

PEKING REVIEW 27 July 7, 1972

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Sirimavo Bandaranaike**

**Unity of Revolutionary Cadres —
A Guarantee of Victory**

**China and Guyana Establish
Diplomatic Relations**

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THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

CHAIRMAN Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, met Mme. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, at Chungnanhai in Peking on the evening of June 28.

When Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike arrived at Chungnanhai, Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with her and warmly welcomed her to China. They had a sincere and friendly talk.

Present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and interpreter Tang Wen-sheng.



July 7, 1972

Prime Minister Bandaranaike Leaves Peking

"The few days which I have spent in Peking have been full of pleasant and instructive experiences. I have visited many places of interest where I have seen the people of China at work building their economy. I have seen performances of the arts and sports. I have visited historical sites. . . . I have also had the opportunity during my stay of meeting a number of leaders of your Government. I was deeply honoured to be received by Chairman Mao Tsetung. It was indeed a great pleasure for me to renew acquaintance with Premier Chou En-lai. . . . I have had a very useful exchange of views with your Prime Minister on matters of bilateral and international questions and I am happy to say that our discussions reveal a great similarity of outlook and sympathy for our position. We are particularly gratified to have the assurance of the People's Republic of China of their continued support for our proposal for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. We have also had fruitful discussions on continued economic co-operation between our two countries and we have been able to conclude an agreement covering projects in which the Government of the People's Republic of China will assist us."

This is part of the speech by Mme. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, at the banquet she gave on the eve of her departure from Peking to visit other Chinese cities. She also expressed her hope in this speech that "it will be always possible for our two countries to work together in this spirit of understanding and amity and that the immense goodwill generated on this visit will be a permanent feature of our future relations."

Premier Chou En-lai, in his speech at the banquet, spoke highly of Sri Lanka's Prime Minister's current state visit to China. He said that it was a big event in the annals of relations between China and Sri Lanka and that it has made positive contributions towards strengthening friendship between the peoples of

China and Sri Lanka, consolidating and developing friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and reinforcing the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism.

Referring to the matter of aid, Premier Chou said: "It is our bounden internationalist duty to support and assist Afro-Asian countries in developing their national economies. However, as China's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we provide is limited. Furthermore, we have consistently held that assistance is always mutual. We believe that along with the development of friendly relations between our two countries, such mutual support and help will steadily increase."

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on construction of a cotton spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing mill were signed on June 29 in Peking between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Sri Lanka.

On June 26, Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling met Prime Minister Bandaranaike. On June 27, the Prime Minister presented a baby elephant to China's children on behalf of the children of Sri Lanka. On June 30, the distinguished guests from Sri Lanka left Peking. Seeing them off at the airport were Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Chi Peng-fei, Wu Teh and other Chinese leaders as well as 5,000 well-wishers.

New Members for the Party

The Communist Party of China marked its 51st anniversary on July 1, and *Renmin Ribao* front-paged a photograph of Chairman Mao accompanied by this quotation of his: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." Two slogans "Long live the great Communist Party of China!" and "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" expressing the heartfelt wish of the people throughout the country were printed

at the top of the right side of the page.

The same issue of *Renmin Ribao* had a report about some 11,600 new members admitted into the Party since 1968 from Peking's industrial and communications enterprises. The majority of these new Party members are outstanding workers, many of whom have been working for more than a decade, and quite a number are women.

The new Party members give top priority to conscientious study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. The more than 130 new Party members in the Peking No. 2 Public Works Company, for example, have spent over a year studying Chairman Mao's five essays on philosophy. Some have also completed studies of such Marxist-Leninist classics as *The Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *The Civil War in France*, and *The State and Revolution*. In their studies they earnestly strive to master the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and use them to guide their practice.

Despite being handicapped by poor eyesight and little schooling and a full working day, Sun Hsiu-yi, a 55-year-old veteran worker at the Peking General Knitwear Mill, has after joining the Party managed to squeeze time every day to devote himself to study. He often takes notes too. He studies dialectical materialism and in work he always gives first place to practice. Last year he led a team of workers and technicians to work out, after repeated trials, an important technical innovation which vastly improved the quality of bleaching and dyeing.

Following Chairman Mao's directive that "**the Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy,**" the new Party members energetically defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and are foremost in criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-

chi and other political swindlers like him.

Party organizations at every level teach Party members to have in mind the great, long-range aim of realizing communism, and at the same time do their best at their own job. Su Yuhua, who became a bus conductor after finishing middle school, diligently studies Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. She devotes herself to serving the people wholeheartedly. After she was admitted into the Party in 1970 she redoubled her efforts and showed much initiative and ingenuity in her work. She frequently spends off-hours with fellow conductors visiting some three dozen factories and enterprises along her route to collect the masses' opinions so as to continually provide improved service to the people.

National Tournament Closes

Held in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inscription "**Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health,**" the 1972 National Basketball, Volleyball, Football, Table Tennis and Badminton Tournament closed on July 2. During the 22-day competitions, the athletes put into action the policy of "friendship first, competition second" and displayed fine sportsmanship and a high standard of play. The tournament reflected the new outlook of the men and women athletes who have been steeled in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It also showed the flourishing of socialist sports in China and the vigorous growth of new forces.

A prize-awarding ceremony was held on July 1 at Peking's Capital Gymnasium. Among those attending were leading comrades of the Party and state Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hua Kuo-feng and Wu Teh.

Medals and certificates were given to the teams taking the first 12 places in the basketball, volleyball,

football and table tennis team competitions and the first six places in the badminton team competition, as well as to the winners and runners-up in the individual table tennis and badminton events.

On July 2, a closing ceremony took place at the Peking Workers' Stadium, which was attended by leading comrades of the Party and Government Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh and others.

The players filed into the arena amid strains of a military march. A contingent of 120 girls carrying flowers were first to enter the stadium infield with a placard bearing a facsimile of Chairman Mao's inscription mentioned above. They were flanked by columns of athletes from the Chinese P.L.A. and various parts of the country. As they marched in, they were warmly applauded by the 80,000 spectators who packed the stadium.

Wang Meng, Minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, praised the tournament for its success. He said: "Following Chairman Mao's teaching '**the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place,**' throughout the tournament the players used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon to criticize the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, publicized Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports in a thoroughgoing way, and upheld the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. Competitors from all fronts of endeavour, from the various nationalities and from the P.L.A., played matches and gave exhibitions in factories, rural people's communes, schools and other grass-roots units, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from the masses. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on sports has struck deep roots among the people, and this is bound to bring new progress to sports in China."

Over 3,000 youngsters performed group calisthenics at the closing ceremony.

China and Guyana Establish Diplomatic Relations

The Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China Pei Tsien-chang and the Representative of the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana John Carter signed in London on June 27 the Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Co-operative Republic of Guyana. The text follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, through their specially appointed representatives meeting in London, have held friendly consultations during which they have reviewed the Agreement for the Mutual Establishment of Trade Missions concluded in Peking on November 14, 1971 and the relations established between the two Governments and the two peoples on this basis. The two sides have expressed their satisfaction with the inauguration and operation of these arrangements and have agreed upon steps for the further development of the relations between China and Guyana.

"Both Governments confirm their adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, of equality and of mutual benefit and consider that the further development of the relations between the two countries on the basis of these principles is to the mutual advantage of the two countries and of their peoples.

"Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, in conformity with their common desire to develop further the friendly relations and co-operation between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level effective from this date. The

(Continued on p. 18.)

Unity of Revolutionary Cadres — A Guarantee of Victory

THE Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China has brought new vitality to veteran cadres and maturity to new cadres. Tens of millions of cadres are ever more closely united around the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Playing a backbone role, they are leading the masses in their hundreds of millions in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Historical facts of revolutionary struggle have proved that one important reason for the vigorous and flourishing state of our Party today and the stability of our proletarian dictatorship is our staunch and united ranks of cadres.

Selection and Training of Cadres

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The overwhelming majority of the cadres are good; those who are not good are very few in number." "Have faith in the majority of the cadres and of the masses — this is the most fundamental principle."**

The masses of the people are the real motive force in the making of world history. A fundamental Marxist-Leninist principle is to have faith in the masses. The broad ranks of our Party cadres are activists from among the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary armymen, revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionary elements who have emerged in protracted revolutionary struggles and mass movements. Coming from the people, they serve the people and are the backbone force of the revolution. Faith in the majority of the cadres is in complete accord with faith in the majority of the masses.

Chairman Mao laid down for our Party a whole series of policies on the selection, training and use of cadres. He long ago set the criterion for selecting a cadre as someone who should be "resolute in carrying out the Party line, keeps to Party discipline, has close ties with the masses, has the ability to find his bearings independently, and is active, hard-working and unselfish." He often enjoins the cadres to **"practise Marxism, and not revisionism,"** to gain a dialectical and historical materialist world outlook and oppose idealism and metaphysics, to have political foresight, to possess in full the spirit of struggle and the spirit of sacrifice, to have largeness of mind, to be staunch and active and to serve the people wholeheartedly. The successive rectification campaigns carried out in our Party and the struggles of proletarian ideology against

non-proletarian ideology it launched have raised the Marxist-Leninist level of cadres throughout the Party.

In 1964, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat inside and outside the country. To ensure that our Party and state would not change their political colour, he put forth five requirements for the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.* The new Party Constitution adopted by the Ninth Party Congress set these as the basic requirements for all Party members.

In the past several decades, our Party has followed Chairman Mao's proletarian line on cadres and persisted in educating them in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, eliminated the interference of "Left" and Right opportunism and brought up large numbers of outstanding cadres on every front of endeavour.

Our Party's cadres have grown up and become strong in the course of fierce class struggles and the struggle between the two lines. In the great struggle of the democratic revolution, they fought heroically and arduously, tempered themselves in protracted revolutionary wars and contributed to the Party and the people. In socialist revolution and socialist construction, they have persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, worked hard, and diligently served the people.

* Requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat:

They must be genuine Marxist-Leninists and not revisionists like Khrushchov wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism.

They must be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world.

They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. Not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice.

They must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses.

They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work.

It is only natural and inevitable that class struggle in society will find reflection in the Party and in the ranks of cadres. There is nothing strange that a small number of bad elements and some new-born bourgeois elements should sneak into the ranks of our Party's cadres. Chairman Mao said: **"It is imperative to maintain sharp vigilance in all departments, to be good at seeing through those who pretend to support the revolution but actually oppose it, to clear them out on all our fronts, and thus defend the great victories we have already won and those yet to be won."** This is precisely the course our Party has followed. In the various political movements, and especially in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have ceaselessly cleared out of our cadre ranks renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant capitalist-roaders and other counter-revolutionaries and bourgeois representatives. However, bad elements among the cadres have always been only a very small handful. Even in those departments where power had been usurped by counter-revolutionary revisionists, the majority of the cadres are revolutionary or willing to take the revolutionary road. Some may have been deceived for a time and committed mistakes, but once they realize the true nature of the class struggle, they are able to draw a clear line of demarcation concerning the class enemy and fight against him. Only an extremely small number will follow the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in being enemies to the people to the end. Facts in the Cultural Revolution have amply proved this.

Acting in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers energetically pushed the opportunist cadre line of ostracizing the majority of them. In the Cultural Revolution, they spread the fallacy of "suspecting all and overthrowing all" and described the cadre ranks as being completely hopeless. This fallacy runs counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and is reactionary through and through.

Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers are agents of the landlord and capitalist classes who have wormed their way into the proletarian revolutionary ranks, and represent the interests and demands of the overthrown reactionary classes. They stand in opposition to the cadres and masses. Their negation of the majority of the cadres means negation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, negation of the proletarian revolutionary cause for which the broad ranks of the cadres and masses are striving. Uniting with the people, the cadres of our Party have spear-headed their attack against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in the period of the democratic revolution. In the socialist revolution period, their targets are the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers thought they could prepare the way organizationally

for usurping Party power and restoring capitalism by getting rid of our revolutionary cadres, particularly those revolutionary leading cadres who have devoted themselves to the Party's cause for years and persisted in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But facts have proved they were only day-dreaming.

Unity — Most Valuable Weapon

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Unite, and don't split."** This is a fundamental principle in Party building. To bring about unity among the Party's cadres, we must resolutely oppose the mountain-stronghold mentality,* sectarianism and splittism.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"One is the internal unity of the Party and the other the unity of the Party and the people. These are two most valuable weapons for overcoming hardships, and all Party comrades must cherish them."**

Leading the Chinese people in their great revolutionary struggle, our Party shoulders the historic task of carrying the socialist revolution through to the end and eventually arriving at communism. To complete such a task, the Party must unite and rely on the masses of the cadres, keep in close touch with the masses and turn its line and policies into the conscious action of hundreds of millions. Our Party cadres come from all parts of the country and belong to every nationality in China. There are cadres in army service and those working in the localities, old as well as new cadres, and worker or peasant cadres as well as intellectual ones. By carrying out Chairman Mao's cadre line conscientiously, uniting with cadres from all quarters and fully bringing into play their revolutionary enthusiasm, it will be possible to unite the masses of the people, isolate to the maximum a handful of class enemies and attack them, and win victory in the revolution.

The mountain-stronghold mentality and sectarianism are the foremost enemies of Party unity; organizationally, they are expressions of the opportunist political line. They start out from the interests of the sectarian clique in disregard of the revolutionary whole and hinder the Party's correct line from being implemented. They reflect the pernicious practice of the landlord and capitalist classes and can only harm our Party and subvert Party unity and the unity between the Party and the people. Allowed to develop, they

* Mountain-stronghold mentality was a tendency to form cliques which arose mainly out of the circumstances of protracted guerrilla war in which rural revolutionary bases were scattered and cut off from each other. Most of these bases were first established in mountain regions. Each tended to regard itself as a compact unit, like a single mountain stronghold, and this wrong tendency became known as mountain-stronghold mentality.

will inevitably lead to splittism, endanger the Party's life and undermine the revolutionary cause.

All the chiefs of opportunist lines in the history of our Party have gone in for either the Right or "Left" opportunist line politically and mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism and splittism organizationally in a vain attempt to split and undermine our Party. Chen Tu-hsiu first went in for Right opportunism, but after the August 7th Meeting in 1927 he schemed to split the Party by colluding with the Trotskyites to form a so-called "Leninist Left-Wing Opposition Party." The "Left" opportunist lines of Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san and Wang Ming adopted a sectarian cadre policy which ousted and attacked comrades upholding the correct line. To split the Party, Rightist Lo Chang-hung set up another Party Central Committee. Chang Kuo-tao also set up one during the Long March in an effort to split the Party and the Red Army. After China was liberated, Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih formed an anti-Party alliance in order to usurp the highest power of the Party and state. Peng Teh-huai opposed the Party's general line and dreamt of usurping power. Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers recruited renegades and turncoats and formed their private cliques, setting up a bourgeois headquarters in a vain attempt to usurp Party and state power, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, our Party has firmly carried out the struggle between the two lines, overcome the successive opportunist lines, shattered the anti-Party sectarian cliques, repudiated their crimes of splitting the Party, and thus constantly strengthened and consolidated our Party ideologically, politically and organizationally to achieve unity among the Party's cadres and the people of the whole country and victory in the revolution.

Curing the Sickness to Save the Patient

Marxism-Leninism holds that man's correct knowledge of objective things can only be gained after a repeated process of **practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge**. Man learns from his failures and by correcting mistakes is gradually able to make his knowledge conform to objective laws. It is hard for cadres to completely avoid making mistakes of one kind or another in the course of revolutionary practice due to various subjective and objective reasons. As Lenin pointed out about people "who make no mistakes": **"There are no such men nor can there be. He is wise who makes not very serious mistakes and who knows how to correct them easily and quickly."**

"Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" is our Party's principle in correctly treating cadres who have made mistakes.

Chairman Mao has always stressed that in waging inner-Party struggle, we must first be clear on who are our enemies and who are the people, and make a strict distinction between the two types of contradictions —

those between ourselves and the enemy, and those among the people themselves. We must thoroughly expose and resolutely expel from the Party proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant capitalist-roaders and alien class elements and degenerates, so as to purify the Party ranks and consolidate its unity. Towards comrades who have committed mistakes, however, we should mainly use the method of education, following the principle of **"learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."** In the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao again pointed out that **"we must permit cadres to make mistakes and permit them to correct mistakes. We must not overthrow them once they make a mistake."** **"We must unite with and educate cadres who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious mistakes, provided they do not persist in their mistakes and refuse to correct them after repeated education."**

In opposition to Chairman Mao's correct policy, the heads of the various opportunist lines have pushed an erroneous policy of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows." In the Cultural Revolution, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers obstructed and undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, pushing a line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence — "hitting hard at the many and protecting their own handful." In doing so, they deliberately mixed up the two different types of contradictions, brought confusion to the class ranks and overthrew revolutionary cadres to promote their henchmen and confederates so as to attain the criminal aim of splitting the Party ranks, destroying its unity and usurping Party leadership.

We talk of unity on the basis of principle. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"What do we mean by unity? Of course we mean unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and not unprincipled unity."** Towards cadres who have committed mistakes, the policy of **"unity — criticism — unity"** must be adhered to. We oppose both the "Left" tendency of wanting only struggle to the exclusion of unity and the Right tendency of wanting only unity to the exclusion of struggle. We must start out from the desire for unity and expose their mistakes, wage active ideological struggle, analyse and criticize those mistakes with a scientific attitude and distinguish between right and wrong, so that they thoroughly understand the reasons for their mistakes, the circumstances in which they were committed and the ways to overcome them, so as to avoid repeating them in future. Cadres who have committed mistakes should accept criticism modestly, do their best to overcome them, remould their world outlook, and return to the Marxist-Leninist stand. The aim of exposing and criticizing mistakes is to "cure the patient," not "doctor him to death." Therefore, we must adopt the principle of being strict in criticizing erroneous thoughts while being lenient in dealing with these comrades organizationally. We must have a careful attitude in handling cases of individual comrades, neither glossing over things nor harming comrades, giving them a chance to correct their errors, giving them work and trust, and letting them

make new contributions to the cause of the Party and the people. Only a unity on such a basis is genuine unity.

* * *

Thorough criticism and repudiation is being made of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on cadres pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers in the current nationwide education movement on

ideological and political line. Chairman Mao's line and policies on this question is increasingly being grasped by the people. Across China, from factories to villages, from government organizations to schools, staunch, united, vigorous cadre ranks are leading the masses of the people in carrying out the line formulated by the Ninth Party Congress in 1969, which is **"Unite to win still greater victories!"**

In Changchiakou City

Cadres' Class for Studying Theory

TO raise their theoretical level and work ability in terms of the actual situation, cadres at various levels in China are seriously studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Study takes many forms. One is to run study classes for new leading cadres at the grass-roots level, as the Hsuanhua District Party Committee in Changchiakou, Hopei Province, did. Since March last year, this Party committee has run five successive study classes, each lasting about two months and with 100 participants.

The cadre-students study excerpts from Marx and Engels' *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Marx's *The Civil War in France*, Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and *The State and Revolution*, and Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* Emphasis is on the following three aspects.

First, seeing that some cadres knew little about the historical experience of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and were weak in distinguishing sham Marxists from genuine ones, the Party committee organized them to study the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and Chairman Mao's relevant works. Linking their study with their personal experience, the students were taught to distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies from the revisionist line and policies of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi.

After coming to his post, one new commune cadre led the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing Liu Shao-chi's plot to develop the capitalist economy in the rural areas, and the collective economy of the people's commune was consolidated and production went up. But later, he showed he lacked knowledge of how political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi undermined the revolutionary line and the Party policies from the ultra-"Left." For example, he confused the distributing methods arising from the socialist principle "to each according to his work" with "material incentive." When he studied Marxist-Leninist works in the class, he summed up his experience and drew a lesson from it. He came to know that to defend Chairman Mao's line, he must be good at fighting both Right and "Left" errors.

Second, the students should study Marxist philosophical thinking to criticize idealism and metaphysics, to foster concepts of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. They paid attention to studying the following concepts:

The concept that practice is primary. When they first came to take up leading posts, some cadres paid attention to going deep into reality to give guidance to the work. After they had gained some experience on their jobs, they often tended to neglect the importance of serious investigation and study of the actual situation. This resulted in some plans and methods which did not conform to reality. In the light of this, the students were asked to study Lenin's teaching that **"the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge"** and Chairman Mao's *On Practice*. This made them understand that a man's correct ideas come from practice and that they develop as practice advances. If one stopped with a little experience, he would not be able to cope with a new situation. Only by continuous practice and earnestly summing up experience can one come to know new things, raise work ability and the level of his leadership.

The concept of **"one divides into two,"*** that is, to learn to correctly analyse the situation and the work and overcome one-sidedness in thinking. While organizing the cadres to study theory, the Party committee asked them to examine the various manifestations of metaphysics in their thinking. For example, when one talks about an excellent situation, he is easily led to blind optimism and thinking that everything is good, and neglects the fact that there are still shortcomings. When some problems crop up in work, one is very likely to negate everything and lose confidence. When one visits an advanced unit, he often does not see its shortcomings; but when he visits a unit that is lagging behind, he often does not notice the positive factors there. When one views himself, he finds more

* See "The Theory of Two Points," *Peking Review*, No. 2, 1972.

No War Escalation Can Save U.S. Imperialism From Defeat in Viet Nam

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

IN their statements of June 24, 25 and 26, 1972, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sternly denounced U.S. imperialism for its crimes of intensifying the war of aggression in both south and north Viet Nam, bombing Hanoi's city proper and stepping up the use of Thailand in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. The statements said that the Vietnamese people will step up their fight to smash the military adventure of the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the Government of the D.R.V.N.

For more than a month, U.S. imperialism has again and again escalated its war in Viet Nam by mining and blockading the ports of the D.R.V.N., sending massive air and naval forces to attack large rural and urban areas in both parts of Viet Nam, and continuously expanding the scope of its bombing, not stopping at carrying out savage bombing of the city proper of Hanoi, capital of the D.R.V.N. These U.S. imperialist acts of aggression which are new crimes against the Vietnamese people have aroused strong condemnation and opposition from the people of Asia and throughout the world.

In expanding its war of aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism is feverishly making use of the

Thai reactionaries. In order to continue its military activities for aggression in Indochina, the United States recently sent to Thailand large numbers of additional aircraft, including B-52s, as well as numerous American troops which had been forced to withdraw from south Viet Nam. Acting as a cat's-paw, the Thai reactionaries who are accomplices of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, will come to no good end.

The heroic Vietnamese people are invincible. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, they have over the last month or so won outstanding victories in resisting U.S. imperialism's expansion of aggression. They are not alone in the struggle. The people of the world stand alongside the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples. Closely related like lips to the teeth, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe. No matter how much U.S. imperialism escalates its war, the Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The wild expansion of aggressive war by U.S. imperialism can in no way save it from complete failure in Viet Nam or the whole of Indochina, nor can it change the fact that the Vietnamese people will win.

(June 28)

of the good points; but when he looks at other people, he finds more of their shortcomings. The students then analysed the harm of such metaphysical thinking which deem that things are absolute, static, isolated and unchangeable. In this way, they learnt the viewpoints of dialectical materialism.

The concept that "the masses are the real heroes." They study this in order to overcome self-approbation, and the work style of having no real faith in and not relying on the masses, even becoming divorced from the masses.

Most of the cadre-students came from the grass-roots level, from the masses. Having come to their posts, some thought that because they were there on behalf of the masses they automatically represented the masses. This idea made them overlook the necessity of continuously maintaining close links with the masses. After they had studied the Marxist-Leninist thesis that the masses are the makers of history in these study

classes, they came to understand that whether one had faith in and relied on the masses involved the question of sticking to historical materialism or historical idealism. This understanding resulted in improvement in work style — continuing to maintaining close links with the masses in every way and listening to their opinions.

Third, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute," the study class put the elimination of bourgeois thinking and fostering of proletarian thinking as important content to be studied. The cadre-students studied the idea pointed out in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* that "the Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." Meanwhile, they spent a certain period of time criticizing various bourgeois ideas which often corrupted cadres.

They emphasized criticizing the thinking of chasing after fame, gain and position, and fostering the idea of seeking not official posts but revolution. They criticized certain comrades' tendency to look for an easy life after being put into a leading position and cultivated the good style of plain living and hard work.

The study class many times organized the students to visit exhibitions on the miserable life of the labouring people in the old society, which offered class education. It also invited veteran workers, old poor peasants and veteran cadres to tell of the history of revolutionary struggle in their factories or villages, the different experiences of their families in the old and

new societies, and the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines in order to help the students understand class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in a concrete way. After this kind of education, the students held criticism meetings to criticize the crime of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi who tried to change the Party's line and policies, undermine socialism and pull China back to its old misery.

The cadres who took part in these kinds of classes thought it was very good to have this kind of study which linked theory with practice. Indeed, when they went back to their posts, they showed that their political and ideological level had been raised.

New U.S. Imperialist Crimes Against Vietnamese People

AT a press conference on June 29 in Hanoi, Ngo Dien, Head of the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, exposed the U.S. imperialist war escalation crimes against north Viet Nam during the last three months. Phan My, the Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy, the D.R.V.N. Commission for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Nam and foreign correspondents also have brought to public attention much material about these crimes. The following are some of the main facts.

Reinforcement Instead of Troop Withdrawal

According to American data, Ngo Dien said, the U.S. imperialists have mobilized more than 1,200 fighters and fighter-bombers, 200 B-52s and nearly 60 warships and 6 aircraft carriers operating off the coast of Viet Nam. Various kinds of bombs, rockets, mines and improved electronic equipment have been used. Despite the Nixon government's declaration of continued troop withdrawals, the number of U.S. servicemen taking part in the war in Indochina has in fact doubled in this period. There are more than 40,000 on board those 7th Fleet ships alone.

Extent of Attacks

The U.S. imperialists attacked all of north Viet Nam, Ngo Dien noted.

The attacks have been spread from southernmost Vinh Linh to the Viet Nam-China border and from remote villages to Haiphong and Hanoi, the capital.

Wanton bombing was calculated to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. Targets included heavily populated areas, schools, hospitals, factories, co-operative farms, etc. Having witnessed the savage bombing of Hanoi, some foreign correspondents reported the following:

Bach Mai Hospital. A general hospital in Hanoi, it has evacuated two-thirds of its patients since April when the United States began large-scale bombing of north Viet Nam. Those who stayed were either very sick or had been seriously wounded in recent U.S. raids and needed emergency treatment. On June 27, a U.S. plane dropped a heavy bomb into the hospital compound, killing one doctor and one laundry worker. Buildings, housing various medical departments, the therapeutical ward, the surgery and the pharmaceutical shop, within 700 square metres of the crater were seriously damaged.

Truong Dinh Residential Quarters. With eight blocks of two-storeyed buildings and a building with 40 rooms, the quarters were occupied by working people. Four demolition and blast bombs dropped on June 27 destroyed or damaged many of these buildings.

Dykes. By continually attacking dyke systems and other hydraulic works in the midst of the wet monsoon season, the U.S. imperialists attempted to cause big floods so as to jeopardize the lives and property of millions of people, Ngo Dien pointed out.

At a June 29 press conference, the Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy said that from April 16 to June 29 U.S. planes had bombed dykes, dams and other hydraulic works 79 times, with 20 large-scale raids taking place in June alone.

The U.S. imperialists also barbarously attacked people repairing damaged dykes and dams. On June 14, for instance, the local people were attacked by U.S. planes when they were repairing the damaged dyke on the Ma River in Thanh Hoa Province. Dozens of people were killed or wounded.

Gas Canisters. Even more outrageous, Ngo Dien observed, was the U.S. imperialists' use of C.S. gas canisters in a number of areas in Thanh Hoa and Quang Binh Provinces.

The Commission for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Nam listed the following facts in a recent communique.

On May 12, at 19:30 hours, U.S. aircraft released two C.S. bombs on Eo and Tan Son hamlets, Phu Xuan Village, Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province; on the night of May 23 and the morning of May 24, 6 C.S. bombs were dropped on Thach Ban-Thac Coc Area, Le Thuy District, Quang Binh Province. Over 500

civilians in the two hamlets in Thanh Hoa Province and hundreds of others in the area in Quang Binh Province contracted skin and throat inflammations, their eyes teared and there was continual sneezing. Twenty seriously poisoned people had to be taken to hospital.

U.S. Imperialists Punished

Ngo Dien pointed out that no U.S. imperialist war escalation can save

the war "Vietnamization" policy from defeat; it can only arouse widespread condemnation by world public opinion. He said: "Far from being subdued, the Vietnamese people, seething with hatred, are more united, one-minded and resolved to step up the offensives and uprisings in south Viet Nam and to duly punish the United States for its new escalation in the north. For nearly three months now, the armed forces and

people in the north have shot down 260 American planes and set ablaze or damaged 50 American war vessels."

Ngo Dien said: "The escalation by the Nixon Administration is in itself a manifestation of failure. Fail, escalate; fail again, escalate more frenziedly again until a more ignominious defeat. This is the law of the escalation of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam."

Uruguay

Politico-Economic Crisis and People's Struggle

Wave after wave of strikes, rallies and demonstrations by workers, students and people of other strata opposing imperialist plunder and demanding democratic rights and means of subsistence has rocked Uruguay since the beginning of the year.

The rising tide of the Uruguayan people's struggle reflects the serious state of their country's politico-economic crisis. The background to this struggle is given below.

URUGUAY is a country with large tracts of fertile land and natural grazing areas. However, with its economic lifelines long in the hands of foreign monopoly capital, its wealth has been plundered, its national economy badly undermined and its labouring people live an extremely difficult life.

Plundered by U.S. Monopoly Capital

By such means as granting loans with conditions attached, the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund in recent years has forced the Uruguayan authorities to throw the door wide open to imports and provide all kinds of privileges for U.S. goods so that they can be dumped into the country on a large scale. Yearly deficits in trade with the United States have forced Uruguay to borrow money to make up for them. The result is that the country's

foreign debt has grown with the years. It is estimated that in this land of less than 3 million people, public and private foreign debts plus interest due on various loans total nearly 900 million U.S. dollars. In other words, every Uruguayan has a debt of over 300 U.S. dollars. Uruguay's Minister of Finance Francisco Forteza has said that foreign debt was "choking the country."

In an effort to ease the economic crisis, the authorities fell back on the indiscriminate issuing of banknotes. But, like drinking poison to quench a thirst, this has worsened the situation by bringing on soaring prices and repeated devaluations of the peso. The 1959 exchange rate of the Uruguayan peso was 4.11 to 1 U.S. dollar, by November 1964 it was 18.7, and now it is 544 pesos for 1 U.S. dollar. Wage increases for the masses of working people have fallen far behind price hikes with the result that their real income has rapidly declined. Prices in Uruguay in the past five months have gone up 50 per cent and wage earners' pay can no longer keep them at the minimum living standard.

Sharpening Class Struggle

The serious economic crisis has brought about a serious political crisis. To oppose imperialist plunder and exploitation, the people of Uruguay have put up a steadfast

struggle. At the beck and call of imperialism and foreign monopoly capitalists, the ruling clique is never slow to call out large numbers of troops and police and use all kinds of suppressive measures to deal with the masses. The government proclaimed the June 1969 "emergency security measures" to put down the people's movement, but this only heightened political unrest in the country.

The new government which took office in March this year not only has continued to carry out its predecessor's suppression policy but has gone about it with much greater zeal. Besides announcing a 50 per cent currency devaluation and a 10 per cent increase in the prices of a whole range of commodities so as to throw the burden of the economic crisis on to the people, the new government presented a "national security bill" to the Uruguayan General Assembly so it could crack down on the people even harder. On April 15, the General Assembly approved the decision to proclaim "a state of civil war" throughout the country. On May 15, it decided to extend the "state of civil war." In those two months, the people were stripped of all democratic rights. Innocent labouring people were searched and arrested indiscriminately and even handed over to illegal "military tribunals" for interrogation.

High-handed action, however, can never cow the people. The people of Uruguay have persevered in their struggle which is growing in scale and scope. In March, workers and employees of various trades and professions held two general strikes in succession. The March 22 strike involved 400,000 people. Some of the strikers held rallies and demonstrations before the Ministry of Economy and the Legislature to denounce the government's economic policies.

In April, workers and employees held many nationwide general strikes in protest against the suppression of the people and to demand abrogation of the "national security law." Participants in the struggle in May represented more social strata. Mass rallies and demonstrations swept the capital Montevideo and other parts of the country time and again. Medical workers and primary school teachers and employees joined the struggle. The June 1 nationwide general strike, involving more than

500,000 workers, paralysed the whole country and was a forceful blow at the reactionaries.

In the course of their struggle, the people of Uruguay have strengthened their unity and are steadily growing in strength and are being tempered. Supported by the people of Latin America and the rest of the world, they are bound to win final victory in their just struggle no matter how difficult it is and how many twists and turns there are.

Serious Environmental Pollution in United States

SERIOUS air and water pollution in the United States has posed a threat to the public as the U.S. monopoly capitalists, interested only in superprofits, have indiscriminately allowed filthy waste from industrial plants to pollute the environment. This is one aspect of the country's deepening social crisis.

Air Pollution

Ash and soot spewed from factory chimneys and auto exhaust in the United States amount to more than 213 million tons a year, of which over 47 million tons are toxic substances from factory smokestacks, and 81 million tons are auto pollutants, such as carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides and hydrocarbons.

They produce dense smog that plagues many U.S. cities.

An American pilot has said that from about 250 kilometres beyond New York one can see heavy grey smog hanging low over the country's biggest city. Hundreds of kilogrammes of polluted air are inhaled by every New Yorker every year. Along the Atlantic coast from New York City to Atlanta, the air is polluted with strong-smelling sulphur oxides. Emissions of toxic pollutants into the air are also reported in California on the Pacific coast. Los Angeles has become a "smog centre." Even far out in the Pacific, Hawaii has been covered with noxious smog in recent years.

Air pollution gravely imperils people's health. A U.S. health officer was quoted as saying that exposure to polluted environments has clearly been implicated as a causal factor in the increase in the incidence of many diseases. Deaths from emphysema in the United States are twice as high in the cities as in the countryside and the number of emphysema patients has risen tenfold in 20 years. More than 14,000 people in an industrial region fell sick after being poisoned by toxic gas from industrial plants which had failed to disperse. Air pollution has in these years claimed a vast death toll. In November 1969 in Chicago alone, 50 deaths were caused by air pollution.

Air pollution has also brought big damage to U.S. agriculture, causing trees to wither, fruit to go bad, a drop in vegetable output, ruination of grazing grounds and increasing deaths of livestock. Such losses in California alone have amounted to about 125 million dollars annually. Orchids used to grow in profusion in New Jersey, usually referred to as the "Garden State." Not only has the number of this flower gone down in recent years, but it is even difficult to grow spinach there.

Water Pollution

Rivers, lakes and coastal waters are seriously contaminated by industrial waste water, sewage and pesticides. Incomplete statistics show

that drainage from factories and urban residential quarters amounts to about 45 trillion tons a year. All the 52 major rivers in the country are polluted to a lesser or greater extent, varying from dirty, dirtier to dirtiest. They also vary in colour. Thus, one section of the Potomac River turned bright red and bluish green when the waste of dye stuff plants were dumped into it; river water in the south became milky white, polluted by waste from textile mills; the petroleum industry turned the Delaware River black; some mines gave some rivers in Pennsylvania a touch of rusty yellow-red.

The Mississippi, the world's longest river, has long been "a ditch for carrying off waste and poison," and also the main source of man-made poison polluting the Gulf of Mexico. According to the *New York Times* (February 8, 1972), conditions in the Mississippi Valley have gone from bad to worse since 1968. Industrial waste, insecticides and chemical fertilizer make up the main pollutants. The Mississippi, the paper said, is now so filthy that swimming and fishing in it are virtually out of the question.

In 1969, the Cuyahoga River near Cleveland, Ohio, suddenly caught fire and destroyed two railway bridges. The fire was caused by petroleum which had contaminated the river.

Many lakes once teeming with fish and aquatic animal and plant life are gradually becoming lakes no longer containing life.

The five Great Lakes — Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior — have become in varying degrees poisonous lakes so that fresh-water fish catches have fallen drastically. In Lake Erie, into which over 700,000 tons of waste are dumped every year, even worms could not be found for years. The mud in the lake bed was found to contain a high degree of mercury which is harmful to human health and has also contaminated connecting waterways, such as the St. Clair River and the Detroit River.

Waters around the Hawaiian Islands are now so dirtied by effluvia — about 100 million cubic metres a year — that swimmers have to sail away from the beaches to swim.

Contaminated drinking water has posed a serious health problem to the American people. It is estimated that 100 million people in the United States have to drink impure water, which sometimes even contains mer-

cury or other poisonous ingredients. Water pollution resulted in five persons dead and 18,000 others sick in a southern Californian city in 1965. Many people are drinking specially bottled water.

Food Pollution

Food pollution is also very serious. Looking for more and more profits and to boost sales, American food monopolies process their products with synthetic flavourings, colourings and other chemicals which are usually detrimental to health. American supermarkets are now flooded with chemically processed products, including meat, vegetables, bread, cakes and drinks. They have become such a horror that some people have tried to live on a diet of honey, cereals and coffee, but even this is not safe.

Popular Discontent

Environmental pollution by the profit-seeking monopolists at the expense of public health has aroused widespread protests from the masses

for years. Under public pressure, the U.S. authorities have come out with promises of a cleanup. The U.S. Senate has passed water-pollution-control legislation promising no discharge of industrial pollutants by 1985. But this legislation "borders on deception," said the leading administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency William D. Ruckelshaus. "because it promises a goal that we know we cannot reach." Ruckelshaus added, "There is no question that we face a difficult problem in restoring the nation's air quality to levels that will protect the public health and welfare." Moreover, the monopoly capitalist class is bleeding the working people on the pretext of "pollution control." Thousands of millions of dollars have been spent every year to bring pollution down, Ruckelshaus admitted. "No matter who pays directly," he said, "the individual ultimately foots the bill . . . pollution control will cost the average American over 140 dollars a year in 1975." Thus the American people are already paying dearly for pollution control without any visible results.

Tibet Autonomous Region

Bank Accounts for Emancipated Serfs

MANY emancipated Tibetan serfs have opened new savings accounts in branch offices of the People's Bank of China throughout the Tibet Autonomous Region in the last few years.

Under the rule of feudal serfdom for generations, the former serfs and slaves did not own their own bodies, let alone anything else. Moreover, they were subjected to merciless exploitation by usurers. Now emancipated, they have become the masters of new Tibet.

With the development of industry, agriculture and livestock-breeding, the Tibetan economy is constantly moving ahead. Commodity prices are stable. Rising income enables

more and more people to put money in the bank, which is a big change in Tibetan history.

In the Chengkuan District of Lhasa, the average per-capita savings in 1971 was 30 yuan. The figure was 57 yuan for pastoral Anto County in the north Tibetan grasslands, where the herdsmen persevered in taking the socialist road and raised livestock production year after year.

Statistics for the entire autonomous region for 1971 show an 11 per cent increase in total urban and rural savings as compared to 1965, the peak year before the Cultural Revolution, and a fivefold rise over 1958, the year before the democratic reforms. Bank deposits by rural and pastoral people's communes (or

hsiang) and by commune members in 1971 were 3.2 times that of 1965. Fixed deposits (for periods of one year or longer) make up 64 per cent of the total amount.

In old Tibet, usury ruined countless families. A 1951 survey of four manorial estates in Langtang and elsewhere revealed that 608 out of the 658 serf households — 92 per cent — were in debt. Three big monasteries in Lhasa — the Daipung, Sera and Gerden monasteries — loaned 33.13 million kgs. of grain at usurious rates in the rural areas alone.

Many serf families spent generations trying to pay off usurious debts. The family of Tzujenkungpu, a former serf in Mechukungka

County, was called by the strange nickname of "The Hundred Thousand Ke." The appellation originated from the time of his great-grandmother, who once got a small loan. Usurious interest snowballed, and what with cheating and swindling by the serf-owner, in a few years, she was in debt for the staggering sum of a hundred thousand ke, or 1.4 million kgs. of grain. For a hundred years or more, the family toiled under this back-breaking debt. The blood and sweat of four generations earned them no more than four to five thousand ke of grain, practically all of which found its way to the serf-owner's granary, and yet they were still in debt. Such instances could be cited by the thousands in old Tibet.

After liberation, the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao showed the greatest concern for the impoverished Tibetan peasants and herdsmen. The state immediately issued 1.33 million yuan in interest-free loans to help them solve problems in production and daily life. The democratic reforms in 1959

overthrew serfdom, abolishing the labouring people's debts to the estate-holders and other landlords and freeing the serfs of usury once and for all. Subsequently, the People's Government again issued large numbers of agricultural loans free of or at nominal interest, thus helping promote farm production and livestock-breeding and consolidating the collective economy.

Today, in Tibet, the People's Bank has greatly expanded its business. Industrial or mining areas have branch offices. Credit co-operatives, which were first set up in 1960, can now be found in all rural and pastoral districts, and their agents in most communes or *hsiang*. All these have actively served the peasants, herdsmen and workers, helping out whenever need arises in production or daily life.

The climb in bank savings testifies to rising political consciousness of the emancipated peasants and herdsmen and the rapid development of the national economy as well as the improvement of the people's livelihood. Compared to 1958,

Tibet's grain and livestock output nearly doubled in 1970, and there was another marked increase in 1971. Where before the liberation not a single modern factory existed, Tibet now has several hundred small and medium-sized factories or mines, including power-generating plants, woollen textile mills, farm machinery plants, cement factories, tanneries and sugar refineries.

Tsehsueh, an old worker at the Lhasa Truck Repair and Assembly Plant, is one of countless who experienced these great changes in Tibetan society. He alternated between begging and herding sheep for a serf-owner in the old society. His father died of ill treatment in a debtor's prison.

Things changed after liberation. Both he and his wife have become workers, and they and their four children live well in a comfortable home. They have wrist watches, radio, trunks and furniture. They have savings in the bank. Tsehsueh often says: "We have to thank Chairman Mao and the Communist Party for our happy life today."

Thirty Years in Search of Better Wheat Strains

by Chao Hung-chang

The author of this article is a professor at the Northwest Agricultural Institute in Shensi Province and a well-known plant breeder. He has persevered in taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, and has established strong ties with them. He has made notable contributions to breeding fine wheat strains and raising wheat yields in the area. — Ed.

I BEGAN breeding wheat in 1942. In the 30 years since then, I have been able to develop several fine strains, thereby doing what little I could for the poor and lower-middle peasants. But my road was not a smooth one; there were many failures and setbacks. I have lived under two different social systems — the old and the new. I have had personal experience of the struggle between the two lines. After going through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in partic-

ular, I have gained a much deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Only Socialism Can Save China

While still a student at the Northwest Agricultural Institute before the liberation, I often came across old peasants in the fields picking up wheat ears hit by yellow rust, sighing: "It's all finished! Finished again!" I saw an old peasant woman sitting on a threshing ground weeping bitter tears. Most of her crop had been destroyed by midges, and all that was left to her after the threshing was one lone pile of sorry-looking wheat. All this made a deep impression on me. I began to think that science could save China. I thought I could improve the peasants' miserable lot by devoting myself to research in agricultural science.

I carried on these studies for six or seven years. I did not understand then that the fundamental reason

for such poverty in China was because the Chinese people were weighed under the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Without changing the old social order, no science could save China.

In 1948, I succeeded in breeding a new wheat strain resistant to rust — “Pima No. 1.” The reactionary government did not take the slightest notice of it. The fruit of many years of labour, it got no further than the experimental stage. Dejected, I almost gave up research work to become a farmer.

Shensi Province was liberated in 1949. The third day after the People’s Government took control of the Northwest Agricultural Institute, a P.L.A. representative sought me out, asked me about my work and went to the experimental fields to see “Pima No. 1.” Subsequently he discussed with me how to popularize this strain. Special funds were provided by the Shensi Provincial Agricultural Bureau and 300 *mu* of land allocated by the institute to speed its breeding and popularization. The state set aside 1,200 places for trial growing of this wheat on the wide plains of central Shensi. In only a few years “Pima No. 1” was growing over large tracts of land from the central Shensi plains to the lower reaches of the Yellow River.

All this gave me the greatest encouragement. I felt deeply how much importance the Communist Party and People’s Government attach to farming and the peasants’ livelihood. I resolved to do my utmost to raise new strains. Two years later, my efforts were again rewarded with a new wheat strain resistant to midges, which I named “6028.” This, too, was speedily popularized.

Integrating With Workers and Peasants

Chairman Mao taught us: **“This question of ‘for whom?’ is fundamental; it is a question of principle.”** This is just as true of plant breeding as of other things. After the liberation, the socialist society provided me with every facility for research, but an intellectual like me must take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants and thoroughly remould his old world outlook to be really able to serve the people.

In this respect, I went through a long process of repeated practice and knowledge, and constant ideological struggle.

In the early period after liberation, I went to villages around the institute to help the peasants plant “Pima No. 1” and “6028.” But because I had not got rid of bourgeois ideas and lacked proletarian feelings, I looked at things differently from them even though I was among them.

In spring 1953, for example, 1,600 *mu* in Meihhsien County, Shensi Province, planted to “6028” wheat was hit by frost. When the peasants took me there to see if anything could be done, I found that the frost had been very severe. The “6028” looked as if it was unequal to the blow. I felt this made me lose face, and I had qualms about incurring the peasants’ dissatis-

faction if nothing came of the crop. I promptly suggested that they throw out all the “6028” in favour of some other crop. The peasants disagreed. They said: “No, we can’t pull it out. If we do, we won’t be able to deliver public grain to the state this year, and this’ll affect the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. We must do all we can to save it.” I was thoroughly ashamed of myself, for while I was thinking about “face” they had nothing but the state’s interests in mind.

I attended a plenary session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference in spring 1957. I heard Chairman Mao’s famous report *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* there. Chairman Mao spoke on the subject of intellectuals remoulding themselves. He said: **“We hope that they will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and become integrated with the workers and peasants.”**

Not long afterwards, I had a chance to study Chairman Mao’s *Speech at the Chinese Communist Party’s National Conference on Propaganda Work*. In it, he said: **“Since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas. We encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go to factories and villages.”** These words brought home to me the fact that for all my contacts with the peasants I had not really moved my feet over to the side of the workers and peasants and become one with them. To replace my bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian one, I must go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and go through a long process of tempering.

In 1958, therefore, I went to the countryside to temper myself through manual labour. In sharing the poor and lower-middle peasants’ life over a comparatively long time, I was constantly struck by instances of their integrity of thought and action, and this helped me greatly in my ideological transformation.

A question arose as to whether a limited supply of fertilizer should be used on my experimental plot of wheat, or on the production team’s other wheatfields. Again thinking of “face” if the experimental plot failed to get a high yield, I haggled about getting fertilizer. A production team cadre pointed out to me: “We must make a go of both the experimental plot and the other fields if we are to fulfil the state plan. You mustn’t think only about the experimental plot.” These words touched me to the quick, and I realized my desire for “face” had led me in the wrong direction again.

Though I had taught “Plant Cultivation” for many years, I was not skilled in doing any field work — ploughing, sowing or harrowing. There was the time when I was going to apply some additional urine manure on the experimental plot. The production team leader tried to dissuade me, saying it had enough fertilizer as it was, and any more would cause lodging.

But I felt I knew better. I may not know farm work because I've had no experience, I thought, but surely I've got enough learning to know when to apply fertilizer. So I went ahead. The upshot was all the wheat was laid flat. This was a head-on blow to my pride in my "learning" and my under-estimation of the workers and peasants.

My eight-month stay in the villages gave me a good chance to criticize my bourgeois individualist thoughts. Eating, staying with and working alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants, my thoughts and feelings gradually underwent some change with their enthusiastic help. We began to find a common language, and mutual liking and understanding increased. I began to see things in their light. Their homes became my home, and they no longer called me "professor" or "teacher," but "old Chao." When the time came for me to leave, they saw me off with many tears. Some of them even accompanied me all the way back to my institute.

In integrating with the workers and peasants, I also met with erroneous thoughts and trends in society. This was another test for me.

The peasants liked "Pima No. 1" and "6028," and these two strains were planted widely. One bourgeois academic "authority" said sarcastically: "Chao Hung-chang would make a fine Labour Hero, but not a scientist—all experience and no theory." Someone in the institute told me: "You'd make a good 'guerrilla fighter,' but you wouldn't do in the regular army." "You're passing up the big things for the small." All this talk meant that they wanted me to go behind closed doors to do my research and write theses, and take the wrong path of having theory divorced from practice. Recalling Chairman Mao's teaching "**The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants,**" I brushed aside all these obstructions and continued doing research work while keeping in contact with actual production work.

Later, one of the leading comrades at the institute, disregarding the research work I was then doing, wanted me to go abroad to study. Learning from foreign scientific theory is certainly necessary, and we have always tried to do so. The question is how to learn and why. This comrade thought that anyone who did not obtain a doctor's degree abroad would be unable to develop any theories of value; only people back



Professor Chao Hung-chang (4th from right) getting poor and lower-middle peasants' opinions on his new wheat strain.

from abroad could turn out any work of quality. He thought every teaching and research group must have somebody returning from abroad for the school to be considered to have a high standard. He told me: "There are three people in your teaching and research group now studying abroad. If you don't go, how are you going to lead them in future?" He evidently had the mistaken view that scientific research is a matter for the few, and that it should be divorced from the workers and peasants and serve the ends of personal fame and gain. He did not consider it at all necessary for research work to serve the practical needs of current agricultural production.

At the time, agricultural production throughout the nation was on the eve of a big leap forward. The peasants urgently needed new wheat strains to increase yields. One or the other of my peasant acquaintances would often drop in at the institute to see me and say: "Old Chao, how can we get those yields to go up?" I also remembered how, every time Chairman Mao received us, he would, with deep feeling, enjoin us to solve in earnest the problem of raising the level of agricultural production. How could I leave my work to go abroad in the face of Chairman Mao's expectations and the hope the peasants have in us? I refused the leading comrade's "good intentions," criticized his erroneous ideas, and firmly geared my research work to actual production needs.

Learning From Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Since 1958, I had made quite a few friends among the peasants, and established regular contacts with them. Practice proves that without them, my work in selecting and popularizing good wheat strains would be impossible. In the course of breeding some new strain,

I would ask them over at different intervals to give their opinions on its growth, and whenever the trials proved successful, I would send the strain to them to be tried out and assessed. I asked them to breed and popularize the strain at the same time as they tried it out. In this way, the quality during the trial-growing was greatly raised, the period of experiment shortened and the rate of popularization increased.

The peasants were also my best teachers in the course of breeding the new "Bumper Harvest No. 3."

During the big leap in 1958, the peasants asked for high-yielding wheat strains. I had never seriously considered this question before. What kind of wheat would be high yielding? I lacked practical knowledge, and did not know where to start. So I decided to ask help from the poor and lower-middle peasants. I went to them to learn from their experience in getting bumper harvests.

Together with other teachers and students, I went to several provinces, visiting high-yielding experimental fields belonging to the peasants or to different research organizations. We learnt much from their experience and, once set in the correct direction, built up confidence in being able to breed high-yielding wheat. In many places, I found the wheat grown by some peasants reaching as high as 900 *jin* per *mu*. This shows that high yields of 900 *jin* and over are possible. In joint experiments with the peasants, we proved that, to obtain high yields, we must implement in an all-round way the **Eight-Point Charter** for agriculture* which Chairman Mao had drafted. "Seeds," however, must first of all be grasped as the "internal cause." During my visits I had often heard peasants saying: "High-yielding wheat does not lodge. If it lodges, it is not high yielding." This made me realize that we must first tackle the main contradiction of lodging.

Learning from the peasants' experience, we went to the fields and repeatedly observed the causes of lodging in different weather changes, such as when a heavy rain or windstorm was raging, when there was a windstorm without rain, or when there was a windless drizzle. The peasants have a way of classifying wheat strains by the shape of their leaves. One type of wheat having slanting leaves proved to be resistant to lodging. Finally, we were able to make a plan for producing a lodge-resistant, high-yielding wheat. In 1964, the new "Bumper Harvest No. 3" was born. When it was proved to be good, it was quickly introduced to seven provinces in the lower reaches of the Yellow River.

Unprecedented changes have taken place in the Northwest Agricultural Institute during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In order to implement Chairman Mao's educational line and build itself into a new-type socialist agricultural college, the institute opened an experimental class for the educational revolution, and I was put in charge. At the same time, I carried on experiments and research with other teachers, farm workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. We bred the new "Aifeng No. 1." Highly lodge-resistant and with greater high-yield potential, it can obtain much higher yields than "Bumper Harvest No. 3" and is now being trial-grown and popularized in many places in the country.

* The **Eight-Point Charter** for agriculture: soil (deep ploughing, soil improvement, general survey of soil and land planning), fertilizer (rational application of fertilizer), water (building water conservancy works and rational use of water), seeds (popularization of good strains), close planting (rational close planting), plant protection (plant protection, the prevention and elimination of plant diseases and pests), management (field management), and tools (innovation of farm implements).

(Continued from p. 5.)

Chinese Government will establish its Embassy in Georgetown immediately. The Government of Guyana will establish its Embassy in Peking as early as practicable.

"The Chinese Government and the Guyanese Government have agreed to mutually provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of the embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of reciprocity and friendly consultation and in accordance with international practice."

On June 30, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial acclaiming the estab-

lishment of diplomatic relations between China and Guyana. It said:

"Though China and Guyana are separated by oceans, the people of our two countries have always supported and assisted each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Since Guyana's independence, especially in recent years, contacts and friendly relations and co-operation between China and Guyana have continuously developed. In 1971, trade delegations were sent by the two Governments on mutual visits, and agreements were signed for the development of trade relations between the two countries and for the mutual establishment of trade missions. In April this year,

the two Governments again signed in the Guyanese capital an agreement for economic and technical co-operation. The development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Guyana conforms to the fundamental interests of our two countries and peoples, and is also beneficial to the further promotion of the friendship between the Chinese and Latin American peoples.

"The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between China and Guyana adds a new chapter to the annals of relations between the two countries. We are convinced that friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries will develop further and friendship be-

tween the two peoples will steadily grow in the days to come."

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation In China

The Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front led by Nouthak Phoumsavan, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Front, and deputy leader Thao Mun, Member of the Central Committee of the Front, arrived in Peking on June 27 on a friendly visit to China and left Peking on July 5.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier, gave a banquet on June 27 to welcome the delegation.

Among the guests at the banquet were General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and his wife; Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and his wife.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and delegation leader Nouthak Phoumsavan spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of China, Laos, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Korea.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the Chinese Government and people indignantly condemn the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, firmly support the five-point political solution of the Lao Patriotic Front and firmly support the just stand of the Indochinese peoples for settling their internal affairs without outside interference.

The Chinese people, he said, will always follow Chairman Mao's teach-

ings and give full support to the people of Laos and other Indochinese countries in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until final victory. No matter what happens, he declared, the Chinese people will always unite, fight and win victory together with the people of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia.

Delegation leader Nouthak Phoumsavan strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its crimes of aggression against Laos. He said that under the wise leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front and in close co-operation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Khmer people, the Lao people are determined to smash Nixon's new plots and defeat his attacks to encroach on the liberated zones.

The Nixon clique must stop all its war operations and, first and foremost, it must unconditionally stop bombing the territory of Laos, he stressed. The affairs of Laos must be settled by the Lao people themselves without outside interference.

The Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao people are determined to work in close co-operation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and fight against U.S. imperialism until complete victory, he declared.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and delegation leader Nouthak Phoumsavan held talks in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere on June 28.

China — Viet Nam

An agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on China's supplementary economic and military material aid to Viet Nam for 1972 was signed in Peking on June 28.

In accordance with the agreement, two protocols were signed the same day by the two Governments. One was on China's 1972 supplementary supply of ordinary materials to Viet Nam, the other on China's 1972 supplementary, gratuitous supply of

military equipment and materiel to Viet Nam.

Present at the signing ceremony were Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

On behalf of their respective Governments, Li Chiang, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Ly Ban, D.R.V.N. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, signed the agreement and the protocol on the supply of ordinary materials. Peng Shao-hui, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Ly Ban signed the protocol on the supply of military equipment and materiel.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on June 29 sent a message to Gregoire Kayibanda, President of the Republic of Rwanda, expressing warm congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda.

▲ The Cultural Group Under the State Council, the China-Albania Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a grand farewell banquet on June 28 for the Ballet Troupe of the Opera Theatre of the People's Republic of Albania, which left Peking for home on July 3.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and others met and feted Dr. Yang Chen-ning, a Chinese physicist of American nationality, who arrived in Peking on June 24.

▲ The Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo paid a friendly visit to Pakistan from June 22 to 28. During its stay, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo signed a trade protocol for 1972-73 in Islamabad with the Pakistan Government.

▲ A Chinese gymnastic team left Peking on June 28 for friendly visits to Yugoslavia, Romania and Syria.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Mithura — Symbol of Friendship

During her state visit to China, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, on behalf of the children of Sri Lanka, presented Mithura, a baby elephant, to the children of China.

This was done at a ceremony in Peking on June 27 at the Capital Gymnasium attended by Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and other Chinese leaders.

Amid applause, Mithura was led into the arena by a skilled animal keeper who had brought it from Sri Lanka and his Chinese counterpart from the Peking Zoo. It had multi-coloured trappings with traditional Sri Lanka designs made specially by a famous batik (wax-dyeing) artist.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Prime Minister said that the children of Sri Lanka wanted her to present on their behalf a baby elephant to the children of the People's Republic of China. She said: "We have named the baby elephant 'Mithura' which means 'friend' in the Sinhala language. In the traditions of both Sri Lanka and China an elephant is generally considered an omen of

good luck. Therefore, Mithura is an ideal choice to be a messenger of goodwill and friendship. There is a saying in our country that the elephant is an animal which never forgets and the choice of an elephant as a gift from the children of Sri Lanka is therefore a special significance in that it symbolizes their appreciation and gratitude."

She also said that Mithura would serve as a living symbol of the friendship between the children of our two countries. "I have no doubt that Mithura will thrive in its second home in China, growing in size and strength along with you the children of the People's Republic of China and keeping pace with the growing friendship between the Republic of Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China," she said.

At the end of her speech, Prime Minister Bandaranaike stepped down from the rostrum and presented Mithura to Premier Chou and six Chinese children. Premier Chou warmly shook hands with the Prime Minister and a representative of the Chinese children presented her with a bouquet. This drew thunderous applause from those present.

In a speech of thanks, 12-year-old Shih Chin-hsia told the Prime Minister: "We are very happy today to

accept the baby elephant Mithura, the gift you give us Chinese children on behalf of the children of Sri Lanka. We thank you very much for bringing us the friendly sentiments of the children of Sri Lanka. We wish that Mithura, a symbol of the friendship between the peoples and the children of our two countries, will grow sturdily."

Thanking the Sri Lanka Prime Minister for the gift, Premier Chou En-lai said: "I am sure Mithura will be loved by the Chinese children and will grow up healthily as a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka."

"To express their thanks for the friendship of the children of Sri Lanka," he announced, "the Chinese children will present the children of Sri Lanka with a pair of white-lipped deer. We wish that the friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka will grow from generation to generation and remain ever green!"

Precious Gift

Kangwon Province and Wonsan City, both on the east coast of the Korean Peninsula, were where very fierce battles were fought during Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, notably the battles of Height 1211 and Mount Sanggamryong, which had struck terror into the U.S. imperialists. During its Korean visit last May, the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe paid a visit to this region.

When the troupe arrived, representatives of the Korean People's Army units stationed at Height 1211 and Mount Sanggamryong made a special trip of over 150 kilometres to see the performance and have an unforgettable meeting with the Chinese comrades. Lieutenant Colonel Li Jung So from Height 1211 conveyed his unit's militant regards to the Chinese comrades-in-arms. He told his Chinese comrades: "Height 1211 now stands at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. It will belong to the Korean

(Continued on p. 22.)

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At the presentation ceremony.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon Condemned

After three days of discussion, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution on June 26 condemning Israel for its armed aggression against Lebanon and demanding that Israel immediately release abducted Syrian and Lebanese personnel.

This is the second resolution adopted by the Security Council on Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon. In Resolution 313 adopted on February 28 this year, the Security Council demanded Israel immediately stop all military action against Lebanon and withdraw all its armed forces from the latter's territory.

However, within the short space of a few months since that resolution was adopted, Israeli authorities, in disregard of just condemnation by the people of the world, have continuously carried out threats and military provocations against Lebanon. On June 21, Israel sent aircraft and ground forces to launch large-scale armed invasion against southern Lebanon and kidnapped five Syrian officers and one Lebanese officer who were driving on a highway inside Lebanon for a visit to the Lebanese army.

This is a wanton Israeli Zionist provocation against the Lebanese and other Arab peoples, a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and utter contempt for Security Council Resolution 313. In his speech at the emergency Security Council meeting on June 23, Huang Hua, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, strongly condemned the Israeli Zionists for their criminal aggression. He firmly supported the Lebanese Government and people in their just struggle to resist aggression, protect their territory and safeguard their state sovereignty.

There was another conspiracy behind the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

As Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pointed out in his messages to the Arab Heads of State on June 23, Israel has long sought a new massacre of the guerrillas in Lebanon. It has repeatedly carried out harassment and aggression on villages in southern Lebanon, plotting to make the Lebanese army fight the Palestinian guerrillas in order to repeat the conspiracy by the Hashemite regime of Jordan in September 1970 to suppress the guerrillas.

At the emergency Security Council meeting, the Israeli representative stood facts upside down by claiming that Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon were in "self-defence," and used the "terrorist incident at the Tel Aviv airport" as a pretext for its aggression against Lebanon. The U.S. representative showed undue partiality for Israel when he described Israeli aggression against Lebanon as a "deplorable reaction" to "terrorism" by the "terrorist elements," trying to erase the fundamental distinction between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and calling for a so-called "fair and balanced" resolution which is actually beneficial to the Israeli aggressors.

In his speech, Huang Hua strongly refuted the pretext of the so-called terrorist incident. He said: "The occurrence of the incident at the Tel Aviv airport is unfortunate. However, as is known to all, the root cause of such incidents is none other than the aggression committed by the Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples over the past quarter century."

Although the Chinese representative voted for the recently adopted resolution, he had reservations concerning the wording "deploring all acts of violence" in the resolution which makes no distinction between right and wrong, or between the ag-

gressor and the victim of aggression and other ambiguous wording and phrases.

JAPAN

Sato Government's Anti-China Stand Protested

As announced on June 21 by Japan's "Defence Agency," two warships of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan would "visit" the Japanese naval ports of Sasebo and Kure from June 28 to July 6. This was one more anti-China trick by the Sato government at a time when its decision to step down had been announced but the cabinet had not yet been dissolved. The purpose was to create difficulties and obstacles for the succeeding Japanese Government in handling the question of Japanese-Chinese relations. This move by the Sato government immediately aroused a strong protest from the Japanese people.

The Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) issued a statement on June 23 saying: "In the name of all citizens who demand Japan-China friendship and normalization of their diplomatic relations, we lodge a stern protest with the Japanese Government and demand that it refuse to allow the Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships to anchor in Japan."

A protest was lodged by the Japanese National Congress for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations to the following effect: "The only legal government representing China is that of the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's territory." That the Sato government was permitting the entry of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships into Japanese ports for a so-called "goodwill visit" was "an attempt to further strengthen the military alliance between Japan and Taiwan," the protest pointed out.

The protest made it clear that the "Japan-Chiang treaty" should be abrogated; only then could the pre-

requisite be created for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations, which was now the unanimous demand of the majority of the Japanese people.

Conducted into port by warships of the Japanese "self-defence forces," the two Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships slipped into Sasebo on June 28.

People from all walks of life in the city on board three motor boats immediately staged a demonstration in the port in protest against their entry in the guise of "goodwill visit." The angry cry "Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships get out!" thundered over the port.

On the afternoon of that day, 1,500 people held a protest rally in Shimanose Park in Sasebo City. Mass organizations taking part in the rally included the Nagasaki Prefectural Congress and the Sasebo Municipal Congress working for the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations, the Kyushu Regional Branch of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), the Nagasaki Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, the Sasebo Regional Council of Trade Unions, the Nagasaki Headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party and the Western Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade.

Participants at the rally said that the Sato government's "invitation" to the Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships was counter to the will of the Japanese people, especially at a time when their campaign for Japan-China friendship and restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was mounting as never before. The rally unanimously con-

demned the Sato government for its crime in intensifying the revival of Japanese militarism and strongly demanded that the Chiang Kai-shek clique's warships get out of Sasebo immediately.

The two warships sailed into Kure on July 2. People in the Hiroshima Prefecture working for Japan-China friendship held a meeting and demonstration in the City of Kure that same evening, condemning the Sato government for its hostile attitude towards China and firmly opposing the entry of the two warships into Kure.

U.S.A.

Unemployment Situation Unimproved

Despite repeated government promises of "full employment," the U.S. jobless total in May remained as high as 5.1 million, according to the figure released by the Department of Labour. The U.S. unemployment rate (the ratio between the unemployed and the total labour force) remained at its 5.9 per cent peak for the third successive month, the same as last year's average unemployment rate, the highest in a decade.

Unemployment was particularly serious for workers belonging to minorities. May statistics showed that the ratio for Afro-Americans and other minorities went from 9.6 per cent in April to 10.7 per cent that month.

Unemployment was concentrated in major cities. Seattle on the Pa-

cific coast provides an instructive example. The city had relied on the Boeing Company—a big U.S. monopoly and munition contractor—for its "boom." With the U.S. financial and economic crisis deepening daily in the last few years, Boeing found itself in a crisis as a result of reduced military orders and the civil aviation slump. In the last three years alone, some 67,000 workers at Boeing plants were laid off. According to an article in the May issue of the U.S. monthly *Ramparts*, 12 to 17 per cent of the people of Seattle were unemployed. In some areas of the city, such as the central district, the figure is close to 35 per cent. In the first three weeks of the release of surplus commodities by the Department of Agriculture, beginning in January 1972, over 7,000 families, representing 24,000 persons, applied for food. Some 15,000 to 20,000 persons apply for free food every week at the 37 food banks operated by churches. The number of suicides in Seattle increased by 20 per cent from 1968 to 1971. The monthly said: "The point is very simple: hundreds of thousands of people in the State of Washington are depressed, confused, frightened, and hungry."

A recent article in the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun* "Unemployment Remains Unchanged—Bane of U.S." by its former special correspondent in the United States pointed out that serious unemployment, along with mounting robbery, murder and other crimes, has become a grave political as well as social problem in the United States. "Give me a job" is heard in the United States every day, the article said.

(Continued from p. 20.)

people for ever. You comrades may rest assured that the eastern anti-imperialist outpost is as strong as an iron wall."

Lieutenant Colonel O Sung Han of the Korean People's Army who had fought side by side with the

Chinese People's Volunteers against the U.S. aggressors presented the Chinese comrades, on behalf of the heroic unit of the Korean People's Army now stationed at Mount Sanggamryong, with a very precious gift—a piece of a tree trunk left over after the Sanggamryong battle. There are many U.S. shell fragments

and bullet holes in this piece of wood which is no longer than two-thirds of a metre. Comrade O Sung Han said the gift is evidence of the fierce fighting on Mount Sanggamryong during the war, and represents the great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples which has been cemented in blood.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Rapeseed Output Increases

CHINA has reported a big rise in rapeseed output this year. The total amount for the major rapeseed-producing areas, including Shanghai, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Shensi, was about 20 per cent higher than the peak year 1971.

Rapeseed is one of China's major oil-bearing crops, taking up about 40 per cent of the acreage growing such crops and making up one-third of their total output. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the main rapeseed-growing areas have over the past few years conscientiously carried out the principle "Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." As a result of effective measures for promoting production and expanding areas sown to rapeseed, output has climbed year after year. Using modern scientific methods of cultivation and through hard work, many localities overcame natural adversities such as drought, wind, snow, hailstorm and frost and gathered a bumper harvest this year. Peasants are now enthusiastically delivering and selling their rapeseed to the state as their contribution to socialist construction.

Peasants' Art

WALL paintings, posters and cartoons by amateur local peasant artists are often seen in the villages of Shensi Province in northwest China. Some of their fine works are being shown at the current National Art Exhibition in Peking.

Picking Cotton by Li Feng-lan, a woman commune member, is a favourite of visitors to the exhibition. The mother of four, she takes part in collective productive labour in the day and studies painting at night. When her commune had a bumper cotton harvest last year, she decided to do a painting about it. She took

up her brush one evening, and a picture of women picking cotton in the fields was the result. Her painting received varied comments from those who saw it. Some said: "There've been good cotton harvests every year. This painting hasn't clearly brought out the difference between this year and previous years." Others commented: "It fails to show that we plant cotton for the socialist construction of our motherland." Enlightened by these opinions, Li Feng-lan consulted with the masses many times and thought of a new way to project the scene. With women picking cotton as the background, she now emphasized a scene of a wide road in front of the cotton fields, with commune members taking cartloads of the new cotton to deliver and sell to the state. In this way the painting vividly depicts the new outlook of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Li Feng-lan has done more than 600 paintings since her first successful effort.

Works such as hers by peasants play the role of uniting and educating the people. On hearing about the misery of four generations of a poor peasant family under landlord oppression and exploitation before liberation, a group of art workers, full of bitter hatred for the landlord class, did *The Fate of Four Generations*, a set of pictures telling the story. Many poor and lower-middle peasants are deeply moved when they

see these pictures which remind them of the past. Some said: "We must never forget our bitter past and we'll make revolution for ever!" After learning about the family history of misery of a poor peasant and associating it with his own, one amateur painted a group of pictures entitled *The Anger of the Hired Labourer*. For the masses, such works have become living material for class education.

Poor peasant commune member Yang Chih-hsien who had done some good paintings neglected to take part in labour and go among the masses for a period of time and one-sidedly pursued "techniques." As a result, his works failed to attract the commune members again. Later, he modestly listened to criticisms from poor and lower-middle peasants, studied Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, and went back to farm work. Last summer, in order to complete a drawing of an overall view of a water conservancy work-site in Huhsien County, he took part in labour and sketched the construction project at the site under a hot sun. Owing to his persistence in doing labour and going among the masses, he came to understand more deeply the thoughts and feelings of the masses and this has helped him to create many fine works in recent years.

Huhsien peasants took up painting in their spare hours in 1958. Their ranks have since then been growing steadily under the leadership of the Party and with the help of professionals. To date, a contingent of about 500 art workers has been formed and more than 30,000 works have been produced.



"Picking Cotton."

by Li Feng-lan

NEW BOOK

On the Long March With Chairman Mao

by Chen Chang-feng

The world-renowned Long March which covered a distance of 25,000 *li* (12,500 kilometres) was made by the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao during the period of 1934-36.

By the end of 1933, the Kuomintang bandit troops had launched their fifth encirclement campaign against the Central Red Army in Kiangsi. Unfortunately, because the Communist Party was then dominated by the erroneous "Left" line, the Red Army could not break the enemy encirclement and was compelled to leave the Kiangsi base area and embark on the Long March in October 1934.

Early in the Long March, the "Left" opportunists continued to carry out an erroneous line and more than once put the Red Army in a precarious position, bringing enormous losses to it. The enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in Tsunyi in January 1935 put an end to the domination of the "Left" opportunist line and established Comrade Mao Tsetung's leading position in the whole Party. Thus the Party and the Red Army were saved from imminent danger, and the Chinese revolution was able to surmount it. Under the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung after the Tsunyi Meeting, the Red Army frustrated pursuit and interception by hundreds of thousands of enemy troops, overcame innumerable hardships and difficulties and victoriously reached northern Shensi. Thus the Long March ended in triumph.

This book is a record of the author's six years, 1930-36, of serving first as Chairman Mao's orderly and then as bodyguard. It records his impressions of the Chairman's life and work, focusing on the Long March, and the Red Army in time of trial. These reminiscences of the revolution highlight the historical events of that period and vividly bring out Chairman Mao's revolutionary outlook and plain living.

The book is illustrated.

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