together; this is an important and basic conviction of ours. Our aim is to eliminate the oppression of the Palestinian people so that they will no longer remain homeless; and to eliminate the oppression of the Jews by the fascist Zionist movement. The Zionist movement will not be able to save the Jews. A democratic, progressive state of Palestine will be a

Premier Chou Meets Arab Friends

Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo on May 9 met Abu Ammar Sa'ad, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Delegation, and members of the delegation Abu Khaled, Abu Ali, Abu Feras, Abu Imad and Hamdi Mahmoud as well as the journalists from Palestine and other Arab countries visiting China and covering "Palestine International Week" activities in Peking.

Premier Chou En-lai and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo warmly welcomed the Palestinian and other Arab friends who came from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and

Zionism in the Middle East and had a photo taken with them.

Premier Chou En-lai and N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo had a long, cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the P.L.O. Delegation. Premier Chou also answered questions raised by the journalists.

Those present at the meeting included: Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister; and Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

country without the forces of Zionism and imperialism and free from national and class oppression. As for the state of Palestine being plotted by the imperialists, it is based on the existence of Israel and complete submission to Israel, militarily and economically. That is why we are resolutely opposed to it and also to all other proposals of capitulation.

In conclusion, Delegation Leader Abu Ammar Sa'ad said: The march of events is proving ever more clearly that the revolution of the Indochinese peoples — the Vietnamese, the Laotian and the Khmer peoples — in East Asia and the Palestine revolution of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in West Asia are a pair of brackets of a parenthesis in the world, which encloses world imperialism and its lackeys, world Zionism and its tool Israel. The two brackets are gradually coming closer together to form an encirclement of the enemies of the peoples. This encirclement will keep on tightening until the peoples' enemies are strangled to death.

Addressing the rally, Ambassador Youssef Shakra said: The people of the whole world, the Arab people and their vanguard force the Palestinian people have come to realize that armed struggle is the only way to the recovery of the occupied territories and their legitimate rights. For that end, the Palestinian people have taken up arms to wage a just war in which all the forces are mobilized until winning the victory which is surely theirs. The entire Arab people, including the Palestinian revolutionaries, know that their struggle will be a long one. In order to win victory, they must on the one hand strengthen the unity between the different guerrilla forces and on the other strengthen their unity with the world liberation movement. "In particular," the Ambassador said, "we would like to praise the friendly Chinese people led by the great Chairman Mao Tsetung. The Chinese people have all along given

boundless support to the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

In his speech, Comrade Liu Hsi-chang praised the Palestinian people's valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. He said that the Palestinian people have waged tit-for-tat struggles against U.S. imperialism's counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and the Palestinian guerrillas have victoriously stood stern tests. The workers, peasants and P.L.A. men in Peking firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to liberate their homeland and firmly support the Arab peoples in their struggles against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

P.L.O. Delegation in Peking

The Palestine Liberation Organization Delegation received a warm welcome in Peking. On May 4, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the delegation. Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Abu Ammar Sa'ad, head of the P.L.O. Delegation, spoke at the banquet. The next day, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met the delegation and gave a dinner in honour of the Palestinian comrades-in-arms after the meeting. The P.L.O. Delegation also visited a Peking unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company. It also saw a photo exhibition and attended a film reception, both showing the valiant struggle of the Palestinian people against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors.

To cover "Palestine International Week" activities, 15 Arab journalists from 13 countries and regions came to Peking on invitation. They are: Nazih Abu Niddal,

Leading Editor, and Rashad Abu Shower, Editor, of *Fateh*, Palestine; Abdul Jabbar Al-Shatub, Editor-in-Chief of the weekly *Alef Ba*, Iraq; Ali Ballout, Editor-in-Chief of the weekly *Al-Dastour* and Farid El Khatib, columnist of *Al Kifah* (daily) and *Al Ahad* (weekly), Lebanon; El Fatih El Tigani, Chief Editor of *Al Ayam*, the Sudan; Bader Obeisi, Chief Editor of Syrian Arab News Agency, Syria; Abdeljelil Damak, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of *Assabah*, Tunisia; Arabdiou Mohamed, correspondent of *El Moudjahid*, Algeria; Ahmed Jarallah, Chief Editor of *Al Seyassah*, Kuwait; Mohameden Ould Hamidou, Chief Editor of *Al Shaab*, Mauritania; Hassan Ben Jelloun, representative of the *Africasia* magazine and its correspondent in Morocco; Hamdi Fouad, Diplo-

matic Editor of *Al Ahram*, U.A.R.; Abdel Karim Ahmed Sabrah, representative of the press and broadcasting institutions of the Arab Republic of Yemen; and Abdulla Ahmed Al Oad, Chief Editor of *Al Gundi* magazine, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On May 5 Peking journalist circles gave a reception to welcome the Arab friends.

Among those at the reception were Djawoto, Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, and Members of the Secretariat of the Association, and Frederik Risakotta, Acting Head ad interim of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau and Members of the Secretariat.

Just Struggle of the Palestinian People

THE Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fateh) fired the first shot in the Galilee area in January 1965 and lit the torch of armed struggle. Since the launching of the U.S.-Israeli war of aggression in June 1967, the Palestinian people's armed struggle has developed rapidly. In March 1968, the Palestinian guerrillas shattered the 15,000-strong Israeli aggressors' "mopping-up" operations in Karama, east of the Jordan River. Thereafter, the guerrillas gained renown and grew from strength to strength. Since 1969, they have made frequent attacks on the Israeli aggressors and won one victory after another.

U.S.-Israeli Aggressors Hit Hard

The Palestinian guerrillas' scope of operation has spread everywhere in the Israeli-occupied areas and

territory under its rule. They are active from the Golan Heights to Eilat in the Aqaba Gulf and from the Jordan valley to Tel Aviv, the nerve centre of the Israeli regime. Supported by the broad masses of the people and giving full play to the flexibility and mobility of guerrilla warfare, they often apply the tactics of engaging the enemy at close quarters and at night to attack him by surprise. They ambush enemy troops, attack camps, blow up military vehicles and destroy important military and economic installations, including airfields, pipe-lines, railways and bridges.

The armed struggle of the Palestinian people which is developing in force has dealt a heavy blow at the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. Repeated losses in military power and economic strength have made the situation tougher and tougher for the Israeli Zionists. The Western press has raised the alarm: Israel is unable to cope with the Palestinian resistance which is steadily growing in strength. Israeli "defence minister" Dayan had to admit that he was greatly disturbed over the activities of the Palestinian guerrillas and that "the Israeli forces have not seen any calm there [Israeli-occupied land] since the June War [in 1967]."

Jordanian Reactionaries' Suppression Defeated

The swift development of the Palestinian people's armed struggle has greatly inspired the people of the Arab countries in their fight against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and has become a major obstacle for U.S. imperialism and its collaborator in plotting to divide the Middle East between themselves.



A Palestinian guerrilla fighter

To wipe out the Palestinian people's armed forces, U.S. imperialism has not only ordered Israel to step up "encircling and suppressing" and "mopping up" the Palestinian guerrillas, but has also used the tactics of "making Arabs fight Arabs," instigating the Jordanian reactionaries to resort to bloody suppression of the guerrillas.

The Palestinian guerrilla forces are mainly based on Jordan. Under U.S. imperialist instigation and with Israeli co-ordination, beginning in 1968, the Jordanian reactionaries have repeatedly carried out military provocations and armed suppression of the Palestinian guerrillas. Last September, these reactionaries even sent more than 40,000 troops supported by about 500 tanks and armoured cars in a vain effort to eliminate the guerrillas at one stroke. Last January, March and April, they mounted more attacks on Palestinian guerrilla bases by means of isolating and encircling them with a view to realizing the criminal plan of "liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement by stages."

Confronted with bloody suppression by the Jordanian reactionaries, the Palestinian guerrilla units fought back valiantly in self-defence. They repulsed one armed attack after another. Especially in last September's onslaught, the Palestinian guerrillas, united as one, fought heroically and wiped out a large number of enemy troops. They halted the frenzied attacks by the Jordanian reactionaries and frustrated their criminal scheme of eliminating the guerrillas. Facts have proved that the Palestinian guerrillas are able to stand all tests and that the fierce flames of the Palestinian people's struggle for liberation will never be quenched. Exposed to frontal and rear attacks in the last 14 months, the guerrillas broke through the blockade and made 6,094 raids on Israeli aggressor troops. All this is a clear manifestation of the indomitable spirit of the guerrillas who dare to struggle.

"Palestinian State" Fraud Opposed

Openly resorting to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, U.S. imperialism, in collusion with its collaborator, pushed ahead with its political schemes while directing the Israeli and Jordanian reactionaries to use force to deal with the guerrillas.

In the wake of the incident last September, U.S. imperialism and its collaborator have stepped up their plot to set up a so-called "Palestinian state" in a tiny area along the Jordan River. Their sinister purpose is to use political deceptions to inveigle the guerrillas into laying down their arms and extinguish the flames of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Palestinian people, thus liquidating the Palestinian revolution. The Palestinian people, however, have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the political skulduggery of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. The Palestinian guerrilla organizations have issued numerous statements, point-

ing out that armed struggle is the only way to solve the Palestinian question. After the September incident last year, leaders of the Palestinian guerrilla organizations and the journal *Fateh* issued statements and articles, exposing and condemning U.S. imperialism and its collaborator for their plot to create a "Palestinian state." The Palestinian National Council reiterated in the Political Action Programme adopted in March this year at its eighth session: "Armed struggle is the sole and irrevocable way to the liberation of the entire territory of Palestine." "Hence our rejection of any attempt at liquidationist solutions or any proposal on creating a 'Palestinian state.'"

Although the criminal "Palestinian state" plan has come to grief because of firm opposition from the Palestinian people, U.S. imperialism and its collaborator are not reconciled to defeat. They are still openly peddling their "political solution" fraud and working behind the scenes to sow discord among the Arab nations and among the various Palestinian forces. In the face of the Palestinian people who are determined to persevere in armed struggle, however, U.S. imperialism's schemes are bound to fail, no matter how it goes from trick to trick.

Unite to Win Victory

The Palestinian people's armed struggle is an important strength of the Arab people in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. It has always enjoyed widespread support from the people of the Arab countries.

Over the past few years, the people of the Arab countries have held many strikes, rallies and demonstrations. They resolutely oppose U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggression, strongly protest the Jordanian reactionaries' atrocities, angrily condemn the political schemes of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator and firmly support the Palestinian people in carrying their armed struggle through to the end. The Arab people have also actively raised funds and given material support to the Palestinian guerrillas. Many Arab youths have joined the guerrillas and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. Such militant unity between the Palestinian and other Arab people is an important factor of the Palestinian guerrillas scoring one victory after another.

In his solemn statement of May 20, 1970, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: "The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." The course of struggle of the Palestinian people against aggression and suppression and against a "political solution" shows that the Palestinian people are invincible and that their just struggle for national rights will certainly triumph.

The Palestine Question

The Palestine question is today a major problem in the Middle East and for the Arab national-liberation movement. It is completely the result of imperialist policies of aggression in the Middle East.

Located in West Asia on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, Palestine borders on Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the United Arab Republic. At the junction of the routes linking Europe, Asia and Africa, Palestine is in an important strategic and economic position.

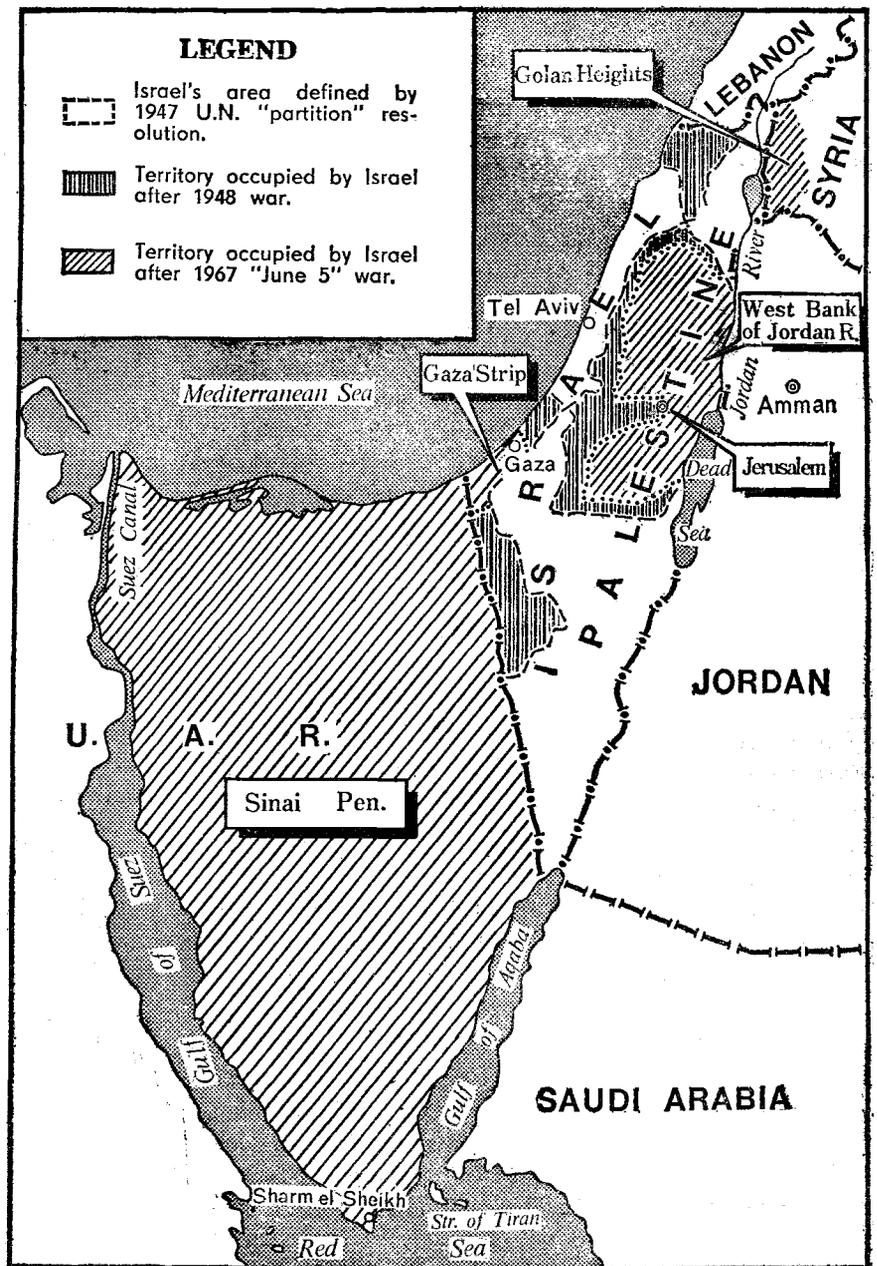
The great majority of the inhabitants of Palestine were Arabs as far back as the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. From generation to generation for over a thousand years, Arabs have lived and worked on this land and were its masters. Historically, although the Jews once lived in Palestine, the vast majority had left there in the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. and were scattered in Western Europe and other parts of the world as a result of aggression by the ancient Roman Empire. According to Western scholars, there were only some 20,000 or so Jews living in Palestine in the year 1882.

However, during and after World War I, British and U.S. imperialism actively supported the so-called Zionist movement of the reactionary West European Jewish capitalists so as to control and commit aggression against Palestine. In November 1917, British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour in a letter to the Zionist Rothschild openly declared that Britain "favours the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." Later known as the so-called Balfour Declaration, it was endorsed by U.S. imperialism in 1918.

Hence, through British and U.S. imperialist instigation and support, Jews who had long settled in various parts of the world poured into Palestine, where Arab people were living, on a large scale. From some 50,000 at the end of World War I, the number of Jews in Palestine rose to some 600,000-700,000 in 1948.

In order to use reactionary Zionism as their tool for aggression against Palestine and other Arab countries, U.S. and British imperialism manipulated the United Nations to pass a resolution on November 29, 1947, calling for "partition" of Palestine into an Arab state of some 11,000 square kilometres and a Jewish state of some 14,000 square kilometres.

On May 14, 1948, the Jews proclaimed the establishment of the "state of Israel" in Palestine and British colonial troops withdrew from Palestine the next day as Israel launched a war of aggression against the Arab



countries which lasted till February 1949. The result of this war was that Israel drove nearly a million Palestinian Arabs out of Palestine and occupied large sections of Arab land. On June 5, 1967, Israel launched a new war of aggression and seized the Palestinian territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, as well as Syria's Golan Heights and the U.A.R.'s Sinai Peninsula, causing some 500,000 to 600,000 Arabs to become refugees.

It is clear, therefore, that the Palestine question is completely the product of U.S. and British imperialism. The Palestinian people's struggle for more than 20 post-war years is aimed at recovering their lost territories, returning to their homeland and realizing Palestine's national rights.

Israel—Tool of U.S. Aggression

Artificially created by U.S. imperialism in 1948, Zionist Israel is the product of U.S. and British imperialist policies of aggression in the Middle East.

According to the United Nations' 1947 plan to "partition" Palestine, Israel's area was set at some 14,000 square kilometres, but in its 1948 and 1967 wars of aggression against Arab countries, Israel seized a total of some 70,000 square kilometres from Palestine and other Arab countries. This was more than five times its original area.

Israel has a population of about 3 million, most of them Jews. State power is held by the reactionary Jewish bourgeoisie.

U.S. imperialism has given Israel enormous assistance. From May 1948 to June 1967, Israel received directly or indirectly over 12,000 million U.S. dollars in economic and military aid from U.S. imperialism. Since the "June 5" war of 1967, U.S. imperialism has provided another 1,000 million U.S. dollars of aid to Israel, as well as huge quantities of aircraft, guided missiles, tanks and other modern military equipment to slaughter the Palestinian and other Arab people.

From 1948 to now, the world press has reported, Israel has obtained 4,100 million U.S. dollars in contributions and 1,600 million U.S. dollars in loans from the Jewish bourgeoisie in 54 countries.

Capitalist World

New Financial Crisis

ONCE again, a violent storm of financial crisis has swept the capitalist world.

Chaos in West European Markets

Heavy selling of U.S. dollars and a rush on West German marks, other West European currencies and gold broke out in succession in the main Western Europe's financial markets beginning May 3.

On May 5, the gold price in the London gold market went up to 40.15 dollars per ounce (the official rate is 35 dollars), while in Paris the price rose to 40.49 dollars, reaching a peak since the outbreak of a similar storm which led to the revaluation of the West German mark in October 1969.

In Frankfurt, West Germany, dollar holders sold 2,000 million dollars on May 4 and 5. In Zurich, Switzerland, within 90 minutes before the Swiss National Bank stopped foreign exchange trading on May 5, dollar holders sold 600 million dollars. A wave of dollar selling also took place in the foreign exchange market in Tokyo on May 6. Nearly 350 million dollars were sold that day, the largest volume of spot delivery dollar transactions in a single day in Japan's history.

In the face of the violent storm of heavy dollar selling and the rush for the mark, other West European currencies and gold, West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Finland announced in succession the temporary suspension of all or part of their foreign currency transactions on May 5. Some foreign exchange banks in Japan also temporarily suspended trading in U.S. dollar and West European currencies on May 6. After the central banks of West Germany, Switzerland and other countries suspended dollar buying, dollar selling and the rush for gold in the London and Paris markets became more hectic. In addition to higher bullion price in the London market, gold mining shares moved in line with it. Quotations for sugar, coffee, cocoa, metals and rubber also went up in the commodity market.

Immediate and Fundamental Cause

The immediate cause of the present monetary crisis in the capitalist world was that West Germany, according to reports, would probably raise the parity between the mark and the dollar because of the constant influx of U.S. dollars into West Germany, so as to limit the inflow of dollars and prevent a further deteriora-

tion of inflation in the country. This gave rise to heavy dollar selling and frantic buying of marks in West Germany's foreign exchange markets. In the final analysis, however, the present crisis is due to the ever worsening U.S. financial and economic crisis and the malignant development of the dollar crisis.

U.S. overseas spending has been increasing steadily and its international payments position has been worsening daily because U.S. imperialism for a long time has pursued a policy of aggression, expansion and war, persisted in its war of aggression against Indochina, stationed large numbers of aggressor troops abroad, set up military bases everywhere and engaged in economic expansion overseas. The U.S. payments deficit in 1970 amounted to 9,900 million U.S. dollars, the highest in U.S. history. Since the beginning of this year, the Nixon government, in order to cope with the daily worsening economic crisis, has resorted to a so-called "expansionist" economic policy by easing credit terms and lowering the discount and interest rate, in a vain attempt to stimulate the economy and delay the development of the crisis. As a result of the lowering of the discount and interest rate several times since last November, the interest rate in the United States has become lower than in the West European countries, and this caused the outflow of large quantities of idle U.S. dollars and aggravated the U.S. international payments position. The U.S. international payments deficit in the first quarter of this year was 5,000 million U.S. dollars, the highest in any quarter in U.S. history.

At the same time, the U.S. gold reserve continued to dwindle. Last March, it went down to 10,960 million U.S. dollars, the lowest since April 1969. The worsening international payments position and the reduction of gold reserves, coupled with the malignant inflation caused by the U.S. Government's "budget in the red," have further weakened the position of the U.S. dollar and lowered people's confidence in it.

At the Expense of Others

The huge dollar outflow has become a destructive force pounding at finance in the West European countries which complained about the U.S. export of inflation through the dollar outflow. Time and again, a number of West European countries warned the United States in recent years that it must take practical and effective measures to cut down its big payment deficits and check inflation. France advocated that the six Common Market countries put joint pressure on the United States to either halt the outflow of the dollar or devalue it. French Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing explicitly expressed his view at a meeting of finance ministers of the six Common Market countries at the end of April called to cope with the influx of U.S. dollars into West Europe. He said that the dollar had lost value and that the only real solution was a rise in the price of gold. The French paper *Le Monde* said in an editorial on May 6: "France's answer can be summed up like this: It is not for the

Europeans to revalue their currencies, but for the Americans to devalue theirs."

The outbreak of the financial crisis has stunned the U.S. ruling clique. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John Connally discussed the financial crisis with Nixon twice within 48 hours. On May 5, Connally hurriedly issued a statement in the name of the U.S. Treasury aimed at easing people's minds by saying that the United States held that "no change in the present structure of exchange parities is necessary or anticipated." To shirk the U.S. responsibility for the present crisis, Connally held a White House press conference on May 6 after consulting with Nixon, at which he said that the United States was not willing "to sacrifice the recovery and the stability of our own economy" for the sake of coping with this crisis.

West European Countries' Counter-Measures

In these circumstances, the West European countries hastened to hold consultations to find ways to cope with the current crisis. The West German Government officially announced on May 9 the decision to float the West German mark. Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said that the decision of the West German Government to free temporarily the exchange rate of the West German mark was to stop the inflow of foreign currency into West Germany and to halt domestic price rises. A report said that President of the West German Federal Bank Karl Klasen suggested the same day to the West German Government to stop paying interest on capital and deposits in West German banks held by those living outside West Germany to prevent the inflow of the dollar and to lead to the departure of capital and deposits which had already flowed in.

Following West Germany's announcement, other West European countries also announced one after another their own measures. On May 9, the Dutch Government announced that the Dutch guilder will be allowed to float on international money markets along with the West German mark. The Swiss Government decided on a 7 per cent upward revaluation of the Swiss franc the same evening. This announcement fixed the new parity of the dollar at 4.08 Swiss francs against 4.37 previously. For this, a Swiss government communique pointed out that the move was necessary after the Swiss National Bank absorbed nearly 1,500 million U.S. dollars in recent days, thus "fueling" the inflation in Switzerland. The Austrian cabinet has also decided to upvalue the Austrian schilling by 5.05 per cent, fixing the parity of the dollar at 24.75 schillings instead of 26 schillings.

Against the background of heavy selling of the dollar and rush for the D-mark, the decision of West Germany amounts to the upward revaluation of the D-mark in free markets and the devaluation of the dollar in a disguised way. In this way, the West German Government is evidently trying to ease temporarily the pressure of the selling of dollars and the rush for D-mark in the foreign exchange markets. The measures

taken by Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands are for the same purpose.

Although some foreign exchange markets in West Europe are back to business following the moves taken by West Germany and other countries, heavy selling of dollars has not ceased. According to an AFP report, before the reopening of the Frankfurt foreign exchange

market on May 10, there was an inflow of about 1,000 million U.S. dollars. Western financial circles and press comments widely admitted: so long as the key issue of the persistent deficit in the U.S. balance of payments remains unsolved, and there exists an increasing instability of the U.S. dollar, the present moves "have merely papered over temporarily the world money crisis," and "will only put off the day of reckoning."

Japanese Economic Expansion in Southeast Asia

JAPANESE monopoly capital is carrying out economic expansion in Southeast Asia more and more frantically under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

In January and February, the reactionary Sato government sent to Southeast Asia an "Investigation Mission for Investments and Loans in Asia" composed of 37 bosses of various monopoly capital groups and high officials of Japan's Foreign Ministry and the International Trade and Industry Ministry. The mission toured Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, "Malaysia," Singapore and Burma. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said that the mission's Southeast Asian tour was aimed at "assisting Japanese enterprises' expansion abroad" and "developing markets for capital investment in the Asian and Pacific regions." Recently, Japan called a meeting in Tokyo of the representatives of Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, "Malaysia" and the south Viet Nam puppet clique. The meeting decided to set up a "centre for economic development in Southeast Asia" in Japan next year to increase Japanese investments in that region. These moves make it clear that the Sato government is redoubling its efforts to implement the sinister "ten years' Asian development" programme dished up by Sato last year with the aim of re-establishing Japan's colonial sphere of influence.

Pillage and Control

At present, most of the minerals and other natural resources in a number of Southeast Asian countries, particularly petroleum, copper, iron ore, bauxite, natural rubber and other strategic materials, are plundered and controlled by the Japanese reactionaries.

Copper ore occupies a very important place in total Philippine exports, but the right to mine copper is owned by Japanese monopoly capital. The Japanese reactionaries are planning to ship to Japan in the next 10 years all the copper mined in the Philippines. Thirty per cent of Thailand's rubber export goes to Japan. Almost all Singapore's oil products are controlled by Japan. Japanese monopoly capital has grabbed the rights to prospect and exploit oil, bauxite, nickel, copper and timber in Indonesia. The planned target of

Indonesia's timber export to Japan this year is 13 million cubic metres. Besides, Philippine nickel mines, Thailand's fluorite mines and "Malaysia's" iron mines are controlled in varying degrees by Japanese monopoly capital. Recently it also planned to open up 30 forest areas in "Malaysia," Indonesia and Thailand to fell timber for paper-making.

Economic expansion in Southeast Asia by Japan's monopoly capital took the form of government "aid" and direct investment by the money-bags. Up to last year, Japan's investment in foreign countries amounted to nearly 5,000 million U.S. dollars, more than half of which in Asian countries and regions, with that in the Philippines reaching 475 million and that in Indonesia 450 million.

By means of its investments, Japanese monopoly capital employs a big cheap labour force in Southeast Asia to exploit the mineral and forest resources of various countries and has them shipped to Japan. Alternately, factories are set up by Japan for production in these countries so as to grab huge profits. At present, Japanese monopoly capital has set up over 500 companies in Thailand. Its investment there amounts to 37 per cent of all foreign investments in Thailand, with Japan taking first place among all foreign investors. Scores of banks, insurance companies and other enterprises in the Philippines are owned by Japanese capital. In 1970, Japan's investment in the Philippines accounted for 60 per cent of all foreign investments in the country. Japan is the second biggest investor in Indonesia after the United States. More than 200 enterprises of the "new emerging industries" in Malaya (including Singapore) are run by Japanese monopoly capital, with over 80 in Singapore alone.

Besides direct investment in Southeast Asia, Japanese monopoly capital is trying feverishly to dominate the commodity markets in that region by dumping its goods there. At present, Japan's exports to that region account for one-third of its total exports. Dumping of Japanese goods has seriously affected the domestic markets of certain countries and regions in Southeast Asia, resulting in rising deficits in their trade with

(Continued on p. 21.)

Advancing Along the Road of "May Seventh"



Members of the "May 7th" School of the Administrative Office Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party are transplanting rice seedlings with their self-made transplanter.

Workers of the Shenyang Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant are criticizing the revisionist rules and regulations.





The Chinese People's Liberation Army has set up many small and medium-sized factories. Wives of the members of an aviation school under an air force unit are repairing an aircraft.

Militiamen in rural people's communes are implementing Chairman Mao's teaching "While mainly engaging in agricultural production, the peasants in the communes should at the same time study military affairs." Photo shows the Party branch secretary of Liuchuang Brigade in Hsinhsiang County, Honan Province, educating the militawomen in revolutionary tradition.



Many educated youth have settled down in the countryside. Two new herdswomen on the Inner Mongolian grassland are studying Chairman Mao's works while herding.

Small Industries in Chincheng County

Small industries in Shansi's Chincheng County have progressed rapidly in recent years. Small plants, mines and power stations dot the county which now has a total of more than 1,900 small industrial enterprises producing a host of products, including small tractors, diesel engines and motors. Playing a big part in advancing agriculture, a local industrial system serving farming has taken preliminary shape.

Struggle Between Two Lines

Located in the Taihang Mountain region, Chincheng County abounds in coal and iron resources which provide good conditions for developing industry. Before liberation, however, the people there were victims of oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism; the county was agriculturally backward and industrially blank.

After liberation, the socialist transformation of individual handicrafts resulted in the tremendous growth of collectively-owned handicraft co-operatives. Guided by the general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,"** people in the county set up in 1958 more than 50 small plants serving agriculture. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi then seized the opportunity presented by the readjustment of China's national economy to stir up an evil wind of closing down local industrial enterprises, thus seriously wrecking the small industries which had just sprung up.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed both Liu Shao-chi's sinister plot to restore capitalism and the revisionist line that hampered the expansion of social productive forces. Guided by Chairman Mao's strategic concept **"Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people"** and firmly implementing the principle of **"building a local industrial system serving agriculture,"** the county's people have brought about rapid growth in small industries. The Great Cultural Revolution has added 841 industrial enterprises to the list, an increase equivalent to 80 per cent of the total number developed in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Total industrial output value in the county in 1970 was nearly two times that of 1965.

"Small" but "Complete"

"Small" but "complete" is the distinguishing feature of Chincheng County's industries.

"Small" means building a large number of small enterprises which have simple equipment, require less money for construction and can be quickly built.

"Complete" means a wide range of products. The county's small industries consist of enterprises in 37 fields, including mining, iron-smelting, steel-making, power-generating, chemicals, machine-building, knitting, paper-making, tanning, enamel wares, plastics and radio-equipment. They turn out more than 1,300 kinds of light and heavy industrial goods to meet the needs of agriculture, big industry and the markets. Many factories have systematized their process from the making of raw materials to manufacturing.

Local industries are being run not only by the county but by people's communes and production brigades as well. Among the existing small industries, 54 are county-run, 82 commune-run and 1,779 are run by production brigades. Every commune or brigade has its own industries. Two-thirds of the communes have set up five kinds of small enterprises, namely, machine-building, coal-mining, chemical fertilizer and iron-smelting enterprises and foundries. Ninety per cent of the brigades have built their farm tool factories and comprehensive plants processing grain, and agriculture and side-occupation products. A three-level — county-commune-brigade — network has been basically set up for repairing farm machinery and implements. This makes it possible for minor repairs to be done in the brigades, more involved repairs in the communes and major repairs in the county.

Serving Agriculture

In the process of developing industries, the county has followed Chairman Mao's teachings **"Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"** and **"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization,"** and persisted in the correct orientation of making industry serve agriculture. It has run whatever industry is needed by agriculture. A small plant of the county has organized a **"three-in-one"** group of workers, cadres and technicians which often goes to the countryside to look into matters. The commune members expressed the hope that it would make threshers to lessen manual labour. They then visited and learnt from other plants and succeeded in making them. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, **"The machines you've made are good, but it would be still better if one can handle different jobs."** Setting high demands on themselves to serve the people wholly and entirely, the workers conscientiously summed up their experience, suggested ways and means and finally succeeded in trial-producing a machine serving three purposes — threshing, cleaning and sorting, and cutting grass. To meet the needs of agriculture, this plant has since 1966 produced over 2,000 machines such as cotton-

ginning machines, small mills, fodder crushers; repaired more than 250 machines, including diesel engines and gas engines, and turned out over 50,000 farm machine parts. In addition, it helped five production brigades set up farm implement plants and trained a large number of farm machinery technicians for the communes and brigades. This was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Influenced by the erroneous line of "putting profits in command" before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the county's farm machinery plant in its production followed the principle of "using great effort to do what is most profitable, less effort to do what is less profitable and no effort to do what is profitless." Its products did not meet the peasants' needs. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the workers in the plant roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and got their work on the right course of serving agriculture, thus quickly succeeding in making products such as diesel engines and farm tractors.

With the growth of local small industries and assistance from the state, Chincheng County has enormously mechanized its farming. It now has 96 tractors and the area cultivated by machines constitutes 43 per cent of the county's aggregate cultivated area. It has built 140 irrigation stations, sunk 514 power-operated wells and set up a more than 390-kilometre-long high tension power transmission line for the countryside. Twenty-two of the county's 30 communes and over half its production brigades have electric lights. Every production team has linked up with a broadcasting system. The county has had rich harvests every year since the Great Cultural Revolution began. Though it

was hit by a rare and exceptionally serious hailstorm last year, grain and cotton yields still set new records.

Self-Reliance

When there was a shortage of equipment, funds, workshops and techniques at the time of building local small industries, the question was what to do. The revolutionary committees at all levels in Chincheng County organized the workers, commune members, cadres and technicians to study Chairman Mao's instruction "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts," and criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist fallacies in running enterprises such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. They persisted in the policy of building enterprises by indigenous methods and using both modern and indigenous methods of production, and overcame difficulties through their own efforts.

In the initial stage of construction, the county's cement plant did not have enough equipment and funds. Youngsters accumulated funds by collecting tree-seeds, took part in voluntary labour and started from scratch to build the plant in a desolate field. When the county's hardware plant was being built, there were only three stoves. The workers set up a workshop with broken mats and manufactured eight pieces of equipment by themselves to produce locks and iron parts for hand-carts. In what amounted to a technical revolution, the workers designed and manufactured dozens of pieces of equipment with which they produced sprayers in quantity and mechanized the production process. One hundred and six of the plant's 116 pieces of equipment were made by the workers.

As a result of adopting the method of making big and old plants help the small and new ones, the county has developed local industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Production in the county's egg-product plant, an old enterprise, had been highly seasonal. In slack seasons the workers used the plant's funds and equipment to run a printing shop which was turned into a printing house when production capability developed to a certain level. They went on to set up a workshop to trial-produce cement which became a cement plant when the necessary conditions had been created. They have recently succeeded in trial-producing soda ash and are making preparations to build a soda ash plant. All these new plants were quickly set up through the help of old ones which sent them several cadres and provided them with a few pieces of equipment. Construction went side by side with production.



An electric pumping station, equipped with county-made motors and pumps, irrigates the land.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.A.

More Anti-War Demonstrations

Hard on the heels of their demonstrations in late April, the American people continued their protests against the Nixon government's war of aggression in Indochina in early May.

Up to May 6, people from all over the United States had demonstrated in Washington for 18 days on end. A new 30,000-strong demonstration took place in the capital on May 3. The reactionary authorities arrested over 7,000 demonstrators that day. According to a Western news agency report, "the capital city was like an armed camp," "helicopters hovered constantly over the rooftops and convoys of military police carrying rifles raced through the city in jeeps, sirens screaming, while helmeted police seemed to be everywhere."

Defying the counter-revolutionary violence against them, demonstrators shouted: "Ho Chi Minh! (south Viet Nam) N.L.F. is gonna win!" They fought heroically with the reactionary troops and police and halted traffic leading to the Pentagon by pushing cars into the middle of streets and burning rubbish, scattering nails, setting up roadblocks and lying in the streets. Stones, bottles, bricks, branches, lumber and cans were their weapons in counter-attacking troops and police. It was reported that demonstrators fought the police for six hours. Although the reactionary authorities sent 35 jeeps and 6 troop trucks and large numbers of military police to defend the Pentagon, a group of dauntless veterans rushed forward and tossed bags of cow dung on the Pentagon steps in protest over the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war.

In the 18 days of Washington demonstrations, the reactionary authorities used tear and toxic gas to put down the demonstrators. A total of 13,000 people were arrested, including sick people and their com-

panions taking a walk, a small girl carrying her primary school textbooks and off-duty police, doctors and nurses. Over 100 people were injured by the police.

The prisons were so jammed that most of the arrested had to be detained on a baseball practice field where the detainees kept up the struggle. They denounced the reactionary authorities for turning a sports field into a concentration camp. One of the protesting placards read: "Smash state concentration camp No. 1!" Some demonstrators hoisted a flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to show their determination in supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They called the place where they were detained "insurrection city." One said: "Putting us away for 10 years won't end the struggle."

The American people combined their revolutionary anti-war struggle with the struggle for freedom and liberation. Simultaneously with their protests against the war of aggression in Indochina, they demonstrated several times outside the Justice Department, the F.B.I. and the Supreme Court to protest Nixon's fascist rule and demanded the immediate release of all the detainees and political prisoners.

Protest rallies and demonstrations were held in various parts of the country on May 5 to commemorate the anniversary of the murder by U.S. imperialism of the four Kent University students and the two Jackson State College Afro-American students. This was another demonstration by the American people demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Indochina.

The American people's movement against the war of aggression in

Indochina is rising wave upon wave. The Nixon government's fascist outrages only serve to arouse the American people's awakening and strengthen their determination to struggle. In the face of brutal suppression by the reactionary troops and police, the demonstrators persisted in struggle and shouted: "All power to the people!" "If the government won't stop the war, the people will stop the government!" No matter what tricks the U.S. ruling class tries — political deceit or brutal suppression — nothing can stop the advance of the American people's revolutionary struggle.

PHNOM PENH PUPPET CLIQUE

Power Struggle Farce

A new puppet team was finally rigged up in Phnom Penh under direct intervention by its U.S. master after more than ten days of dog eat dog among the puppets as internal strife in the Phnom Penh puppet clique grew ever sharper recently.

When Lon Nol declared his intention to "resign" on April 20, chaos immediately reigned in Phnom Penh. Various sections of the lackeys made a spectacle of themselves in their open and veiled struggle against each other. Lon Nol played fast and loose by first offering his "resignation," then announcing his decision to continue the "premiership," and then declaring his "refusal to form a cabinet." On his part, puppet "chief of state" Cheng Heng, having accepted Lon Nol's "resignation," then asked Sirik Matak to "form a cabinet," then requested Lon Nol to "form a new cabinet," and then named Lon Nol "commander in chief and supreme chief of staff" of the armed forces while asking Sirik Matak to "form a cabinet," and then asked Choup Hell and puppet national assembly president In Tam to "form a cabinet." Within a few days, the persons entrusted by Cheng Heng to "form a cabinet" quickly came and vanished from the stage as though on a merry-go-round. Even Son Ngoc Thanh, chieftain of the notorious "free Khmer" traitorous

clique, made a hasty trip from Saigon to Phnom Penh to act out his part.

Though their U.S. master intervened time and again, a "new cabinet" remained hard to form as a result of the strife and contention among the various puppet factions. It was not until May 6 that a new puppet team was put together under U.S. direction. With Lon Nol as the same old "premier" in name and Sirik Matak "premier delegate and defence minister" who will wield powers in Lon Nol's place, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in this way tried to reconcile the contradictions within the puppet clique and stabilize its position.

The steadily intensifying strife within the Phnom Penh puppet clique shows that this traitorous bunch is beset with many contradictions and falling apart under the heavy blows of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces. This is another clear evidence of the failure of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

Western news agency reports disclosed that contradictions have existed among the puppets of the Phnom Penh clique for a long time, each with his own ax to grind. They came to a head when Lon Nol was

struck by paralysis and sent by his master to a U.S. military hospital in Honolulu. With the support of U.S. imperialism, Sirik Matak discharged Lon Nol's functions and powers as "premier" during the latter's absence from office. He seized the opportunity to groom his favorites and edge out Lon Nol's men, thus arousing strong dissatisfaction among a number of officers headed by Lon Nol's brother, Lon Non. Contradictions among the puppets gradually came to the surface. An AP report admitted that Sirik Matak's attempt to replace Lon Nol had met with strong opposition from army officers.

As strife between Sirik Matak and the Lon Nol military clique grew, the political situation in Phnom Penh became all the more shaky and there were even indications of a possible coup d'etat. All this explained why Lon Nol hurried back to Phnom Penh from Honolulu before he had recovered.

On the very day he tendered his "resignation," Lon Non mustered a group of militarymen to present Cheng Heng with a "petition" to the effect that Lon Nol remain at his post. The bogus assembly immediately adopted a resolution to promote Lon Nol to the rank of "marshal" and give him the title

"national hero." This showed that unwilling to relinquish power, the military clique represented by Lon Nol is doing its utmost to oppose the U.S. masters' swopping horses.

Their U.S. master is greatly annoyed at the fierce puppet struggle in Phnom Penh. Reports say that although the United States "favours" Sirik Matak, and is inclined to have him take office, it dared not swop horses at the risk of meeting with opposition from the military clique and making the situation still more unstable. Using both tough and soft tactics to end this farce as soon as possible, the United States mediated among its running dogs and at the same time threatened to cut off "U.S. aid." As a result, they were compelled to compromise.

The power struggle farce among these puppets has for the time being come to a close. But it was only a temporary compromise which cannot resolve the deep-rooted contradictions within the puppet clique. With the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people winning more and more victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will find the going tougher and tougher. The open and veiled strife among the lackeys will become more bitter.

(Continued from p. 15.)

Japan. Statistics show that the trade deficits of some Southeast Asian countries vis-a-vis Japan in 1969 reached a total of 2,100 million U.S. dollars, twice as much as in 1965. Singapore's unfavourable balance of trade with Japan was more than 327 million U.S. dollars in the first 11 months of 1970. Beginning with 1968, the deficit in Thailand's trade with Japan exceeded 250 million U.S. dollars every year. At this rate, Thailand's entire foreign exchange reserves are not sufficient to pay for its unfavourable trade balance for three years. Japan's exports to the Philippines in 1969 accounted for 30 per cent of the total imports of the latter. Japan has therefore taken the place of the United States to become the biggest exporter to the Philippines.

Forerunner of Political Infiltration

Economic plunder is a tool in the hands of the reactionary Japanese Government and a precursor of its

political and military infiltration. In recent years, many Japanese secret agents under various guises have been active in Southeast Asia for such infiltration. Several thousand Japanese "businessmen" and "specialists" are now active in Thailand. A Japanese economic journal even openly called Bangkok, capital of Thailand, "the Bangkok prefecture of Japan." In 1970, the reactionary Japanese Government sent "Japanese youth teams for overseas co-operation" made up of "specialists" to a number of provinces of the Philippines for sinister political activities. A "Japanese volunteers' mission" comprising 80 Japanese "specialists" and "trainers" is working in "Malaysia." They have wormed their way into the economic and cultural institutions and even the "police training centre" of "Malaysia." The Sato government has also set up "news centres" in a number of Southeast Asian countries, specializing in selling reactionary Japanese publications and films lauding Japanese militarism.

(Continued from p. 3.)

under difficult conditions with a will to win. This is a tremendous encouragement and support to us.

Arriving in Peking on April 30, the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Comrades Chiu Hui-tso and Kuo Mo-jo and several thousand commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, militiamen and revolutionary youth. In the evening, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Laos Friendship Association gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in its honour. At the banquet, hosts and guests toasted the great victories won by the Laotian people and the other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Pyongyang Badminton Delegation From D.P.R.K. In Peking

A badminton delegation from Pyongyang in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Peking on May 1 for a friendly visit to China. The delegation is led by Kim Dal Son, leader of the delegation and Deputy Head of the Mass Physical Culture and Sports Department of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Kim Kum Taek, deputy leader of the delegation and director of a division under the Physical Culture and Sports Department of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

Premier Chou met all the members of the delegation on the afternoon of their arrival. Greeting them warmly, he said: We should learn from the Korean comrades. The great friendship between our two peoples has been forged and developed in the protracted struggle against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. Delegation Leader

Kim Dal Son said: Our visit to China will certainly further promote the friendship sealed in blood between the people of Korea and China.

The Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China gave a banquet on the evening of May 2 to honour the delegation. An atmosphere of militant unity between the people of China and Korea prevailed. Comrades-in-arms from the two countries repeatedly toasted the steady growth in the great friendship between the people of China and Korea.

On the evening of May 7, the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission held a grand welcoming ceremony in the Shoutu Gymnasium for the badminton delegation, which had come from the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle.

Delegation Leader Kim Dal Son; Deputy Leader Kim Kum Taek; Kim Jai Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Peking, and other Korean comrades attended the ceremony and watched the exhibition matches.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Li Hsien-nien and Li Tso-peng.

Eighteen thousand people in Peking saw the friendly exhibition matches between the Chinese and Korean players.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Fetes Delegation of Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist- Leninist) ("l'Exploite")

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the afternoon of May 2 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Desire Trifaux, head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) (*l'Exploite*) and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Yves Pechon, member of the delegation and Member of the Central Commit-

tee, and Secretary of the Brussels Regional Committee, of the Party.

While in China, Comrade Desire Trifaux and the other Belgian comrades visited Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Yen-an, China's one-time revolutionary heartland. They visited factories and people's communes, and the site of the First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai. They were greeted warmly wherever they went.

Malian Government Delegation In China

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Mali led by Captain Charles Samba Sissoko, Member of the Malian National Liberation Military Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, recently paid a visit to China. After its arrival on April 27, the delegation visited Shanghai, Hangchow, Peking, Shenyang and other places. Wherever they went, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers.

Premier Chou En-lai met Captain Sissoko and members of his delegation on May 3.

Delegation leader Captain Sissoko on May 3 gave a farewell banquet in the banquet hall in the Great Hall of the People.

Attending the banquet were Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier; Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and leading members of the departments concerned.

Delegation leader Sissoko said: Mali has not ceased to give her support to the United Arab Republic and to other Arab countries in their struggle against Zionist imperialism and for the recognition of all the rights of the Palestinian people. She supports the heroic struggle of the valiant Vietnamese people. She vigorously condemns the aggression perpetrated by the U.S. and allied forces against the peaceable popula-

tion of Indochina. The just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys the full support of the Malian people who demand the withdrawal of the U.S. and allied troops so that the Korean people may realize the peaceful reunification of their fatherland free from foreign interference. Mali at all times supports and continues to support untiringly the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. In conclusion, delegation leader Sissoko said: Mali feels happy to be on the same fighting front with the Chinese people.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The Chinese and Malian peoples have forged a sincere friendship in the common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building their respective countries. Our two countries have all along treated each other with sincerity and supported

each other. We believe that the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Mali will certainly develop and grow stronger daily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Talks for Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Turkey

Following is the full text of the press communique on the starting of talks by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the establishment of diplomatic relations between them:

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Turkey have agreed to start talks for the establishment of diplomatic relations between them and have entrusted their Am-

bassadors to France with the holding of these talks.

Premier Chou Meets Philippine Guests

Premier Chou En-lai on May 8 met the Trade Mission of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines with Eduardo Echauz as its leader and Miguel S. Arambulo, Jr. and Ceferino L. Benedicto as its deputy leaders. He also met the Visiting Group of the Philippine Industrial and Business Circles with Eduardo R. Escobar as its leader and Francisco Lopez as its deputy leader.

Premier Chou En-lai had a friendly conversation with the Philippine guests and answered questions raised by journalists in the trade mission and the visiting group.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned.

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE WEEK

- Chinese Communist Party C.C. Greets 50th Anniversary of Romanian Communist Party
- Viet Nam Workers' Party Delegation Leaves for Home
- Lao Patriotic Front Heroes and Model Workers Delegation's Visit
- Pyongyang Badminton Delegation From D.P.R.K. in Peking
- Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Fetes Delegation of Communist Party of Belgium (Marxist-Leninist) (*L'Exploite*)
- Malian Government Delegation in China
- Talks for Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Turkey
- Premier Chou Meets Philippine Guests

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- The Road to Revolutionization — Commemorating the fifth anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive — *Renmin Ribao* editorial

3

- Greeting First Anniversary of Establishment of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia
Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Samdech Penn Nouth
- Warm Congratulations and Resolute Support — *Renmin Ribao* editorial
- Protocol of People's Republic of China and Republic of San Marino on Establishment of Official Relations at Consular Level
- Hail the Establishment of Official Relations at Consular Level Between China and San Marino
- "Palestine International Week" in Peking
- Just Struggle of the Palestinian People
- For Your Reference:
The Palestine Question
- Israel — Tool of U.S. Aggression
- Capitalist World: New Financial Crisis
- Japanese Economic Expansion in Southeast Asia
- Small Industries in Chincheng County

5

6

7

7

8

10

12

13

13

15

18

ROUND THE WORLD

- U.S.A.: More Anti-War Demonstrations
- Phnom Penh Puppet Clique: Power Struggle Farce

20

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