

# PEKING REVIEW

22

June 2, 1972

北  
京  
周  
報

## Africa Advances With Big Strides in Fighting in Unity

— Warmly greeting 9th anniversary of African  
Liberation Day

“Renmin Ribao” editorial

## Arts and Crafts in China

At the United Nations Conference on  
Trade and Development

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 15, No. 22

June 2, 1972

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

## CONTENTS

<b>THE WEEK</b>	3
30th Anniversary of the Yanan Talks on Literature and Art Commemorated	
Founding of Republic of Sri Lanka Greeted	
Guests From Tanzania	
Second Japanese Komeito Delegation Visits China	
Condolences on Death of Zhamsrangin Sambu	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
<b>Africa Advances With Big Strides in Fighting in Unity</b> — Warmly greeting 9th anniversary of African Liberation Day — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	5
China Celebrates African Liberation Day	6
52nd Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of Indonesia	7
Worker-Peasant-Soldier Forum: Developing Forces Will Defeat the Decadent Reactionary Forces	8
<b>Arts and Crafts in China</b> — Hua Ching	10
Fine Artware: Cloisonne — Yi Ching	12
People's Army Units Run Farms — Chien Tsin	14
At U.N.C.T.A.D.: The Third World Voices Strong Demand	16
Resolution on International Trade	17
Japan Steps Up Exploitation in Southeast Asia	18
<b>FRIENDSHIP LOG</b>	20
<b>ROUND THE WORLD</b>	21
South Viet Nam: Popular Struggle Against U.S.-Thieu Clique	
Japan: Oppose U.S. Imperialism's Use of Bases in Okinawa	
Britain: Failure of Anglo-Rhodesian Agreement Admitted	
<b>ON THE HOME FRONT</b>	22
Selection and Popularization of Good Seed Strains	
Good Spring Fish Catches	
More and Better Radios	
Studies on Early Mankind	

# THE WEEK

## 30th Anniversary of the Yanan Talks on Literature and Art Commemorated

Peking commemorates the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* with jubilant literary and art events.

**Art and Photo Exhibit.** More than 300 works of art including traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic arts, gouaches and scissor-cuts, produced since the Great Cultural Revolution began, are on display at the National Fine Arts Exhibition.

Done in bright colours and brimming with political fervour, these works extol Chairman Mao and the victory of his proletarian revolutionary line; they give expression to the deep love of the people of all nationalities in China for the Party and their leader, and portray the socialist revolution and socialist construction and heroes on various fronts. At the same time, they reflect the friendship and unity between the people of China and other countries. Selected from entries recommended by various localities throughout the country, 65 per cent were contributed by amateur worker, peasant and soldier artists.

The 400-odd pictures at the National Photographic Exhibition include photos of Chairman Mao, those dealing with the War of Resistance Against Japan, the War of Liberation and the Movement to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, as well as photos showing China's socialist revolution and construction and stills from modern revolutionary theatrical works.

The Art and Photography Exhibition of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a display of the latest achievements of army artists and photographers, professional and amateur alike, who have gone deep into life in the armed forces and people to find subjects from among the masses.

**New Films.** Colour films of the modern revolutionary Peking operas *On the Docks*, *Song of the Dragon River* and *The Red Detachment of Women* are current attractions for cinema-goers.

Other films now being shown include four science films, 11 documentaries and one animated cartoon, produced by studios in Peking, Shanghai, Sian and Kwangchow.

**On the Stage.** Apart from the model revolutionary theatrical works, another modern revolutionary Peking opera *Fighting on the Plains*, about how guerrilla forces fought shoulder to shoulder with the masses against enemy invaders during the War of Resistance Against Japan, is now playing. Concerts, acrobatic shows, dance performances, ballads and puppet shows are also being presented.

## Founding of Republic of Sri Lanka Greeted

The new constitution adopted on May 22 at the Constituent Assembly of Ceylon proclaimed the founding of the free, independent and sovereign Republic of Sri Lanka. (Sri Lanka, which means bright and resourceful land, is the old Sinhalese name for the island.)

Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike and William Gopallawa took the offices of Prime Minister and President of the Republic respectively. This marked the end of Sri Lanka's 24 years of dominion status in the British Commonwealth. It is a significant victory won by her people in their protracted struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding national independence.

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to President Gopallawa on May 24, extending sincere congratulations on the founding of the Republic of Sri Lanka and his assumption of the office of President of the Republic. The message wished the

Republic of Sri Lanka prosperity and her people well-being.

Premier Chou En-lai on May 24 also sent a message to Madame Bandaranaike, extending warm congratulations on the founding of the Republic of Sri Lanka and her assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic. The message said:

"The people of Sri Lanka are a great people with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. They have made positive contributions to the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism and exerted great efforts for the development of their national economy. We wish that the Government and people of the Republic of Sri Lanka under Your Excellency's leadership will continuously achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence, unity and sovereignty and building their country.

"May the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily."

## Guests From Tanzania

Friendship visits to China have been paid recently by the Military Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Delegation of the Ministry for Home Affairs of Tanzania and the Educationist Delegation of the University of Dar-es-Salaam of Tanzania. During their visits, the Chinese leaders met the Tanzanian guests and had friendly talks with them.

Both the military delegation, headed by Geoffrey Oscar Mhagama, who is Tanzania's Junior Minister of Defence and National Service, and the Home Affairs Ministry delegation led by Saidi Ali Maswanya, the Minister, stayed in China for 15 days. The former left China on May 20 and the latter, on May 27.

At the farewell banquet given on the eve of departure, May 19, Junior Minister Mhagama said: Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and President Nyerere, our two countries and armies have established their friendship on a solid basis. We highly value the assistance given by China, because it enhances our courage in achieving complete liberation, in shaking off poverty and attaining prosperity and the will to struggle. If, he added, we work hard, we will be able to win victory.

At the banquet given in his honour by Yang Chieh, Minister of Communications, on May 14, Minister Maswanya praised the Chinese Government and people for their resolute support to the African people's national-liberation movement. He said: We highly value the Tanzania-China friendship forged in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Tanzanian guests were accorded a warm welcome while visiting China.

## Second Japanese Komeito Delegation Visits China

The Second Delegation to China of the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party) left the capital by air on May 17 for southern China after a friendly visit to Peking. Bunzo Ninomiya, Vice-Chairman of the Komeito Central Committee, is the leader of the delegation and Naohiko Okubo, Deputy General Secretary of the Komeito Central Committee, is deputy leader.

On May 15, Premier Chou and President Liao Cheng-chih and Vice-President Wang Kuo-chuan of the China-Japan Friendship Association met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation which arrived in Peking on May 11.

Speaking at the banquet to welcome the delegation on the day it arrived, Wang Kuo-chuan said: With the support of the Japanese people and the approval and assistance of friendly personages of various circles, our Komeito friends have in the past year done much useful work in opposing the policy of hostility towards China obstinately pushed by

the Japanese reactionaries and in promoting the mass movement for China-Japan friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The current friendly visit to China by the Second Komeito Delegation will certainly make new contributions to the common struggle for the promotion of China-Japan friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In his speech, Bunzo Ninomiya said: For the purpose of restoring diplomatic relations between Japan and China, we reaffirm: (1) The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government representing China. (2) Taiwan is a province of China and an inalienable part of the Chinese territory. (3) The "Japan-Chiang treaty" is illegal, null and void from the outset and must be abrogated. We uphold and demand that the U.S. armed forces must withdraw from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area at the earliest date.

Bunzo Ninomiya said: Of late, a handful of Japanese Rightists have repeatedly carried out unscrupulous provocations against the Chinese Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office in Japan. We are strongly indignant at this and are determined to smash their plot and struggle for Japan-China friendship.

## Condolences on Death of Zhamsrangin Sambu

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on May 22 sent a message of condolence to the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia on the death of its President Zhamsrangin Sambu.

On May 23, Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and others called at the Embassy of the People's

Republic of Mongolia in Peking to express their condolences.

## NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Government Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Abdel Halim Khaddam, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, concluded a friendship visit to China and left Kwangchow for home on May 28. The Chinese and Syrian Governments signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in Peking on May 24.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on May 24 to Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, greeting the third anniversary of Sudan's "May 25" Revolution.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu sent a message on May 24 to General Alejandro Augustin Lanusse, President of Argentina, greeting the National Day of the Republic of Argentina.

▲ The Acting Chairman and the Premier also sent messages respectively on May 26 to Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, and Dr. Abdul Zahir, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Afghanistan, expressing warm congratulations on the National Day of the Kingdom of Afghanistan.

▲ Lois Wheeler Snow, wife of Edgar Snow, and her younger sister and Mr. Snow's son wound up a friendship visit to China and left Peking by air on May 25 for Switzerland via Kwangchow. During their stay in China, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China Soong Ching Ling hosted a banquet in honour of them. Two days before their departure, Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching and Chiao Kuan-hua met them and gave a banquet in their honour.

▲ The Canadian Government Aviation Delegation paid a visit to China from May 10 to 20. During its stay in Peking, the delegation had friendly discussions with the Chinese department concerned about technical matters related to air traffic between the two countries and initial agreement was reached.

*"Renmin Ribao" Editorial:*

# Africa Advances With Big Strides in Fighting in Unity

— Warmly greeting 9th anniversary of African Liberation Day

**T**ODAY is the 9th anniversary of African Liberation Day. On this militant festival, the Chinese people, together with the people of the world, offer their warm congratulations to the African people on their tremendous achievements in the cause of fighting in unity against imperialism, pledge firm support for their just struggle and send them fraternal regards!

Africa is a continent full of vitality. The African people are advancing with big strides in fighting in unity. Since World War II, the African people, long subjected to imperialist, colonialist and racist bullying and oppression, have awakened in no time and thrown themselves into the struggle for national independence. They have had tremendous successes in their just struggle in the 1960s and since. Many African countries have declared independence one after another. The people in Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and other regions have taken up arms to resist heroically Portuguese colonial rule and Rhodesian and South African white racist rule. The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) was set up at the Conference of African Heads of State which met in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, from May 22 to 26, 1963. This important event reflected the situation in the rapid upsurge of the African national-liberation movement at that time and manifested the united African people's staunch anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist will. The energetic O.A.U. activities of the last nine years have made important contributions to the united anti-imperialist cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The situation in Africa has changed a great deal in the last nine years. To date, 41 countries have achieved independence. They are making unremitting efforts to consolidate their national independence, defend their sovereignty and develop their national economy and culture, and have achieved marked success. The people in regions that have not yet attained independence have developed a widespread mass movement and protracted armed struggle to oppose cruel colonial rule and racial oppression and have liberated large tracts of land and won brilliant victories. The unity among African countries and among African people has constantly grown stronger in the struggle against aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Together

with Asian and Latin American countries, many African countries are energetically opposing the power politics and hegemonic practices of the superpowers and are playing an ever more important role in international activities. The new situation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism now prevailing in Africa shows the whole world once again the mighty strength of the heroic African people. No force on earth can prevent the national-liberation movement of Africa from winning victory.

But imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are unwilling to pull out of Africa. Side by side with political deception, they constantly engage in economic and cultural infiltration and aggression and flagrantly interfere in the internal affairs of the African countries. They make use of African traitors in their pay for subversive activities to undermine the independence of the African countries. They have even openly organized mercenaries to commit armed aggression against independent countries there. With their support, connivance and encouragement, the Portuguese colonial authorities and the Rhodesian and South African white racist regimes have formed a counter-revolutionary military alliance to take joint action in suppressing the armed struggles in southern Africa, and made repeated wild provocations against the independent states in adjoining regions. Social-imperialism, on its part, is also trying every possible means to force its way into this rich and beautiful continent and scramble for spheres of influence. Such practice by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and social-imperialism, however, can neither deceive nor frighten the awakening African people. On the contrary, their perverse actions have taught the African people by negative example to see that the liberation struggle in Africa is to be a protracted and arduous one and to carry on their fight unremittingly with still greater courage and higher resolve.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, said nine years ago when he received friends from Africa: **"The tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping over the whole of Africa. All countries, whether or not they have attained independence, will sooner or later win full and complete independence and liberation. The Chinese people all support you."**

## China Celebrates African Liberation Day

A grand reception was given in Peking on May 25 celebrating the 9th anniversary of African Liberation Day.

Sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-African Peoples' Friendship Association, it was attended by diplomatic envoys of African countries to China, other African members of the diplomatic corps as well as experts from African countries now in Peking.

At the reception were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others.

On behalf of the Chinese hosts, Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, extended festive greetings to the African friends. "This day nine years ago," he recalled, "the heads of the independent African states signed at their first summit conference the charter establishing the Organization of African Unity and proclaimed this day African Liberation Day. This is a red-letter day of great historic significance, and an important milestone in the history of the national independence movement in Africa."

Wang Kuo-chuan then dwelt on the excellent situation in Africa and wished the African people still greater successes in their cause of independence.

Speaking of the militant friendship between the Chinese and African peoples, Wang Kuo-chuan said:

"In their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Chinese people have enjoyed the valuable support of the African people. The African people may rest assured that the Chinese people will for ever remain their reliable friends in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for the liberation of the entire African continent."

Mali's Ambassador to China Assane Guindo, speaking at the reception on behalf of his African colleagues in Peking, reaffirmed the African people's determination to liberate their continent completely.

"The United Nations," Ambassador Guindo noted, "has adopted more than 120 resolutions on colonialism and racialism in Africa. In spite of that, we Africans have not yet acquired our complete independence." "In fact," he added, "Africa remains the only continent in the world where one-tenth of its sons and daughters still suffer from domination, exploitation and racism."

"Now that African liberation movements have embarked on the road of armed struggle to liberate the few last 'colonialist pockets' in Africa, new imperialist forces in collusion with imperialism are bent on plundering the wealth of our continent and sowing discord among the national-liberation movements. In spite of this, Africa will resist these imperialist manoeuvres aimed at frustrating our advance to liberty."

"In northeast Africa, the Africans are today fighting against racist Zionist expansionism."

"The situation prevailing in south and northeast Africa and other troubled areas on our continent is replete with extremely dangerous consequences. That is why we will not let ourselves be cheated and will not relax our firm will to liberate our people from the grip of colonialism, racism and expansionism. Africa is fighting with might and main because this is the only road it can take. The revolution should not be stopped, nor will it stop half way."

The Malian Ambassador concluded by declaring that "the unshakable determination of Africa is, alongside all the justice-upholding countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America, and above all, with the 800 million Chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader Mao Tsetung, to drive imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racial discrimination out of our continent for a world of happiness, fraternity and peace."

The African people are our good friends. The Chinese and African peoples shared the same sufferings in history and are now faced with common tasks in struggle. We are comrades-in-arms trusting and relying upon each other in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and racialism and against the power politics and hegemonic practices of the superpowers. On the occasion of this militant festival of the African people, we thank the African

countries and people sincerely for the support they have extended us and for the trust they have placed in us in these years. We reiterate once again that in the great cause of fighting in unity against imperialism, we will stand for ever on the side of the African people, supporting each other and marching forward shoulder to shoulder!

The African cause of national liberation will certainly win final victory!  
(May 25)

# 52nd Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of Indonesia

**T**HE Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia (P.K.I.) issued a statement on May 23 on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the P.K.I. The statement was signed by Jusuf Adjitorop, Chairman of the Delegation of the P.K.I. Central Committee.

The statement said: "May 23, 1972 marks the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the P.K.I. (Communist Party of Indonesia), the Party of the Indonesian proletariat and a loyal fighter for the liberation of the Indonesian people. The Indonesian Communists and revolutionary people, who are now marching along the road of armed revolution in order to bring down the Suharto fascist military regime and to achieve a free and democratic new Indonesia, observe this historic day in the spirit of **'Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.'**

"The present political situation in Indonesia goes to show that its objective development is going favourably with revolution. The bloody suppression as well as the political swindles which fascist Suharto has committed since he usurped power from President Sukarno have enabled the Indonesian people to know better the fascist nature and the essence of the power of the Suharto regime, a regime which represents the interests of imperialism, bureaucrat and comprador capitalism and the feudal landlords."

"Using both force and cunning methods," the statement added, "the regime has driven other political parties into a tight corner. Under the pretext of simplifying the political party system, the Suharto regime has taken measures which in essence are purported to dissolve them — by forcing them to group themselves into two political parties serving the regime body and soul.

"Hundreds of thousands of Communists and other progressives are still detained in prisons and concentration camps. Meanwhile new arrests of Communist and progressive suspects are being carried on. In their anti-communist hysteria, fascist courts have imposed death sentences, life as well as tens of years of imprisonment on P.K.I. cadres, other patriots and democrats. We pay tribute to and should learn from those comrades who have courageously upheld the honour of being Communists, fought against tortures in jails and concentration camps, against new arrests, persecution and brutal sentences by fascist courts."

The statement noted that Indonesia's economy is dominated by foreign monopoly capital, U.S. and Japanese imperialist capital in particular. Capital investments and so-called "aids" by the imperialist countries have led to the creation of a handful of bureaucrat and comprador capitalists. The living conditions of the

working people, especially of the workers, peasants and fishermen, have become increasingly worse and unbearable. The number of unemployed and semi-employed people has reached well over 22 million while the number of wanderers have increased at a shocking rate.

"Having flooded the country with reactionary and decadent films, literature and other forms of culture," the statement went on, "imperialist cultural aggression has done an immensely great harm to the younger generation and brought about a growth in crimes and evil in Indonesian society."

The statement declared: "The Indonesian people, however, cannot let the Suharto fascist regime do whatever it likes. Under very difficult conditions and in a situation where democratic rights have been trampled underfoot, the Indonesian working people are breaking through the limitations imposed by the fascist regime. Workers and peasants have begun to rise in resistance. Strikes, demonstrations and other forms of actions by workers have burst out in various places against dismissals, for better wages and social insurance. Peasants are putting up a life-and-death struggle to defend the plots of land they have been tilling and prevent them from being robbed by foreign capital who in so doing enjoys the protection of the fascist regime's armed forces."

Noting that youth and students have mounted protest actions, demonstrations and sit-ins to oppose anti-democratic acts, the statement said that their actions have met with suppression by force which, however, has failed to make them retreat. It added: "There is no other way for the Indonesian youth and students than to integrate with the struggle of the masses of the people, especially the struggle of the workers and peasants — who represent the overwhelming majority and the most suffering sections of the Indonesian people — and finally to set out on the road of armed revolution under the leadership of the proletariat."

"A number of politicians, intellectuals, and journalists have begun launching severe criticisms of the Suharto regime's anti-democratic acts, its reactionary and anti-national foreign policy, economic, financial and cultural policies.

"As a result of the scramble for positions and wealth, the contradictions among the reactionary forces have grown increasingly sharp."

Referring to the world situation, the statement said: "The international situation is excellent. The main trend in the world today is revolution. The struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world

against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction is surging more vigorously.”

“In Asia,” it said, “the peoples of China, Korea, the three countries of Indochina and other countries are uniting into a powerful force in the fight against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. U.S. imperialist aggression in Indochina is nearing its doom. The people’s war being waged by the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has won great victories—thus giving a powerful boost to the struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia. The armed struggle of the peoples of Thailand, Burma, Malaya, the Philippines, North Kalimantan and Indonesia continues advancing.

“U.S. imperialism is confronted with insurmountable difficulties both at home and abroad. The real nature of Soviet social-imperialism as the new tsar has been exposed more glaringly. The two superpowers are both colluding and contending in their attempt to divide spheres of influence and dominate the world. Wherever they stretch their tentacles, they meet with the resistance of the people.”

“In order to be able to use correctly the favourable objective factors at home and in the world, we must develop our Party’s subjective factors,” the statement declared. “We must continue the building of the Party on the basis of the line laid down in the document of ‘Self-Criticism of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the P.K.I.’ We must carry out the tasks spelled in the Three New Banners\* of the Party. We must build the Party ideologically and politically in a Marxist-Leninist way, combat subjectivism, opportunism and modern revisionism. We must fight against the intrigues and disruptive activities of the fascist regime against our Party, make Party building serve the armed struggle and put the main stress of our work in the rural areas and underground work.

“Carrying out consistently the tasks laid down in the document of ‘Self-Criticism of the Political Bureau

of the Central Committee of the P.K.I.’ the Party has begun to lead the revolutionary armed struggle of the Indonesian people in various islands and regions of our country. In this protracted struggle we have made progress and at times have suffered temporary setbacks. We should sum up both our positive and negative experiences as best as possible and do tenacious work among the masses as our support in pushing ahead continuously the armed struggle and in setting up revolutionary base areas in the countryside.

“We must strive to unite all the forces opposing U.S. imperialism and the Suharto fascist regime. The objective conditions show these forces are developing more and more today. We must build a broad revolutionary united front of the masses who suffer under the oppressive reactionary policies of the Suharto fascist regime.”

The statement stressed: “By applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, especially Chairman Mao’s teaching on people’s war, to the concrete practice of the Indonesian revolution, by firmly keeping to the principle of self-reliance and defying hardships in struggle, by completely relying on the masses, mobilizing and organizing them, particularly the peasants, the P.K.I. will surely fulfil its historical mission of leading the liberation struggle of the Indonesian people on to final victory.”

\*“Self-Criticism by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party” declared that Three Banners of the Party must be held aloft. They are:

The first banner, the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party which is free from subjectivism, opportunism and modern revisionism.

The second banner, the armed people’s struggle which in essence is the armed struggle of the peasants in an anti-feudal agrarian revolution under the leadership of the working class.

The third banner, the revolutionary united front based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class.— *Translator*

## Worker-Peasant-Soldier Forum

# Developing Forces Will Defeat the Decadent Reactionary Forces

by the Worker-Commentators Group of the Chingwangtao Port Administration

**I**N his statement of May 20, 1970, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: “Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. 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.”

All contradictions in the world transform themselves into each other. One example of this in revolutionary struggles and in international relations is provided by the changes between the weak and small countries which are the victims of aggression and the strong and big ones which are the aggressors. Though outwardly powerful, the decadent forces are defeated by the new-born forces which appear to be weak and small. This is a great truth which has been confirmed by numerous historical facts.



The British Empire of the 18th and 19th centuries claimed that "the sun never set" on it when in pursuing its gunboat policy it forcibly occupied for a time colonies more than 100 times larger than the British Isles. But, with the vigorous development of the liberation movements of oppressed peoples in the colonies, the British colonialist forces have been driven out of one country or region after another. The so-called "never-setting sun" is "setting beyond the western hills."

In the 1930s and 1940s, Japan, one of the few imperialist powers at the time, not only invaded and occupied half of China's territory but also almost all of the West Pacific region. But the Chinese people's heroic war of resistance guided by the correct line of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party and aided by the joint struggle of the people of all countries and the co-ordinated action of the international anti-fascist forces finally defeated Japanese imperialism.

The arch German fascist Hitler had the mad dream of conquering Europe and the world. The aggressor troops of Nazi Germany trampled most of the European continent underfoot in a few months. But it was not long before the shattering blows of the Soviet people and the revolutionary people in the rest of the world sent Hitler to his doom and dashed his fond dream of a Nazi "empire."

Historical developments have given crushing blows to the reactionary forces which tried to lord it over the world and do as they pleased and swept one "overlord" after another into the rubbish heap of history. The forces which are comparatively weak and small in appearance at the start are tempered, grow up and become strong in the life-and-death struggle against the dark forces until they win final victory. This is an irresistible law of history.

True to their class nature, the reactionaries who represent the dark forces are unable and unwilling to accept the lessons of history. Despite the development of events up to now in the 1970s, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism are still day-dreaming of dominating the world between themselves.

The two superpowers are colluding and contending at once. They are expanding everywhere, extending their aggression to Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Their naval fleets are in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic and the Pacific.

History is developing and the world moves ahead. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. This has become an irresistible tide of history today. If the German and Japanese fascists' wild ambition of seeking world hegemony failed in the face of the people's strength several decades ago, then U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism will fare still worse in pushing the same ambition today.

This has been profoundly borne out by a recent important trend in international class struggles and in-

ternational relations. This trend is that a growing number of small and medium-sized countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers, the third world is playing an ever more positive role in international affairs and all countries and peoples subject to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers are forming a broad united front.

U.S. imperialism frantically unleashed the war in Indochina in the belief that it could gobble up Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in one go. But the result is just the opposite. The 50 million people of the three Indochinese countries have been aroused to a further unified struggle, bringing about an excellent situation through fighting. Far from swallowing up Indochina, U.S. imperialism is taking a bitter beating on the Indochinese battlefields.

Breaking the obstruction by the U.S. Government, the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes the resolution on the restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all its affiliated organizations. Acting against the wishes of Soviet social-imperialism, the session also passed by an absolute majority of 104 votes the resolution demanding a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by both India and Pakistan.

The African countries have in recent years exerted great efforts to safeguard independence and sovereignty, oppose racial discrimination and support the oppressed African people's struggles. Together with the small and medium-sized countries of other continents, an increasing number of African countries on more and more occasions have voiced the strong opposition of the third world to the superpowers' power politics and hegemony. Latin American countries and people are becoming more and more resolute in defending their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, safeguarding national resources and opposing the superpowers' hegemony. There is a growing tendency in the struggle of the Balkan states and the countries of the Mediterranean Sea and the Strait of Malacca to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' power politics.

Frederick Engels pointed out: "**No one can enslave a nation with impunity.**" U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the two superpowers today and the arch criminals in enslaving the weak and small nations, are being given due punishment by the new emerging, developing forces rising in struggle. Hope for the future of the world rests on the people of all countries and on the new emerging and developing forces. Although the two overlords, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, are still rattling their sabres, they are extremely brittle in essence, nothing but paper tigers. The superpowers' dyke of crimes will collapse under the blows of the mighty revolutionary tide of the revolutionary people's heroic struggles against them.

# Arts and Crafts in China

by Hua Ching

CHINA'S varied applied arts — cloisonne, ivory, jade, stone, wood and bamboo carvings, clay figures, lacquer ware, carpets, embroidery, pottery and porcelain, and papercuts are among the 200 better known branches — flourish in different localities. There are now several hundred thousand people occupied in these trades, not counting the several million who work at them part time.

Many of the trades have a long-standing history. China already had stone art objects and painted pottery as far back as the Stone Age. The cultural relics unearthed in the "underground palace" of one of the Ming Dynasty emperors' tombs in Peking's suburbs and those dug up during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution testified to the relatively high artistic level of the bronze ware of Yin and Chou times (c. 16th-3rd century B.C.), lacquer ware of the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.), jade ware and silk fabrics of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), coloured pottery of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), embroidery of the Sung Dynasty (960-1279) and porcelain and cloisonne of the Ming (1368-1644) and Ching (1644-1911) Dynasties. Recording artistic attainment in ancient China, the great Tang Dynasty poet Tu Fu and another poet Pai Chu-yi of that era wrote lines in praise of the elegance of the embroidery pieces and the grandeur of carved lacquer screens inlaid with ornaments.

However, in the old society arts and crafts were only for the use of the exploiting classes and there was no due respect for the craftsmen who worked diligently in this field for generations. The reactionary ruling classes of the feudal dynasties treated them as tools to serve their idle life. Under Kuomintang reactionary rule, production in the arts and crafts was on the wane and many of the trades were on the verge of dying out.

## Using the Traditional and Making New Creations

Since the founding of New China, the ranks of people working in the applied arts have swelled and production has gone up swiftly as a result of the concern shown by the Communist Party and the People's Government. Creative designing has been flourishing and a great number of new varieties and patterns has been added. For example, 7,000 arts and crafts items made in different parts of China were on exhibition at this year's spring export commodities fair in Kwangchow alone.

Statistics show that in Peking, one of the areas where these crafts are quite developed, the number of people engaged in them is 10 times that in the days just after liberation. The 1971 output value was 51 times what it was in early liberation days. Last year

witnessed the creation of 1,000 new varieties and patterns, with output value in many trades reaching an all-time high.

In Chekiang Province's Chingtien County, famous for its stone carvings, there are some 300 artisans working in four factories. In addition, over 3,000 commune members in the rural areas work in this branch of art during the slack farming season.

The porcelain centre of Chingtehchen with a history of more than 1,000 years in making this product brought out 3,000 new designs and shapes last year.

Making use of the traditional crafts, artists in different places have created a group of new works which combine advanced political content with fine artistic form. The woollen embroidery *Chairman Mao on Lushan*, and the ivory carvings *Chairman Mao in the Kwangchow Institute of the Peasant Movement* and *Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan* depict the revolutionary activities of our great leader. *The Yangtze River Bridge in Nanking* reminds people of this 6,000-metre-long bridge designed and built by Chinese workers. It is a carved lacquer hanging panel inlaid with shells of pearl oysters and phosphorus snails. When the small bulbs underneath are turned on, the panel presents a vivid night scene of the bridge which, together with others, links up communications between south and north China.

The ivory carving *Tachai* is noted for its superb skill. Made by Kwangchow craftsmen, all 32 ivory balls — each a piece of fretwork with one fitting into the other — are movable. Elegant designs are carved on each ball, with a group of flying skylarks symbolizing the lofty aspirations of the Tachai people. The pillar supporting the ivory balls is carved with five exquisite lanterns glittering with five Chinese characters "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Underneath are blooming flowers and fruit and joyful people of different nationalities celebrating a bumper harvest.

*Everlasting Friendship* is an ivory carving finished in two and a half months by Peking craftsmen who were inspired by the unity and friendship of the representatives of the 51 countries and regions participating in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Peking last year.

Both the political and the artistic level of new works with historical themes have been raised. The painted lacquer screen *Cheng Cheng-kung Fought the Dutch* portrays the national hero of 300 years ago. *Li Shih-chen*, a carved lacquer hanging panel, portrays this noted 16th century physician and pharmacologist who enriched ancient Chinese medicine as a result of long years of practice. His *Com-*

*pendium of Materia Medica* is a classical work on pharmacology.

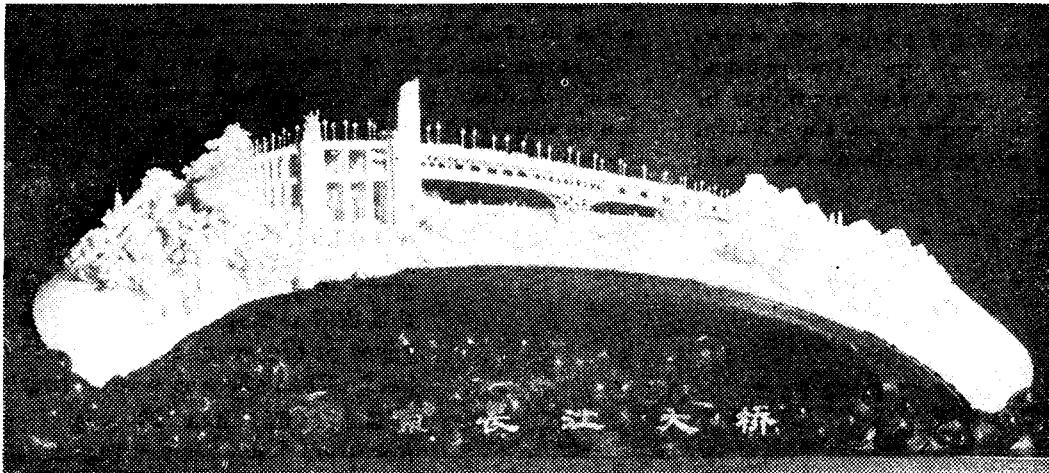
Many of the art objects describe widely known fairy and folk tales. The lacquer statue *The Monkey Subdues the Demon*, the ivory carving *Celestial Beauty Disperses Flowers* and the jade carving *Three Attacks on Chu Village* are warmly welcomed. *Chang Ngo Flies to the Moon*, an ivory carving made by Peking artists recently, shows this legendary heroine flying skyward, expressing the longing of the labouring people of old for a good life.

Many of the art works portraying nature have also been given new expression. Scenes from revolutionary historical sites are often used for subjects. A woollen embroidery of the cliffs and the swift torrent of the three gorges in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River shows the grandeur of the motherland's mountains and river. *The Red Flag Canal* represents the heroic feat of the people of Honan Province who cut through hills to build this 1,500-kilometre-long irrigation channel.

The stone carving *Ode to the Plum Blossom* takes its theme from one of Chairman Mao's poems. Discarding the traditional practice of using plum blossom to express the haughtiness and decadent sentiments of feudal scholars, it describes the dauntless integrity of proletarian revolutionaries. Taking advantage of the natural colours of the stone, the craftsmen succeeded in carving a plum flower branch blooming in the snow against an icy cliff, visualizing the scene of the two lines of Chairman Mao's poem bearing the same title, "On the ice-clad rock rising high and sheer, a flower blooms sweet and fair."

Large numbers of refined and beautiful objects for everyday use and ornaments are being made, such as pottery and porcelain table sets, tea sets, plaited articles, carved wood furniture, glass lampstands, cloisonne cigarette boxes, flower vases, bracelets, necklaces, rings, brooches, etc.

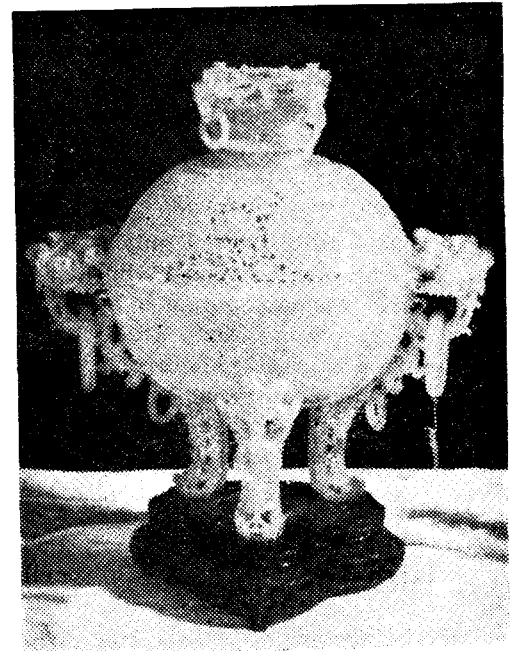
These Chinese arts and crafts have played a positive role in meeting the needs of workers, peasants and



Ivory carving: The Yangtze River Bridge in Nanking.

Left:  
Cloisonne vase.

Right:  
Jade container for flower petals.



soldiers, supporting socialist revolution and construction, promoting cultural exchanges between China and other countries and friendly exchanges between the peoples.

### Political Line and Policies

The vigorous development of China's arts and crafts stems from the implementation of the Party's general line in building socialism and the policies "**Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new,**" and "**Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China.**" It is also due to the concerted efforts of professional and amateur artists in this field.

Since liberation, the Party and People's Government have adopted a series of measures to benefit the production of the applied arts. Many craftsmen forced to leave their occupations in the old society returned to their posts, with work and livelihood guaranteed. Quite a few excellent crafts have been inherited and developed and production in some lost skills restored.

Arts and crafts workers took the road of co-operation in 1956. Several thousand applied arts workshops and co-operatives were set up. The political status of the craftsmen was raised and conditions of work and life improved. In addition to the Central Institute of Applied Arts, the state set up vocational

schools and research institutes of arts and crafts in a number of places in 1957.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which cleaned away all filth and mire has given the applied arts new revolutionary youthfulness. Implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses of craftsmen with new outlook thoroughly criticized the sabotage and interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Hence the present thriving scene.

Once the production task was set, a "three-in-one" group was formed of workers, artists and leading cadres to design and make the object into one which is good both politically and artistically. Earnest in passing on their experience, veteran craftsmen with masterly skill guided production in the key processes. Well-trained artists were sent to join their efforts with those of the craftsmen, thus integrating artistic theory with productive labour. As to the craftsmen and new hands, they are encouraged to go deep into life, to study various art works, present and traditional, Chinese as well as foreign, and to study the art of traditional Chinese painting. They are also encouraged to dare to practise their craft and bring forth new ideas in order to promote the flourishing of the arts.

Large numbers of apprentices are trained every year. A new force expanding swiftly, these new hands are very enthusiastic in studying technique for the revolution.

## Fine Artware

# Cloisonne

by Yi Ching

**S**PECIAL to Peking, the art of making cloisonne goes back five centuries to the mid-1400s in the Ming Dynasty. For hundreds of years cloisonne decorations only graced the imperial palaces of the dynastic capital.

Today such objects are not only a source of aesthetic enjoyment but also used for practical purposes by the working people in China. Traditional cloisonne is greatly admired in shops around the country, at exhibitions at home and abroad and at Kwangchow's semi-annual trade fairs.

### A Traditional Craft and Its Development

On a visit to the cloisonne workshop of the Peking Applied Arts

Plant, I saw about 30 men and women sitting around two long work-tables in a big room. Everyone was working on copper bases for flower vases, some of which were a foot or more tall, others shorter. Craftsmen were bending copper wire fillets into various designs and securing them to the bases. The 1-mm.-wide hair-thin wire was cut into various lengths, sometimes only 1 or 2 centimetres long. With painstaking care, the artists used them in making their intricate patterns.

Every man and woman in the enamel workshop had several dozen saucers of different colour enamel. Using spoons tinier than a fingernail, they scooped out the enamel and filled it into the areas divided by the wire fillets. The bases were then

given high heat treatment. After this they were polished and the outer edges of the metal strips plated with gold. Then the vases were finished.

The more than 20 years since liberation have seen a big development in the cloisonne industry, one result of Chairman Mao's policy of "**letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new.**"

Traditional decorations such as flower vases and incense burners as well as plates and jars for daily use are being made, said 29-year-old designer Chang Tung-lu. Feudal and superstitious traces are gone, as are themes reflecting idle and luxurious palace life. The elegance and skill that earned Chinese cloisonne its reputation have been retained, standards have been raised and new designs have come into being.

The young designer had already begun working in the plant's workshop when he was sent to study for three years at the Peking Applied



Designer Chang Tung-lu (standing) in the enamel workshop.

Arts School in 1959. After completing his studies—he received his regular pay during this period—he returned to the workshop as a designer. His designs reflecting the lively spirit of the socialist era in China were considered quite good.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chang discussed designs with the workers and collaborated with them. They created a number of objects with new themes. These included designs depicting Yanan and other memorial places of the revolution, with scenes envisioned from Chairman Mao's poems, such as the line "plum blossoms welcome the whirling snow." Traditional lotus flower patterns with variations have been used to show flying sparks of molten steel and cotton boll patterns to symbolize bumper harvests.

Chang went on to talk about the cloisonne cups that were presented at last year's Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, which had been made by him and his co-workers. They designed pine needles, evergreen trees and other patterns to show everlasting friendship. "We considered it a great honour to be able to contribute to the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples and made those cups in a month," Chang said.

Not long ago, they succeeded in making new products combining

cloisonne with other traditional crafts such as ivory and jade carving and silver filigree work.

The designer mentioned that he is now devoting himself to getting creative material from contemporary life and raising artistic standards. In the past few years, he had visited Kwangchow in south China, and also taken part in manual labour at people's communes in Peking's suburbs. He frequently went to exhibitions to study all kinds of art works and newly discovered cultural relics of the past. He was studying traditional Chinese painting, too, doing a great deal of copying and sketching. He said: "A

lot more needs to be done to bring traditional national arts and crafts up to socialist times."

### An Old Master

I interviewed 61-year-old Chin Shih-chuan, who said that the art of cloisonne had practically died out in the late 1940s just before the liberation. Soon after the founding of New China, the government located 60 cloisonne artisans, the only ones left in the country. Scattered in various parts of China, some were pulling rickshaws for a living, others had become pedlars or peasants. The government organized them into a producers' co-operative, which Chin joined.

The old man was quite moved as he recalled all this. Apprenticed to a master at 12, he had to work from dawn to midnight, when the kerosene lamp finally burnt out. Such hard work barely earned him enough to eat. For about 30 years, he had to worry about making ends meet. Several times he was forced to give up his craft. But after he joined the co-operative, work and a stable life were guaranteed. He reminisced: "The co-operative became my life, and I worked for it heart and soul."

He worked with a will from morning till night, putting in many of his Sundays and holidays. Emancipated in mind as in life, this cloisonne artist created many new

works which incorporated features of Han jade carvings, mural paintings from the famous Tunhuang Grottoes on the old Silk Road, and coloured Ming and Ching porcelains of the 14th to the 19th centuries. In 1957, he designed a number of graceful new patterns which were highly pleasing.

Chin came to the Peking Applied Arts Plant in 1958. The number of cloisonne craftsmen in Peking had already reached 3,000 by then. In the big leap years, Chin and his co-workers made cloisonne lampstands, cigarette boxes and ash-trays, fruit plates and many other items, as well as large *objets d'art*. A group headed by Chin made a pair of traditional wine vessels, which had a dragon on each side as handles, depicting a myriad flowers in bloom and birds warbling.

The old master told us that during the big leap, the art reached new heights. More vivid styles and colouring better reflected the new era. It was at this time, too, that Chin, whose political consciousness had been greatly raised, was accepted into the Chinese Communist Party in 1960.

The old man has continued to make new creations. I saw his latest, two pairs of 56-cm.-high vases, on the surface of which were designs at which he was most adept—ten lions each playing a ball.

Chin told us that besides designing and creating, another major task was teaching the younger generation. Over the years, he has taught many young people. He is now helping another newcomer, one of the 30 apprentices recently taken on here.

I asked him if he was considering retiring. Male workers can retire at 60, women workers at 55 in China, with a pension—70 per cent of their salary—for life.

He replied in the negative. "I want to make more contributions yet to carrying on and developing the arts and crafts of my country," he said.

### Apprentices

Two apprentices, both girls, were putting final touches to their last work before finishing their



Master craftsman Chin Shih-chuan at work.

apprenticeships — two 40-cm.-high hexagonal flower vases. Each of the sides had different flowers and birds.

Both were of the same name, Yu-lan. Wang was the surname of one, Chen the other. Schoolmates at the Peking No. 18 Middle School three years ago, they had been assigned here after graduation.

Wang Yu-lan told me that, after coming here, they were each turned over to a skilled master to be taught. Classes on art theory and applied arts are held in the workshop and

apprentices often have the chance to see fine works of art and join meetings to exchange experiences. "Each of us," she said, "selected one of our best works for the Exhibition of Apprentices' Works in Peking's applied arts circles last month."

Chen Yu-lan told me that quarterly meetings take place in the workshop to exhibit the latest efforts of the apprentices. All the workers join in appraising them. The ideological progress of

the apprentices is also summed up. At these meetings, old masters tell them about the miserable life they had led in the old society and encourage them to study hard and master their skills for the revolution and to advance the arts and crafts of China.

Wang Yu-lan recalled that when she first came, she just could not fix the bent wire fillets on the base of the vases correctly. She was so upset she cried. Her teacher, a woman, patiently helped her and encouraged her to go on. She related to Yu-lan

her own experience in the old society. Then, she could only learn and practise covertly. At that time, skilled craftsmen used to hold on to their trade secrets; otherwise, as the saying went, "When the apprentice learns, the master goes hungry."

Both girls said they had learnt the basic skills required in making cloisonne, and can work independently on more common objects, as well as some elaborate ones. Besides — "we have made big progress politically and ideologically," they said. "Four of us apprentices in this workshop have joined the Communist Youth League, including Wang Tsung-ngo, who has been elected a member of our plant's general Communist Youth League branch committee, and Liu Su-hsia, who is soon going to college with the approval of the leadership."

The two 20-year-olds were confident they could continue to improve their skills for the sake of the revolution. Chen Yu-lan said that the end of her apprenticeship would be a new starting point in making revolution. They were determined to carry on the traditions of this national art, weed out the old elements to bring forth the new, and become worthy successors to the older generation of cloisonne masters.

## People's Army Units Run Farms

by Chien Tsin

**W**HILE defending the motherland, a division of the P.L.A. Lanchow units stationed on China's northwest plateau carry on the fine army tradition of being simultaneously a military team and a work team, a production team. In the past few years, the division has opened up nine farms and ranches and won successive good harvests on the snow-bound plateau and vast stretches of sandy land.

### Hard Beginnings

To reduce the people's burden in the years when natural disasters

struck China, the Lanchow units' Party committee organized cadres and fighters to overcome difficulties and then reclaim two farms in 1962. They reaped 1.8 million *jin* of grain that year.

In 1966, Chairman Mao issued the "May 7" Directive, pointing out that the People's Liberation Army should be a great school, that apart from fighting battles, it can do many kinds of other work. Heartened by this, the division sent an investigation group to survey the surrounding area. A month later it was decided

to reclaim some virgin land in Hungliutan.

At the foot of the Kunlun Mountains, Hungliutan's weather is treacherous. The P.L.A. men went there and put up tents in icy winter. One night, the temperature dropped to some 20°C below zero and the wind roared. A strong wind at midnight tore a tent apart and blew away their clothes. After retrieving their clothes and mending the tent, commanders and fighters reminded themselves of episodes in 1949 when they opened up wastelands be-

tween battles wiping out the remnant forces of Kuomintang troops in the border area of Szechuan and Shensi Provinces. That year the average grain output per person was some 400 *jin*. This had lightened the people's burden and was supported by them.

In opening up Hungliutan, they started by using available local material. They made baskets from the twigs of tamarisk in which the area abounds, and built blacksmith's furnaces to make and repair farm tools themselves. The roots of the tamarisk were so deep that they often required digging efforts lasting late into the night. To raise efficiency in land reclamation, they made dynamite by local methods. Four months of intense work piled up the tamarisk they had dug up; a flood-control embankment made out of the stones they had moved was finished. They sowed 3,000 *mu* of reclaimed land.

The seeds did not grow because of a dry spell. Working together, cadres and fighters used hammers, billets and explosives to cut through mountains to build a channel to divert water into the fields. They worked without let-up for three days and completed a 3,500-metre-long waterway. The 3,000 *mu* of farmland were irrigated and had a good harvest that first year.

In the past few years the division has produced most of the grain it consumes and had more than enough oil, meat and vegetables. In addition, it turned over to the state agricultural and side-line products valued at 6.2 million yuan.

### Revolutionization of P.L.A. Men

A hero on the battlefield and a model in productive labour, deputy division commander Huo Yin-shan has been in the revolution for 30 years. After studying Marx's and Engels' teaching on the communist revolution that its development "**involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas,**" he became more conscientious in remoulding his ideology. He spent a period every year doing manual work on the farm. He has often said: "Weeds will grow

profusely in a field if hoeing isn't done, revisionist ideas will creep into your mind if you don't take part in manual labour." He asked for the grubbier and heaviest work, and was at one with the fighters.

Continual rain during one autumn harvest threatened to sprout the rape-seeds reaped by the combine-harvester and left in the fields to dry. Uneasy about this, he went back and forth in the field to bring back bundles of rape-seed weighing more than 100 *jin* each. He paid no attention to his wet clothes and aching shoulders. Inspired by his example, the P.L.A. men joined efforts to gather in the 1,300 *mu* of rape-seed.

Young fighters mature rapidly under the education of veteran cadres. Young Ching Tien-hsueh once was dissatisfied with doing farm work in the P.L.A., thinking it meaningless. Deputy political commissar Chang Jen-suo told him of his sufferings in the old society. A landlord's shepherd, he fell into a deep ravine while cutting wood and was seriously hurt. The merciless landlord drove him away because he could no longer work for him. With the rank and file, the deputy political commissar then joined the men in criticizing the theory of "going to school in order to get an official post" propagated by Liu Shao-chi and swindlers like him. This helped Ching Tien-hsueh understand that the question of for whom was fundamental. He began to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The frost-free period is short and the weather tricky on the plateau. A hailstorm threatened to destroy the 40,000 *mu* of ripening crops on the P.L.A. farm and in neighbouring communes. Several hundred hail dispersing rockets made by the P.L.A. men by local methods were set off from the mountain, aimed at the dense clouds. Ching Tien-hsueh worked with might and main, but was hit on the head by hail. Comrades wanted to bring him down the mountain, yet he stayed on: "This is the battlefield. I won't leave just because of a minor wound." He left only after the clouds had dispersed and the hail had stopped.

A new generation that is politically conscious and apt at various kinds of

work, both mental and manual, has come to the fore. They build houses when needed. They tend sheep on high mountains 4,900 metres above sea level. They also collect medicinal herbs for use in treating animals.

The commanders and fighters taking part in productive labour often are mindful that the People's Liberation Army is always a military team. They combined military training with production.

During a training exercise, the Ninth Company came to the foot of a mountain after 16 hours of marching in pursuit of the enemy. Giving play to the style of continuous fighting as the Party branch asked for, they did not stop but went up the mountain.

### Army and People Are One Family

Taking part in farm work has made relations between the army and people closer and strengthened unity between the two.

Crops did not grow well on two army farms because the soil was very alkaline and the P.L.A. men lacked experience in planting on such a soil. Division commander Chi Ting-pi personally led his men and the chief leading cadres of the farms to the advanced units of the neighbouring communes to learn from them. Production team cadres recommended good strains suitable for alkaline soil and sent commune members to help the army overcome alkaline.

When drought hit one commune last year the parched land cracked and crops withered. Water was badly needed when the wheat reached the milking stage. According to the order for the use of channel water by different production units, the P.L.A. farms came before the people's communes. P.L.A. men said: "A people's army should always think of the people's interests first." They stopped the water flowing into their farms and diverted it to the wheat-fields of the people's communes. Instead, the cadres and fighters used basins and buckets to bring water to their fields. For resisting drought, they organized propaganda teams and helped the peasants dig wells and build channels. Thanks to these efforts, a good harvest was reaped in a dry year.

At U.N.C.T.A.D.

## The Third World Voices Strong Demand

**Expressing their strong demand for the establishment of international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, representatives of the developing countries have exposed the oppression, plunder and ruthless exploitation of the third world by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.**

THE 3rd Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development took place in Santiago, the capital of Chile, from April 13 to May 21. Attended by representatives from more than 100 countries and regions in the world, it witnessed a sharp face-to-face struggle between the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the one hand, and the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism on the other, in relation to the principles of trade, sea-bed resources, payment of debts, financial aid, international shipping, commodity markets, international currency and other questions.

At the session certain imperialist countries, notably the United States, were denounced by many developing countries for their policies of aggression, expansion and plunder and found themselves isolated. Their stubborn obstructionist attitude taught the peoples of the third world deeply by negative example, and made them see more clearly that the imperialists would never lightly abandon their stand of aggression, domination, exploitation and plunder of the developing countries. The representatives of the other superpower to the session took pains to pass themselves off as "friends" and "protectors" of the third world. But because their deeds were always at variance with their words, they consequently further revealed their true colours.

Many representatives of the developing countries exposed the serious injustices that still exist in international economic and trade relations and raised a host of just demands in the interests of the peoples.

They pointed out that the poverty and backwardness of the majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and the "monoculture economy" that still exists in some of these countries have been brought on by long-term plunder, exploitation and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, that the policies of aggression and expansion of the superpowers are seriously impeding the efforts of most countries of the third world to develop their national economy, and that the developing countries must unite together and fight if this situation is to be changed.

In his opening speech at the session, Chilean President Salvador Allende pointed out that all just demands raised by the developing countries in the Declaration of Lima must be met. Boubakar Diabate, head of the Delegation of Guinea, noted at a plenary meeting that imperialist economic aggression against the developing countries arouses indignation and "mobilizes today the people of the so-called poor countries to fight unswervingly for the recognition of their economic rights." David Singh, head of the Delegation of Guyana, noted that the development of the imperialist countries is evidence of their plunder of their former colonies. "Today the two superpowers are sparing no pains and no expense to maintain their status quo," he said. "If the developing countries close their ranks and pursue a single line of action, with 66 per cent of the world population and our vast natural resources, we can meet the challenge of the superpowers."

To safeguard state sovereignty and to develop the national economy was the common desire of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America at the session. As a result of their fierce struggle against the United States and some other principal "developed" countries, the session passed a resolution sponsored by the "Group of 77" with regard to the principles governing international trade relations and trade policies and two resolutions sponsored by a number of African and Latin American countries in relation to the exploitation of sea-bed and ocean floor resources beyond national jurisdiction. The United States voted against two of the three resolutions and abstained on the third. The Soviet Union abstained on one of the three resolutions and did not vote on the other two. On some occasions, the United States was the only country in opposition and thereby ended up in total isolation and embarrassment. Representatives of many small and medium-sized countries also strongly accused international monopoly capital and multi-national companies of having seriously damaged the sovereignty and national economy of the developing countries.

Representatives of the developing countries justifiably refuted the argument put forth by U.S. representatives that the economy has nothing to do with politics. They pointed out that the imperialist policies of aggression and war not only threaten the security of the people of various countries but also seriously impede the development of the economy of the small and medium-sized countries. The U.S. imperialist criminal acts of war escalation in Viet Nam were vigorously condemned during the session. Moreover, during the debate on the "economic effects of the closure of the Suez Canal," representatives of many



Arab countries and other developing countries strongly condemned U.S. imperialism and Israel for their policies of aggression and expansion which had brought heavy losses to the Arab countries. The U.N.C.T.A.D. session adopted by a majority vote a draft resolution submitted by the "Group of 77" which demands that the Israeli aggressors withdraw from the occupied Arab territories as a requisite for the reopening of the Suez Canal. This action frustrated the U.S.-Israeli scheme to steer clear of the essence of the Suez Canal issue under the pretext that politics should be separated from economy.

The fierce confrontation between the developing countries and the "developed" countries at the session made the people of the third world realize more clearly that it is a long and arduous task to establish economic and trade relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit among various countries, big or small, developing or developed, and that the developing countries must rely upon their own efforts, strengthen mutual help and co-operation and unite for protracted struggles to defend their state sovereignty and develop their national economy. President Allende was correct in saying that the essence of the philosophy

of the countries of the third world is that "it is incumbent on us ourselves to bear the major responsibility of development." Summing up his experience gained at the session, a Venezuelan representative said: "We have growing confidence in our own efforts made alongside collective actions with other developing countries." An Iraqi representative said: "Imperialism will never easily allow any developing country to gain anything." He added: "The developing countries can win victory and freedom only by persisting in their struggle." The representatives of Mali, Peru and Algeria stressed the need for the developing countries to fight in unity and by self-reliance.

In their speeches, many Asian, African and Latin American representatives welcomed in glowing terms the presence of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China for the first time at the U.N.C.T.A.D. session. The Chinese Delegation and friends from the developing countries during the session supported and encouraged each other and drew on each other's experience. The proceedings of the session testified to the steady growth of unity and friendship between China and other countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

## Resolution on International Trade

**A**T the plenary meeting on May 19, the 3rd session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.) passed a resolution on "Steps to Achieve a Greater Measure of Agreement on Principles Governing International Trade Relations and Trade Policies Conducive to Development."

The resolution says: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has decided to adopt the following principles to govern international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development:

The achievement of a more rational international division of labour should be carried out through necessary structural readjustments in the economies of developed countries in order to enable developing countries to diversify their economies, to increase the access of their products to the markets of developed countries and thus accelerate the rate of growth of the developing countries;

Every country has the sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources in the interest of the economic development and well-being of its own people; any external, political or economic measures or pressure brought to bear on the exercise of this right is a flagrant violation of the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention, as set forth in the United Nations Charter and, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

In regard to tariff and non-tariff matters, developed countries shall accord trade concessions to all developing countries on a strictly non-reciprocal basis and

extend to developing countries preferential treatment in all trade and development matters;

The international community should implement the programme of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries as well as the land-locked countries;

The international community has the responsibility to eliminate any impediments to the growth and development of the developing countries;

Developing countries should participate on the basis of equality with other members of the international community in any prior consultations and decision-making in the reform of the world monetary system; and developed countries should not take any unilateral decisions which directly or indirectly affect the social and economic development of developing countries;

Developed countries should promote a massive transfer of technology to developing countries on favourable terms and conditions;

Developing countries have the right to reserve an increasing and substantial share in all invisible operations relating to their foreign trade, including shipping and insurance;

Developed countries, in dealing with their balance of payments problems, should observe the principles of international economic co-operation and fulfil the commitments undertaken by them to that end;

Financial assistance should always be provided in concessional terms and the process of negotiations on

credits and debts shall be pursued without interference of elements foreign to the debt itself;

Coastal states have the right to dispose of marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction. The sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of that area, are the common heritage of mankind and should be managed by an international regime, including an international machinery, which will ensure equitable sharing by all states in the substantive benefits derived from the exploitation of the area and its resources, taking into account the special interests and needs of developing countries and, among them, those of the land-locked countries;

Developed countries, in adopting any environmental policies and pollution control measures, should take into account the development needs of the developing countries and ensure that their economies are not adversely affected;

A substantial portion of the savings from the progressive measures towards general and complete disarmament,

should be used for the promotion of the economic and social progress of developing countries.\*

\*The Chinese delegate expressed reservations on this principle. At the May 4 plenary meeting, he pointed out: "In recent years, however, the actual state of affairs is that the two superpowers are stepping up their arms race, increasing their military expenditures and pushing their policies of aggression and expansion. What they are preoccupied with is to cut down the expenditures in other fields so as to step up arms expansion and war preparations. They are, in no way, prepared to reduce their armaments and cut down their military expenditures. Moreover, since their arms expansion and war preparations are determined by their social system and imperialist policy, it is all the more impossible for them to use the savings to assist the developing countries. In the circumstances of the stepped-up arms expansion and war preparations by the two superpowers and their strife for world hegemony, the question of disarmament cannot possibly be settled. We held that the policy of relying mainly on one's own efforts while seeking possible external aid as an auxiliary is the fundamental way for the developing countries to develop their national economy."

## Japan Steps Up Exploitation in Southeast Asia

**I**N his recent policy speech to the Japanese Diet, Prime Minister Sato admitted that Japan has been in a state of "long economic stagnation." He claimed that the situation would be improved by "expanding free trade" and becoming "more active than before" in extending "economic aid" to other countries. In his foreign policy speech Japan's Foreign Minister Fukuda also made a big noise that "Asia is the most important area to us [Japan]," and Japan would "make energetic efforts" to "aid" the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, so as to "get gratifying results" from this.

Such talk from Sato government chieftains shows that Japanese monopoly capital is trying to shift its economic crisis on to others by stepping up economic expansion abroad, especially its exploitation and plunder of the people of Southeast Asia.

Japan is short of natural resources and its home market is limited. The

development of Japanese monopoly capital in its early stage was made possible by plundering the Asian countries in the course of its continuous military aggression and expansion abroad.

Supported by the United States, Japanese monopoly capital recovered rapidly after World War II. Economic development in the country has been lopsided as a result of producing military supplies for the United States and carrying out economic expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America by ruthless exploitation of the Japanese people. Gross national product for 1971 was over 200,000 million dollars, ranking second in the capitalist world next only to the United States. Because of the present widespread capitalist world economic crisis, monopoly capital in Japan has to speed up overseas economic expansion for the plunder of raw materials and to seize markets for capital and commodities if it is to hold on to its

position as an "economic power" whose economy has developed abnormally.

### Plundering Raw Materials

Rich in natural resources, Southeast Asia bears the brunt of Japanese economic expansion.

Japan is now the world's largest raw material importer. According to Japanese official statistics, imports of principal raw materials in 1969 were: 100 per cent of the country's aluminium, nickel and uranium, 99 per cent of the petroleum, 86 per cent of the iron ore, 72 per cent of the copper, 78 per cent of the coal, 49 per cent of the zinc and 46 per cent of the timber. It is estimated that the volume of imports will continue to increase greatly.

These raw materials come mostly from Southeast Asia. Japan now has acquired all of Indonesia's yearly output of nickel and bauxite and over one-third of its annual petrol-

eum production. Japan also imports copper and timber from the Philippines, oil, copper and timber from Malaysia and rubber and fluorite from Thailand. Providing Japan with a large amount of raw materials, Southeast Asia now ranks second in Japan's import trade, after North America.

### Exporting Commodities and Capital

Southeast Asia is one of the main dumping fields for Japanese commodities. Exports to countries there account for one-third of Japan's total exports, second only to its U.S. exports. The total value of Japan's exports to Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand is about one-third that of those countries' imports. Viciously exploiting the Southeast Asian people, Japanese monopoly capital amasses huge profits by dumping commodities. Its yearly favourable trade balance with Southeast Asian countries keeps rising, from over 780 million dollars in 1965 to about 2,000 million dollars in 1970, an increase of nearly three times.

To strengthen its plunder of the rich resources, control the markets and exploit cheap labour in Southeast Asia, Japanese monopoly capital in recent years has intensified exports of capital to this area in the form of so-called Japanese government "aid in development," "grants," "loans" and "technical co-operation," or private "aid." Statistics show that Japan's 1961 to 1970 foreign "aid" was over 7,270 million dollars, of which some 80 per cent went to Asia. More than 5,100 million was in the form of government "aid" and over 2,160 million in the form of private "aid."

### Economic Infiltration in Thailand, Indonesia and Other Countries

Using "aid" and direct investment, Japanese monopoly capital has gradually seized control of many branches of industrial and agricultural production, and the commerce and service trades in Southeast Asian countries. For example, according to official Thailand statistics, Japan accounted for 32 per cent of the total foreign investment in the country from 1959 to 1969, going up to

37 per cent in 1970. By 1971, Japanese capital had set up several hundred companies there covering the textile, food, iron and steel and automobile industries, and jute, rubber, maize and cane-sugar production and exports. *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* reported that "there are about 4,500 Japanese in Thailand, and Japanese commodities and advertisements can be seen everywhere. In Bangkok, the capital, and some areas it seems as if one were in Japan."

Indonesia is a major Japanese capital export outlet. Because it is rich in copper, petroleum, timber and bauxite, according to Japanese press reports, private Japanese investment there reached 275 million dollars by the end of last September, second only to the United States. This was the largest Japanese private investment in any Southeast Asian country, covering 76 items and almost controlling all of Indonesia's manufacturing industries.

Through the "international consortium to aid Indonesia," Japan provided Indonesia with an "aid" of 615 million dollars from 1966 to 1971. The Japanese paper *Mainichi Shimbun* reported early this year: Japan deals in all kinds of trade in Indonesia, ranging from processing steel products, assembling motor vehicles and chartering planes to making instant noodles and rubber slippers. There are now 2,000 Japanese in the Indonesian capital, Djakarta.

In the Philippines, from 1968 to the end of April 1971 Japanese investments totalled 262 million U.S. dollars, 58 per cent of all the foreign investments in the Philippines during that period. By the end of 1970, Japan was fourth among foreign investors in Malaysia's industry. Japanese capital has infiltrated many branches such as iron and steel, automobiles, electric appliances, farm machinery, sugar-making, *weiching* (a flavouring essence), textiles, plastics, paper-making, petroleum and aquatic products. The case is roughly the same in Singapore. Japanese monopoly capital also casts a covetous eye on the oil resources in the Gulf of Siam and under the sea-bed off the southern part of Viet Nam.

### From Economic Expansion to Military Expansion

The Japanese militarists have continually launched aggressive wars against China, Korea and Southeast Asian countries over the last century, grabbing raw material bases, commodity markets and investment outlets there and plundering and exploiting the people to feed Japanese monopoly capital.

To maintain the interests of Japanese monopoly capital's economic expansion in Southeast Asia, the Japanese Government is now actively reviving militarism. It has howled that the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "lifeline," vainly hoping to send troops abroad under the pretext of an "overseas expedition" and "supervising a ceasefire." As Japanese bourgeois papers have admitted, Japanese monopoly capital has asserted that "the time has come when the world's natural resources should be portioned out again" and "in order to defend overseas Japanese capital, the idea of using 'self-defence forces' in certain forms is emerging in Japanese economic circles."

In his recent policy speech, Sato trumpeted that a so-called "self-defence force," which would be "commensurable with the Japan-U.S. security treaty system" and "compatible with Japan's national strength and national conditions," should be set up. Disregarding the Japanese people's opposition, the reactionary Sato government decided to carry out the "Draft of the Fourth Military Defence Build-up Plan" which is aimed at arms expansion and war preparations. This shows that the reactionaries want Japan to go from its position as an "economic power" to a "military power" and again take the road of going from economic expansion to military expansion so as to realize their favourite dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

But the times have changed. The Southeast Asian people have awakened. Whatever cunning tricks Sato and other Japanese reactionaries like him may use in their aggression against Southeast Asia will be strongly opposed and completely defeated by the people there.

## FRIENDSHIP LOG

### *Chinese Exhibit In Paris*

Daily crowds of visitors flocked to the Chinese pavilion at the April 29-May 14 Paris Fair.

The stall selling Chinese goods in front of the pavilion was always packed with customers. A French sales clerk said Parisians welcomed the opportunity to buy them as souvenirs.

More than 100,000 people visited the Chinese exhibit on May 1. Arriving in a wheel chair, an invalid worker said he admired China and wanted to see what Chinese workers had achieved.

After viewing models of the Taching Oilfield and the Tachai Production Brigade, one young Parisian said, "These have again proved the spirit of the Chinese workers and peasants, the spirit of relying on their own strength." One reporter carefully observed the Chinese handicrafts, commenting that they demonstrated the revolutionary image of the Chinese people and impressed him deeply. A number of Parisian workers asked Chinese friends at

the pavilion to convey their regards to China's workers and expressed the wish that the revolutionary friendship between the French and Chinese workers will be eternal.

French President Georges Pompidou, Minister of the Interior Raymond Marcellin, Minister of Equipment and Housing Albin Chalandon and other senior officials were among those who visited the Chinese pavilion.

Hundreds of inscribed pages in the visitors' book at the pavilion testified to the French people's deep feelings of friendship for the Chinese people. Every day, pages of the book were inscribed with "Long live Mao Tsetung!" "Long live China!" "Long live revolution!" and "Long live the friendship between the French and Chinese peoples!" The slogan "Long live Chairman Mao!" was also written down in Chinese characters by many visitors.

### *"China — Puebla Costume"*

The Chinese Table Tennis Delegation arrived in Mexico City, capital of Mexico, by air from the U.S. west coast on the afternoon of April 30. The delegation received a warm welcome, friendly handshakes and

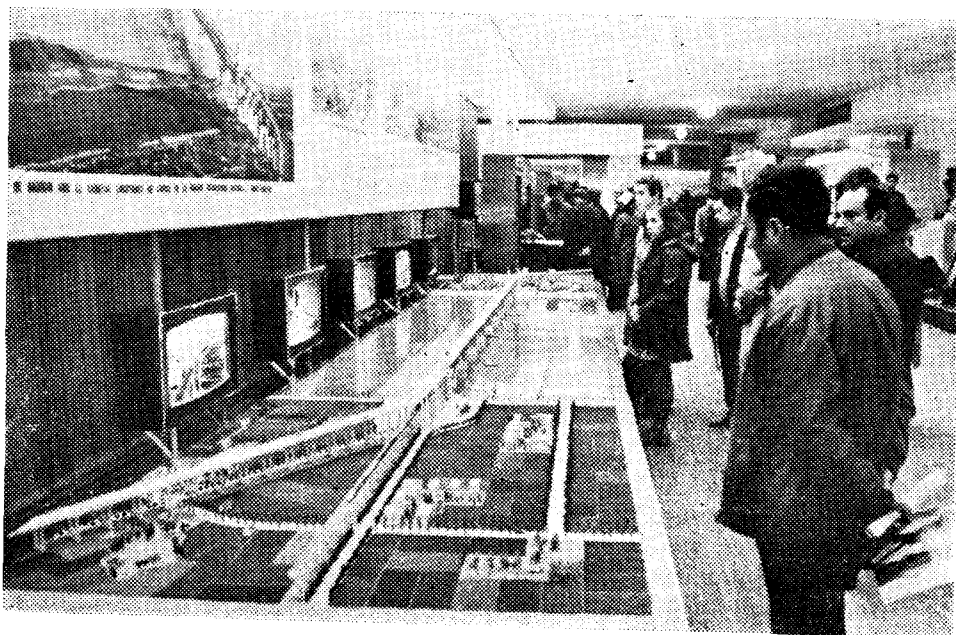
bouquets of scarlet roses, at the airport from 300 Mexican friends, sportsmen and patriotic overseas Chinese. They greeted each other amid gay Mexican folk music.

In the first four afternoons following their arrival, Chinese players practised with Mexican players in an atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples.

After playing in the capital, the Chinese guests, accompanied by Mexican players, continued their visits to five other cities — Toluca, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Puebla and Sahagun. In Puebla city, the Governor of Puebla State began the matches by serving the first ball.

A beautiful statue of a woman with braided hair and wearing a long skirt stood in one of the city squares. A Mexican friend told the Chinese players of the legend about the statue: Very many years ago a Chinese woman sailing the South China Sea was caught in a storm and finally drifted to Mexico. She lived the rest of her life in Puebla. After some alterations, the costume she wore was greatly admired by Mexican women. It then became a traditional Mexican women's dress called the "China — Puebla costume." Many Mexican women wore it during festivals.

Visitors at the fair view a model of the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge.



# ROUND THE WORLD

## SOUTH VIET NAM

### Popular Struggle Against U.S.-Thieu Clique

The struggle against the war escalation and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, is going on in the occupied cities of south Viet Nam.

Defying U.S.-Thieu clique press censorship and suppression, many newspapers in Saigon reported the clique's dismal defeat and the big victory of the liberation forces and people of south Viet Nam on the battlefields. Many Saigon papers reported on May 10 and 11 the struggle of the people in that city and other cities of south Viet Nam against U.S. war escalation and mining of the ports of north Viet Nam. A commentary in the *Dien Bao* on May 11 said that Nixon's war escalation could in no way check the liberation forces' offensives and would only be denounced by world opinion. The paper ran an article by a university professor noting that Nixon's dangerous war escalation would not prevent defeat.

Acting on U.S. orders, puppet chief Thieu on May 14 railroaded a bill through an "ad hoc session" of the puppet congress giving him the full right to requisition any man-power, material and funds in puppet-controlled areas for continuing the war. This aroused strong opposition from people of various strata and quite a few "members of parliament" in south Viet Nam. On that day, 40 "M.P.s" held a sit-in in front of the office of the puppet lower house. They carried placards inscribed with "Dissolve congress if you want dictatorship!" "We have not authorized president Nguyen Van Thieu!" Industrial and commercial circles in Saigon also strongly opposed the heavy taxes extorted by the Thieu clique in the name of "support the front."

In April, hundreds of dependants of puppet soldiers in the Saigon-Gia

Dinh area went to puppet general staff headquarters, military training centres and military hospitals to fight against the Thieu clique forcing their kinsmen to serve as cannon fodder.

In early May, people in Tay Ninh city also waged a struggle against Thieu's so-called "nine emergency measures," forcible "blood donation," pressganging and requisitioning of civilian houses. On May 5, all the students of a girls' middle school in the city strongly opposed the school authorities' order to force every student to donate 50 to 100 c.c. of blood. On May 9 and 10, citizens, puppet soldiers and functionaries of the puppet administration fought against expansion of the puppet army by the pressganging and forcible induction of disabled soldiers.

## JAPAN

### Oppose U.S. Imperialism's Use of Bases in Okinawa

The continued use of U.S. military bases in Okinawa and other parts of Japan by U.S. imperialism in collusion with the Japanese Government in expanding the war of aggression against Viet Nam has aroused the Japanese people's vehement opposition. It also more clearly reveals that the U.S. "reversion" of Okinawa is nothing but a fraud.

When three U.S. B-52 strategic-bombers landed at Kadena airbase in Okinawa on May 20 after bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Kanji Kawasaki, Director of the International Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party, and Yoshisuke Yasui, Chairman of the Party's Special Committee for Okinawa, lodged a strong protest with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda. They pointed out: "To permit B-52s to re-station on Okinawa is a very dangerous measure." Kiyoshi Ono, Chairman, and Kazuo Fushiki, Vice-Chairman, of the Diet Policy

Committee of the Komei Party, also lodged an angry protest with Noboru Takeshita, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet.

Trying its utmost to hide the truth and shirk responsibility, the Sato government alleged that these B-52s had temporarily landed "because of bad weather." But the U.S. military authorities in Okinawa said the three B-52s landed at the Kadena airbase temporarily for refuelling, and the Japanese Meteorological Agency announced on May 20 that "there is no typhoon alarm for the Guam area" and that the weather in and around Guam Island has no affect on the taking off and landing of aircraft. This gave the lie to the Japanese Government.

Everyone knows that in July 1965 the U.S. imperialists sent 30 B-52s to Kadena airbase under the pretext of using it as a shelter from a typhoon. In 1968 another group of U.S. B-52s were stationed at the airbase to take part in the war of aggression against Viet Nam. Indignantly opposed by the people of Japan proper and Okinawa, U.S. imperialism had to declare in September 1970 the withdrawal of these bombers from it. In February and May 1971 four U.S. B-52 bombers flew to Okinawa again on the pretext of shelter from typhoons. A similar case occurred only 6 days after U.S. imperialism "returned" the "administrative rights" over Okinawa to Japan.

*Asahi Shimbun* reported on May 23 that five U.S. warships had anchored at Sasebo port since May 18 and two U.S. crewmen disclosed that they had come from Viet Nam. On May 22, *Yomiuri Shimbun* commenting on the U.S. destroyer which entered Sasebo port on May 20 said: "The peeled paint on its hull and scorched muzzles of its guns indicated that the ship had been in action for a long period of time in the Gulf of Tonkin [Bac Bo Gulf]."

The people of Sasebo have voiced their strong protest against these acts of U.S. imperialism in turning Sasebo into a forward base for its aggression in Viet Nam. They are preparing to intensify their struggle for the dismantling of this U.S. military base.

(Continued on p. 23.)

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### **Selection and Popularization Of Good Seed Strains**

**F**INE results have been obtained in selecting and popularizing good seed strains for different crops as mass scientific experimentation develops in the countryside. Purification and rejuvenation of existing good strains have also brought effective results.

Large quantities of grain and cotton seeds and seeds of oil-bearing crops possessing early ripening, high yielding, disease-resistant and easy adaption qualities have been selected in the past few years. Last year, about 80 per cent of the total area sown to paddy rice in the south had good strains. Yields increased by 10-20 per cent. In Heilungkiang Province, over 70 per cent of the total grain and soya-bean area were planted with fine strains.

High yielding wheat strains resistant to rust and lodging have been popularized throughout the country. Strip rust has in the main been brought under control. A new wheat strain bred in Shensi is now being used in 11 provinces. In the country as a whole, one-fifth of the sorghum area was planted with a cross-bred strain which yielded 600 to 700 *jin* per *mu*, sometimes as much as 2,000 *jin* per *mu*. Cross-bred maize makes up one-third of the total maize area, with per-*mu* yields raised by 20 to 30 per cent. The new soya-bean strain selected by one production brigade in Kirin Province yields an average of 300 *jin* per *mu*, with the highest per-*mu* yield reaching 530 *jin*. Last year, this new strain was planted on 82,500 *mu* in the province; this year, the area has been expanded to over one million *mu*.

Seed selection farms now have been set up in practically all counties and people's communes in the country, and seed fields or plots established in every production brigade or team. While building up scientific research organizations and their ranks, many places have made exten-

sive efforts to train technicians from among the masses by setting up training schools or courses for the purpose. According to incomplete statistics from 22 provinces, municipalities and regions, there are over 7 million such technicians.

There are also a number of advanced areas and units which have become known for their good work in seed selection. The fine potato strain evolved by Fengchen County in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region can generally raise yields by 30 per cent. It was introduced to some 900,000 *mu* in the region last year. The Yangtso Production Brigade in Fukien Province has been working on purification and rejuvenation of good seed strains. It persisted in ear selection every crop season and improved two good paddy rice strains even more. As a result it obtained over 2,000 *jin* of rice per *mu* (two crops a year) seven years running, and supplied the state with over 7 million *jin* of good seeds.

Many peasant plant breeders have come to the fore in these mass activities. Wei Ping-ssu, a member of the agricultural science station in Tuhu Commune, Kwangtung Province, cultivated more than a dozen new paddy rice strains in the last 15 years. Lai Hung-tch of Hsintu County, Szechuan Province, developed a new, early ripening, high-yield rape-seed strain as well as other new crop strains. Yuan Chung-lung in Heilungkiang Province was the breeder of the high-yield Fengchan strain of paddy rice. A peasant technician in Peking's suburbs, Han Feng-hai, succeeded in developing a new kind of perennial green pepper plant.

Scientific and technical personnel go to the villages for seed selection while integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants and have been warmly welcomed. Hsia Ai-min, a technician at the Agricultural Science Institute in Hunan Province, has bred four new strains of early and late rice and single-cropping rice in the course of joint experiments with local peas-

ants to find new and quicker ways of seed-breeding.

### **Good Spring Fish Catches**

**F**ISH catches have been good this year. The seven provinces, two municipalities and one autonomous region on the coast reported an increase of more than 10 per cent in total marine catches this spring, compared with the same 1971 period. This was the best spring haul in recent years. Large amounts of fish are being supplied to meet the needs of city and country.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the fishing areas have strengthened their leadership over fisheries since 1972. Fishermen in Fukien Province made preparations in advance so that this year's fishing season came two weeks earlier than in previous years. Spring marine fish output was 55,000 tons, 23 per cent above the same period last year.

In Shantung Province, black carp caught in the first quarter by two cities and one county in the Yentai area equalled their entire year's aquatic production target.

Progress was also made in fresh-water fishing in inland China and in cultivation of edible plants in both fresh and sea water. Liaoning Province added 7 per cent more floating rafts for the production of kelp than last year. Fukien Province cultivated 5,000 *mu* of laver this year, more than double last year's amount. Liaoning Province caught 750 tons of fresh-water fish under the ice in a little more than one month early in the year. Kiangsu Province bred fish in some large lakes for the first time. The fish-breeding area in the province was extended to 3.8 million *mu*, an all-time high.

### **More and Better Radios**

**K**EEPING firmly to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, Chinese workers in the electronics industry have been pooling their efforts to produce more and better radios.

China began making radios after liberation. Only a small number of

radio elements were turned out in the early post-liberation days and electron tubes were still in the trial-production stage. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), however, the country became self-sufficient in radio elements and equipment, and output rose year by year. At the same time new varieties were added, coupled with a steady reduction in prices. The number of radios produced last year was four times that of 1965. This year's first quarter reported a 78 per cent increase over that of the same period last year.

Over the years, workers, cadres and technicians have co-ordinated efforts to constantly improve the quality of radios. Transistor radios such as the *Hsiungmao* (Panda) made in Nanking, *Chunlei* (Spring Thunder) in Shanghai and *Moutan* (Peony) in Peking — well designed and with high selectivity — are in great demand.

A constant increase in new products is a characteristic of China's radio development. A wide range has been turned out in the last few years, including desk, portable and pocket-size transistor radios.

To meet the needs of workers, peasants and soldiers, factories not only incorporate advanced techniques but see to it that radios are cheap, practical and easy to repair. Peking's

Tungfeng No. 1 Radio Factory and Changchow's No. 3 Radio Factory used silicon transistors in making an inexpensive set and saved the state a good deal of rare metal. Improving on the 9-volt-battery pocket transistor radios it made before, the Changchun No. 1 Radio Factory this year successfully trial-produced a new type which is lower-priced and uses 3-volt batteries easily available on the market.

Twenty-six provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now serial-produce transistor radios, and there is steady improvement in the quality of products made by newly built small and medium-sized radio factories across the land.

### *Studies on Early Mankind*

**Apeman Fossils.** Geological workers have made their first discovery in southwest China's Yunnan Province of two fossil teeth of an apeman. Greyish white and highly fossilized, they are two of an apeman's upper medial incisors.

China is one of the countries where abundant remains of ancient human fossils have been discovered. The many apeman fossils found before and after liberation at Choukoutien in Peking's outskirts and those dis-

covered at Lantien near Sian in 1964-65 prove that the northern part of China was an important area in the evolution of mankind during the apeman stage. The two teeth discovered this time are of great value in the search for more apeman fossils in the southern part of China and the further study of geological conditions in the quaternary age.

**Paleoliths.** Dating back probably to between 200,000-300,000 years ago, stone implements have been found in the central China province of Hupeh. This discovery furnishes new data for research in the history of early mankind and geological conditions at the time.

Working on an irrigation and drainage project, peasants in Tayeh County in Hupeh uncovered a deposit containing fossil bones of animals in a cave on a limestone cliff. Excavation by scientific workers revealed the deposit included chopping utensils, stone cores and flakes made from quartz pebbles, quartz sandstone or flint. There also are remains of a stegodon (an extinct elephant), a giant panda, a hyena and a rhinoceros. The scientific workers estimate that the deposit goes back to the middle pleistocene period.

They are continuing their excavation work.

(Continued from p. 21.)

## BRITAIN

### **Failure of Anglo-Rhodesian Agreement Admitted**

The British Government has admitted that the plot it worked out together with the white racist regime of Rhodesia to preserve white colonial rule there has been categorically rejected by the Zimbabwe people. This was revealed on May 23 in an investigation report by the "Pearce Commission" after carrying out its so-called "test of acceptability" in Rhodesia.

The British Government and the Smith racist regime on November 25, 1971 reached "agreement" on "the settlement of Rhodesia's independence dispute." The agreement aims

at retaining Rhodesia's minority racist colonial rule under the pretence of eventual "majority African rule" through parliamentary elections. In accordance with the agreement, the British Government dispatched last January 11 a "commission" led by British Justice Pearce to conduct a two-month "test of acceptability" in Rhodesia. The commission members met everywhere with vehement boycott and opposition from the Zimbabwe people.

The commission's report admitted that the Anglo-Rhodesian agreement "proposals" were an utter failure. It said: "The people of Rhodesia as a whole do not regard the proposals as acceptable as a basis for independence" and "the majority of Africans rejected the proposals." It pointed out that not only Zimbabwe workers, peasants, employees and women but

also junior African officials of local governments and African tribal chiefs rejected the agreement. It conceded that "in spite of incidents of intimidation, the Africans' rejection by a substantial majority was a genuine expression of opinion."

The report further admitted that the Zimbabwe people's "mistrust" of the Smith regime's racist rule "transcended all other considerations."

In press releases issued in Lusaka on May 23 concerning the "Pearce Commission" report made public by the British Government, Zimbabwe Nationalist Organizations pointed out that it is a heavy defeat for the Smith regime and its chief supporter, the British Government, and called on the entire Zimbabwe people to be vigilant and ready to smash any new schemes of the British Government and the Rhodesian authorities.

CHINESE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

# MODERN REVOLUTIONARY BALLET

## "RED DETACHMENT OF WOMEN"

*Composed collectively by the  
China Ballet Troupe*

*Music performed by Orchestra  
of the China Ballet Troupe*

Through portraying the lofty images of the proletarian heroes Hung Chang-ching, Wu Ching-hua and others, the ballet *Red Detachment of Women* depicts the Chinese people's momentous, heart-stirring struggle under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, and extols the great victory of Chairman Mao's concept of people's war.

**SIDE 1.** Overture

Prologue: Escape From the Tiger's Maw, Hatred in Bosom

Scene One: Flying Off to the Red Base Under Chang-ching's Guidance

**SIDE 2.** Scene Two: Ching-hua Tells of Her Grievance and Joins the Red Army

**SIDE 3.** Scene Three: Strike From the Outside and From Within — A Night Assault on the Bandit's Lair

**SIDE 4.** Scene Four: The Party Nurtures Heroes; the Soldiers and Civilians Are of One Family

**SIDE 5.** Scene Five: Holding Out in the Mountain Pass; Valiantly Killing the Enemy

**SIDE 6.** Interlude: Chasing the Foe With the Force of an Avalanche

Scene Six: Forward! Along the Path Crimson With the Blood of the Fallen

*One set of three discs*

*30 cm. in diameter*

*33 $\frac{1}{3}$  r.p.m.*

Manufactured by: **CHINA RECORD COMPANY**, Peking, China

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

*Order from your local bookseller or write direct to the*

**MAIL ORDER DEPT., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. BOX, 399, PEKING, CHINA**