

PEKING REVIEW

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October 23, 1970

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報

**People Armed With Mao Tsetung
Thought Are Always Victorious**

**Wang Chih-tung—"Hard-Boned"
Member of the Working Class**

**Greeting Establishment of Diplomatic
Relations Between China and
Equatorial Guinea**

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses.

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A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution; always and everywhere he should adhere to principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions, so as to consolidate the collective life of the Party and strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses; he should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself. Only thus can he be considered a Communist.

* * *

A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.

Agreements Between China And Albania Signed In Peking

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania signed in Peking on October 16 an agreement on China providing Albania with a long-term interest-free loan and an agreement on goods exchange and payments from 1971 to 1975 so as to further strengthen the unbreakable militant friendship between the people of the two countries and to constantly develop economic mutual assistance and co-operation between them in common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

A protocol on China providing Albania with complete sets of equipment for projects and a protocol on China supplying Albania with general materials were also signed.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, were present at the signing ceremony.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Abdyl Kellezi, head of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation and President of the State Planning Commission, signed the above agreements and protocols on behalf of their respective Governments.

At the same time, Li Chiang, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Kico Ngjela, member of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation and Minister of Trade, signed the Protocol Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the

People's Republic of Albania on Use of Chinese Loan by Albania for 1971 and the Protocol on the Delivery of Goods and Payments for 1971, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Also present at the signing ceremony were:

Members of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation: Shinasi Dragoti, Pupo Shyti, Xhorxhi Robo and Spiro Rusha; and Jovan Andoni, Counsellor of the Albanian Embassy in Peking;

Leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, the Chinese Ambassador to Albania and the Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Albania.

After the signing ceremony, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of Abdyl Kellezi and other Albanian comrades.

Present at the banquet were the Chinese and Albanian comrades-in-arms who had attended the signing ceremony.

Madame Xhorxhi Robo and members of the Albanian Embassy in Peking, and all members of the Albanian Journalists' Delegation now visiting China were also present.

China and Korea Sign Agreements in Peking

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed in Peking on October 17 an agreement on Chinese economic and technical aid to Korea and an agreement on mutual supply of main items of goods between 1971 and 1976 for further strengthening the blood-cemented militant friendship between the people of the two countries and developing the economic and technical co-operation and trade between the two countries on the

basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Huang Yung-sheng, Chief, and Li Tso-peng, Deputy Chief, of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the signing ceremony.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Chong Jun Taek, head of the Korean Government Delegation and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective Governments.

Then, Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Bang Tae Ryul, member of the Korean Government Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, on behalf of their respective Governments, signed the protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the mutual supply of goods for 1971.

Attending the signing ceremony were members of the Korean Government Delegation; Kim Gyong Ryon, head of the Korean Government Economic Delegation, and members of the delegation; and attaches of the Korean Government Delegation.

Leading members of the Chinese departments concerned were present.

Premier Chou Meets Korean Government and Economic Delegations

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, on October 17 met Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean

Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea he is leading, and the Korean Government Economic Delegation led by Comrade Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Affairs.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, attended the meeting.

When Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek and other distinguished Korean guests arrived at the meeting hall, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien warmly shook hands with them in welcome and were photographed together.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien then had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek and the other Korean comrades: Kim Gyong Ryon, Rim Gye Chol, Bang Tae Ryul, Hyun Joon Keuk, Kim Wal Hyop, Choe Jung Keun and Jon Dong Su.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Yao Wen-yuan Meet Albanian Journalists' Delegation

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Comrade Kang Sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on October 16 met all the comrades on the Albanian Journalists' Delegation led by Comrade Hamdi Sollaku, Secretary-General of the editors' board of the *Zeri i Popullit*.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Yao Wen-yuan had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Hamdi Sollaku, head

of the delegation, and Comrades Hamit Borici, director of the editors' board of the *Bashkimi*, Thoma Kerkeshi, director of the editors' board of Radio Tirana, Shpresa Kamani, member of the editors' board of the *Puna*, and Palush Tati, correspondent of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency stationed in Durres, members of the delegation.

Present at the meeting were:

Comrade Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China;

Comrade Shih Shao-hua, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Comrade Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leading comrades of the journalist circles in the capital, including Lu Ying and Yu Cheng-hsiu.

Congratulating Anwar el Sadat On His Election as U.A.R. President

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on October 17 sent a message to Anwar el Sadat, the newly elected President of the United Arab Republic, extending warm congratulations to him. The message reads in full as follows:

Cairo

His Excellency Anwar el Sadat, President of the United Arab Republic,

On the occasion of your being elected President of the United Arab Republic, we extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese people and Government.

The U.A.R. people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism. In order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, they have since the 1952 revolution waged long and unremitting struggles against imperialism and Israeli Zionism. The Chinese people and Government will, as always, firmly support this just struggle of the U.A.R. people till complete victory is won.

The Chinese and U.A.R. peoples have forged a profound friendship through their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism

over a long period. We believe that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop.

May the U.A.R. people under Your Excellency's leadership achieve continuous victories in the struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

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, October 17, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Southern Yemen's National Day

Aden

His Excellency Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen,

His Excellency Mohamed Ali Hai-
tham,
Prime Minister of the People's
Republic of Southern Yemen,

On the occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, I extend warm congratulations to the Government and people of Southern Yemen on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

In order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, the people of Southern Yemen, under the leadership of the National Front of Southern Yemen and His Excellency Chairman Robaya, have waged resolute struggles against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and have won great victories. The Chinese people admire the people of Southern Yemen for their spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle and sincerely wish the fraternal people of Southern Yemen continuous new victories on their road of opposing imperialism

and colonialism and of independent development.

The Chinese people highly treasure their profound friendship with the people of Southern Yemen. Not long ago, His Excellency Chairman Robaya paid a friendly visit to China at the head of a delegation, which further strengthened the militant friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples. I am deeply convinced that the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will daily develop and become stronger in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

October 13, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence of Fiji

The message of greetings reads as follows:

Suva

His Excellency Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji,

On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Fiji, I wish to express congratulations to Your Excellency and the Fijian people on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China

October 19, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Lieutenant-General Mohammad Ayub Khan

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, on October 13 met Lieutenant-General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Director of Medical Services of the Pakistan Armed

Forces, and his attache Major Manzoor Ahmed Siddiqui.

Present on the occasion were K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China; M.A. Jafri, Minister, and Colonel Iftikhar Ahmed Khan, Military and Naval Attache, of the Pakistan Embassy in Peking.

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Chiu Hui-tso had a cordial and friendly conversation with the friends from Pakistan and posed for photographs with them.

China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens

China's 1970 Autumn Export Commodities Fair opened with ceremony in Kwangchow on October 15.

The fair devotes great attention to giving an account of over 70 advanced units in various parts of the country which excel in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought. On display are tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products. This fully shows that the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader and holding high the banner of unity and victory of the Ninth Party Congress, have made great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. It shows with what vigour Mao Tsetung Thought has been popularized, as never before, in our great socialist motherland after it has been through the baptism of fire in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Many photographs in the fair show that China's foreign relations are daily developing and that China has friends all over the world.

Trade delegations and trade circles from scores of countries and regions in the world, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, totalling several thousand people, attended the opening ceremony.

Chen Yu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Director of the China Export Commodities Fair, spoke at the ceremony and extended a warm welcome to the guests.

He said: "The current fair is held in excellent circumstances. China is constantly winning great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is developing vigorously.

"A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its running dogs is now emerging throughout the world. The development in the international situation has fully confirmed Chairman Mao's scientific thesis **'The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.'**

"No matter how desperately U.S. imperialism and its running dogs struggle and no matter what tricks they play, they cannot escape their doomed failure."

Chen Yu expressed the Chinese people's determination to strengthen their militant unity with the revolutionary people in the world, and resolutely support the just struggle of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

He said: "The Chinese people are responding by deeds to the call of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, continuing the revolution, advancing from victory to victory, and greeting the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress with new achievements."

Chen Yu welcomed the friends from trade circles of various countries at the fair to develop trade relations and increase friendly exchanges on the principled basis of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs.

The pavilion for Chairman Mao's works, which is the centre of the

(Continued on p. 24.)

October 23, 1970

We want gradually to disseminate dialectics, and to ask everyone gradually to learn the use of the scientific dialectical method.

— MAO TSETUNG

People Armed With Mao Tsetung Thought Are Always Victorious

by the team treating burns in Hospital No. 59 under the Kunming units of the People's Liberation Army

DESPITE the lack of equipment and experience, we succeeded in saving a seriously burnt heroic P.L.A. fighter last March by applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. Practice has proved to us that Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is a sharp revolutionary weapon. Using it to command struggle enables one to conquer all and be always victorious.

It Is People, Not Things, That Are Decisive

Chao Teh-chun, a P.L.A. fighter on guard duty at an oil depot on the afternoon of March 27, 1970, was seriously burnt while bravely fighting a raging mountain fire sweeping towards the depot. There were burns on 95 per cent of his body surface, and 90 per cent of these were third and fourth degree burns (the skin, the tissue beneath it and even the muscles all were burnt). The extent and depth of his burns were four times more than what medical literature declares: "death inevitable."

Chao Teh-chun was taken to the hospital that evening, and death seemed imminent. The hospital Party committee immediately set up an emergency group comprising leading cadres and doctors in traditional Chinese medicine, Western medicine, surgery and internal medicine. They were determined to do everything they could to save the patient who was in a critical condition.

However, numerous difficulties confronted the group: The patient was seriously burnt, the hospital lacked equipment for such a case, and it even did not have the special kind of bed needed for treating such a patient.

Confronted by difficulties, what is the first thing we should look at? We opened our red-covered copies of Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao teaches: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." Everyone agreed that we should not only consider the aspect that the patient was seriously burnt, but still more important was that we were saving a proletarian vanguard fighter armed with Mao Tsetung Thought; we should not only consider the aspect that material conditions were poor, but more important was that the work of saving was being done in our great socialist motherland which is under Chairman Mao's leadership.

We also saw the following:

Immediately after the hospital Party committee had made the decision "Our class brother's life must be saved," from medical personnel to the hospital patients, from those who had come to study in the hospital from outside to the dependents of the hospital workers and staff, all came offering to be blood or skin donors.

As soon as the news about saving a P.L.A. hero was made known, the general hospitals under the Kwangchow and Kunming units of the P.L.A. sent doctors by special plane or special car. Drugs for treating burns poured into the hospital from everywhere.

All this bolstered our faith in winning out over the difficulties.

"Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." Chairman Mao's teaching made us understand that while certain equipment is needed in treating extensive burns, conditions can be created through our subjective efforts. So long as everyone's subjective initiative is brought into full play, the material difficulties can be overcome one after another. We had no

bacteria-free isolation ward. So we made do by sterilizing an ordinary ward with ultra-violet rays at regular intervals. Along with other necessary measures, it served the purpose of a bacteria-free ward.

To free the patient from shock called for blood transfusions at the initial stage of treatment. But all his subcutaneous blood vessels had been burnt and it was impossible to use any of these vessels for a transfusion. This was a threat to the patient's life.

Chairman Mao's teachings have given us wisdom and strength. He says: "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favourable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. But through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." We made an incision on the eschar over the patient's groin and inserted the transfusion tube into a large vein there. Careful nursing enabled this transfusion method to continue for 16 days.

After a tense 24-hour emergency operation, the patient regained consciousness and called out "Long live Chairman Mao!" which is the strongest utterance of our era. He was enabled to triumph over shock.

Transforming Passive Into Active

The various changes in a patient suffering from burns threw up many barriers in the way of snatching him back from imminent death. The key lay in grasping the initiative when placed in a passive position.

Once the shock was over, bacterial septicemia caused by suppuration of the wounds posed another danger. To prevent infection, it was essential to heal the wounds as quickly as possible. There were two ways: One was grafting after the eschars had decayed and suppurated. This takes a long time and bacteria become active while the eschars are becoming filled with pus, which causes septicemia easily. We considered that this was a passive method. The other way was to remove these scabs before they suppurated and cover the wounds with skin grafts from a donor in order to prevent new infection. But both domestic and foreign medical literature and the rules for operating are most specific: No removal of eschars in an early stage should be done on a patient who has burns on more than 50 per cent of his body surface and whose



Racked with pain but showing no sign of fear or crying out, Chao Teh-chun co-operates with medical personnel treating him. When they put Chairman Mao's portrait in front of him, he shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

third degree burns are more than 30 per cent, because successive operations involve a big danger.

At the time, the patient had a high fever, a temperature of over 40 degrees centigrade, and his pulse was 160 beats per minute. Under these extremely unfavourable conditions, it was rather difficult to perform successive major operations and to clip into small pieces what little good skin that was left on the patient and transplant them all over his body.

The hospital Party committee organized the medical personnel to study over and over again Chairman Mao's great teaching: "We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can certainly be attained." Greatly inspired by this teaching, we relentlessly criticized our spirit of fear and replaced it with the spirit of daring. We were determined to remove the eschars at an early stage so as to take the initiative.

Before the operation, we conscientiously analysed the problems which might arise and were prepared for them. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "What we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work," the medical personnel began the operation. After working intensely for more than half a day, we successfully finished the first operation, and the patient's condition remained stable after that. We did two other major operations the next day and three days later.

After the third operation, however, his condition suddenly worsened. His temperature dropped from over 40 degrees to below 36 degrees and his pulse and

breathing became feeble. This happened because we had not had time to remove the eschars on his back and suppuration had set in. Bacterial septicemia threatened the patient's life. The problem of whether or not to continue removing the eschars when the patient had septicemia now arose, because it involved danger. We analysed the situation: If we operate while the patient is suffering seriously from septicemia, not only will he go into shock or be brought into some other dangerous situation because of an accident in anaesthetizing, but the operation may bring germs into the blood stream which will cause more serious blood poisoning. What to do?

We again opened our copies of the treasured revolutionary books. **"The inferior side can wrest the initiative and victory from the superior side by securing certain conditions through active subjective endeavour in accordance with the actual circumstances."** Chairman Mao's teaching made us realize that operating when the patient had septicemia certainly involved danger. But through our active subjective efforts some way could be found to prevent germs from entering the blood stream during the operation and this would change our passive position into an active one. Therefore, we used large doses of antibiotics to eliminate the bacteria before the operation and strove to perform a sterile operation so that only a small amount of bacteria or none would enter the blood stream. Our subjective endeavours to turn the unfavourable factors into favourable ones ensured a very successful operation and got the patient out of danger.

In this way, we performed four major operations in seven days and made skin grafts, thus reducing the surface of third degree burns from 90 per cent to 25 per cent.

Antibiotics must be used to control septicemia. But if we use them too long, the bacteria will develop resistance and make this treatment ineffective. Is there any way to make antibiotics kill bacteria effectively without the latter developing resistance? Chairman Mao teaches: **"If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world."** We realized that this meant we must grasp the law of struggle and interaction between drugs and bacteria. If we used small doses over a long period, the result would be that not only bacteria could not be eliminated, but they would build up resistance as they began to get used to the characteristics of the drugs during the long period and adapt themselves to the environment. Following Chairman Mao's teaching on concentrating a superior force to wage a battle of annihilation against the enemy, we

used big doses of the most effective antibiotics in order to destroy nearly all the bacteria at one stroke and hold the rest in check for the time being so that they could not develop resistance. Thus we successfully dealt with the thorny problem of bacteria resistance to antibiotics.

In the later stage of fighting infection, we discovered that there were fungi on his body. This was because control over the fungus was lost and it had become active due to the virtual elimination of bacteria after big doses of antibiotics. At that time, we were still in a passive position in controlling the fungal infection. We mastered the law of struggle and interaction between bacteria and fungus, thus we actively controlled the latter. When the growth of fungus became active, we stopped all antibiotics in order to activate the bacteria to control the fungus and eliminate it. Although the bacteria became active, they were not strong enough to cause septicemia, but could again be brought under control through antibiotics. Thus by taking advantage of the contradiction between the bacteria and the fungus, we succeeded in preventing septicemia caused by fungus.

The human body is an organic whole of a unity of opposites. Pathological change in one part of the human body is sure to affect organs in other parts of the body. Burns are external lesions. But because of this strong external stimulation, great changes will certainly occur in the patient's internal organs. During emergency treatment we went to great pains to protect the patient's internal organs from the very beginning. After he was free of the danger of shock, members of the emergency group gave him refrigerant medicine every day to alleviate the remaining heat and poison from the burns. But after a few days we found that he was fond of eating steaming hot food and this was a "symptom of internal cold." Why was there a contradiction between the patient's external appearance and his internal symptom? With this problem in mind, we again looked to Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works. Chairman Mao teaches us: **"Fully to reflect a thing in its totality, to reflect its essence, to reflect its inherent laws, it is necessary through the exercise of thought to reconstruct the rich data of sense perception, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside."** Chairman Mao's great teaching made us understand that the contradiction in the patient showed that there must be one aspect which was real and the other false. A severely burnt patient, stimulated by the flames that burnt him, usually has real "symptoms of heat" at the beginning. But as the condition progresses, the situation regarding his internal organs,

which have sustained a strong external stimulation of heat, starts to transform itself into the opposite. Although "symptoms of internal cold" were not too obvious at the time, they reflected the essence of the thing. Although there are many "symptoms of heat," actually they are false symptoms by then. We boldly prescribed medicine of a "hot" nature for the patient, which effectively protected his digestive organs. Thus we enabled the patient to eat lots of solids throughout, which strengthened the resistance of his internal organs.

In this intense battle to save Chao Teh-chun we came to a deeper understanding that the key to moving from being passive to active and changing unfavourable factors into favourable ones lies in acting completely in accordance with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and in bringing our subjective initiative into full play.

Only by Earnestly Remoulding the Subjective World Can One Better Transform the Objective World

Every step we took in removing the patient from danger was a fierce struggle between two different world outlooks — work for the public interest or for self-interest, for the revolution or for oneself.

From the very start when we were entrusted with the task, the hospital Party committee pointed out clearly: We should zealously try every means to save our class brother who was on the brink of death. But some comrades thought there was no hope for saving a patient with such serious and extensive burns. So they prepared only several days' drugs. It seemed to them they would have done their best if they could make him live a few more days. In the light of our living ideas, the hospital Party committee led us in restudying Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*. We checked ourselves against Comrade Bethune's "**boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people**" and discussed whether we had worked with zeal and tried every means or done our work perfunctorily. The Party committee also invited Chao Teh-chun's comrades-in-arms to come and tell us about his heroic deeds, which left many of us with tears in our eyes. We felt that to work with zeal means cherishing profound proletarian feelings for our class brothers and to work perfunctorily means lacking basic proletarian feelings and reflects a purely technical viewpoint. The reason why we showed the latter attitude when confronted with a patient whose death was imminent was because our

innermost being still was a kingdom of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia and because we had not changed and remoulded our thinking and our feelings thoroughly, that is, we had not undergone a thoroughgoing transformation. This ideological battle resulted in greater consciousness of remoulding our world outlook through our own efforts. We raised the resounding slogan: We will regard the process of saving the patient as a process in which we study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, a process of making revolution in our innermost being.

During this tense battle, the child of nurse Sun Su-ching who was in charge of supplies suddenly developed a high fever. The leadership told her to go home to find out what was the matter. She replied: "Saving a class brother is important. I can't leave." She worked for scores of hours on end without leaving the hospital. To help the patient excrete, it was necessary to give him an enema. But he was always lying on his back. Having relentlessly criticized his thinking of fearing hardship and dirt, nurse Tung Ting-chu crawled under the bed to do the job.

At every critical moment in treating the burns, the struggle between playing it safe and risking danger was always very sharp. We restudied Chairman Mao's great teaching "**This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle**" over and over. By severely criticizing self, we fostered our determination to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. We came to realize that daring to risk danger or just playing it safe is, in essence, working for the revolution or for oneself, for the public interest or for personal interest. The fundamental reason one abides by fixed rules and plays safe is self-interest; while blazing a new trail for the revolution and disregarding danger is the very noble character of the proletariat, and an embodiment of the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. With this ideology, one is able to grasp objective laws and gain the initiative in every action.

The intense battle of more than 100 days to save the patient gave us a vivid lesson in Mao Tsetung Thought and deepened our proletarian feelings for our great leader Chairman Mao. We gained the profound understanding: As long as we have firm faith in the infinite power of Mao Tsetung Thought we are able to perform every kind of miracle; if we act completely in accordance with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking we can always gain the initiative to transform the objective world, and if we grasp the fundamental question of remoulding our world outlook we are able to gain still greater victories.

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China And the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

In conformity with the interests and desire of their respective countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial rank.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal

government representing the entire Chinese people.

In accordance with the following principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, the two governments unanimously agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Done in Santa Isabel,

October 15, 1970

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Equatorial Guinea

THE Chinese Government and the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This important development in the relations between the two countries is a reflection of the growing friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Equatorial Guinea and the rest of Africa. We hail this important development.

The people of Equatorial Guinea have a glorious tradition of struggle. After a protracted struggle, the people of Equatorial Guinea declared independence on October 12, 1968, and so ended the rule of colonialism which had lasted for nearly two hundred years. But the colonialists, old and new, refused to accept their defeat in Equatorial Guinea. Ganging up with the reactionary forces in the country, they engineered a

counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a vain effort to strangle the new-born Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Under the leadership of President Francisco Macias Nguema, the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea resolutely crushed this subversive plot, thus safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty. In the international arena, Equatorial Guinea has strengthened its co-operation and solidarity with Asian and African countries in the struggle against imperialism. At the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Lusaka, Equatorial Guinea announced its support for the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This just stand of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has been acclaimed by the people of various countries.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: "The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." In the com-

mon struggle against imperialism, the Chinese people are close comrades-in-arms of the people of Equatorial Guinea and all Africa. The Government of Equatorial Guinea has recently declared its unqualified support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the struggle of the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. No one can undermine the friendship and solidarity of the Chinese people with the people of Asia, Africa and the whole world.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Equatorial Guinea has written a new chapter in the annals of friendship between China and Africa. We are convinced that relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Equatorial Guinea will develop still further following the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 22)

Wang Chih-tung — "Hard-Boned" Member of the Working Class

IT was early spring 1949.

Having wiped out all the northeast Kuomintang bandit troops, the People's Liberation Army led by our great leader Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao himself was rolling through north China headed for the central-south with the momentum of an avalanche. It was unbeatable.

Millions of liberated people in the northeast enthusiastically supported this army which they regarded as their own. Train after train loaded with supplies was speeding south. To guarantee smooth delivery by rail, an electric-engineering team in charge of repairing the signal equipment on the Szuping-Tsitsihar Railway was busy installing new semaphores.

Among the members of the team was a tall young worker who skilfully wielded his hammer at the bases of the old semaphores — big cement mounds about the height of a man. His enthusiasm rose with every blow of his hammer.

He is Wang Chih-tung.

Born into a poor-peasant family in Tungyu County, Kirin Province in 1930, Wang Chih-tung grew up in misery. His younger brother had died of starvation. Wang Chih-tung had collected wild herbs, chopped fire wood and begged from the age of six. Later, he became a child labourer in an iron works. During his 16 years before liberation he had suffered untold hardship. The great leader Chairman Mao and the great Communist Party of China liberated him from the abyss.

In making revolution one should regard "the workers and peasants as the basic revolutionary forces and the workers as the class which leads the revolution." With the lofty aspirations of the working class which has become the master of the country, Wang Chih-tung follows Chairman Mao closely in making revolution. He wants to smash the man-eating old society and build a new world without oppression and exploitation with his hammer.

To smash the old world, Wang Chih-tung has never put down his hammer for more than 20 years.

With invincible Mao Tsetung Thought as his weapon, he struggles resolutely against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, against the class enemy, against bourgeois ideology... at the moment of fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. People say: "The Communist Party's philosophy of struggle has tempered Wang Chih-tung into a member of the working class who can stand up to any test."

In co-ordination with the anti-China adverse wave set off by the imperialists, revisionists and the reactionaries of various countries in 1961, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi whipped up the evil wind of discontinuing the construction of industrial and communication projects. He furiously opposed the principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."** At that time, the Kaitung Station's device which set off the signal and the switch simultaneously often did not function and obstructed trains from passing through smoothly. However, the engineering department in charge of reconstruction on this project was forced to discontinue its work. It was at that crucial moment of struggle that Wang Chih-tung stepped forward to bravely defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He led four workers who were in charge of the semaphores in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's brilliant article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. He said: "There are two ways open to us. One is to follow the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*, which is to fear no difficulty and rebuild the project ourselves. This will guarantee that the trains go through safely and on time. The other is to wait for the engineering department to rebuild it. That means trains will be late or accidents will occur because trains will be switched to the wrong track. We'll talk it over to see what way to take." The workers said in unison: "We'll stick to the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, the road of self-reliance." Wang said emphatically: "Right! So long as we have the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, we five can do it." The next day they built a small stove. After one and a half months of hard struggle, they finally succeeded in rebuilding all the old equipment, which set an example for small engineering sections to build big projects on the Szuping-Tsitsihar Railway.

With unbounded loyalty to Chairman Mao during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Wang Chih-tung rebelled fiercely against the handful of Party capitalist-roaders. In August 1966, he wrote the first revolutionary big-character poster in the section where he worked. In early September, he presided over the first revolutionary rebel meeting in Taipingchuan. The evening of the day before the meeting was convened one person in authority who had carried out the bourgeois reactionary line told him in a rage: "There are those 'above' who are of the opinion that the Great

Cultural Revolution is going to be stopped. Yet you're going to have a rebel meeting!" Wang replied tit for tat: "What guides us is Chairman Mao's big-character poster *Bombard the Headquarters* which is the highest source!" The fellow threatened again: "You are a Communist and a model worker of long standing. You should not take the lead in rebellion. If anything happens, do you know you'll be held responsible?" Wang retorted firmly: "It's just because I am a Communist that I shall take the lead in rebellion. This is a revolutionary responsibility. I'm determined to take it."

Seeing that Wang Chih-tung was not afraid before violence, they resorted to economic ways to pressure and buy him. First they withheld his wages and then sent him a bank-book credited with 400 yuan. Wang Chih-tung turned down the latter on the spot.

The torrent of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi. However, the handful of class enemies will never accept its defeat. They tried to sabotage railway transport. Seeing through their schemes, Wang Chih-tung widely propagated Chairman Mao's great teaching **"Grasp revolution, promote production,"** and led several thousand workers in making revolution during their spare time, and the handful of class enemies bitterly hated him. Once, while at work, he was threatened by several scoundrels bearing knives: "What do you want, life or production?" Wang did not bend but replied sternly: "What I want is Chairman Mao's great call — **'Grasp revolution, promote production!'** That is my life!"

The dauntless revolutionary courage of a Communist crushed the reactionary arrogance of the class enemies and smashed their wild provocation. Wang Chih-tung led the revolutionary masses in working hard day and night to guarantee that railway transport ran smoothly. He was praised by the railway workers as "real gold tempered in fire and a man of steel."

"It is only the working class that is most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary." Wang Chih-tung is that kind of most selfless man. In 1967 when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was at the crucial moment of the fiercest struggle between the two classes and the two lines, Wang Chih-tung, with a rising morning sun in his heart, feared no sacrifice in leading the revolutionary masses to struggle against the class enemies.

Living with him was his over 60-year-old father who had hemiplegia. His wife was sick and soon to give birth. One day, his neighbour sent him an oral message asking him to come home. He did. His wife told him: "Chih-tung, you've devoted yourself to the revolution, to defending Chairman Mao. I support you. But dad is seriously ill and I'm going to have a child. Ask our eldest son to come back and look after things." After mulling this over, Wang Chih-tung replied with a

thought-provoking sentence: "We owe all we have to Chairman Mao. It is because of Chairman Mao that we the working class have today's happiness. Our son was born in the new society. He didn't know the suffering we experienced when we were young. He's a Red Guard fighter. Better let him be tempered in the storm of class struggle." Hearing this, she said happily: "To defend Chairman Mao, I'll take over all the difficulties at home, whatever they are." Nodding approvingly, Wang went to the house of his neighbour, an old woman named Li, and said: "Aunt Li, you've done a lot of looking after my family. Starting tomorrow, will you keep an eye open and see if there's smoke from the chimney of my house. If not, let me know." Deeply moved, she said: "Chih-tung, you really have the whole world in your mind and serve the people wholeheartedly."

"He [a Communist] should be more concerned about the Party and the masses than about any individual, and more concerned about others than about himself." Successive torrential rains hit Taipingchuan in autumn 1969. The low-lying residential quarters south of the railway were flooded on every side. Braving the pouring rain, Wang led the masses in battling the flood for 24 hours on end, until the danger was over. When the rain continued the next day, he went straight to the lowest-lying houses to help get the water out and to dam up water. He got back to his own house past ten at night after helping some ten families, and his two children were still busy getting water out of the house. Worker Yu Ching-ping's house had been washed away by the heavy rain. Together with other comrades, he used his spare time early in the morning and late at night to help the Yus build a new house. Another neighbour, grandmother Yang, lives alone. All year round, he helps her chop firewood, fetch water and looks after her needs. Holding his hand, she said: "I have no son. But you are dearer to me than my own son!"

Wang Chih-tung is known in and around the Taipingchuan railway community as the "permanent man on duty." His home is only a stone's throw from the office, but during the year or so he was in charge of the work of purifying the class ranks he seldom saw his family. This year he went home for Spring Festival dinner. The minute it was over he was on his feet, impatient to get back to work. His two children clung to him: "You're away all year, Dad. Don't go! Today is the festival." His eyes moist with tears, Wang began reasoning with them: "Why did we poor folk suffer so in the old society? Why did they shove us around? Because the proletariat had no power. Today, power is in our hands. Still, there are imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries outside the country and class enemies at home looking for the chance to wrest power from our hands. Dad's going back on duty to protect the power of the proletariat. Now, shouldn't he go?" The father's explanation stirred the kids. "Then we won't keep you here," they agreed. "Not for anything will

we allow the enemies to get their hands on the power of us working class."

Wang Chih-tung keeps to his soul-stirring pledge: "I'll endure the worst so that others may be delivered from the worst." This gives some idea of his magnanimity and lofty communist spirit.

In 1951, when transporting supplies for the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea reached its peak, Wang Chih-tung was seized with biliary dyskinesia. The attacks came every day and the pains in his abdomen were acute, but he carried on with superhuman effort and refused to leave his post. Like the unbending fighter of steel that he was, Wang Chih-tung never breathed a word about what he had to endure, nor did he ever complain. For ten years, he worked doggedly at his job, never missing a shift or asking for a day off.

His ailment began getting worse in 1961. Sometimes, he would pass out on the work-site. Several times the Party organization arranged for some comrades to take him to the hospital in the vicinity, and finally bilidrainage was suggested to lessen the pain. But the hospital's bourgeois "authority" would not treat him. He told Wang Chih-tung: "Your case can't be cured. Go home and just take it easy." Wang was enraged by this "advice" to take things easy in order to keep alive. He thought to himself: "Stay home and wait for death to claim me? No fear! I'll carry on as long as there's a breath in me. I'll follow Chairman Mao closely in doing revolutionary work!"

Wang Chih-tung asked someone to buy him a drainage tube. He was going to try treating himself. Early in the morning he thrust the metre-long rubber tube into his mouth and pushed it down his throat till it reached the stomach. Drop by drop the bile was sucked out, weighing a *jin* or so. It pained his work-mates to see him in this condition. They suggested: "Wang, take the day off." He put down the tube and, patting his chest, said: "Now, don't I look fine? Let's sing *The East Is Red*." His revolutionary optimism was contagious. Together, they sang this song of joy with gusto, faces beaming towards the rising sun and their hands itching for the day's work to begin.

Wang's stomach was swollen most of the time because of his biliary dyskinesia. He now found it difficult to bend down to check the railway switches and keep them in good condition. So he knelt on the sleepers or the ballast to do the job. His mates pleaded with him: "Wang, if you must do something, take a lighter job." His ready answer always came with a smile: "Oh, no. These bones of mine are still good for this job!"

Every day many trains with passengers and supplies for the country's construction fly past the switches checked and maintained by Wang Chih-tung. Little do people know that here working on these tracks is an indefatigable Communist Party member Wang Chih-

tung who has to suck the bile out of his body for the revolution and kneel working for the people day after day, year in and year out!

In December 1968, the revolutionary committee of the Taipingchuan railway area was formed and Wang Chih-tung was chosen vice-chairman.

Though he was a cadre now, Wang Chih-tung kept in close touch with the masses, working hard and living plainly as before. A retired worker who had taught him the job in his apprentice days came to see him one day. He noticed that his former apprentice was still wearing the old cotton-padded coat he had worn years ago and that the weather-beaten cap he had on was the same blue cap of yore. He clasped Wang by the hand: "Chih-tung, you have remained true to us workers."

When our great leader Chairman Mao issued the instruction — "**Do not divorce themselves... from productive labour while performing the duties,**" Wang Chih-tung pressed for permission to go back to work at the grass-roots level. Back at the work-site, the first thing he tackled was to discuss with the workers the question of raising the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to a new level. He called at each home and a good meeting of the minds came out of the chats he had with the workers. The comrades were moved and expressed their determination to arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, destroy self-interest and foster devotion to the public interest, and devote themselves heart and soul to the revolution.

Wang Chih-tung is close to his class brothers while reserving all his hatred for the class enemies. Last March, just as the class struggle in the economic sphere was being unfolded in the Taipingchuan area, an evil wind attacking the revolutionary cadres suddenly blew into one department. Wang Chih-tung put his finger on the trouble after a thorough investigation among the masses. It was the hidden class enemy, he said, who was trying to shift the target of the struggle by changing his tactics from defence to attack. Working from the clue and a mass of information furnished by Wang, the revolutionary committee made a further effort to arouse the masses and in the end tracked down the culprit who had been conspiring and stirring up trouble from behind the scenes. The overjoyed workers were full of praise: "With Wang holding the reins of power for us, we can set our minds at rest."

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, and making revolution depends on Mao Tsetung Thought."

For more than 20 years Wang Chih-tung has served the people with utter devotion and accomplished his revolutionary work in a high fighting spirit. He relies completely on Mao Tsetung Thought as his guide and Mao Tsetung Thought has given him infinite strength.

With boundless love for Chairman Mao, Wang Chih-tung resolved to study Chairman Mao's works. In the

early days of liberation, he had very much wanted a set of the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* but was unable to get one. He was so excited over the copy he borrowed from a cadre that he immediately copied down the "three constantly read articles" in their entirety. Later he managed to buy 18 pamphlets of articles by Chairman Mao. He had them bound in a single volume, took it with him all the time and studied it whenever and wherever he could.

The light in Wang Chih-tung's room can often be seen burning late into the night. Wang is diligently studying Chairman Mao's works. When he suffers a biliary dyskinesia attack, he presses his stomach against the corner of the table so that he can persevere in his studies even though he may be sweating all over. At such times, his wife says to him, "You aren't feeling too well. Why not rest for a while?" His reply is: "Books by Chairman Mao are books for the liberation of the proletariat. We must make a serious effort to study and apply his teachings in a living way."

The signal lights on a railway are the eyes of the locomotive drivers. The state stipulates that the signal light for a train pulling into a station must be visible from a distance 800 metres away. Wang Chih-tung worked hard trying to improve on the distance and succeeded in making the one in his area clearly visible 2,500 metres away. The locomotive drivers said: "The signal lights at Kaitung Station are the brightest of them all." When other workers on the line asked him about the secret, Wang told them that really there was no secret. To make them shine bright, he said, there is only one way: "Think of Chairman Mao every day, compare what Chairman Mao teaches in the 'three constantly read articles' with what you do every day, do as Chairman Mao says, and make a determined effort to remould your world outlook with Mao Tsetung Thought."

When the new Party Constitution was made public following the triumphant convocation of the Ninth Party Congress, Wang studied it over and over again until he could recite it from start to finish. He constantly judged his work and actions in terms of the new Party Constitution. Since then he has raised his consciousness to a new level in the study, application and dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Today, Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members and the broad masses of workers on the railway lines which extend for 4,000 kilometres under the Tsitsihar Railway Administration in northeast China are starting a campaign to learn from Wang Chih-tung, a "hard-boned" member of the working class. Railway workers are proud of such a fine representative who comes from their ranks. They say: "Wang Chih-tung is our model. We must learn from him, and strive to be someone who is 'noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people.'"

Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee Spokesman Denounces Nixon's "New Initiative"

THE spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front on October 13 issued a statement exposing the so-called "new initiative" on Indo-China dished up by Nixon, according to Khaosan Pathet Lao.

The statement said: Covered with round-about and crafty claims, Nixon's "new initiative" contains nothing new at all. It only sheds more light on the unchanged stubborn position of the Nixon administration to refuse to end the war and give up its aggression against the countries in Indo-China. Nixon's "five-point proposal" is in essence a fraud in the forthcoming U.S. congressional elections, designed to hoodwink world opinion and the peace-loving people in the United States and force the people of the countries in Indo-China to accept the U.S. piratical solution.

The statement pointed out: In his "proposal," Nixon particularly laid stress on a "cease-fire-in-place" in the whole of Indo-China. This is aimed at legalizing the aggression in all Indo-China by the U.S. and satellite troops and protecting the U.S. henchmen from being overthrown. Nixon's "cease-fire-in-place" is tantamount to robbing the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people as well as the people of other countries in Indo-China of their right to fight in self-defence and bringing them to their knees before the aggression and enslavement by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

This "cease-fire" proposal of Nixon, the statement said, linked with the vague statement concerning the question of "troop withdrawal," shows that the United States refuses to withdraw speedily, totally and unconditionally its troops and its satellite troops from south Viet Nam, and at the same time, refuses to withdraw its military advisers and personnel, the Thai mercenaries and the south Vietnamese puppet troops it has dispatched to Laos. The questions of "international conference" on Indo-China, "political settlement" and "release of war prisoners" presented in new and crafty contentions, are also intended to mislead public opinion and sow illusions about peace.

The Laotian Patriotic Front resolutely exposes the deceitfulness of the proposal made by Nixon on Octo-

ber 7, 1970 and strongly condemns the Nixon administration's obdurate stand in dragging out its war of aggression against the countries of Indo-China, the statement said.

The Laotian Patriotic Front reaffirms that the five-point political solution set forth by the Laotian Patriotic Front on March 6, 1970 is the correct basis for the settlement of the question of Laos. U.S. imperialism must stop its intervention and aggression in Laos, and first of all it must completely end its bombing of the Laotian territory so as to create favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the issue of Laos without foreign interference.

The statement made it clear that the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian people fully support the stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the ten-point all-round solution of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and demand that the United States withdraw speedily all the U.S. and satellite troops from south Viet Nam without attaching conditions whatsoever and let the south Vietnamese people settle their own affairs in the absence of U.S. interference. The Laotian Patriotic Front fully supports the declaration made on March 23, 1970 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with regard to Nixon's October 7 speech, and demands an end to the U.S. intervention and aggression in Cambodia. It denounces the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for establishing a dictatorial fascist regime in Cambodia, and demands that the Cambodian people be left alone to settle their own affairs.

The statement concluded by saying: The Laotian people are resolved to enhance their solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia, fight persistently to defend the sacred national rights of each nation, and resolutely foil every new scheme and manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in order to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

Laotian Patriotic Armed Forces and People Win Splendid Victories

OCTOBER 12 this year was the glorious festival of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Laos. Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front in the past 25 years, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people, who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, have firmly grasped their rifles and persevered in a protracted people's war. By unceasingly giving full play to the spirit of fighting courageously and indomitably, they have repeatedly defeated the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys after their victory in the war of resistance against France, and have thus contributed to advancing the excellent situation in the Indo-Chinese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the struggle of the world's people against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have won splendid victories in the past 25 fighting years. In the nine-year anti-French war from August 1945 to July 1954, the valiant Laotian patriotic armed forces and people wiped out or disintegrated over 38,000 enemy troops, captured over 14,500 different kinds of weapons, and finally smashed the chains of French colonialist rule and drove the French aggressor troops out of the Laotian territory.

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people who had grown stronger and stronger in the course of fighting have since August 1954 again risen heroically to resist the U.S. imperialist aggression against Laos. Defying brute force and daring to struggle and to win victory, they gave full play to the matchless might of people's war and, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, have continuously defeated the aggression by U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the people throughout the world, and its running dogs, thereby setting another example of a weak nation defeating

a strong and a small nation defeating a big. In the 16 years from August 1954 to August 1970, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people wiped out or disintegrated over 149,500 enemy troops and captured over 52,500 different kinds of weapons. From May 1964 to the end of last August, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and the broad masses of the people's militia shot down or destroyed on the ground 1,526 U.S. planes.

Since the beginning of the 1969-70 dry season, especially since U.S. imperialism expanded its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China by sending troops to invade Cambodia, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have further strengthened their fighting solidarity with the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, and badly battered U.S. imperialism, throwing it into difficulties both at home and abroad. The Laotian patriotic armed forces have not only won back the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area, but also liberated Attopeu in late April and Saravane City and its surrounding areas in early June, both of which are important strategic points in Lower Laos. This has linked up the liberated areas of Laos, the Tay Nguyen liberated area of south Viet Nam and the northern liberated area



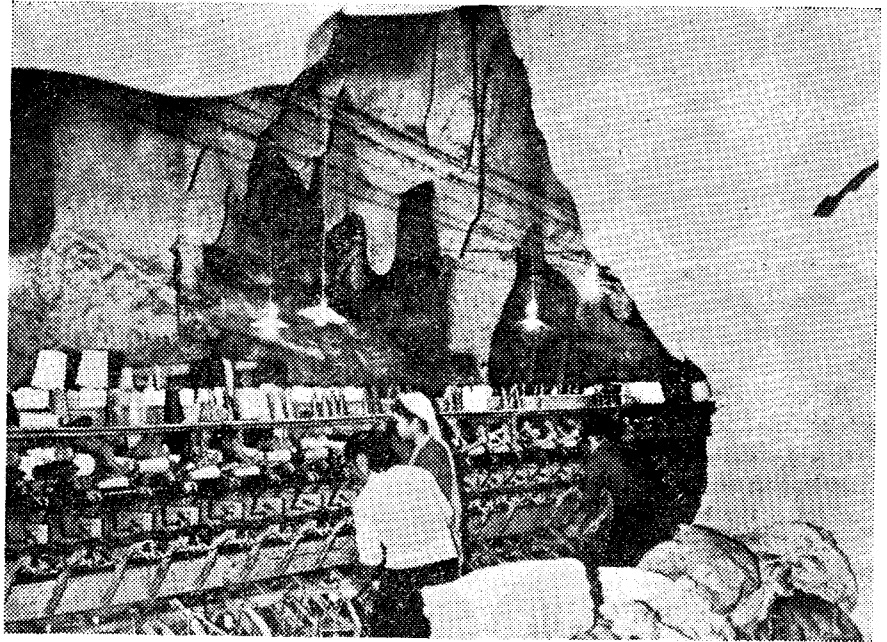
The Laotian People's Liberation Army captures an enemy position.

of Cambodia, and created a still more favourable condition for the three peoples of Indo-China fighting against their common enemy U.S. imperialism. As of now, the Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have liberated two-thirds of the country's territory. Existing in more than ten provinces, liberated areas have been linked up from the south to the north. People's power has been solidly established at all levels — provinces, districts, villages and hamlets. Amid the raging flames of war, the patriotic armed forces and people also engage in production while they fight, relying on their own efforts and working hard. Marked development has been achieved in industrial and agricultural production, in communications and transport, and in cultural, educational and health work in the liberated areas. This serves as a vigorous support to the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and has improved the people's livelihood.

Despite ceaseless enemy harassment and frequent bombing by U.S. pirate planes, in agriculture, the people in the liberated areas built 684 medium and small-sized water conservancy projects in nearly one million workdays from 1965 to 1969, thereby irrigating more than 19,800 hectares of land. Grain production in the liberated areas, especially early rice, has developed swiftly. Since the first experiment in growing it was made by the people in Sam Neua Province in 1963-64, early rice has been grown in 11 provinces. Acreage sown to early rice in 1969-70 is 13 times that in 1963-64, and output in 1969 rose nearly sixfold as compared with that of the previous year. Output of maize, sweet potato, cassava and other miscellaneous crops has also developed constantly.

Similarly, small industries and handicrafts have been restored and developed in the liberated areas. By the beginning of this year, there were nearly 50 small forging, engineering, textile, rice-hulling, ceramics, repairing and pharmaceutical factories or workshops. Of these, textile, forging, salt refining, weaving and knitting, and embroidery are traditional handicrafts of the Laotian people.

Bravely frustrating sabotage by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Laotian armed forces and people have guaranteed and developed communications and transport which serve fighting and production and have thus met the needs of the front and production



In the spirit of self-reliance, the people in the liberated areas have set up many kinds of industries to support the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Photo shows a workshop of a textile mill in the Laotian liberated areas.

in the rear. Besides maintaining and repairing thousands of kilometres of highways over the past few years, the Laotian people have built 1,500 kilometres of new highways and opened hundreds of mountain trails, thus greatly increasing the volume of transport by modern and simple means.

In addition, rapid development of culture, education and health has seen changes in illiteracy and the shortage of medicine during French colonialist rule. In the liberated areas today, there are two senior and 20 junior middle schools and more than 2,000 primary schools, with a total of 69,000 students and nearly 4,000 teachers.

Mass literature and art activities in the liberated areas are also developing rapidly.

The present situation in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three countries of Indo-China is excellent. The Laotian patriotic army and people are forging ahead valiantly, marching from victory to victory. As pointed out by the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front in its September 29 statement, "The Laotian people are bound to be victorious in their just struggle by carrying forward their tradition of valiant struggle and by relying on the close co-operation of the whole army and people of Laos, on the solid, militant unity of the peoples of Indo-China and on the wholehearted support of the friendly countries and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous puppets are bound to meet with a more disastrous failure."

Patriotic Cambodian Armed Forces and People Growing Stronger Amid Raging Flames of War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation

IT has been more than six months since U.S. imperialism instigated the coup d'etat in Cambodia. After the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique was thrust into power, U.S. imperialism directly sent troops to invade that country. By doing so, it had hoped to wriggle out of its difficulties in south Viet Nam. But reality is just the opposite of what it hopes for. U.S. aggressor troops have been badly mauled in Cambodia and have suffered defeat after defeat on the south Viet Nam battlefield. On the other hand, the National Liberation Army and the broad masses of people of Cambodia, tempered amid the flames of war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, have grown in strength and advanced from victory to victory.

Supported by the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people have risen in resistance against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. In the short span of six months they have brought about an excellent situation through armed struggle, and have thus raised another glorious banner of daring to struggle and daring to win for the oppressed nations and people in Asia and all over the world.

During the six months from March 18 when the coup d'etat in Cambodia was instigated by U.S. imperialism to September 18, the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people have wiped out and disintegrated nearly 110,000 enemy troops, including more than 38,000 U.S. troops and Saigon puppet troops, and wiped out, badly mangled and disintegrated close to 100 enemy battalions, including three brigades and two multi-battalion units, and captured and destroyed tens of thousands of tons of weapons and other military equipment.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army now has liberated over two-thirds of the country's territory with a population of nearly three million. The people's power of the National United Front has been established in more than half of the country's territory and the liberated areas are being expanded and consolidated daily. A favourable situation has emerged for encircling the cities from the countryside. The flames of people's war are burning ever more fiercely over vast areas of Cambodia.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army, which is a new-type people's army, has grown stronger in the flames of struggle. With an indomitable fighting spirit, it has been resisting nearly 200,000 U.S. and puppet troops equipped with modern weapons and has scored one victory after another.

Recently, on the main battlefields of Kompong Thom, Kirirom, Srang, Skoun, Prek Tameak and Saang,

the National Liberation Army, applying the strategy and tactics of people's war and attacking the enemy in a flexible way, has fought many splendid battles and put large numbers of enemy effectives out of action. By employing tactics of surprise attacks and ambushes alternately, encircling and annihilating the enemy on a large scale and capturing an enemy post and attacking his reinforcements in a planned and systematic way, they have dealt staggering blows to the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties.

In more than two months of converging attacks on Kompong Thom, an important city in northern Cambodia, the National Liberation Army exhausted the food and ammunition supplies of over ten battalions of enemy garrison troops and finally wiped out the greater part of them. Another unit of the National Liberation Army, after swiftly capturing strategically important Kirirom, firmly defended this strategic height while attacking the enemy reinforcements. This unit wiped out nine enemy battalions in 18 days, killing, wounding and capturing nearly 4,000 enemy troops and seizing a total of over 200 tons of weapons, ammunition and food stuffs. In early September, the National Liberation Army fought a remarkable battle when it besieged the enemy and attacked his reinforcements outside Srang City. Enemy reinforcements coming from Kompong Speu City were ambushed on their way to Srang, and suffered 1,300 killed and wounded. On July 20, the Liberation Army mounted simultaneous large-scale offensives in eight areas along a big arc 80 kilometres west, 30 kilometres south, and 120 kilometres northeast of Phnom Penh. Exhausted from running here and there to save their lives, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique's mercenaries were at a loss as to how to meet the situation. Great numbers of them were put out of action while they scurried around.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army and people also assaulted the enemy along his communication lines without let-up. Most of the nine major highways in Cambodia have been frequently cut off by the Liberation Army, causing great difficulties to enemy transport and communications. A Western journalist sadly noted that Phnom Penh has become a city with no way out except for its airfields.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people.**" It is precisely because it relies on the broad masses of the people and fights a people's revolutionary war on its own land in defence of its own country that the National Liberation Army of Cambodia

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Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Bears Profound Significance

— Says article by Charu Mazumdar, leader of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)

CHARU MAZUMDAR, leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), recently made public his article entitled "Chairman's Call of May 20 Ushers in a New Age." The article reads in full as follows:

On May 20 last Chairman Mao issued a statement to the world's revolutionary people as a guide-line for the coming days. This statement bears a profound significance. It makes many demands on the revolutionary masses in different countries of the world. That is why May 20 of this year has ushered in a new age on this earth. This is the age of the victory of the people, the age of the defeat of imperialism and its running dogs, the age of their total collapse.

By invading Cambodia U.S. imperialism has spread its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China as a preparation for the third world war. That is why the Chairman has declared that the danger of a world war is still there. But it is not imperialistic aggression that is the main characteristic of this age. At the very time the U.S. aggression has been taking place, the peoples of the three countries of Indo-China have forged their unity, their war of resistance has grown more resolute, the web of false illusions that modern revisionism wove has been torn into shreds, the people's march of victory has begun, the revolutionary people in different countries are loud in denouncing imperialism, and resistance to imperialism has developed throughout the world. That is why the Chairman has declared his support to the militant people of Indo-China and all other revolutionary people of the world. He has announced that great China is an ally and comrade-in-arms in all these struggles. The Chairman has said that the day when the people were afraid of imperialism is over: Today it is imperialism that is afraid of the offensive of the people. This is the era of revolution, the era of the

victory of revolution. That is why the Chairman has issued this call to the revolutionary masses in different countries: Be resolute in attacks, the day of victory in the struggle is imminent.

This statement of the Chairman is infusing boundless self-confidence into the minds of the revolutionaries. He says: March onward, this is the era of the offensive of the people, consolidate all your forces and wage the offensive. Today, imperialism is powerless to crush or suppress the revolutionary forces. However weak you may be, your offensive today is sure to multiply your strength. Chairman Mao has issued the call to the people to march forward with this conviction. It is through this statement that the Chairman has given this conviction to the revolutionary people of the entire world.

Indian comrades, cast off all weakness, spread your struggle to every village, give up all ideas of self-defence. This is the era of self-sacrifice, the era of the liberation of the world.

The exploited and oppressed masses of the different countries will liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression. Take upon yourselves that sacred task, forget all ideas of self-defence, attack and destroy the enemy. The vast upsurge of tens of millions of people will strengthen your hands, you will advance at an irresistible speed towards the liberation of the world.

Comrades, march onward to fulfil with all your strength the task of spreading the class struggle to every village in India — the task that our Party Congress has undertaken. Let the Chairman's call be your mantra:

"Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Warm Greetings on 21st Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Brazil

The message reads in part: "The enormous progress New China has made in economy and culture, in science and technology, which has been borne out by the mastery of atomic energy and by the launching of the man-made earth satellite, has aroused the admiration and enthusiasm of the peoples and, at the same time, thrown the imperialists and revisionists into great alarm.

"It is also beyond doubt that the Chinese revolution has made marvellous progress in the struggle to remould the people ideologically and revolutionize their minds constantly. In accordance with Mao Tsetung's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, China has, for the first time in human history, carried out a revolution to change profoundly the mind and behaviour of the individual. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Mao Tsetung has not only wiped out the counter-revolutionaries hidden in the Party and the state, but has laid the foundation for creating a new life and bringing up the new man free from the hideous influence of capitalism and feudalism, immune from egoism and dedicated entirely to the cause of the people.

"In this way, the revolution is advancing in big strides in People's China. Socialist construction there is forging ahead at an accelerating speed and the preparations for defence against any enemy attack have reached a high level. Resolutely marching along the road charted by the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tsetung and putting into practice the important resolutions of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have won victories of great significance. The decisions of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, step up the preparedness against war and natural disasters and bring the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought to a new high."

"The statement of Mao Tsetung in support of the Indo-Chinese peoples — **People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!** — has aroused intense repercussions. It is a mighty call for joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and a powerful encouragement to those fighting against exploitation and oppression."

"Standing in the van of the masses of the people, the Brazilian Communists are courageously facing the

tyrannical dictatorship and fighting determinedly against U.S. domination. They are jubilant over the great successes of the Chinese people and regard them as the victories of world revolution. New China is an example which inspires the patriots and democrats of Brazil in their struggle for freedom and national liberation and encourages her revolutionaries who are now fighting against modern revisionism and for the defeat of the military-fascist regime and the establishment of a people's revolutionary government."

From Standing Committee of C.C. of Communist Vanguard of Argentina

The message reads in part: "A Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is going on in the People's Republic of China. In the course of this revolution, the counter-revolutionary clique of Liu Shao-chi and his followers who tried to restore capitalism has been defeated, the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated, the Communist Party of China, the conscious vanguard of the proletariat, strengthened, and greater victories have been won in socialist construction. The holding of the Ninth Congress, the establishment of revolutionary committees in various provinces of China and the countless successes made in the fields of production and scientific experiment provide irrefutable proof of this."

"The internal successes won by the People's Republic of China enable her to play a more outstanding role in the international arena. China's role in the formation of the united front of the Indo-Chinese peoples is a demonstration of the correct line pursued by the Communist Party of China and of her capability, which has once again been reaffirmed, of leading the world struggle against imperialism and for the elimination of all forms of exploitation on earth. The Arab people, who are facing an imperialist-revisionist-Zionist conspiracy aided by the active participation of Arab reactionaries, are more and more looking up to China, which firmly supports their struggle and gives them political and material backing. To all revolutionary fighters of the world, it is more and more clear that the Communist Party of China, together with the Albanian Party of Labour, is marching in the van of the ranks of Communists and workers and becoming the formidable vanguard in the new international communist movement. It is also a truth beyond doubt that Comrade Mao Tsetung is the leader of world revolution.

"We witness in our era an unprecedented dissemination of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the indispensable ideological basis for founding strong revolutionary organizations capable of leading the struggle of the peoples even in fierce storms, surmounting difficulties successfully and winning victory. Mao Tsetung Thought, Marxism-Leninism of the era, has become the most powerful weapon on which the peoples of the world depend in confronting and defeating their class enemies. All the barriers, which the reactionaries try to erect to obstruct the dissemination of Mao Tsetung Thought throughout the world as a red beacon-light to illuminate the road to freedom, democracy, social progress and eventually the elimination of all forms of exploitation of man by man, will prove to be useless and futile."

"We know . . . our fight enjoys the unreserved support of the 700 million Chinese people under the staunch leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader. We also know that the best congratulations which we can possibly extend to the Chinese Communists will be the achievement of new and greater victories in the Argentine revolution and our contribution to enlarging the front of struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and their partners, dividing the enemies and defeating them bit by bit until final victory."

From Editing Committee of French Journal *l'Humanite Rouge*

The message reads in part: "We salute the Communist Party of China, the Party, which has, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung,

—led, in the international communist movement, together with the Albanian Party of Labour, a resolute struggle against modern revisionism, unmasked and denounced it, and prevented the image of Marxism-Leninism from being deformed and tarnished in the eyes of the masses of the whole world.

—in launching the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, undertaken, until final victory, the struggle against the bourgeoisie and its ideology, eliminated at present from its own ranks the insidious partisans who advocate the restoration of capitalism, enabled the Communists and the masses to understand in the future the schemes of perversion and destruction of socialism, put Mao Tsetung Thought, that is to say, proletarian politics in command, thereby enriching Marxism-Leninism, and shown the road to the revolutionaries of the whole world.

— and placed itself at the front of the world anti-imperialist struggle in denouncing untiringly U.S. imperialism and its running dogs as well as Soviet social-imperialism, in inspiring the fighters who, as in Korea

or at Chenpao Island, fought physically the aggressors, and in granting, loyal to intransigent proletarian internationalism, a determined support to all the oppressed people in the struggle for their liberation.

"We salute the People's Republic of China, a country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the rightful heir to Lenin's and Stalin's Soviet Union, the rightful heir to the Paris Commune, the bastion of socialism in the world, and the faithful and fraternal powerful rear of all the struggling people in the world.

"We salute Chairman Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist of our era, the Lenin of our time, and the Communist leader with the highest prestige whose thought guides and illuminates the Communists of the whole world, and whose life and action are a model of heroic devotion to the cause of the proletariat."

From Secretariat of Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist)

The message reads in part: "What a magnificent year of achievement it has been for the Chinese revolution, following on the great victories of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution culminating in the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress. Under the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Communist Party of China, guided by the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought, there has been further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China."

"Today, China is the bastion of world revolution and the centre of the socialist world. To all of us, in five continents, engaged in fighting monopoly capitalism, the correct ideological stand and profound proletarian internationalism of the People's Republic of China have been a constant source of strength and encouragement. . . . From Viet Nam to Palestine, from one end of the globe to another, wherever men and women are fighting U.S., British, Soviet or any other imperialism directly or through their puppets, October 1 is a day to cherish and remember by pledging anew our determination to fight our common enemy to the very end.

"We know that the imperialists will not surrender peacefully. We know that U.S. imperialism and Soviet imperialism are collaborating and co-ordinating their efforts bent on a war against socialist China as part of their plans to divide the world into their two spheres of influence. But as Chairman Mao has pointed out in his most recent statement of May 20, it is not the peoples of the world who fear U.S. imperialism but U.S. imperialism which is terrified of the people. No matter how small our forces or how powerful the enemy, the people are stronger and their just cause will triumph. The socialist revolution will triumph and capitalism will be overthrown by the working class and its allies in country after country."

From Central Committee of Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists)

The message reads in part: "The People's Republic of China today is a shining model for the world's peoples. Old China was a poor semi-feudal, semi-colonial country. New China, under the leadership of your glorious Communist Party with Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader, has developed into a prosperous socialist state in which the people are free from every form of exploitation and oppression. Socialist China is today the principal bulwark of the world revolution.

"The People's Republic of China stands at the forefront in the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all reaction. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has made socialism in China consolidated and further developed on an unprecedented scale. The theory of cultural revolution, which has further evolved under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and on the basis of the experience gained in building socialism, is the paramount achievement of Marxism-Leninism of our era. Your continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has set a brilliant example to the world's peoples of how to successfully avoid the danger of retrogression to capitalism which has basically been completed in the Soviet Union."

"The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) fully supports the statement issued by Chairman Mao Tsetung on May 20, 1970: **'People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!'**"

"Not long ago, the West German and Soviet big bourgeoisie signed a so-called agreement renouncing the use of force. Through our daily struggle, we know quite well the militarist and revanchist policy of the West German imperialists. The characteristics of the ruling clique in the Soviet Union are accurately defined in the following quotation from Comrade Mao Tsetung: **'The Soviet Union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the German fascist type, a dictatorship of the Hitler type.'** It is clear that the two imperialist bandits want neither 'renouncing the use of force' nor 'peace' or 'security.' The objective of the treaty is to ensure and step up the plunder and enslavement of the German and Soviet people. It is a menace to the peoples in Europe, particularly those in East Europe and the German people in the German Democratic Republic."

"In our work, we give first place to the study and propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought and integrate these universally valid truths with the concrete practice of the West German revolution. We are convinced that the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninists) will fulfil the task of building a revolutionary Party which will most effec-

tively lead the West German working class through all sorts of class struggle."

From Fosco Dinucci, General Secretary of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

The message reads in part: "On the basis of the magnificent victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao, and in response to the great call of Chairman Mao **'Unite to win still greater victories,'** the [Chinese] Party, people and army have won splendid successes in carrying out the tasks set forth by the historic Ninth Party Congress and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The mass movement of the entire people for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and the extensive mass revolutionary criticism to sweep away the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade and traitor Liu Shao-chi, are advancing and developing irresistibly in depth, enhancing continuously the level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the part of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of the people and giving a powerful impetus to revolution and production."

"The excellent situation of the world revolution increasingly proves the correctness of the scientific thesis advanced by Chairman Mao that **'revolution is the main trend in the world today.'** In response to Chairman Mao's great call — **'People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!'** — the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia win one new victory after another in people's war, the Palestinian and other Arab people persevere in their valiant armed struggle, people's war develops daily in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and revolutionary struggle intensifies in Europe and in the heartland of imperialism, the United States. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are beset with growing difficulties at home and abroad, become more isolated daily and are besieged by the revolutionary people everywhere.

"While imperialism and social-imperialism are heading for total collapse, the international communist movement which rallies round China under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tsetung and Albania under the leadership of the glorious Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha are being consolidated and strengthened. Holding aloft the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties of various countries have made great

achievements in the struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, against modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and against all reaction.”

“The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the concrete reality of our country . . . struggles for the victory of proletarian revolution, and for socialism in Italy.”

From Central Committee of Union of Italian Communists (Marxist-Leninists)

The message reads in part: “On October 1, 1949, Comrade Mao Tsetung proclaimed the birth of socialist China. He pointed out: ‘Our nation will no longer be an insulted nation; we have stood up.’ On October 1, 1970, the Chinese people will celebrate the anniversary of their Republic under the banner of Comrade Mao Tsetung’s great call, ‘Unite to win still greater victories.’

“The 700 million people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have continuously marched from victory to victory in the revolutionary struggle against the remnants of the overthrown bourgeoisie, gained new victories and experience, and consolidated more and more the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.”

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has been able to grow in strength quickly and score such tremendous successes.

The Cambodian National Liberation Army comes from the Cambodian people. It relies closely on the people, unites with the people and fights shoulder to shoulder with the broad masses with one heart. Thus, it gets an inexhaustible source of strength from the masses. The people show the greatest concern for their own army. One day, when a number of Liberation Army fighters were about to swim across a river, an old man working near by immediately got his boat and ferried them across, offering them many coconuts to quench their thirst. There are innumerable stories like this.

The people are eager to join their own army. Many liberated areas have frequently reported enthusiastic applications to join the army. More than 40 young people in a certain district shortly after liberation applied to join the army in one day. Those who have not enlisted for the time being have also taken up arms and organized themselves into local guerrilla units to defend the liberated areas in co-operation with the main force and regional forces.

As in other areas in the country, the people in this district suffered greatly from plundering by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak mercenaries. Day and night they anxiously awaited the arrival of their own army — the National Liberation Army. In pre-liberation days, all families in the district kept their doors shut tight in the day-time and dared not sleep at night. Late one night, they suddenly heard the sound of gunfire and the shouts of the National Liberation Army fighters

“These are victories obtained in the course of fulfilling the tasks set by the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, victories which have turned China into a more powerful bulwark of socialism for the people of all countries who are carrying on the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.”

“Comrade Mao Tsetung’s solemn statement ‘**People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs!**’ is the great programme for the anti-imperialist struggle, which we Italian Communists regard as our own programme.”

From Edizioni Oriente (Eastern Publishing House) of Italy

The message reads: “On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, we warmly support the internationalist stand manifested by the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee (of the Communist Party of China) and wish (China) still greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought.”

calling on the enemy to surrender. They knew that the National Liberation Army had come. Armed with choppers and axes, all of them immediately went to the streets and helped the Liberation Army chase the remnant enemy troops. More than 120 of the enemy troops who tried to flee by swimming across the river were all captured by the masses. Since liberation, the National Liberation Army has helped the people of this district set up people’s power and local guerrilla units, organize production and defend the fruits of victory.

At intervals in fierce battles, the National Liberation Army seized every opportunity to assist the people in production. It mobilized the people to engage in agricultural production, grow rice, cassava, maize and other crops, and build houses. Well-disciplined and with close ties with the people, it is loved by the masses. One old worker who has worked on a rubber plantation over 40 years put it well when he said: 99 out of 100 Cambodians support the National United Front of Kampuchea and the National Liberation Army.

The Cambodian people are a heroic people; the Cambodian National Liberation Army is a heroic army. They dare to resist the outwardly strong U.S. imperialism and its accomplices and puppets, and have soundly thrashed the enemy. Their tremendous victories testify to our great leader Chairman Mao’s brilliant thesis: “**A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history.**”

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fair, displays many pictures, models and articles to show how workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way in close connection with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. One can see that the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought is spreading and developing in greater depth. Different language editions of Chairman Mao's works on display at the pavilion show that Mao Tsetung Thought is spreading throughout the world. Many pictures and photo-

graphs show how Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20, 1970 has greatly inspired the revolutionary militancy of the Chinese people and the people all over the world.

The exhibits at the fair fully embody China's general policy for developing national economy "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" formulated by Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." The fair has more than a dozen pavilions in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, giving an account of the vivid deeds

of advanced representative collectives and individuals emerging from the three great revolutionary movements in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with the exception of Taiwan Province. It fully reflects the revolutionary mental outlook and inexhaustible wisdom of the Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung Thought. The tens of thousands of industrial and agricultural products and other exhibits that represent China's new achievements in science and technology show that the labouring people of China, guided by the line of unity and victory set forth at the Party's Ninth National Congress, are making contributions to the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the National Economic Plan for 1970 and the Third Five-Year Plan.

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