

PEKING REVIEW

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**Momentous Struggle on the
Question of Identity of
Thinking and Being**

**China and Cameroon Establish
Diplomatic Relations**

31st World Table Tennis Championships

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice.

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

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Jose Venturelli

Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Kuo Mo-jo, leading comrades of the Party and state, on March 29 afternoon met Jose Venturelli, Chilean friend and Vice-President of the Chile-China Cultural Association, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. After the meeting, Comrade Chou En-lai gave a dinner in honour of Jose Venturelli, his wife and daughter.

Mauritanian Government Delegation Visits China

The Government Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Hamdi Ould Mouknass, Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Peking on March 29 by special plane on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

Members of the delegation were: Abdallahi Ould Daddah, Minister of Equipment; Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, Mauritanian Ambassador to China; Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheikh Abdal-ahi, Director of Planning of the Ministry of Planning and Rural Development; and Mohamed Lemine Ould Limam, Director of Power and Hydraulics of the Ministry of Equipment.

Present at the airport to welcome the distinguished Mauritanian guests were: Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and leading members of the government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People that evening to warmly welcome the Mauritanian Government Delegation.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mouk-

nass spoke at the banquet which was filled with the friendship between the people of China and Mauritania and with an atmosphere of Afro-Asian people's solidarity.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien expressed the warmest welcome to the distinguished guests from Mauritania. He spoke highly of the profound militant friendship formed between the people of China and Mauritania in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, win national liberation and safeguard national independence.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people take proletarian internationalism as the guiding principle in China's foreign policy. We firmly support the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of Indochina in fighting to the finish till complete victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We resolutely oppose the big-power chauvinism of bullying others and will never be a superpower. The Chinese people will for ever remain the reliable friend of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: Coming to our country for a friendly visit, the Mauritanian Government Delegation led by Minister Mouknass has brought to us once again the profound friendship of the Mauritanian people for the Chinese people. The visit of the delegation will certainly make positive contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Mouknass praised the Chinese people for the splendid victories they had achieved under the wise leadership

of their great leader Chairman Mao and by relying on their own efforts. He added: Thanks to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have created a wealth which surpasses all other wealth, that is, the new Chinese man characterized by his selflessness, his total devotion to the interests of the collective, his honesty towards himself, towards others and towards the state.

Minister Mouknass continued: The Chinese and Mauritanian peoples are bound by a profound friendship. They give aid and support to each other. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, our relations have not ceased to develop. Our two Governments, upholding the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, co-operate with each other amicably and honestly. He pointed out that the devotion and selflessness shown by the Chinese technicians in Mauritania had won the respect and admiration of the Mauritanian people.

Minister Mouknass said: The Mauritanian people, Party and Government are energetically opposed to the imperialist machination of creating "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan." Taiwan is an inalienable province of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. That is why we have exerted and will continue to exert, so long as this question exists, all our efforts to restore to the People's Republic of China her legitimate rights in the United Nations Organization and to expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique from it.

* Our foreign policy, he added, is based on non-alignment and opposition to colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. In Africa all our actions are aimed at two essential objectives: the unity and liberation of Africa. Our search for African unity is inseparable from our struggle for the liberation of our continent.

(Continued on p. 22.)

Momentous Struggle on the Question Of Identity of Thinking And Being

by the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of the Party School
Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

THE question of the identity of thinking and being was at one time turned into a serious struggle on China's philosophical front by Yang Hsien-chen, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's agent in the field of philosophy. Influenced by changes in international and domestic class struggle, this struggle had its ups and downs three times and lasted eight or nine years, from the end of 1955 to 1964. In endeavouring to cover up the essence of the struggle, Yang Hsien-chen, himself a traitor to the Party, and his kind spread lies such as the question was an "academic contention which has nothing to do with politics" and that they belonged to a "school of thought" engaging in "academic explorations," etc.

Was this true? Not at all.

Yang Hsien-chen's shabby merchandise — "there is no identity of thinking and being" — was designed to oppose giving prominence to proletarian politics, oppose putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command and the revolutionary mass movement. It sought to provide the "theoretical" basis for Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The so-called "academic contention which has nothing to do with politics" was actually an expression of the sharp struggle between the two classes, two roads, two lines and two headquarters.

I

The Marxist theory of knowledge has consistently affirmed the identity of thinking and being and that though thinking and being are opposed to each other they connect with each other and transform themselves into each other under certain conditions. Marx clearly pointed out: **"Thinking and being are thus no doubt**

distinct, but at the same time they are in unity with each other." (*Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844.*) Lenin also said: **"Not only is the transition from matter to consciousness dialectical, but also that from sensation to thought, etc."** ("Conspectus of Hegel's Book *Lectures on the History of Philosophy.*") **"The thought of the ideal passing into the real is profound: very important for history."** ("Conspectus of Hegel's Book *The Science of Logic.*")

Our great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed the dialectical-materialist theory of reflection and raised the Marxist theory of knowledge to a higher and completely new stage. Chairman Mao penetratingly revealed the law of development of human knowledge, pointing out: **"Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level. Such is the whole of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, and such is the dialectical-materialist theory of the unity of knowing and doing."** (*On Practice.*) The dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge is an active and revolutionary theory of reflection. It not only recognizes that being is primary and thinking secondary and thinking is a reflection of being, but scientifically explains the primary importance of social practice to knowledge and stresses the great role of revolutionary theory in actively changing the world. It is the sharp weapon for the proletariat to know and change the world and the theoretical basis for giving prominence to proletarian politics, putting Mao Tsetung Thought in command and giving full play to the revolutionary mass movement in all our work.

At crucial junctures of our socialist revolution and construction, the renegade Yang Hsien-chen would come out with the reactionary statement that "there is no identity of thinking and being" to resist the active and revolutionary theory of reflection and oppose putting

Mao Tsetung Thought in command and the revolutionary mass movement.

Chairman Mao made public in 1955 his great work *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation* which thoroughly criticized the Right-opportunist line of Liu Shao-chi and his gang which had slashed the co-operatives. This immediately gave rise to a high tide of socialist revolution in China. It was at that time Yang Hsien-chen put forward his fallacious idea that "there is no identity of thinking and being" and attacked the identity of thinking and being as "idealist" in a futile effort to resist the mighty current of socialist revolution.

In 1958, Chairman Mao formulated the general line of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.** He issued the great call to do away with all fetishes and superstitions, emancipate the mind and carry forward the communist style of daring to think, speak and act. Again and again he stressed that we must persevere in putting politics in command and give full play to the mass movement in all our work. The people's revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness was enormously mobilized by Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory and revolutionary line. And the great leap forward emerged all over the nation and people's communes were set up throughout the rural areas. The great victory of Mao Tsetung Thought was madly opposed by the class enemy at home and abroad. Answering the counter-revolutionary needs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction and those of Liu Shao-chi and his gang, Yang Hsien-chen racked his brains to systematize his "there is no identity of thinking and being" rubbish and came up with his reactionary article "A Brief Discussion of Two Categories of 'Identity.'" In it he opposed the application of revolutionary dialectics to the theory of knowledge, attacked the active and revolutionary theory of reflection, denied the great role played by revolutionary theory, negated the subjective dynamic role of the masses and attempted to deny fundamentally the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes.

To defend his reactionary trash, Yang Hsien-chen distorted Engels' meaning by vilely making use of an error in punctuation in the 1957 Chinese edition of *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*. Engels said: "**The question of the relation of thinking and being has yet another side: in what relation do our thoughts about the world surrounding us stand to this world itself? Is our thinking capable of the cognition of the real world? Are we able in our ideas and notions of the real world to produce a correct reflection of reality? In philosophical language this question is called the question of the identity of thinking and being, and the overwhelming majority of philosophers give an affirmative answer to this question.**" The 1957 Chinese edition broke up the last sentence of this passage into two sentences by erroneously putting a period after "**this question is called the question of the identity of thinking and being.**" Yang Hsien-chen

and his bunch quibbled and argued obstinately, alleging that what had been solved by "the overwhelming majority of philosophers," according to Engels, was not the "identity of thinking and being." What a mean and base lie! In fact, even with that inadvertent period what Engels wanted to say is clear enough in the context. He definitely pointed out that the overwhelming majority of philosophers have affirmed the identity of thinking and being.

In his *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, Lenin thoroughly criticized the Machist theory of putting thinking on a par with being, that is, the reactionary subjective idealist fallacies Ernst Mach & Co. advocated such as "things are complexes of sensations" and "social being and social consciousness are identical." Deliberately confusing the identity of thinking and being with the Machist identity of thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen alleged that Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* "criticized the identity of thinking and being from beginning to end." Moreover, in order to attack the active and revolutionary theory of reflection, this renegade was so mad as to fly in the face of logic to distort facts and change the translation by whatever means he could.

Yang Hsien-chen tried to publish his reactionary article "A Brief Discussion of Two Categories of 'Identity'" in October 1958 in order to openly oppose Mao Tsetung Thought. The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao discovered this and immediately exposed the reactionary essence of "there is no identity of thinking and being," thereby crushing his scheme.

Unwilling to give up, however, Yang Hsien-chen made a frantic counter-attack. Supported by Soviet revisionism, a group of anti-Party elements in Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters in 1959 came up with a thoroughly sinister counter-revolutionary programme the purpose of which was to overthrow the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. In the first half of that year, Yang Hsien-chen busied himself with shady activities in all places and hawked his poisonous ideas about to pave the way for the plot to usurp Party leadership. Aping his master Khrushchov, this lackey in the service of Soviet revisionism attacked our Party and our socialist system and opposed great Mao Tsetung Thought.

The Eighth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee smashed the counter-revolutionary plot of these anti-Party elements and also dealt Yang Hsien-chen a heavy blow. Instead of restraining himself from mischief, he went further afield in opposing the theory of the identity of thinking and being. He got a gang together and did many things with ulterior motives under the cloak of "academic explorations." In October 1959, his henchmen finally came out and published the revised version of his reactionary article "A Brief Discussion of Two Categories of 'Identity.'" This stirred up an open struggle on the question of the

identity of thinking and being in opposition to the Eighth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, thereby trying to reverse the correct verdict on a bunch of anti-Party elements.

Mayflies want to topple a giant tree because they never evaluate their own strength. Yang Hsien-chen's feverish attacks only revealed this renegade's ugly features. The proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao exposed his counter-revolutionary crimes and guided the criticism against him; the press also carried articles criticizing the fallacious concept that "there is no identity of thinking and being" and counter-attacked Yang Hsien-chen and his ilk.

Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, Vice-Chairman Lin called and presided over an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee in September-October 1960, summed up the experience of political work in the People's Liberation Army, put forward the "four-firsts" to strengthen our army's revolutionization, issued the great call "We must really master Mao Tsetung Thought" and thoroughly criticized the bourgeois military line. The "four-firsts" set forth by Vice-Chairman Lin which stress the great role of revolutionary theory and political and ideological work are a creative application of the active and revolutionary theory of reflection. This was the heaviest blow for Yang Hsien-chen's concept "there is no identity of thinking and being."

II

Taking advantage of China's temporary economic difficulties, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries round the world set up an anti-China chorus in 1961-62. Co-ordinating its actions with them, Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters did its utmost to restore capitalism at home. Under these circumstances, the renegade Yang Hsien-chen once again provoked an open struggle centred around the question of the identity of thinking and being.

Yang Hsien-chen had long prepared the ground and his plans for this open battle. In the first half of 1961, he turned up here, there and everywhere to collect material with which to oppose the Party, flagrantly attacked the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, advocated individual farming for all he was worth and urged reversals of the decisions justly passed on the Right opportunists. Using the pretext of "summing up historical experience and educating cadres," he gave a string of reports in a feverish attempt to create a climate of counter-revolutionary opinion.

For a shameless renegade to talk glibly about "summing up historical experience and educating cadres" is quite sickening. Let us see how he went about it.

This renegade totally denied the necessity of a process for man's cognition of objective phenomena. In his eyes, it is "idealism" when the subjective cannot readily conform with the objective. Proceeding from this fallacy, he carped at trifles and, using the tactics of jumping on a single fault to attack a person's actions as a whole, he grossly exaggerated the temporary, isolated shortcomings which were difficult to avoid in our actual work and labelled them all "idealism." He wildly went for so-called "mistakes" in the great leap forward and ascribed the cause to "the identity of thinking and being," "a mess resulting from subjective activity," etc. He made a big show of upholding "materialism" while actually pitting metaphysical idealism against the active and revolutionary theory of reflection.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice."** (*Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*) A process is necessary for the leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom in man's cognition of the objective world. Only after repeated practice can people go through the process leading from inexperience to experience, from ignorance to knowledge and from incomplete knowledge to relatively complete knowledge. Owing to the limitations of certain conditions, shortcomings and mistakes that occur in the process of cognition and practice are unavoidable, and so is the failure for the subjective to fully accord with the objective. How can this be described as "idealist"? Especially in such a great, unprecedented revolutionary mass movement involving hundreds of millions of people as the great leap forward and the people's communes, we can only acquire experience step by step in the course of practice, gradually deepen our knowledge of the essence of things and expose and resolve the contradictions that arise as we go forward. In summing up our experience, we must use the Marxist theory of cognition as our guide to affirm our achievements and overcome our shortcomings and unswervingly and bravely advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is crystal clear that Yang Hsien-chen's so-called "summing up historical experience and educating cadres" was nothing but an attempt to totally negate the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes and sow discord and confusion among the people so as to help Liu Shao-chi and his gang, representatives of the bourgeoisie, to usurp Party and state leadership.

The open struggle incited by Yang Hsien-chen was a completely premeditated scheme to reverse correct decisions and restore capitalism. At a sinister meeting in November 1961, he complained bitterly on behalf of a gang of anti-Party elements and shouted that the criticism against him was "unjust." When he instructed his henchmen to "speak up in articles," they responded with the cry that Yang Hsien-chen "should be rehabili-

tated and a big effort in this connection should be made to write articles in his favour." This handful also worked out an "operational plan": Some would "write long articles to fight a major battle"; others would "write relatively short but timely articles to fight an outpost battle"; still others would "write with regard to actual problems so as to fight a co-ordinated battle."

Yang Hsien-chen and company took the opportunity when they deemed it most favourable to provoke the open struggle. Seizing upon China's temporary difficulties facing the national economy in the 1960-62 period, Liu Shao-chi carefully thought out his plot to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Working madly to create counter-revolutionary public opinion, he again brought out his sinister book *Self-Cultivation* advertising idealism which opposed proletarian revolutionary practice and betrayed the dictatorship of the proletariat. Yang Hsien-chen and company pitched in at once, raising an uproar and launching one vicious attack after another as though they really had a leg to stand on. They thus stirred up another open struggle concerning the question of the identity of thinking and being. Like a gambler who has lost all his money, he cast aside all his disguises and came out into the open to pour out his bitter hatred for the Party and the people, thus further exposing his savage renegade features.

Because they are decadent and moribund reactionaries and a handful of fools blinded by inordinate ambition, the enemies invariably miscalculate the situation. As soon as they made their wild counter-attacks, the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: Yang Hsien-chen and company had deliberately distorted Engels' words to buttress up his reactionary fallacy for a long time and it had to be criticized. With the proletarian headquarters' concern and guidance, Ai Szu-chi and other comrades in the theoretical and political fields published articles exposing and criticizing the fallacy that "there is no identity of thinking and being."

Our great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call "**Never forget class struggle**" in September 1962 at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee. He led the whole Party and nation in an all-out counter-attack against revisionism and the bourgeoisie. At this session, the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao also exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of Yang Hsien-chen and his cronies. Once again the fond dream of Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen to restore capitalism was shattered.

III

Yang Hsien-chen is the sworn enemy of the people, the proletariat and Marxism. Despite the Party's warning and criticism, he did not in the least change his

counter-revolutionary nature. Instead of ceasing their counter-revolutionary activities after the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, Yang Hsien-chen and company used methods more clandestine than before in a last-ditch struggle, resorting to a series of plots to provoke the third open struggle.

When our great leader Chairman Mao wrote *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* in May 1963, it was aimed at Khrushchovian revisionism abroad and at the plot by Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang to oppose proletarian revolutionary practice and to restore capitalism in the country. This famous essay by Chairman Mao and his other brilliant works thoroughly criticized their bourgeois idealism and metaphysics, and formulated the line and policies for unfolding the socialist education movement in both city and countryside. Chairman Mao's *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* which has further developed the Marxist theory of cognition is its newest and highest generalization. It is also the scientific summing-up of the struggle centring around the question of the identity of thinking and being on the philosophical front.

Chairman Mao's great theory that "**matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter**" was a body blow to Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen. They resisted it frantically. Liu Shao-chi trotted out a bourgeois reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence; he suppressed the masses, shielded the capitalist roaders and undermined the socialist education movement. At the same time, he wildly opposed the Marxist theory of cognition and openly attacked the scientific method of investigation and study advocated by Chairman Mao. Denying that matter could be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter, he roared: "It is idealism if one holds that all man-made things are preceded by ideas." Taking his cue from Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen maintained that, regarding the transformation of matter into consciousness and consciousness into matter, "such transformation cannot be achieved haphazardly" and "it cannot be applied at random." Here, Yang Hsien-chen was making malicious insinuations to vilify the Marxist theory of cognition developed by Chairman Mao as "idealism."

In claiming that it was "idealism" to hold that there was the identity of thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen was hurling vicious slanders and dressing himself up as a confirmed adherent of "materialism." His shamelessness knew no bounds! In denying the identity of thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen denied the interconnection and mutual transformation into one another between matter and consciousness based on practice. Thus he carved out an unbridgeable gap between matter and consciousness, and cut asunder the relationship between matter and consciousness and between practice and knowledge, making them unrelated to one another. In this way, he denied that consciousness stems from matter and that knowledge

originates in practice. According to his absurd theory, consciousness and knowledge are like rivers without sources and trees without roots; they are innate in the mind or drop from the sky. This is Kant's dualism and the transcendentalism of idealism pure and simple.

Yang Hsien-chen never tired of talking about "being is primary, thinking is secondary," as though he was adhering to "materialism." But this was unmitigated hypocrisy. Marxists not only acknowledge the objective world but, more important, they actively change it in accordance with its laws. To Yang Hsien-chen, however, merely acknowledging that "being is primary, thinking is secondary" means everything, and as long as he "acknowledges objective reality," then everything will be all right and he "is a conscious materialist." Following such preaching, people can only remain helpless before the objective world; they can only leave everything to fate and be docile tools. In the past decades, Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and company had acted precisely in line with this kind of "materialism" and knuckled under time and again to the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

Yang Hsien-chen said he "acknowledges objective reality," but actually he and his gang of renegades, out of their counter-revolutionary nature, turned a blind eye to the objective realities, stubbornly refusing to acknowledge the infinite superiority of socialism, the inexhaustible strength of the masses armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, and the tremendous successes in China's socialist revolution and construction. To put it bluntly, what Yang Hsien-chen meant when he said he "acknowledges objective reality" as well as his other mouthings were sheer deception. What he "acknowledged" or did not acknowledge proceeded entirely from the bourgeoisie's counter-revolutionary needs, and depended on whether it was favourable or not to the restoration of capitalism. While he talked about "materialism" he was actually for idealism. That is the essence of Yang Hsien-chen's "theory of the non-identity of thinking and being."

Yang Hsien-chen once maligned those who advocated the identity of thinking and being by saying they were "propagating the theory of Bernstein" and were "brandishing Bernstein's weapon to oppose Marxism." Here Yang Hsien-chen was merely acting the thief crying "Stop thief!" In exposing Bernstein's revisionism, Lenin said: "**In the sphere of philosophy revisionism followed in the wake of bourgeois professional 'science.' The professors went 'back to Kant' — and revisionism dragged along after the neo-Kantians.**" (*Marxism and Revisionism.*) Bernstein made "amendments" to the Marxist theory of cognition, deliberately distorted the identity of thinking and being and made it an idealistic theory which put thinking on a par with being. He raved that materialism and idealism were alike and, though they proceeded from different viewpoints, both simply presumed that thinking and being were identical. It was by such rotten methods that Bernstein completely denied the identity of thinking and

being. What Yang Hsien-chen tried to smuggle in was simply Bernstein's trash. The only difference is that while Bernstein openly declared that he firmly supported Kant's viewpoint in principle, Yang Hsien-chen sought to cover this up and did not dare say so openly. That, and nothing else, is the difference between them. Thus we see it is no one but the renegade Yang Hsien-chen himself who was "propagating the theory of Bernstein" and "brandishing Bernstein's weapon to oppose Marxism."

The publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant work *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* thwarted the plot of Yang Hsien-chen and his gang who stirred up the third open struggle. But they still refused to give up. In March 1964, they published several reactionary articles which in a roundabout way propagated the reactionary "theory of the non-identity of thinking and being" and opposed the great theory that "**matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter.**" At the same time, in a desperate struggle, they turned up with the counter-revolutionary theory "combine two into one" to oppose the revolutionary dialectics that **one divides into two**, and oppose the socialist education movement and the struggle against revisionism.

As soon as Yang Hsien-chen's counter-revolutionary theory "combine two into one" appeared, the proletarian headquarters with Chairman Mao as its leader hit the nail on the head and exposed its counter-revolutionary nature and led the people in openly criticizing this renegade. Following this, the onrushing torrent of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution swept Yang Hsien-chen along with his sinister master Liu Shao-chi and the bourgeois headquarters all into the garbage heap of history. No matter what trickery Liu Shao-chi, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang used or how desperately they fought, their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and their metaphysics and idealism all finally lay in ruins.

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Reviewing the struggle centring around the question of the identity of thinking and being, we can clearly see that the activities of Yang Hsien-chen and his gang in connection with this question were an important component part of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary plot to restore capitalism. Philosophy always serves politics. One's world outlook determines the kind of philosophical thought he advances to serve his political line. We must respond to the call issued by the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works and carry out a deep-going criticism of the idealism and metaphysics of Liu Shao-chi and Yang Hsien-chen. We must do our best to remould our world outlook, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism, heighten our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and still more consciously study Mao Tsetung Thought and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line so as to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China And the Federal Republic of Cameroon

A Goodwill Delegation of the People's Republic of China led by His Excellency Mr. Feng Yu-chiu, representative of the Chinese Government and Ambassador to Mauritania, paid a visit to Yaounde from March 22 to 26, 1971.

His Excellency Mr. Feng Yu-chiu, representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China, held talks with His Excellency Mr. Jean Keutcha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, on the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Through these talks which were held in an atmosphere of frankness marked by mutual will for co-operation, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, in conformity with the interests and will of the two countries, have decided by common consent to establish diplomatic relations between them at the ambassadorial level.

The two Governments agree to develop these relations as well as the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in accordance with international usage and particularly with the following principles:

Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

Equality and mutual benefit,

Peaceful coexistence.

The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the policy of non-alignment pursued by the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government which represents the entire Chinese people.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon further agree to combine their efforts to promote the development of their respective peoples; to support each other in their struggle against all forms of foreign aggression and domination; to encourage the continued consolidation of peace in the world and total elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa.

For the Federal Republic of Cameroon

(Signed) Jean Keutcha
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the People's Republic of China

(Signed) Feng Yu-chiu
Ambassador, Representative of the Chinese Government

Done in Yaounde, March 26, 1971

Greet the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the Federal Republic of Cameroon

THROUGH friendly talks, the Chinese Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon have decided by common consent to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level. This is an important symbol of the

development of the friendly relations between China and Cameroon. We warmly greet this.

China and Cameroon are far apart geographically. However, our two peoples have always shown sympathy

for each other, supported and encouraged each other in the common struggle against imperialism. In 1964, a Chinese Government Goodwill Delegation paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Cameroon and a joint communique was issued in which both sides indicated that they would adopt active measures to develop relations between the two countries. Now, as a result of the joint efforts of both sides, this wish has come true.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "We must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit, with all countries willing to live together with us in peace." It is precisely in accordance with this principle that China has established diplomatic relations with many African countries. We have always held that in the relations between countries there should be mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We have strictly adhered to this guiding principle in our relations with African countries. This stand of ours has been acknowledged and supported by more and more countries. This is why the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and African countries are daily developing.

We are glad to see that those African countries which have gained independence are persevering in the

struggle against imperialism and colonialism and strengthening unity among African countries in order to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and develop their national economy. In international affairs, the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon pursues the policies of non-alignment and of strengthening co-operation with other African countries, which we appreciate and support.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of the Chinese people. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of our country. Chiang Kai-shek is a political mummy repudiated by the Chinese people long ago. To this day, however, U.S. imperialism has been obdurately pushing ahead its plots of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in a vain attempt to perpetuate its forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan Province. We reaffirm that the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. The criminal designs of U.S. imperialism will never succeed.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cameroon opens up broad prospects for the development of friendship between the two peoples. We wish that with the joint efforts of both sides the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will be consolidated and developed steadily.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, April 4)

31st World Table Tennis Championships

THE opening ceremony of the 31st World Table Tennis Championships took place in Nagoya, Japan, on the afternoon of March 28. It was attended by players from more than 50 countries and regions.

After H. Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, made the opening speech, Koji Goto, chairman of the organizing committee of the championships and President of the Japan Table Tennis Association, delivered a welcoming speech, extending high respects and thanks to the players taking part in the tournament. He expressed the wish that the present World Table Tennis Championships would help strengthen friendship between the sportsmen of various countries and the Japanese people and promote friendship among participating sportsmen.

More players from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, the United Arab Republic,

Mexico, Colombia and other Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions were at the present championships than at the previous two.

Many well-known European teams such as from Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Sweden and England took part in the tournament.

Japan, whose players had done well at the world championships for years, was represented by 32 men and women players, the largest participating team.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chinese players sent their representatives to the world championships for the first time in six years. Among them were veterans as well as newcomers to the world championships.

After the ceremony Chuang Tse-tung told Hsinhua: "We are very glad to enjoy the enthusiastic help and

support of our Japanese friends in coming to participate in the 31st World Table Tennis Championships in Nagoya and to have the opportunity to learn from players of various countries and exchange experience with them. Players from various countries have shown the most friendly feeling for China. This makes us deeply aware that **'we have friends all over the world,'** as our great leader Chairman Mao has said."

Lin Hui-ching, playing vice-captain of the Chinese women's team, said: "We are at the championships to promote friendship among the sportsmen and people of various countries. We place friendship above competition. We believe

that our wish will certainly come true through the tournament and what we learn from players of other countries will be of value."

New Level of Play in Men's and Women's Team Championships

Competition in the men's and women's team championships started on March 28 and the finals were held on April 1 after play-offs in the first and second rounds of the two events. In the finals, the Chinese men's team defeated the Japanese team 5:2, while in the women's team finals the Japanese team triumphed over the Chinese team 3:1.

In the men's team finals, China fielded Chuang Tse-tung, Li Ching-kuang and Liang Ko-liang while the Japanese team was composed of Nobuhiko Hasegawa, Shigeo Ito and Mitsuru Kono, the mainstay of the Japanese team which was the champion in this event at the 30th World Championships. The finals of the women's team event saw China's Lin Hui-ching and Cheng Min-chih facing the Japanese team's Toshiko Kowada, Yukie Ozeki and Emiko Oba.

The men's team finals was a contest of speed, smashes and counter-smashes. The fierce, determined and powerful attacking game between players of both sides won round after round of thunderous applause from the spectators.

Through five days of competition and other forms of contact, the players from five continents promoted



Chinese players entering the competition hall for the championships' opening ceremony.

friendship and exchanged experience in table tennis technique. The standard of play of many players showed marked progress with a variety of styles and characteristics. The players fully developed their forte and reached a new level of play.

The Japanese women's team, which had lost to China at the 28th World Table Tennis Championships and to European players at the 30th World Championships, having learnt from their failures in recent years, raised their level of play to beat powerful European teams before triumphing over the Chinese team in the finals in Nagoya. The Japanese men's team have maintained their past tough, stubborn fighting style as was shown in their match against Yugoslavia when at one stage they were down 1:4. But they won four games in a row to turn the tables on their opponents.

The table tennis team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was in Japan for the first time. In its match to decide team placings in the men's team event, the D.P.R.K. team won 5:0 over England, which was placed 6th at the last world championships. The D.P.R.K. players were highly praised for their courageous and determined play throughout their matches.

In the competitions, the players of many Asian, African and Latin American countries showed that they had attained a new level in table tennis skill and achieved relatively good results. Though the men's and women's teams of Nepal and Colombia had not participated in the world championships for a number of years, they nevertheless chalked up some victories.

The men's team of the United Arab Republic attained better results than at the 30th World Championships. In the team events, the European players again showed that table tennis in Europe, where it has a long tradition, has witnessed new developments. Yugoslavia's match against Japan, and Hungary's match against China were extended to the full nine games before these European teams went down 4:5. Such cases were rare in the last few world championships.

Another feature in the team events of this world tournament was that many young players gave outstanding accounts of themselves, adding to the lively atmosphere to the championships.

Flower of Friendship Blossoms in Table Tennis Circles

From its arrival in Japan on March 21, the Chinese table tennis delegation was warmly welcomed by friends from all walks of life in Japan as well as those in table tennis circles of other countries.

Japan's former world champion Ichiro Ogimura who had visited China three times in 1970 said: "Chinese table tennis circles have really changed since China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They stress friendship rather than wins or losses."

Many players from Asia, Africa, Latin America and other areas taking part in the tournament called on each other and had lively chats before and after matches inside and outside the gymnasium.

Noted Japanese player Kimiyo Matsuzaki, two-time world table tennis women's singles champion, visited the Chinese players at their hostel. Naoko Fukazu, former Japanese table tennis player and women's singles champion at the 28th World Championships, and Noriko Yamanaka also called on the Chinese sportsmen. Extreme cordiality prevailed at these meetings among old friends. They greeted each other and had heart-to-heart chats, which fully showed the solidarity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

When Colombian table tennis players met Chinese players

at the training hall, they expressed the wish to practise with the Chinese players so as to learn from each other and promote friendship. These Colombian sportsmen enthusiastically asked the Chinese players for Chairman Mao badges. Pinning the badges on their coats, they said happily: "The Colombian people warmly love Chairman Mao."

After the match with the players from Ghana, Lin Hui-ching ran up to Ethel Jacks, who took part in the championships in Peking ten years ago, and to 15-year-old Nancy Okwan and warmly shook hands with them. Lin Hui-ching praised them for their agile and tactical play. Ethel Jacks, 1969 African women's singles champion, said: "In the tournament, the Chinese players demonstrated their profound friendship for the African players." Wang Chih-liang, coach of the Chinese women's team, said: "We are very happy that our match with the African players has promoted friendship."

After the matches, the players from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United Arab Republic and China encouraged and learnt from each other. The Korean players put the stress on playing their best at the championships, and at the same time learning from the players of other countries. Referring to the current championships, the Chinese players emphasized: "Wins and losses in contests are transient, but friendship is ever-lasting," and that since the strong has weaknesses and the weak has its strong points it is necessary to learn from each other.



Chinese players chatting with players from other countries.

Gambler Nixon Loses All His Stakes

— A record of U.S. imperialism's invasion fiasco in southern Laos

U.S. imperialism has taken a severe beating from the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos and south Viet Nam in its military adventure of invading Lower Laos.

Nixon's Stakes and Smug Calculations

The Nixon government took the plunge only after the invasion plan had been worked out with the utmost care. Washington was betting heavily. It massed "the biggest air armada in the Indochina war" with helicopters averaging 1,100 missions and fighters flying 500 sorties a day. It employed nearly 1,000 tanks and armoured cars and several hundred artillery pieces. It fielded Saigon's "crack" 1st Infantry Division and most of its strategic reserves, such as paratroop and marine divisions, in the Highway 9 campaign. It also had the U.S. 7th Fleet prowl Bac Bo Gulf with a full-strength brigade of marines aboard ready for action. Poised in the eastern sector of Highway 9 from Dong Ha to Lao Bao were 12 battalions belonging to the U.S. 101 Airborne Division, the Americal Division, and the 5th Armoured Infantry Division which served as back-up forces for the U.S.-puppet troops invading Laos. All in all, the number of U.S. troops and those of the Saigon puppet regime involved reached 45,000.

Capture of the strategic junction town of Tchepone on Highway 9 by "heliborne" and "tank and armour-spearheaded" tactics in a lightning campaign was the invaders' first target. Their next move was a swing west to Savannakhet and, with the support of the puppet troops of Vientiane, breaking up the close co-operation between the people of the three countries of Indochina. With links connecting the three countries disrupted, they intended to "pacify" south Viet Nam and "stamp out" the raging flames of the people's armed struggle in Cambodia and Laos without interference, prop up the puppet regimes and perpetuate U.S. occupation of south Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Such were Nixon's smug calculations.

On February 8, the U.S.-Saigon troops embarked on a 3-prong invasion of Laos after round-the-clock and "saturation" bombing and shelling. Saigon's 1st Paratroop Brigade and its 7th, 11th and 17th Armoured Regiments made up the central column of the invading army and the main force in the campaign. They pushed along Highway 9 and set out to "take" Tchepone by a "blitzkrieg" inside a week. The 1st and 3rd Regiments of Saigon's 1st Infantry Division and the 3rd Paratroop Brigade and one ranger brigade which respectively made up the northern and southern columns on either side of the highway provided cover for the central column.

Sitting Ducks for Liberation Army

All reactionaries are fools. **"They had overestimated their own strength, underestimated the strength of the revolution and rashly unleashed the war and so were caught in their own trap."** This is exactly what happened to the Nixon government and its military gamble of invading southern Laos.

With steep, rugged jungle-covered mountains on both sides, Highway 9 in southern Laos runs through slits of valleys. The terrain is completely unfavourable to the U.S.-Saigon troops which rely heavily on modern weapons. Of special significance, too, is the fact that the southern Laos panhandle is an old liberated area. Here the patriotic armed forces and people fighting for the independence and freedom of Laos, well aware of the enemy's schemes for a long time, had a trap ready before he invaded. Co-operating closely with the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (P.L.A.F.) from the start, they greeted the invaders with a formidable wall of anti-aircraft fire and "swatted the U.S. helicopters out of the sky like flies." Besides this, to trap the invaders, they sent small detachments to intercept, harass and lure the enemy in deep. They then had the enemy forces split up and surrounded

(Continued on p. 16.)

The Three Indochinese Peoples Display Infinite Might of People's War



The Lao People's Liberation Army heroically wiping out the enemy.



Lao P.L.A. fighters singing militant songs of victory at the battlefield.

Lao P.L.A. artillery pounding the enemy on Hill 723.

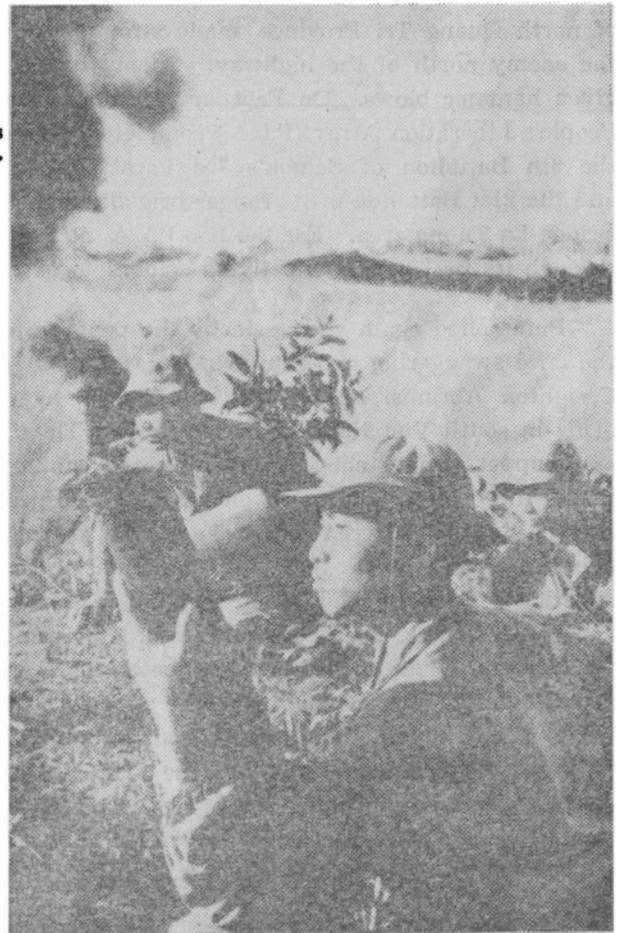




People of a liberated area in Cambodia warmly welcome the triumphant return of the fighters of the National Liberation Armed Forces.

The South Viet Nam Liberation Army fiercely mortars a U.S.-puppet troops' encampment along Highway 9.

Attacking the U.S.-Saigon troops at the Khe Sanh front in south Viet Nam.



(Continued from p. 13.)

and began battering and pinning them down in the Ban Dong area.

In the meantime, the P.L.A.F. in north Quang Tri Province, south Viet Nam, mortared and attacked the enemy's rear supply bases and ambushed his military convoys on the highway. The Lao patriotic armed forces and people cut the Lao Bao-Ban Dong section of the highway. Thus the people's forces in Quang Tri Province and southern Laos had the enemy between them and hemmed in on all sides, driving him from pillar to post and into a dilemma unable to advance or retreat. Large numbers of enemy helicopters were brought down by the Lao patriotic armed forces and people, and air transport became an extremely dangerous undertaking for the enemy. Shells repeatedly slammed into enemy positions, and the enemy troops, crazed with fear, found it best to keep to their bunkers most of the day.

From February 13, the heroic armed forces and people of Laos, co-ordinating their action and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces and people of north Quang Tri Province, made strong attacks on the enemy north of the highway. Enemy forces were given hammer blows. On February 13 alone, the Lao People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) completely wiped out the 6th Battalion of Saigon's 3rd Paratroop Brigade and the 21st Battalion of its ranger brigade in the Kaki Bridge-La Tuong area. For the Lao P.L.A., it had come through its first battle with flying colours.

Pummelled again and again by the people's forces, the once swaggering and blustering enemy took fright. Creighton Abrams, commander of the U.S. aggressor army in south Viet Nam, and Nguyen Van Thieu, Saigon puppet regime chieftain, went post-haste to Khe Sanh where they "discussed" moves and measures for extricating the tattered U.S.-Saigon troops from the debacle. Once more they fell back on their "air superiority" which had gone aground a long time ago. Air strikes, bombardments, tank and armoured warfare and whatnot made no impression at all on the people's armed forces who, using the strategy and tactics of people's war, fought courageously and skilfully. Saigon's 39th Ranger Battalion, the Hac Bao (black panther) Battalion reputed for being "good at mountain warfare" and entrenched on Hill 500 in mountainous west Quang Tri Province, was cut to pieces by the South Viet Nam Liberation Army in a single battle on February 20.

On February 25, the Lao P.L.A., pressing on with its victories, completely wiped out the brigade head-

quarters and 3rd Battalion of the 3rd Paratroop Brigade on Hill 456.

The heroic Lao P.L.A. and the South Viet Nam Liberation Army were invincible in the face of all comers. In less than 18 days, they had struck nearly all the Saigon units north of Highway 9 off the muster-roll. Enemy units in the Ban Dong area found themselves in a bad fix, hemmed in and attacked on both sides.

With one wing clipped, the jittery U.S.-Saigon troops panicked more than ever. They launched one frantic attack after another from February 26 to March 2, in a vain attempt to regain Hill 456 and regroup their forces north of the highway. The Lao P.L.A. went at them hammer and tongs, smashed their counter-attacks, knocked out the 17th Armoured Regiment and the 8th Paratroop Battalion and crippled the 11th Armoured Regiment.

While cutting the enemy north of the highway to pieces, the Lao P.L.A. tightened the encirclement of his southern column. From February 23 to March 1, it made strong attacks on the 3rd Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division besieged on Hill 550. Known in U.S. circles as a "crack" Saigon army unit, the 3rd Regiment was thoroughly beaten with the loss of more than half its strength. No longer an effective fighting unit, this completely disorganized regiment was withdrawn and replaced by Saigon's 147th Marine Brigade, which subsequently also got it in the neck.

Higher Stakes but Bigger Losses

For all their sophisticated weapons and newfangled tactics, the U.S.-Saigon troops failed to avert ignominious defeat. But they were not reconciled to defeat. In early March, to prevent the whole line from collapsing, they mustered various units from other war theatres in Indochina, pitchforking the remaining 2nd Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division, the 2nd Paratroop Brigade, the 4th Armoured Regiment as well as another marine brigade into the Ban Dong area to strengthen the southern column. But since all land routes had been blocked the U.S.-Saigon forces tried to adopt what they called "leap-frogging" tactics and airlifted the 1st Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division westward to Hill 723, ten kilometres to the southwest of Ban Dong. Putting up a bold front, the enemy made a preposterous claim about having "captured" Tchepone.

But his fiasco could not be covered up by lies. "Leap-frogging" notwithstanding, the U.S.-Saigon troops could not ward off the blows handed them by the Lao P.L.A. Just when they were ballyhooing the "capture" of Tchepone, the P.L.A., after annihilating or badly mauling four battalions of the Vientiane puppet troops

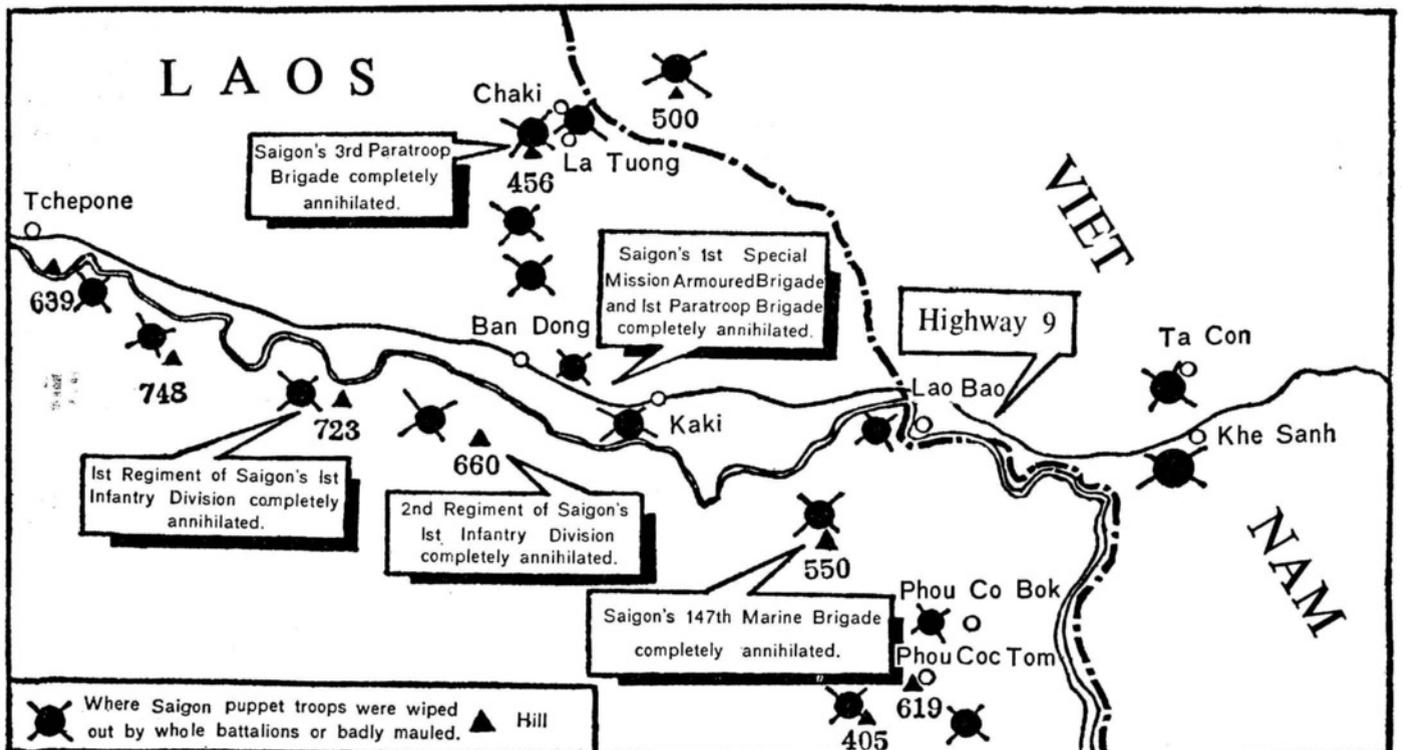
east of the Boloven Plateau on March 8-10, kept up a powerful attack during March 16-17 on the 1st Regiment of Saigon's 1st Infantry Division which had just "leap-frogged" its way to Hill 723. Both the commander and deputy commander of the regiment were killed on the spot and the regimental headquarters and all its five battalions were put out of action. Thus the Lao P.L.A. won a brilliant victory in bagging an entire enemy regiment. By now the southern column of the invading forces had been given a crushing blow.

Under these devastating blows by the armed forces and people of Laos and south Viet Nam, the U.S.-Saigon troops, confronted with the collapse of their entire front, talked no more of "airlifting" and "leap-frogging." They were now only interested in getting out in one piece. But the Liberation Army was closing in, tightening the rings of encirclement as it pursued the routed and retreating enemy units. All escape routes were closed to them. From March 18 to 20, the Lao P.L.A. mounted fierce attacks and knocked the daylights out of the enemy in the Ban Dong area. Realizing that it was no longer possible for their armoured columns to get the men out, the U.S.-Saigon headquarters reluctantly ordered their tattered forces to see to it that before they fled all tanks and armoured vehicles were concentrated at a point and destroyed. But before they had

time to spike the tanks and vehicles the P.L.A. swooped down on them. Men, tanks and vehicles were seized and scores of tanks fell into the hands of the P.L.A. The enemy units in the Ban Dong-Huoi San area were completely wiped out during March 21-22. The 2nd Regiment of the 1st Infantry Division entrenched on Hill 660 and the 147th Marine Brigade holed up on Hill 550 went the same way on March 20 and 22.

For 43 days and nights the valiant and battle-hardened Lao P.L.A. fought the invaders without let-up. It had the close co-operation of the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam and Cambodia with whom they fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. It has thoroughly smashed the enemy's military adventure. This victory has written another glorious chapter in the history of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the people of Laos. In this campaign, the Lao armed forces and people inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, killing and wounding 15,400 and taking more than 1,000 prisoners; in other words, two-thirds of the enemy invading forces in Laos were destroyed. Enemy losses included 496 aircraft, shot down or captured, 586 military vehicles, 144 field pieces and a vast quantity of military supplies.

Sketch Map on Highway 9



U.S. Imperialism Is African People's Fiercest Enemy

IN his recent foreign policy report alleging that the United States is making a "contribution" to bringing about "peace, economic development and justice" in Africa, U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon said that the United States will make every effort to bring about "peace" there. This is an out-and-out lie.

Suppression and Subversion — U.S. Imperialism's Consistent Policy

U.S. imperialism's consistent policy in Africa has been to maintain and expand its colonial interests there by supplying money and guns to suppress the African people's struggle for national liberation. In recent years, to prevent the rapid development of the struggle of the African countries and people against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and big-power hegemony, U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with other imperialisms, has further stepped up its subversive, aggressive and sabotage activities against the independent African countries. Last year, U.S. imperialism engineered subversive plots in the Sudan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Somalia and other countries. After these had been smashed, it supported the Portuguese colonialists in their naked aggression against the Republic of Guinea.

U.S. imperialism openly trains troops for the Portuguese colonialists and supplies them with weapons to stamp out the armed struggle of the colonial people in south and west Africa for national liberation and annually provides 35 million U.S. dollars in military "aid" to the white racist regime of South Africa so that it can engage in political blackmail and military provocation against the African countries.

U.S. imperialism is now fiercely contending with the other superpower for hegemony over the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, thus gravely threatening the independence and security of the African countries.

Economic Development or Economic Plunder?

Nixon alleged in his report that the United States wants to make a "contribution" to the "economic development" of Africa and that multilateral and private investments are the most effective means to realize this "development."

With U.S. dollars as bait and backed by military strength, U.S. imperialism always commits aggression and expansion abroad. Under the camouflage of

"economic development in Africa," Nixon encourages U.S. monopoly capital to penetrate the continent on a large scale in order to control African countries politically and plunder them economically and turn it into a U.S. colony.

It has been estimated that from post-war year 1945 to 1969, U.S. "aid" to Africa totalled 6,400 million U.S. dollars, by which U.S. imperialism extended its tentacles to some 30 African countries. By giving about 1,000 million U.S. dollars in economic and military "aid" to the Mobutu puppet clique, U.S. imperialism has sent large numbers of U.S. military "advisers" and military personnel to the Congo (Kinshasa) and consequently tightly controls the military and administrative power of that country. Through huge investments, it has grabbed mining concessions of such rare metals and strategic resources in the Congo (K) as cobalt, uranium, diamonds, tantalum and manganese. By various means, it monopolizes the exploitation of uranium in Mozambique and controls the economic arteries of a number of African countries.

Investment by U.S. imperialism spells plunder. By 1968, U.S. direct investment in Africa had reached 2,673 million U.S. dollars. According to greatly minimized official U.S. figures, in 1968 alone the United States grabbed, through investments in Africa, a profit of 671 million U.S. dollars — more than 11 times that of 1959. A U.S. journal revealed that up to 1969, U.S. monopoly capital had an annual profit of 68 per cent on its investment of 1,200 million U.S. dollars in petroleum in Libya. But Nixon described such looting as "economic development" for the African people. He is calling loudly for further infiltration of U.S. private capital into Africa as a way out of the economic crisis in the United States, and to expand U.S. colonial interests in Africa and plunder more strategic materials for escalating the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indochina.

U.S. Monopoly Capital — Backstage Boss of Racist South African Regime

"The search for racial and political justice in southern Africa" advertised by Nixon is even more of a swindle. The white racist regime of South Africa is a product of the imperialist policy of aggression and the colonialist system. U.S. monopoly capital has amassed unprecedented riches in South Africa by taking advantage of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid there. From more than 280 million in 1960, its investments in South Africa rose to nearly

1,000 million U.S. dollars in 1970. U.S. trade with South Africa accounts for one-third of total U.S. exports to Africa and one-fourth of its imports from there.

Nixon's assertion that the United States opposes any attempt to isolate the South African authorities, coupled with its scheme to get African countries to enter into a "dialogue" with the reactionary South African authorities, is in essence to extricate the reactionary authorities from their extreme isolation, deprive the African people of their right to oppose South African white racism and to legalize the system of racial discrimination in South Africa which gives it enormous superprofits.

Uhuru, organ of the Tanganyika African National Union, in a recent editorial entitled "Sympathy of a

Python" put it well when it pointed out: "It is hypocritical on his [Nixon's] part to be concerned with the racial problems in Africa while within the United States itself millions of black Americans are discriminated against and oppressed."

Nixon's honeyed words cannot hide hosts of facts showing U.S. imperialism's aggression, subversion and penetration in Africa. Through practice in protracted struggle, more and more African people have come to see more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the African people's fiercest enemy and the source of all disaster in Africa. Today, the struggle of the small and medium-sized African countries against big-power hegemony has become an irresistible trend of history. All machinations and schemes of aggression by U.S. imperialism against the African countries are bound to meet with ignominious failure.

For Your Reference

African National Liberation Movement

The people of Africa were historically victims of savage colonialist enslavement and oppression. It has been estimated that the colonialists abducted and massacred close to 100 million black African people during four centuries of the "slave trade."

On the eve of World War I, with the exception of Ethiopia and Liberia, this continent with an area of 30 million sq. kilometres had been partitioned by British, French, Belgian, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian colonialists.

After World War II, U.S. imperialism became the African people's fiercest enemy who used neo-colonialism to replace the old colonialist forces, control and plunder the African countries.

The people of Africa have waged a protracted and courageous struggle against the oppression and rule of colonialism and for national independence and emancipation. Today, there are 41 independent countries in Africa.

There are still a number of regions which have not won national independence and are subjected to Portuguese, Spanish, French and British colonialist rule and to rule by white racialists backed by the United States and Britain. These areas lie mainly in the western and southern parts of Africa and total about 4,800,000 sq. kilometres with a population of roughly 40,000,000 that respectively make up 16 per cent of the area of the continent and 12 per cent of the population. The people of these areas are fighting for national independence.

In the western part of Africa, since launching an armed struggle against Portuguese colonialist rule in August 1961, the Guinea (Bissau) patriotic armed forces have gained control of over half the territory and set up political power at grass-roots levels in the liberated areas. In the last three months of 1970, these armed forces, seizing the initiative in attacking the enemy, killed about 300 enemy troops and occupied and destroyed more than ten enemy encampments.

In the southern part of Africa, the people of Angola have liberated one-third of their country since they began their armed struggle against Portuguese colonialist rule on February 4, 1961. In the first nine months of last year, the Angolan people's armed forces annihilated over 1,800 Portuguese colonialist troops and mercenaries.

From less than 200 strong, the patriotic armed forces of Mozambique have grown into an organized and well-trained force of nearly 10,000 since starting armed struggle in September 1964. In the past six years, they have wiped out 6,000 enemy troops, shot down more than 40 enemy planes, put one-fifth of Mozambique under their control and liberated one million people — one-seventh of the population. In the liberated areas, the patriotic armed forces have set up military and political administrations, distributed land, developed production and run education, thus laying down the foundation for national independence and freedom.

The people of South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia have also continuously resorted to various forms of struggle against white racialist rule and for national independence and liberation.

ROUND THE WORLD

PAKISTAN

Protests Against Indian Interference in Internal Affairs

The Pakistan Government sent notes to the Indian Government successively on March 27, March 30 and April 2 strongly protesting against its blatant interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

It was reported that Pakistan President Yahya Khan made a broadcast speech to the nation on March 26 concerning the situation in the country. He pointed out that "matters took a very serious turn" recently in East Pakistan for which the "blame rests entirely on anti-Pakistan and secessionist elements," who "want East Pakistan to break away completely from the country" and have "attacked the solidarity and integrity of this country." President Yahya Khan declared: "In view of the grave situation that exists in the country today I have decided to ban all political activities throughout the country." "I have also decided to impose complete press censorship." He also ordered the Pakistan armed forces to defend the "integrity, solidarity and security of Pakistan."

According to Western news agency reports, the Indian Lok Sabha met on March 27 to hold a "debate" on the domestic situation in Pakistan. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in parliament that the Indian Government, fully conscious of the "historic importance of the current events in East Pakistan," was following the situation "with the greatest attention." The Indian cabinet held a special session the same day to "discuss" the situation in East Pakistan. In a statement on March 26, Indian Minister of External Affairs Swaran Singh said: "The Government of India cannot but be gravely concerned at events taking place so close to our borders." An official of the Indian External

Affairs Ministry even declared that "geography makes it impossible" for India to view the development of the situation in Pakistan "as simply an internal matter for Pakistan."

The Press Trust of India (PTI) reported that on March 31 the Indian Lok Sabha passed a resolution tabled by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The resolution said that the Indian Parliament "cannot remain indifferent" to the development of the situation in East Pakistan and called on governments of the world "to take urgent and constructive steps" to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

The Pakistan Government published a note of protest to the Indian Government in its March 27 official press communique. After listing the Indian Government's acts of interference in the internal situation in Pakistan, the note said that the Pakistan Government strongly protested against this blatant interference by the Indian Government in the internal affairs of Pakistan and the mischievous insinuation contained in Indian newspapers designed to create misunderstanding between the people of East and West Pakistan.

According to an APP report, the Pakistan Government lodged another protest note with the Indian Government on March 30, declaring that the statements made by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh in the Indian Parliament, in complete violation of well-established international principles and procedures, clearly constituted gross interference.

On April 2, the Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan was summoned to the Pakistan Foreign Office and was handed a protest note. The protest note said that the Pakistan Government deplored as totally unwarranted the resolution reported to have been introduced by the Indian Prime Minister and adopted by both

Houses of the Indian Parliament on March 31, "declaring wholehearted sympathy and support of the people of India" for the anti-nationalist elements in Pakistan. As a follow-up of the resolution, the Indian Government is also reported to be encouraging Indian nationals to intrude into Pakistan territory for subversive purposes, the note added.

The protest note pointed out: "This is in flagrant disregard of the U.N. Charter as well as the Bandung principles for peaceful coexistence."

According to a press communique issued by the Pakistan Government on April 2, the Pakistan Government lodged a strong protest with the Government of India the same day against the harassment by Indian warships of a Pakistani merchant ship that morning on an international sea lane.

The press communique said that the Pakistan Government has lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government over this interference with the freedom of shipping in times of peace. The Pakistan Government has asked the Indian Government, through its High Commissioner in Pakistan, to desist from such wanton acts and flagrant violations of international law and practice concerning freedom on the high seas.

The press communique said that the Government of Pakistan is determined to ensure the safety of its merchant ships on international routes on the high seas and is taking all necessary measures in this regard.

At the same time, an AP dispatch from New Delhi quoting Indian official sources on March 30 reported that "discussions were underway in Washington, Moscow and New Delhi" by the United States, the Soviet Union and India "in addition to parallel talks at the United Nations" so as to take some "common steps" concerning the situation in East Pakistan. A PTI dispatch from the United Nations headquarters in New York on April 1 said that Indian permanent representative in the United Nations Samar Sen presented a verbal note to U.N. Secre-

tary General U Thant on March 31, requesting that the "international community" take "suitable action" concerning the situation in East Pakistan.

PHILIPPINES

Fast-Growing New People's Army

The Philippine New People's Army was founded on March 29, 1969 after the re-establishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Using skilful and flexible strategy and tactics it had big successes by smashing at least seven "search and destroy" and "encirclement and suppression" operations by the reactionary Philippine army in the past two years.

The present situation in the Philippine revolutionary armed struggle is excellent. As the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines has pointed out, "the road of armed revolution has been opened" and "the spark of the armed struggle is turning into a prairie fire."

Engagements with the enemy by the New People's Army in the same period have become larger in scale and it has gained combat experience in both mountain areas and on the plains. While in the past it could only wipe out scattered individual enemy troops, it is now capable of wiping out an enemy squad of the regular forces or a platoon of the "village self-defence guards" in a single engagement. According to *Ang Bayan*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army fought more than 80 battles with the reactionary army and wiped out more than 200 enemy troops, including 17 U.S. aggressor troops, during the first year after it was founded. In the following year, it fought still more battles and annihilated still more enemy troops. It also shot down an enemy helicopter and damaged another.

From May to July last year, it smashed an enemy "mopping-up" operation in the vast area of central Luzon, putting 50 of their troops out of action and striking fear into the

hearts of the enemy. In the struggle against "encirclement and suppression" operations last September and October, the New People's Army killed one army commander—a lieutenant-colonel—staff officers in his headquarters and one U.S. officer. On December 29, it made a successful attack on a military academy armoury and seized a large quantity of arms. Since the beginning of this year, it has continued its attacks against the enemy and won new successes.

Kindled two years ago in Capas, Tarlac Province in central Luzon, the flames of people's armed struggle have now spread to other rural areas in central, northern and southern Luzon and other places. Although the U.S. imperialists have given the Philippine reactionaries a large amount of military "aid" and sent so-called U.S. "advisors" to supervise the fighting they cannot check the rapid development of the revolutionary armed struggle.

Carrying out instruction of the Communist Party of the Philippines on establishing consolidated revolutionary bases, the New People's Army last year set up temporary organizational committees and relatively permanent revolutionary committees in the rural areas. The peasant masses have raised their political consciousness through struggle, and a good number of young peasants enthusiastically joined the new army in response to the Party's appeal.

The Communist Party of the Philippines places great importance on political construction in the New People's Army. To better integrate Marxist-Leninist theory with concrete practice in the Philippine revolution, the Party Central Committee also requires Party members, cadres and fighters to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, acquaint themselves with past and present conditions in Philippine society and carry the rectification movement against the Lava revisionist renegade clique and the Taruc-Sumulong gangster clique to the end.

The high prestige of the New People's Army continues to rise among

the urban and rural population. Public opinion in Manila has noted that this army "is not fighting in the interests of a minority but for a revolutionary ideal and the interests of the masses of the people." Such a people's army is the hope of the Philippine people for emancipation.

KOREA

Beware of U.S. Imperialist Plot

While stepping up expansion of its war in Indochina, U.S. imperialism is making every effort to create tension in Korea.

U.S. aggressor troops in Korea have been making armed provocations on the ground, on the sea and from the air against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the beginning of the year. There were more than 70 such provocations in January alone. Particularly noteworthy is that the spearhead of the provocative military exercise by the U.S. aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique from March 4 to 6 was pointed at the D.P.R.K. Together with south Korean puppet troops, U.S. imperialism conducted an exercise called "Operation Freedom Vault" in which 750 paratroops of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division were airlifted more than 15,000 kilometres from the United States to south Korea to test, according to U.S. news agencies, the ability to transport U.S. troops from the American continent to Korea quickly in an emergency.

U.S. imperialism is also planning to spend 1,500 million U.S. dollars to beef up and expand the south Korean puppet troops. It is now sending to south Korea part of its fighters and reconnaissance planes stationed in Japan to reinforce its so-called "air support." U.S. Under Secretary of the Air Force McLucas was in south Korea recently for a number of secret meetings with chieftains of the U.S. aggressor troops there and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

While serving as a pawn of U.S. imperialist aggression in Asia, the

(Continued from p. 3.)

Foreign Minister Moukness said: In Indochina, we give our complete support to the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos who are setting an example of unparalleled heroism and courage to the peoples fighting against imperialism. Only the withdrawal of the foreign troops of aggression will put an end to the war in Indochina.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on April 1 met all the members of the Mauritanian Government Delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Sino-Mauritanian Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement Signed

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was signed in Peking on April 1.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement was signed by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council of China, and Hamdi Ould Moukness, head of the Mauritanian Government Delegation and Minister of External Affairs, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Chinese Government Orders a Philippine Passenger Plane To Leave China

A BAC-111 passenger plane of the Philippine Airlines illegally entered China's territorial air space at 11:44

a.m. on March 30. The Chinese authorities concerned ordered it to land on the Kwangchow Airport.

After necessary investigations, the Chinese Government decided to give lenient treatment and ordered the plane to leave China quickly. The plane took off and left Kwangchow at 10:33 a.m. on March 31.

All passengers, except six who firmly refused to go back to the Philippines, left China on board the plane.

NEWS BRIEFS

△ The Archery Association of the People's Republic of China lodged a protest with the International Archery Federation (F.I.T.A.) on March 31, strongly condemning it for its willing service to the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Chinas," and declaring in all seriousness that the Archery Association of the People's Republic of China withdraws from the F.I.T.A. and severs all relations with it.

△ All-China Sports Federation lodged a protest with the International Lawn Tennis Federation on March 31, strongly condemning a handful of manipulators within the International Lawn Tennis Federation for their contemptible act of tailing after U.S. imperialism in plotting to create "two Chinas," and declaring in all seriousness that as from this day All-China Sports Federation withdraws from the International Lawn Tennis Federation and severs all relations with it.

△ Ram Hari Sharma, Chairman of the Nepalese National Panchayat, and Madame Sharma and the National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation led by him, carrying the profound friendship of the Chinese peo-

ple for the Nepalese people, left Kwangchow for home by train on March 30 after visiting Hangechow, Nanking, Shanghai and Kwangchow and concluding a friendly visit to China.

△ Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met on March 30 Ulf Martensson, leader, and Elizabeth Magnusson, Stefan Pettersson and Lasse Lindstron, members, of the Delegation of the "United N.L.F. Groups of Sweden" and had a friendly conversation with them.

△ A Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Chou Hua-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Peking for Chile by air on March 30 for a friendly visit.

△ Hsi Yeh-sheng, the Chinese representative to attend trade talks between China and Morocco and a Deputy Director of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, and his staff left Peking for Morocco by air on March 30.

△ The Albanian Designing Team led by Sali Angoni, Vice-Minister of Construction and Director of the State Designing Institute, and Eqrem Dobi, Head of the Urban Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Construction, left Peking by air for home on March 31, after concluding its visit to China.

During its stay in China, the Albanian Designing Team visited factories and mines in Peking, Shenyang, Harbin, Fushun, Shanghai and Nanking.

△ Dobri Alexiev, leader of the Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria, arrived in Peking by air on March 31.

Japanese reactionaries are itching to go into action to benefit themselves. The Sato government is deploying Japan's main forces in west Japan, carrying out military exercises called an "airborne operation," a "landing operation," etc., with Korea as the

simulated battlefield. It had been decided that beginning this year a certain number of "Self-Defence Agency" generals and colonels would be sent to south Korea "on duty." Means of transporting troops to south Korea have already been prepared.

The plots by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have aroused the greatest indignation of the Korean people. In a recent statement, the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry warned U.S. imperialism it should not forget the ignominious defeat it suffered in Korea.

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