

PEKING REVIEW

18

April 30, 1971

Slogans for May 1, International Labour Day, of 1971

New Industrial Achievements In First Quarter

Salute to the American People Who Are Fighting Valiantly

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country;

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Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indochinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

Comrade V.G. Wilcox in Peking

Comrade V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, arrived in Peking by air on April 21 for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Comrade Tsao Yi-ou, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Comrade Wilcox arrived at Shumchun from Hongkong April 20 together with some members of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation to the 31st World Table Tennis Championships. He watched an exhibition match given in Shumchun by Chinese table tennis players.

Accompanied respectively by Comrade Keng Piao and Comrade Huang Tso-chen, Comrade Wilcox visited the Peking Vinylon Factory and Tsinghua University on April 23 and 24 and was given a warm welcome by the factory workers and worker-peasant-soldier students and staff members at the university.

Comrade Chou En-lai Holds Talks With Comrade Kaysone Phomvihanh

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central

Committee, held talks with Kaysone Phomvihanh, leader of the Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on the afternoon of April 22. They gave a banquet in honour of the Laotian comrades-in-arms.

Taking part in the talks on the Laotian side were members of the delegation: Sanan Soutthichack and Maysouk, Members of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, and Thong Savath Kay Kham Phi Thoune, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Greeting Tanzania's National Day

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on April 25 to Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, warmly greeting Tanzania's National Day. The message said: "Under Your Excellency's leadership, the Tanzanian Government and people have scored continuous achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating colonial forces and developing their country's economy and culture. In international affairs, they have upheld justice, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa, thus making positive contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism."

"The Chinese and Tanzanian peoples," the message added, "have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, the

friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have further developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue their efforts, together with the Tanzanian Government and people, to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries."

Tanzanian Ambassador Gives Reception

R.S. Wambura, Tanzanian Ambassador to China, gave a reception on the evening of April 26 to celebrate Tanzania's National Day. Premier Chou, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo attended the reception on invitation. Ambassador Wambura and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the warm and friendly reception.

In his speech, the Ambassador pointed out: Tanzania supports the liberation movements of African countries. As long as there is an enemy of Africa, Tanzania will regard such an enemy as its own. We shall stand shoulder to shoulder with our brothers who are fighting for the liberation of their countries until the whole of Africa is free.

The Ambassador added: Tanzania will in future as in the past continue to support the People's Republic of China until her rightful seat in the United Nations is finally restored upon her. At the same time my country will oppose categorically any imperialist scheme designed to create "two Chinas" or "one China one Taiwan."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, expressed warm festive congratulations and said that the United Republic of Tanzania was born gloriously in the struggle against imperialism. He added: In international affairs, Tanzania adheres to a

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Slogans for May 1, International Labour Day, of 1971

1. Celebrate May 1, International Labour Day!
2. Hail the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!
3. Working men of all countries, unite! Proletarians and oppressed people and nations of the world, unite!
4. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today. People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!
5. Firmly support the heroic Albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries!
6. Warmly congratulate the people of the three countries of Indochina on their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation! Firmly support and assist the heroic people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation! U.S. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must completely withdraw from Indochina so that the people of the three countries of Indochina each can resolve their own problems by themselves!
7. Firmly support the heroic Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland!
8. The people of China, together with the people of Japan, Korea, the three countries of Indochina and the rest of Asia, firmly oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries!
9. Firmly support the Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism!
10. Firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle for national rights!
10. Firmly support the African peoples in their struggle against colonialist and neo-colonialist aggression, subversion and intervention!
11. Firmly support the Cuban people in their struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty! Firmly support the Latin American peoples in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!
12. Firmly support the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples!
13. Firmly support the just struggle of the American people against the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination! Firmly support the struggle of the working class and revolutionary people of various countries in North America, Europe and Oceania!
14. All peace-loving countries and peoples who are subject to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism, unite and resolutely oppose the power politics of the two superpowers!
15. Salute the genuine Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties and organizations of various countries! Salute the genuine Marxist-Leninists of various countries! Salute the revolutionary people of various countries!
16. Salute the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country!
17. Salute the great Chinese People's Liberation Army!

18. Hold high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress!
19. Unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader!
20. Criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and deepen education in ideology and political line!
21. Do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation in order to further consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat!
22. Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought! Press ahead with the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works!
23. Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism!
24. Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war! Strive to fulfil and overfulfil the 1971 national economic plan!
25. Win new victories to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China and the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress!
26. Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland! Be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders! We are determined to liberate Taiwan!
27. Long live the great unity of the people of the world!
28. Long live the great People's Republic of China!
29. Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!
30. Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!
31. Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!
32. Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

**Celebrating 1st Anniversary of Summit Conference
of Indochinese Peoples**

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou's Message of Greetings

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia,

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia,

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front,

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front,

His Excellency Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the

South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

His Excellency Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam:

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, we, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Biao and on behalf of the Chinese Gov-

ernment and people, extend the warmest congratulations to you and to the three fraternal peoples of Indochina.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is a conference of great historic significance; it has pushed the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage. In the past year, the people of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, holding high the banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, have carried out a united struggle, supported and assisted each other and dealt telling blows at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, winning one brilliant victory after another. Your victories have greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of various countries and made great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world.

The united fighting strength of the three peoples of Indochina is invincible. The Nixon government's military adventures against Cambodia and Laos have gone bankrupt one after another. The struggle remains

a protracted one. However, we are deeply convinced that confronted with the three peoples of Indochina who are united as one and persevering in the fight, U.S. imperialism can never escape its fate of complete defeat, no matter what new political fraud or fresh military adventures it may yet resort to.

The Chinese people have always regarded your struggle as our own struggle and your victory as our own victory. We are determined to stand together with you and struggle to the end for the defeat of the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs.

Victory surely belongs to the three heroic peoples of Indochina!

Tung Pi-wu,
Vice-Chairman of
the People's Republic of China

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

Peking, April 24, 1971

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Fifty Million Indochinese People Are Invincible

TODAY is the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. In the excellent situation in which the three peoples of Indochina have recorded brilliant victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the 700 million Chinese people solemnly celebrate, together with the fraternal people of the three Indochinese countries, this date of great historic significance and extend warm greetings and militant salute to the heroic people of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples last year was held at a grave juncture when U.S. imperialism had engineered the reactionary Cambodian coup d'etat and feverishly extended its war of aggression in Indochina. Holding high the bright banner of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salva-

tion and upholding the correct orientation of armed struggle, the conference called on the people of the three countries in Indochina to strengthen their militant unity and be resolute in carrying the just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory. The Joint Declaration issued by the four parties of the three Indochinese countries participating in the conference is a militant programme for rousing the 50 million Indochinese people to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The holding of the conference brought the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage and had tremendous influence in the entire Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Our great leader Chairman Mao in his statement issued on May 20, 1970 expressed warm support to the

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Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and pointed out: **"The situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia."** The year since the convening of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples was one in which the Indochinese peoples won successive victories while U.S. imperialism and its lackeys continuously suffered disastrous defeats.

Inspired by the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia have formed and developed a united front against U.S. imperialism. United as one and supporting each other politically while fighting shoulder to shoulder in close co-ordination militarily, they have launched sustained fierce attacks on U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Persevering in protracted people's war, the people of south Viet Nam are foiling the plot of U.S. imperialism to "Vietnamize" the war of aggression against Viet Nam and the "pacification" programme of the U.S.-puppet troops. The people of north Viet Nam have smashed the piratical raids from the sea and air by the U.S. aggressors and, through fighting while engaging in production, have given vigorous support to their kinsmen in the south, making the north a staunch bulwark for resisting U.S. aggression and saving the nation. The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have repulsed the nibbling attacks by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and consolidated and expanded the liberated areas. The Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has been developing by leaps and bounds, and a vast expanse of territory has been liberated in the short period of one year, thus bringing about an excellent situation of encircling the cities from the countryside. As a result of their valiant fighting in the past year, the three Indochinese peoples have brought about an entirely new situation. The recent great victory on Highway 9 has demonstrated even more convincingly the might of the three Indochinese peoples fighting in unity; it has dealt U.S. imperialism and its lackeys a most heavy blow.

On the entire Indochinese battlefield, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have landed themselves in a more inextricable predicament. To save itself from defeat, the Nixon government has redoubled its efforts to resort to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in the past year. On the one hand, it put up smokescreens of "peace," "ceasefire" and "troop withdrawal," professing the so-called intention to "end American involvement," while on the other hand, it frantically intensified and expanded the war of aggression. Last year, it directly dispatched troops to Cambodia while this year it sent large numbers of U.S. and puppet troops to invade southern Laos. It has stepped up the scheme of "Vietnamizing" the war in south Viet Nam, and repeatedly conducted wanton air strikes against north Viet Nam. However, in the face of the heroic counter-attacks by the three Indochinese peoples fighting in unity, all the military adventures and political deception of U.S. im-

perialism have failed ignominiously one after another. Nixon is having a much tougher time particularly after the Highway 9 battle, as the waves of struggle of the American people demanding an immediate end to the war of aggression against Indochina have become all the more irresistible, and the quarrels within the U.S. ruling clique and the contradiction between the U.S. and its puppets all the more acute. It may be recalled that last year Nixon bragged complacently that the invasion of Cambodia would enable him to realize his "goals" of annexing the whole Indochina "with greater confidence." Now, Nixon could not but wail that the war of aggression against Indochina is a "long and difficult war."

Referring to the defeat and difficulties of the U.S. imperialism-supported Kuomintang reactionaries during the Chinese People's War of Liberation, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, **"They are so corrupt, so torn by ever-increasing and irreconcilable internal quarrels, so spurned by the people and utterly isolated and so frequently defeated in battle that their doom is inevitable."** The dialectics of history is merciless. Is not this precisely the situation of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Indochina today?

The facts in the past year eloquently proved that the raging flames of the Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are unquenchable and that the mighty strength of the 50 million Indochinese people fighting in unity is invincible. Indochina belongs to the Indochinese people. The Indochina question can only be solved according to the aspirations and interests of the Indochinese people. **U.S. aggressor troops and their satellite forces must withdraw unconditionally and completely from south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, leaving the three Indochinese peoples to settle their problems themselves.**

The fraternal friendship and militant unity between the Chinese people and the three peoples of Indochina have become further consolidated and developed in the past year. The splendid victories won by the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are a tremendous support and inspiration for the Chinese people and also an important contribution to the anti-U.S. struggle of the people the world over. Abiding by the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, the 700 million Chinese people are determined to go all out in their support for the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This is our bounden glorious internationalist duty. We are deeply convinced that uniting closely, persevering in fighting and advancing on the crest of their victories, the three Indochinese peoples will certainly be able to drive out U.S. imperialism, wipe out its lackeys, recover their territories and win complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 25)

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Gives Grand Banquet

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Peking on April 25 evening to warmly celebrate the first anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

Princess Monique Sihanouk, wife of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Madame Penn Nouth, attended the banquet.

Present at the banquet were:

Kaysone Phomvihian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front;

Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking;

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China;

Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyon Jun Guk; and

Leading comrades of the Chinese Party and state: Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo.

The comrades-in-arms of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Korea and China joyously gathered to commemorate this day of great historic importance and warmly celebrate the great victories won by the three Indochinese peoples over the past year in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The grand gathering expressed the firm determination of the 50 million people of the three Indochinese countries to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs; it demonstrated the great friendship and militant unity among the people of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Korea and China.

On the platform of the banquet hall were the national flag of the People's Republic of China, the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the flag of the Lao Patriotic Front, the official flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the national

flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the national flag of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The banquet began with the band playing the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, the national anthem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the song of the Lao Patriotic Front, the official song of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the national anthem of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Samdech Sihanouk, Vice-Chairman Kaysone Phomvihian, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out in his speech: The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is a historic one, because its very great importance and its decisive influence on the course of events having a direct or indirect connection with the war in Indochina have been recognized by the whole world.

He stressed: Always faithful to the resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples dated April 25, 1970, the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, their patriotic fronts, their Governments and their armies of national liberation will fight together against U.S. imperialism resolutely to the end without retreat and without accepting any compromise.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Kaysone Phomvihian stressed: We are determined to continue to overcome difficulties and undertake necessary sacrifices and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples to resolutely frustrate all U.S. imperialist schemes, strive for the complete independence and freedom of the nation and make our due contributions towards driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of Indochina.

In his speech, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh said: The south Vietnamese people keep always in memory and pledge to fulfil the will of respected President Ho Chi Minh by observing their oaths taken in the minutes of the presidential funeral, and furthermore, loyal to their commitments written down in the Joint Statement of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, they will keep on standing shoulder to shoulder with their north Viet Nam fellow-countrymen and

in ever stronger solidarity and closer combat co-ordination with the Cambodian and Lao armed forces and peoples. They never give up their resolve to beat off the U.S. aggressors, to achieve the liberation of south Viet Nam, to defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen said in his speech: The Vietnamese people are determined to act upon the sacred will of respected President Ho Chi Minh, to realize the December 10, 1970 Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and of the Government of the D.R.V.N., to fulfil the historic Joint Statement of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, to stand by the brother Lao and Khmer peoples, to persist in and step up the resistance and to expel the U.S. imperialists out of the Indochinese Peninsula.

Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk in his speech warmly congratulated the people of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam on their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: In line with the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will continue to exert all their efforts to strengthen the militant friendship and unity with the peoples of China, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and render all necessary material and moral support and assistance to the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos until the final victory in their just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In his speech Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extended the warmest congratulations and highest respects to the three fraternal peoples of Indochina who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. He said: The practice of struggle over the past year has proved that the united strength of the three peoples of Indochina is invincible and that the mighty power of people's war is invincible. He declared once again that the Chinese Government and people firmly oppose U.S. imperialism's frenzied aggression against the three countries of Indochina and firmly support and assist the heroic people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said that the U.S. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must withdraw completely from Indochina so that the three Indochinese peoples may respectively settle their problems by themselves.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's speech and the speeches by Vice-Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Hyon Jun Guk and Premier Chou En-lai were greeted by round after round of warm ap-

plause. During the banquet the band played *Remembrance of China* and *Song of Phnom Penh* composed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Cambodian, Vietnamese, Laotian, Korean and Chinese revolutionary songs *Defend the Fatherland*, *Advance to Tay Nguyen*, *Great Victories on Highway 9*, *Oppose U.S. Imperialist Aggression Against Laos*, *Forward, Holding High the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and People of the World Are Sure to Win*.

Also present at the banquet were: Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son, and Princess Norodom Roengsy, daughter, of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Madame Kou Roun; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State of Cambodia; Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister; Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation; Van Piny, Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Van Piny; Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China; and Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Madame Ang Kim Khoan.

Present also were:

Sanan Southichack and Maysouk, Members of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, Thong Savath Kay Kham Phi Thoune, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, and Laotian friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay;

All the diplomatic officials of the Embassies of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking;

All the diplomatic officials of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking; and

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China; leading members of the Chinese government departments concerned, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao.

Salute to the American People Who Are Fighting Valiantly

A NEW revolutionary storm is surging up vigorously among the American people against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war in Indochina. Thousands of ex-servicemen continuously took protest actions in the past few days. On April 24, over a million people held demonstrations and rallies on an unprecedented scale in Washington and San Francisco, pushing the struggle to a new high. Their powerful actions showed that the American people stand on the same front as the three Indochinese peoples and the people of all other countries who are fighting against U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people salute the American people who are fighting valiantly!

The demonstrations and rallies which took place in Washington and San Francisco recently assumed a more distinct mass character than all past protest actions. Answering the joint appeal of hundreds of worker, Afro-American, student and women organizations, people of various strata, regardless of occupation, belief, nationality and age, joined the ranks of demonstrators, carrying placards inscribed with the slogan "All U.S. troops out of Southeast Asia" and shouting, "We don't want your war," in indignant protest against U.S. imperialism's slaughter of the Indochinese people. U.S. imperialism's armed forces are tools of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class for committing aggression abroad and suppressing the people at home. However, besides veterans back from the Indochina battlefield, about ten thousand active servicemen took part in this struggle. All this shows a new awakening of the American people.

Friedrich Engels once pointed out: "No nation can become free and at the same time continue to oppress other nations." By launching the war of aggression against Indochina, U.S. imperialism has amassed huge profits for a handful of monopoly capitalists and brought endless calamities to the broad masses of the American people. While savagely slaughtering the Indochinese people, the U.S. reactionaries have also intensified their onslaught on the American people. The harsh reality provides food for deep reflection by the broad masses of the American people: What on earth is the purpose of

driving hundreds of thousands of American youth across the ocean to die on the Indochina battlefield? What connection is there between the inflation, soaring prices, heavier taxes and rising unemployment in the United States and the war raging in Indochina? All the lies invented by the reactionary U.S. ruling circles to justify their aggression can no longer hoodwink and deceive the masses. More and more people have come to realize that the United States is fighting a "dirty war" in Indochina. Today, no force on earth can curb the American people's will to put an end to the war of aggression in Indochina. The mass movement against the war of aggression in Indochina has become an important part of the American people's revolutionary struggle.

The American people's antipathy to U.S. imperialism's war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina has been growing stronger and stronger year by year and their struggle has been spreading with each passing year. It is indeed a rare case in history that the people of a country oppose with such indomitable courage the aggressive war launched by the imperialists of their own country. Last May, the American students took the lead in plunging into the struggle against U.S. imperialism's dispatch of troops to invade Cambodia, and then the workers, the black people and broad sections of other people also rose in struggle. Four students in Kent University even laid down their lives in this struggle. They are the true heroes of the American people. Now, defying the U.S. Government's ban and intimidation, several hundred thousand American workers, black people, students, teachers, women, ex-servicemen, soldiers and people of religious circles took to the streets, demonstrating once again their will and strength in face of the U.S. reactionaries. The American people are worthy of the name of a valiant and militant contingent in the struggle of the people the world over against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has said: "I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated."

The American people are a great people. Lenin once said: **"The American people have a revolutionary tradition."** More than 190 years ago when there was only a population of about 3 million in the North American colony, the American people dared to hold aloft their revolutionary banner, carried out a struggle for independence and defeated the self-styled "biggest power," the British Empire. The American working class is one of the largest working class contingents in the world. The overwhelming majority of the 22 million black people in the United States, who are suffering most bitterly from racial discrimination and class exploitation, are a great latent force of revolution which is most rebellious. They are the grave-diggers of the American monopoly capitalist class. Such a people can

never be the "silent majority" as Nixon described. They are bound to rise and overthrow the imperialist system and take their destiny in their own hands. The Chinese people and the people of the world place high hopes on the American people. We are deeply convinced that the daily awakening American people — who continuously temper themselves in struggle, accumulate experience step by step, realize and grasp the revolutionary truth — will through repeated trials of strength with the U.S. reactionaries and in unity with the people of the world in the struggle certainly achieve complete emancipation and make new and positive contributions to the progress of the history of mankind.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 27)

Advance Courageously Along Revolutionary Road of "April 19" Uprising

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

UNIVERSITY students in south Korea have recently launched a massive and sustained struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for forcing the students to undergo compulsory military training. They were also fighting the fascist rule of the U.S.-Pak clique. Despite violent suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique, the broad masses of patriotic students valiantly took to the streets and bravely battled with the reactionary police. This revolutionary struggle of the south Korean students which carried forward the glorious tradition of the "April 19" uprising forms an important part of the south Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackey and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

On April 19 eleven years ago, a powerful storm of patriotic anti-U.S. struggle broke over south Korea. Several hundred thousand students and people staged demonstrations, surrounded the puppet parliament, set fire to the puppet party headquarters and broke into the offices of the puppet cabinet and the U.S. "Economic Co-operation Agency" in south Korea. Syngman Rhee, U.S. imperialism's yes-man, was forced out of office under the crushing blows of the south Korean people. This fully demonstrated the enormous might of the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people.

Referring to the just struggle of the south Korean people against the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, the

Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao pointed out at that time: **"Those backed by imperialism are precisely those discarded by the broad masses of the people. Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Kishi, Batista, Said, Menderes and their ilk have either been overthrown or will be overthrown by the people."** Syngman Rhee who had the support of U.S. imperialism was thrown on the garbage heap long ago. Pak Jung Hi, another lackey fostered by U.S. imperialism, today also finds himself in a precarious position.

The continuing upsurge in the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people signifies a new national awakening of all south Koreans unwilling to be enslaved, for under U.S. imperialist occupation south Korea has long become a U.S. colony and military base. The bloody fascist rule set up by the U.S. imperialist lackey, the Pak Jung Hi clique, with the support of U.S. imperialism, has plunged the south Korean people into deep misery. U.S. imperialism has also brought in the Japanese militarist forces as an accomplice in its aggression against Korea. Serious national sufferings have made more and more south Korean people realize that as long as the U.S. aggressors are not driven out of their country and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is not overthrown, it is impossible to put an end to this miserable state of affairs and realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

April 30, 1971

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out that "the people in the southern half are not alone in their revolutionary struggle, they have a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half." "The disintegration of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the triumph of the revolutionary cause of the people in south Korea are sure to come."

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recently put forward an 8-point programme for the promotion of the peaceful unification of the fatherland at the 5th Session of the 4th Supreme People's Assembly of Korea. The Supreme People's Assembly also adopted an appeal to the south Korean fellow-countrymen, brothers and sisters, and personages of political parties and public organizations, calling on all the patriotic forces to form a nationwide anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-Pak Jung Hi common front and wage a joint struggle for winning the inde-

pendent and peaceful unification of the fatherland. The programme and the appeal give tremendous encouragement to the south Korean people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and will surely win warm response and support from people of all strata in south Korea.

The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the students and the broad masses of people in south Korea and firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. We are firmly convinced that the U.S. aggressors will be driven out of south Korea and that the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will collapse. The cause of the 40 million Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland is sure to win complete victory.

(April 21)

For Your Reference

April 19, 1960 Uprising

April 19, 1960 is a memorable date for the people of south Korea. On this day, they won a great victory in their patriotic fight against U.S. imperialism.

To shore up its fascist rule, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique held an "election" for the bogus presidency on March 15, 1960 with the help of bayonets of the military and police. Syngman Rhee's "election" farce encountered resolute opposition by the south Korean people. Thousands of people in Masan held demonstrations on that day, touching off large-scale anti-U.S. patriotic demonstrations all over south Korea.

On April 19, several hundred thousand people took to the streets in powerful protest marches. Demonstrators in Seoul stormed the offices of the puppet cabinet and the U.S. "Economic Co-operation Agency," sealed off the puppet parliament and radio station, and set fire to the headquarters of Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party. They fought heroically with the reactionary troops and policemen.

Protest marchers destroyed the reactionary police station and other

administrative organs in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and other places. Under the heavy blows dealt them by the forces of the people waging the struggle, members of the Syngman Rhee puppet government were forced to announce their resignation en bloc on April 21. Syngman Rhee himself fell from power on April 27.

In the subsequent 11 years, the patriotic anti-U.S. fighting spirit of "April 19" has always been a source of encouragement and impetus to the struggle of the south Korean people.



Holding slogans opposing military training, Seoul students fight back with stones against the reactionary policemen called out to suppress them.

A Great Event in the Arab Countries' Cause Of Unity Against Imperialism

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Heads of State of the United Arab Republic, Libya and Syria reached an agreement recently and declared that the three states would unite to form the Federation of Arab Republics. This is a great event in the Arab countries' cause of unity against imperialism.

The declaration on the setting up of the Federation of Arab Republics states solemnly "that there will be no negotiations and reconciliation with Israel; that not an inch of the Arab land is to be given up; that there will be no doing away with the Palestinian question or compromise over it." This solemn stand reflects the militant will of the Arab and Palestinian people to carry their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors through to the end, as well as their determination to recover their territories and to return to their homeland.

Israeli Zionism is a tool of aggression fostered by U.S. imperialism and a dagger thrust into the heart of the Arab countries. For more than 20 years it has committed heinous crimes against the Arab people by launching three large-scale wars of aggression. With the instigation and support of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli aggressors are today still very arrogant and they constantly threaten the security of the Arab countries. In an effort to safeguard the independence of the Arab nation and to recover the occupied territories, the Arab people will never cease their struggle against the Israeli aggressors. The principled stand against negotiations and reconciliation with Israel as laid down in the declaration conforms with the common aspirations of the broad masses of the Arab people and it is a blow to the plot for a Middle East Munich being hatched by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Over the past 20 years and more, the Israeli Zionists occupied large tracts of Arab territories through wars of aggression. The Arab people's demand for the recovery of their lost land is entirely just and nobody has the right to stand in their way and undermine their demand. U.S. imperialism, however, has always supported Israel's acts of aggression; it flagrantly an-

nounced not long ago that it has "never said that Israel had to withdraw from all territory." This is an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty of the Arab countries and a rabid provocation to the Arab people. Every inch of the Arab territories the Israeli aggressors have occupied must be recovered. The plots which U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are playing with in this respect will never be tolerated by the broad masses of the Arab and Palestinian people.

Through their protracted and arduous struggle, the Palestinian guerrillas have grown into an important force of the Arab people for opposing the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. While repeatedly instigating the Jordanian reactionaries to suppress the Palestinian guerrillas, U.S. imperialism is resorting to such political schemes as that for a "Palestinian state." By employing such counter-revolutionary dual tactics, it is attempting to ultimately liquidate the Palestinian revolution. The Palestinian people have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary dual tactics. Their just struggle is winning increasingly great support from the people in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. Victory certainly belongs to the Palestinian and other Arab people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."

The Chinese people resolutely support the people of Arab countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, and support their desire to achieve unity and solidarity in a way of their own choice. We are convinced that the Arab countries and people will continuously push forward their cause of unity against imperialism by overcoming all kinds of obstacles and difficulties on their way ahead.

(April 25)

New Industrial Achievements in First Quarter

WORKERS all over the country are implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and deepening the movements to increase production and practise economy, and for technical innovation. As a result, the total industrial output value in the first quarter of 1971 in many provinces and cities showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Peking

1971 is the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Peking's total industrial output value in the first quarter of this year was the highest in history. Compared with the same period last year, iron ore increased by 23 per cent, pig iron 24 per cent, and steel 28 per cent. Other raw materials, including crude oil refining and coal, rose by a big margin.

Peking workers are improving the quality of their products while gradually decreasing the consumption of raw materials. By giving prominence to proletarian politics and learning modestly from the advanced experience of other plants, workers of the Peking No. 1 Rolling Mill raised the rate of steel bars which meet the required standards to 97 per cent.

Leading cadres, workers and technicians of different light industrial factories have gone into stores as salesmen. They listen to the opinions of the customers so that they can improve the quality of many of their products for daily use by improving the designs and technological processes.

Technical innovations are making progress. Machine-building plants have popularized precision casting and powder metallurgy on a wide scale to save rolled steel. The workers of the Peking Miniature Electric Motor Plant renovated the processing of dies, thus raising efficiency at least 11-fold. The Peking Pharmaceutical Plant successfully worked out a two-step fermenting process in making Vitamin C to shorten the technological process. This saves a lot of manpower and important chemicals.

Shanghai

With big revolutionary drive and a strict scientific attitude, workers in various enterprises in Shanghai,

China's biggest industrial centre, improved what was already a good situation in revolution and production.

The total output value of the iron and steel industry and the output of steel and rolled steel in the first quarter of this year was higher than in the corresponding period of any previous year. Quality was guaranteed and consumption of raw materials reduced. In addition, new techniques and technological processes were adopted and new equipment was made. Many new varieties of steel, rolled steel, alloys, non-ferrous metals and rare metals were produced to meet the needs of developing the national economy.

Many factories increased production chiefly by tapping their potentialities. This raised productivity swiftly. The Shanghai Pneumatic Tool Plant has only 300 workers. With the help of the state, the output in 1970 was 2.3 times that of 1969. The number of rock drills, its main product, produced in the first three months of this year was more than five times that of the corresponding period of last year, equivalent to the total output in 1966. The Hsinchien Machinery Plant, which makes chemical, oil refining, metallurgical and hoisting equipment, hit an all-time high in the first quarter of this year in the total weight of heavy equipment produced and total output value.

Workers of many Shanghai factories frequently compared their products with advanced ones from the city and other parts of the country or from abroad, seeking the gap between them and working out effective measures to catch up. Some 1,000 varieties of new woollen fabrics, towels, blankets and cotton prints turned out in the first quarter of this year caught up with or surpassed the advanced standard. They were welcomed by customers at home and abroad.

Nanking

Industry in Nanking hit an all-time high in the first three months of this year with a 57 per cent increase in total output value over the same period of 1970. Output of all major products rose sharply.

With Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as their weapon, the workers summed up and popularized advanced experience to ensure the steady increase in this year's industrial production.

In increasing production and practising economy, many mines made better use of their potential. The

Fenghuangshan Iron Mine outstripped the state production target though it diverted more than 200 workers to open a new mine. Using local resources, people's communes on the outskirts have built small coal and iron mines.

About 100 factories of different branches have co-operated in producing mining and metallurgical equipment for the development of basic industry. The machine-building industry in Nanking has turned out many powerful high-quality mining machines in a short period.

Workers of a light industrial machinery plant renovated a **pulp pump** twice and turned out a new type of pump, which is an important equipment for the paper industry. The new pump is small but efficient, saves the use of bearings, reduces labour intensity and increases productivity. Workers of the Nanking Heat and Power Plant introduced changes in equipment and increased generating capacity by 40 per cent compared with the designed capacity.

Other Provinces

Liaoning. Big increases were registered in the production of many machine tools, metallurgical and mining equipment, and raw materials in the first few months of 1971.

The provincial revolutionary committee ran 20 Mao Tsetung Thought study classes to help the factories and mines learn from the Shenyang Locomotive and Waggon Plant's experience in relying on the workers to manage the factory well, thus deepening the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Light industry has also advanced swiftly in recent years in this northeast province where heavy industry predominates. This year witnessed increases by a big margin in the production of silks, synthetic fibres, leather shoes, plastic goods and sewing machines. Besides, quality has improved and variety increased.

Kansu. This northwest province saw a rise of 59 per cent of its total industrial output value in the first quarter as compared with the same period of last year. Many heavy and light industrial products have increased sharply.

Quite a few machine-building plants co-operated to produce mining equipment as their contribution to the development of the iron and steel industry.

Impressive results have been achieved in increasing production and practising economy thanks to the mass technical innovation movement and to the tapping of the potential of existing enterprises. The new products which have been recently trial manufactured filled gaps in the province's industry.

Building a Mechanized Dock at Tsingtao Harbour

ON one side of the Chiaochow Bay of the Shantung Peninsula, dockers of the Tsingtao Harbour built a big mechanized dock for loading and unloading coal, the No. 4 dock of the Tsingtao Harbour, in the short period of two years by displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." Generally it takes only an hour and a half to load a 10,000-ton freighter at this harbour.

Tsingtao Harbour is a seaport with a history of more than 70 years. Under the rule of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, the harbour did not have a single machine and loading and unloading were done entirely by manual labour. The dockers led a very miserable life. The harbour has undergone tremendous changes since liberation. Dockers have become masters of the docks. Loading and unloading and transport efficiency has steadily increased.

To increase the harbour's capacity to handle cargo and meet the growing needs of socialist construction,

the revolutionary workers and staff members of the harbour, guided by Chairman Mao's principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," put forward in the latter half of 1965 the revolutionary proposal to design and build the mechanized dock themselves. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the dockers scathingly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's revisionist fallacies such as the "line of relying on specialists," "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." This enormously enhanced their enthusiasm. With the energetic assistance of the People's Liberation Army stationed at the harbour and the leading departments concerned, they formed a three-in-one designing group composed of workers, leading cadres and technicians and started designing the new dock.

Filling in Sea to Build the Dock

Before the dock could be built, a survey had to be made. But the port administration did not have a sur-

veying team. They organized seven or eight young technicians who were not familiar with surveying to study this technique while making the survey. They finally worked out about 10,000 measuring points with required accuracy, thereby laying the groundwork for building the dock.

The first key project was to build the dockside. It would stand nearly 20 metres high and 200 metres long and cut across part of the bay. The project required 416 concrete blocks each weighing 50 tons. None of the workers making the blocks had ever done such a job before. In the beginning they could only turn out one block a day. If the work proceeded at this rate, it would take more than a year to just produce the blocks.

The workers studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." Going all out, they cudgelled their brains to work out ways and means to steadily improve their operating and technological methods and the machines. Consequently they rapidly increased their daily output from one to 17 blocks and all were of fine quality.

To lay the 416 blocks one by one in the water, it was necessary to have a team of skilled, experienced divers. But the port had only a few divers. One had reached the age of retirement. Two were newcomers with only several months' training. The divers were determined to undertake this arduous job by themselves.

The divers first shouldered the task of levelling the foundation for the dockside at a depth of nearly 20 metres. They had to dig out two metres of the sea bottom and fill the excavation with rugged rocks to form the foundation. The tolerance of the design allowed no more than one centimetre on the surface level. By hard work and ingenuity, they minimized the differences of the surface level within 0.5 centimetre.

According to conventional practice, diving should stop on rainy days or when there was a 6-force wind. The divers often braved such bad weather conditions and persevered in laying the blocks under water. One day a 6- or 7-force wind was blowing and the long arm of a ship crane hoisting a 50-ton block wavered above the sea. Two divers paid no attention and continued their work with crowbars at the bottom of the sea despite the danger of being sandwiched between two blocks. Through their common efforts, the divers and other workers laid all the 416 blocks in about two months.

After the dockside was completed, the enclosed part of the sea had to be filled with nearly 300,000 cubic metres of sandy earth. Transport means were inadequate

and earth was in short supply. What should they do? Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching "The revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them," they used both modern and indigenous methods in this task. On the one hand, they used dredgers to move the silt on the sea floor outside the dockside to fill the area behind it. On the other hand, the harbour's workers and their dependents, People's Liberation Army men and Red Guards transported sand with carts and baskets from dawn to dusk.

As a result of the hard struggle of the harbour's revolutionary workers and staff members and the assistance of the Tsingtao's revolutionary masses, the dock was completed in only eight months. Ordinarily it would have taken several years to build such an engineering project.

Mechanical Equipment

In addition to the civil engineering work, the dock construction project also included the designing, manufacturing and installation of scores of machines. Among them were three-storey-high coal-piling machines and conveyors totalling two kilometres. The manufacture and installation were entrusted to the port administration's machine repair shop which had only about 100 people. Undaunted by difficulties, the workers regarded the production of every piece of machine parts as their support to state socialist construction and world revolution and boldly took on the job.

Large numbers of castings were needed to make the dock machines. The task was heavy and urgent, but the shop's casting group had only ten workers. Faced with such difficulties, all comrades of the group got together to study *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, and said: "Since the Foolish Old Man could remove the mountains bit by bit, we can certainly cast the tens of thousands of castings one by one!" They did not have blast cupolas so they used some fraternal units' cupolas when they were not using them. In order to raise efficiency, they also renovated the technological processes and went in for technical innovation. Thus, they turned out all the castings of dock machines in a short span of seven months.

Processing castings was another hard job. At the beginning they could process only nine rollers for the conveyor everyday. If the work continued at this pace, the task would take a whole year. After studying this problem diligently, the workers improved the fixture and turned out all the rollers in less than two months. It called for boring machines to process big turbine casings and reduction gear boxes. The workers

substituted their small lathes for boring machines and processed these big parts.

After two years of hard work, the No. 4 dock of the Tsingtao Harbour was completed and put into operation. Carrying forward the spirit of continuing

the revolution and making revolution thoroughly, the workers have introduced more than 100 technical innovations on the original basis since the commissioning of the dock. They also successively set five advanced records in loading 10,000-ton colliers.

Against Annexation of China's Territory Tiaoyu Island

Chinese Students in U.S.A. Go Into Action

MORE than 2,500 Chinese students and residents in the United States held a meeting and demonstrated in Washington on April 10 to voice their strong protest against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries who were ganging up with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang in attempts to annex China's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands and plunder China's sea-bed and subsoil resources.

The rally was attended by Chinese students, professors and scientists from over 30 cities, New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc. Among the participants were a hundred or so American friends and resident Japanese friends.

At the rally held at the Lincoln Square in Washington, a speaker said that the Chinese students in America sharply opposed the aggression committed by Japanese militarism against China's Tiaoyu and other islands and protested against the U.S. Government for lending support to the plot of aggression on Chinese territory by the Japanese reactionaries. He said: "We can win victory so long as we get united with the American people, the Japanese people and the people throughout the world and wage a joint struggle." A Japanese friend at the meeting exposed the revival of Japanese militarism. He said that the opposition to the aggression committed by Japanese militarism against China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands "must be combined with the opposition to the U.S. Government policy of war and aggression in Southeast Asia, because U.S. imperialism, while fostering the revival of Japanese militarism, is expanding the aggressive war in Southeast Asia." Their speeches won warm applause.

The meeting was followed by a demonstration. Holding big streamers inscribed with such slogans as "700 million people are united as one!" and shouting "Down with Japanese militarism!" "Oppose U.S.-Japanese scheme!" and other slogans, the demonstrators marched to the U.S. State Department, the Japanese Embassy and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's "embassy" to hand in their protests. A U.S. State Department official even told the students that the United States insisted on giving the Tiaoyu and other islands together with Okinawa to Japan. This outrageous attitude sent the students into great fury. Arriving at the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's "embassy," the demonstrators repeatedly shouted slogans and sang patriotic songs, strongly protesting against the gang's crimes in selling out China's sovereignty.

Since the latter half of last year, Chinese students and residents in the United States have waged repeated struggles in various forms against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to annex China's territory the Tiaoyu and other islands and plunder its sea-bed and subsoil resources. Last November, the Chinese students in Princeton University initiated a signature drive in defence of the Tiaoyu and other islands. In less than a month, Chinese students in the main cities of east, central and west America organized themselves and actively unfolded various patriotic activities. On January 29 and 30, demonstrations were staged by Chinese students and residents in New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, Seattle and other cities. Their struggle won the support of the American people and Japanese youth residing in the United States and some of them also took part in the demonstrations.

ROUND THE WORLD

THREE COUNTRIES OF INDOCHINA

New Battle Victories

Following the splendid victory on Highway 9, the armed forces and people of the three Indochinese countries have gained new successes on the battlefield.

On the northwestern battlefield in Kon Tum Province, the South Vietnamese Liberation Army wiped out many enemy troops with the tactic of surrounding the enemy strongholds and attacking his reinforcements. On March 31, the People's Liberation Armed Forces attacked the enemy entrenched in the area of Hill 1001, blasting a stronghold on the hill and completely annihilating an infantry and artillery mixed battalion of Saigon's main puppet forces. Next day when the U.S.-puppet clique heli-lifted the 1st Battalion of the 41st Regiment to Hill 1001, five enemy helicopters were shot down by the Liberation Army and the entire personnel aboard were wiped out. On April 2, the 2nd and 4th Battalions of this regiment of puppet troops tried to make a comeback but they walked into an ambush set up by the Liberation Army and over 350 of them were put out of action.

Incomplete statistics show that from March 1 to April 13 the Liberation Army in northwestern Kon Tum wiped out or heavily battered 9 battalions of the enemy's main force. Between March 27 and April 3 in Central Trung Bo of south Viet Nam, nearly 5,000 enemy troops were wiped out and more than 10,000 residents were liberated. The army and people in the Nam Bo area of south Viet Nam have also initiated fierce and successive attacks on U.S.-puppet positions. Hundreds of strongholds, command posts, airports and depots of the U.S.-puppet forces were raided and their "pacification" plan was dealt a mighty blow. The enemy's defence and deployment became even more scattered and weakened.

The Laotian People's Liberation Army on the battlefields in the

southern and northern parts of the country have continuously attacked the enemy. Badly battered in the Highway 9 area, the U.S.-puppet forces vainly tried to cover up their fiasco and save their face, and on March 31 dispatched B-52s to drop thousands of tons of bombs on an area south of Highway 9 in Savannakhet Province. Then 300 "Black Panther" rangers were airlifted to harass this area. The highly vigilant army and people of Savannakhet Province quickly intercepted them, shot down many planes and smashed the plan of the U.S.-puppet troops to airdrop rangers.

In the north, the patriotic army and people of Xieng Khoang Province attacked the Thai accomplice troops entrenched in the area of Ban Na. From April 2 to 6, about 700 enemy soldiers were annihilated and the Ban Na area was recaptured. The substantial victory in the Highway 9 area and the victories won on various battlefields in Laos have vigorously promoted as never before the development of the revolutionary forces in Laos. The liberated areas from north to south are more consolidated than before.

After wiping out or severely punishing six enemy battalions in the areas of Suong and Chup, in early April the Cambodian National Liberation Army routed the enemy on the battlefields of Kratie, Kompong Cham and other provinces as well as on Highway 4. They put out of action a whole battalion of the Saigon puppet troops, heavily damaged an armoured regiment and two battalions, completely annihilated a battalion of Lon Nol's puppet troops and captured a battalion commander of the colonel rank, a battalion deputy commander and all battalion staff officers.

CUBA

10th Anniversary of Giron Beach

From April 17 to 19, all Cuba warmly celebrated the 10th anniversary

of the victory in the Giron Beach battle in which the Cuban people defeated the armed invasion of mercenaries organized by U.S. imperialism. Prime Minister Fidel Castro attended and addressed the Havana rally to mark the occasion.

In his speech, Prime Minister Castro dealt with the significance of the victory won by the Cuban people in the Giron Beach battle and the successive setbacks suffered recently by U.S. imperialism around the world. He said: "The U.S. participation [in the war] in Indochina and its aggression there form part of its notorious role as the international gendarme and suppressor of the revolutionary movement throughout the world."

"The recent battle on Highway 9 in Laos," he continued, "is tantamount to one and a half Giron Beach and a new Dien Bien Phu, because the puppets and their U.S. advisers really suffered a crushing and annihilating defeat."

The Prime Minister stressed: "It is true that the face of our continent is very different after ten years today. We rejoice at the fact that the days for imperialist rule in Latin America are numbered and that these years there is ample consciousness in the continent, and the contradictions with imperialism have developed extraordinarily. Imperialist domination in Latin America is in a crisis."

Prime Minister Castro denounced U.S. imperialism for its crimes in trampling upon the sovereignty of the Latin American countries and seizing their natural resources and in exploiting the Latin American working people. He said: "In the eyes of the imperialists, we are no more than a despised people." "To them, Creoles, Indians, hybrids, and the black people, in short, Latin Americans, are despised. With their extreme chauvinism, their habit of colonial domination, and their imperial habit, the Yankees, we are referring to the U.S. imperialists, insist on looking down on us."

The Prime Minister said: "One must not forget that the imperialists not only rule through economic and political means, but essentially through

spiritual, ideological and cultural means."

Prime Minister Castro said that a revolutionary wave engulfs the continent and gravely threatens imperialist rule. He said that Cuba upholds its own line, the line of the Maestra Mountains, of Giron Beach, of the First and Second Declarations of Havana. Cuba upholds its line of support to the revolutionary governments and the revolutionary movement in Latin America.

He stressed that the imperialists owed the Cuban people many debts. Even without taking into account their almost 60 years of plunder, he declared, there are still the things which they have done against the Cuban people in recent years, "that is, after they had deformed the economy of our country and made us depend absolutely on one product with a single market, they deprived us of our sugar market." The Prime Minister said that the Latin American countries should impose sanctions against U.S. imperialism and not Cuba.

LATIN AMERICA

U.S. Imperialism—Target of Condemnation

Of late, U.S. imperialism has once again become the target of condemnation at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, where delegates of many Latin American countries to the meeting of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) denounced the doctrine of big-nation hegemony pushed by the United States.

Addressing the meeting, Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda revealed that the United States had turned the O.A.S. into its instrument of aggression. The O.A.S. banner, he pointed out, had more than once been abused for armed intervention in Latin American countries. "Our peoples have criticized the O.A.S. and have even come to call it the Ministry of Colonies of the United States," he said. He recalled that the Chilean Government had opposed the U.S. "sanctionary" measures against Cuba such as the suspension of trade and the severance of diplo-

matic relations. The Chilean people, he added, repudiated the policy of the O.A.S. which on the one hand expelled Cuba and on the other even tried to legalize the overt violations of the peoples' sovereignty and of such established principles as self-determination and non-intervention. Almeyda made it clear that Chile was ready to strengthen its relations with other Latin American countries. He said that the principle of the 200-nautical-mile territorial limit jointly proclaimed by Chile, Peru and Ecuador in 1952 had the support of many other Latin American countries.

Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Jose Maria Ponce Yopez reaffirmed in his speech the legitimacy of the stand adopted by nine Latin American nations in proclaiming sovereignty over a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles. He voiced opposition to a big nation imposing its own will upon the weak.

Peruvian delegate Carlos Garcia Bedoya expressed support for Ecuador's just stand in defending its sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and opposing the intrusions of U.S. fishing boats. Intolerable were the ravings in U.S. Congress for coercive measures against Latin American countries with a view to protecting the robbers who despoil them of their maritime resources, he added.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Huascar Taborga Torrico pointed out that the exclusion of Cuba from the O.A.S. was against the principle of self-determination of the peoples. He made it clear that Bolivia stood for the removal of the so-called "sanctions" imposed on Cuba.

Referring to the forcible U.S. occupation of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack said that it was an evil of old-line imperialism of the 19th century that on the American continent today there still exist colonial situation and colonialist settlements.

The delegate from Brazil submitted to the meeting a draft resolution which, among others, called for a more equitable treatment of Latin

America by the United States with regard to trade.

In his speech, the delegate of Trinidad and Tobago condemned the colonialist practices of industrialized countries in their trade with underdeveloped nations.

BRITAIN

800,000 Unemployed

With the financial and monetary crisis worsening, unemployment in Britain this month is the highest for any April in 31 years.

April normally sees a seasonal drop in unemployment, but according to official figures released on April 19, unemployment in Britain (including Northern Ireland) this month soared to over 814,000, which is 3.4 per cent of the total labour force. The rise is steep especially in major industrial areas of Scotland and the Midlands. In Derbyshire, where the bankrupt Rolls-Royce Company was located, the unemployment rate soared to 37 per cent and in Coventry, a manufacturing centre, it reached 4 per cent.

As a result of the worsening crisis, reduction in investment and bankruptcy of monopoly enterprises are continuing. With a view to shifting the burden of the crisis, the monopoly capitalists are doing their best to create a pool of unemployed.

Daily Telegraph reports that more than 100 cases of dismissal took place in dozens of factories in recent months, and a total of about 100,000 were dismissed. The British Steel Corporation, whose production dropped to the lowest level in the past three years, recently dismissed 8,000 workers. Dunlop Rubber Company dismissed 2,300 workers recently. Mass dismissals were made in other monopoly enterprises including the British Aircraft Company and Imperial Chemical Industries.

The bourgeois press in Britain is much concerned about the developments. The *Guardian* said: "The unemployment situation is reaching the dimension of a national crisis." The *Times* said: "With inflation proceeding at its present rate there is no economic policy which offers a reasonable prospect of restoring full employment."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Tremendous Growth of Industrial Crops

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's principle "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development," China's rural areas have rapidly expanded their industrial crops.

Rich Cotton Harvests for Nine Successive Years. Commune members of Chitung County in Kiangsu Province, east China, have studied and applied Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production. In 1970 the county got an average of 120 *jin* of ginned cotton from every one of its 570,000 *mu* sown to this crop. This leading cotton-producing county reaped an average of 983 *jin* of grain per *mu* last year, hitting an all-time high.

Increased Peanut Yield in a Large Area. Using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide their peanut cultivation, the peasants of Penglai County, Shantung Province, have popularized a whole set of new techniques ranging from sowing to field management and harvesting. The 254,000 *mu* of peanuts in this county, where this crop has been planted for 70 or 80 years, got an average per-*mu* yield of 300 *jin* last year, 69 per cent heavier than the year before.

Bumper Rapeseed Harvest. By making rational arrangements to develop a diversified economy in accordance with the state plans, the rural people's communes in Szechuan Province, southwest China, achieved an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side occupations and fishery and steadily raised the yields of grain and oil-bearing crops year after year. In the past five years, the area sown to rape topped the 4 million *mu* mark and the per-*mu* yield of rapeseed exceeded 110 *jin* every year. The average

per-*mu* yield of rapeseed in the Wenchiang region, one of the major rapeseed-producing areas, reached 174 *jin* and thus surpassed all its previous records.

Higher Sugar-Cane Production. While reaping rich grain harvests over the past few years, subtropical Kwangtung Province in south China raised its sugar-cane production by big margins. Total output rose 30 per cent last year compared with 1969. A large number of high-yielding communes and brigades emerged in many traditional sugar-cane producing areas. The province succeeded in planting 270,000 *mu* of cane on mountain slopes last year. By going in for scientific cultivation of this crop, the commune members have selected and bred a batch of new improved strains. They also successfully planted large areas of cane in many places in the winter, which gives a yield 20-30 per cent heavier than those traditionally planted in spring.

Record Sugar-Beet Output. The revolutionary committee of Chaotung County in Heilungkiang Province, northeast China, led the masses to energetically develop sugar-beet production while grasping grain production well. The county had rich harvests of both grain and sugar-beet last year. Its average per-*mu* grain yield was 27 per cent heavier than its previous peak and its 100,000 *mu* sown to sugar-beet averaged more than 2,600 *jin* per *mu*, breaking its own record.

Bountiful Harvests of Tea and Grain. The Hsihu People's Commune in Hangchow, Chekiang Province, producer of the famous *lungching* tea, reported rapid progress in production over the past few years. While getting more than 1,000 *jin* of grain per *mu*, the commune's total tea output topped 7,700 *dan* and its average per-*mu* yield of tea set a record last year.

An unusually prolonged period of low temperatures and rain occurred in the busy spring tea-picking season last year. Unafraid of hardship and fatigue, the tea growers worked arduously to build water conservancy works on hills with tea shrubs and to open up many new tea plantations. All the commune's production teams are now processing the tea mechanically.

Miners' Scientific Research Institute

A SCIENTIFIC research institute run by a magnesium mine in Liaoning Province, northeast China, has achieved important results in research work. It is composed of miners as the main force, revolutionary technicians and cadres. During the past dozen years, members of the institute have completed many important scientific research projects, made over 50 new products from magnesium ore and thus contributed to China's metallurgical industry.

In 1958, the year the great leap forward began, Chairman Mao formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." This fired the magnesium miners with high enthusiasm for socialism. With the aspiration of developing new magnesium products for the country and catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels, 17 veteran miners set up a scientific research group.

This action won the support of the leadership of the mine and the other miners. They tidied up a small room for a laboratory, made the necessary equipment and mastered certain technical knowledge by learning from other enterprises and summing up the miners' experience in production. They surmounted many difficulties and started their research work.

Their first important experiment was to smelt a metal with a high degree of purity. This experiment had been originally carried out by a bourgeois "authority." He had done research all by himself in eight months in a laboratory and had consumed 800 tons of coal, but without

results. The miners became highly critical, saying: "Chairman Mao teaches us to combine theory with practice. This 'authority' has never taken part in productive labour, he merely looks up data in foreign books and ignores the practical experience of our mine. How can he get any results?" They collectively summed up their experience and after many observations of the furnace chamber renovated the structure of the furnace in two weeks and finally turned out the metal.

In 1965 they studied a certain method of smelting a particular metal ore. Their purpose was to renovate the process commonly used at home and abroad and work out a simpler one. They turned an old boiler into the outer shell of an experimental furnace, lined it and added electrodes and started the experiments. After half a month they successfully worked out a new smelting method.

In 1969, after dozens of experiments, the workers successfully replaced nickel-chromium steel with an inexpensive refractory material to make the furnace lining which is used for smelting a precious metal. It was effective and prolonged the life-span of the furnace.

The scientific group now has grown into a research institute of over 100 people. Summing up their experi-

ences, the miner-scientists have the firm belief that knowledge comes from practice and scientific research must be combined with production.

Briefs

Kweichow Begins Producing Salt. During the Great Cultural Revolution, rich brine and natural gas have been discovered for the first time in Kweichow Province, southwest China. The provincial revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to build a sodium chloride plant in a little over seven months. As a result of relying on the wisdom of the masses, they have solved many problems by indigenous methods. For instance, without cranes, they welded and installed a big pan capable of holding 20 tons of brine in less than 10 days.

Sinkiang's Small Hydroelectric Stations. More than 170 small hydroelectric power stations have been built in the rural and pastoral areas of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The capacity of the small power stations built in 1970 in the entire autonomous region was greater than any previous one since liberation.

This achievement stems from a mass movement in which the policy of simultaneously building big, medium and small stations with emphasis on medium and small ones was carried out. Rainfall is scanty in

Jochiang County on the fringe of the Takla Makan Desert in the south. The poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and water conservancy technicians of various nationalities, braving sandstorms, cut through many sand dunes to bring out underground water and have built a 250-kilowatt small hydroelectric station.

Szechuan's Small Coal Industry. The revolutionary committees at all levels in Szechuan Province, southwest China, are vigorously developing the local coal industry. While speeding up mining in the existing modern shafts, they put stress on developing medium and small shafts and have located thousands of coal-showing points in a little over a year. These points, some of which have rich deposits, have been found on the plains, and in the hills and valleys. The emancipated Tibetan peasants and herdsmen in Kantse in the west of Szechuan discovered a coal field on a plateau some 3,700 metres above sea level and have begun mining. In addition, after thorough investigations and prospecting, rich coal seams were found in a number of "dead mines" which were previously considered to be "of no value in mining."

Coal output of the medium and small shafts and pits dotted here and there accounts for over half the province's total.

(Continued from p. 3.)

just stand and has consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and firmly supported the national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa. Defying brute force and upholding justice, the United Republic of Tanzania is a bright banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism flying over east Africa.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien added: At present, the situation in Africa, like the world situation, is developing in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperial-

ism. The African people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles are developing in depth. The nationalist countries in Africa are playing an ever greater positive role in international affairs.

In conclusion, the Vice-Premier praised the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Tanzania which, he said, provided a good example for a new-type relationship between nations. He expressed his deep conviction that such friendly relations and co-operation would witness a still greater development in the coming years.

Premier Chou Greets Founding Of Republic of Sierra Leone

Premier Chou En-lai on April 25 sent a congratulatory message to Siaka Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, warmly congratulating him on the founding of the Republic of Sierra Leone and his assumption of the office of President of the Republic.

The message said: On the occasion of the founding of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Your Excellency's assumption of the office of President

of the Republic, I, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, express warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone. May the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone win new successes in their just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture.

May the friendly relations between the peoples of China and Sierra Leone further develop.

Premier Chou Meets Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Cuban Embassy in China

Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of April 23 met Mauro Garcia Triana, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in China, due to leave his post for home.

Present on the occasion were Ling Ching, Deputy Director of the European and American Affairs Department, and Han Hsu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and other comrades concerned.

Premier Chou Meets French Friends

Premier Chou En-lai on April 24 evening met French friends: Dr. and Mme. Georges Pathe, Dr. Armand Riche, and Mme. Therese Le Roux, and had a friendly conversation with them.

Present on the occasion was Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State of Cambodia.

Also present were Hsieh Hua, a leading member of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health; Professor Chu Hsien-yi; Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao and medical workers.

China-Chile Trade Agreement Signed in Santiago

A Chinese Government Trade Delegation headed by Vice-Minister

of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min arrived at Santiago on April 7 for a friendly visit to that country. A trade agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Chile was signed in Santiago on April 20. Head of Delegation Chou Hua-min and Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Economy of Chile Pedro Vuskovic signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

Speeches were made by Pedro Vuskovic and Chou Hua-min following the signing of the agreement. They both expressed the view that the trade agreement would greatly contribute to the strengthening of the trade links between Chile and China and the development of the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

Chilean President Salvador Allende received the Chinese delegation the same day.

Afro-Asian Journalists' Day Celebrated

April 24 is Afro-Asian Journalists' Day. The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association held a meeting in Peking on April 23 to mark the occasion.

Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ting Hsi-lin, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended the meeting.

Also present at the meeting were Members of the Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau, progressive journalists and friends from Asia and Africa and other countries and regions now in Peking, Congolese friends at the Sixth Training Course sponsored by the A.A.J.A. and leading members of Chinese journalistic and other organizations.

Diplomatic envoys of Asian, African and a number of other countries were also invited to the function.

Djawoto, Secretary-General of the A.A.J.A., and Shih Shao-hua, representative of the Chinese press, addressed the meeting.

Djawoto said: Our association was founded eight years ago with the aim of making its contribution to the struggle of the world's people against all forms of colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign economic exploitation, to the consolidation of their militant solidarity in struggle against their common enemies and for complete emancipation in the political, economic and cultural fields and for peace.

Reviewing the militant course traversed by the association after its formation, Djawoto vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism's record of plundering. The world's people, he said, have become more convinced that only by shaking off imperialist control politically, economically and culturally can the people march forward towards genuine independence and social emancipation which are prerequisites of genuine peace.

He reiterated A.A.J.A. Secretariat's wholehearted support to the fighting people of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, and the pledge to devote its services to the cause of the people struggling for national liberation and social emancipation.

In his speech, Comrade Shih Shao-hua said: Following a clear-cut revolutionary line, the Secretariat of the A.A.J.A. has in the past eight years rallied in its ranks broad sections of the Asian and African journalists and made a valuable contribution to the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs.

He said: In the present struggle between aggression and counter-aggression, between control and counter-control, between interference and counter-interference, the numerous propaganda set-ups manipulated by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism spread rumours to confuse right and wrong and turn facts upside down or utter sensational remarks to intimidate the people and fan up aggression, whereas the revolutionary Asian and African press is growing in strength step by step in the course of struggle and militant, revolutionary journalists are incessantly coming to the fore.

He said: We firmly believe that provided the Asian-African journalists and the journalists in Latin America and other regions strengthen their unity, dare to struggle and are good at waging struggles, they will certainly smash imperialist monopoly of the press and fulfil their noble mission of mobilizing, educating and organizing the people.

To celebrate the eighth anniversary of the association, *Renmin Ribao* on April 24 carried a commentator's article entitled "The Afro-Asian Journalists' Festival for Fighting in Unity."

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Deputy Commander of the Air Force of the Chinese P.L.A. Kuang Jen-nung gave a banquet on the evening of April 18 in honour of Air Commodore Kamal Ahmad, Com-

mandant of the Staff College of the Pakistan Air Force, and the visiting group of instructors and cadets led by him.

▲ Biro Jozsef, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his entourage, invited to pay a friendship visit to China, arrived in Peking April 21.

▲ The executive plan for 1971-72 of the scientific co-operation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang on April 22.

The executive plan was signed by Yueh Chih-chien, head of the Delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Han Hyon Gon, Vice-President of the Korean Academy of Sciences.

▲ A Chinese workers' delegation led by Pan Shih-kao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, left Peking for Tirana by plane on April 24 to attend the May 1st International Labour Day celebrations.

▲ The Zambian Government Trade Delegation led by Axon Jasper Soko, Minister of Trade and Industry, arrived in Kwangchow to visit China's 1971 Spring Export Commodities Fair on April 19. Later, on April 23, it came to Peking where it was welcomed at the airport by Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade, and leading members of the departments concerned. Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met the delegation on April 24 and 25 respectively.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 14, No. 18
April 30, 1971

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Long Live the Victory of the Dictatorship Of the Proletariat!

— In commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune

by the Editorial Departments of *Renmin Ribao*,
Hongqi and *Jiefangjun Bao*

This important article in booklet form falls into the following six parts:

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2. It Is of the Utmost Importance for the Revolutionary People to Take Hold of the Gun
3. Revolution Is the Cause of the Masses in Their Millions
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Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

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

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China