

PEKING REVIEW

21

May 23, 1975

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An Illustrious Historic Document

— Commemorating the 5th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "May 20" statement

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Keep on Criticizing the Bourgeoisie

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's *Letter Concerning Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber"*.

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Cadres Retain the Political Qualities Of the Proletariat

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Vice-Premier Teng Concludes Visit to France

VICE-PREMIER Teng Hsiao-ping returned to Peking on May 18 after a six-day official visit to France. He and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua who returned on the same plane were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premiers Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien and Chi Teng-kuei; Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wu Teh and Nieh Jung-chen, and others.

During his visit, the Chinese Vice-Premier held extensive and intensive talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac respectively on international problems of mutual concern and bilateral relations.

The Vice-Premier gave a return banquet on the evening of May 16. He announced at the banquet that on behalf of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Chou En-lai, he had invited President Giscard d'Estaing to visit China, and

on behalf of Premier Chou En-lai, invited Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to visit China at an appropriate date and that the invitations were accepted. He said that the two sides had reached agreement through consultations on holding political consultations at the foreign minister level when necessary and decided to set up a mixed commission to further promote economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Foreign Ministers Chiao Kuan-hua and Sauvagnargues also held talks to explore concrete ways of strengthening political, economic and cultural exchanges.

Vice-Premier Teng attended two banquets given for him by the French President and Prime Minister respectively. He also attended the banquet given in his honour by French President of the National Assembly Edgar Faure.

Vice-Premier Teng and his party visited Versailles Palace, Aubigny Village on the outskirts of Paris, the

famous industrial city Lyons, the Le Marcoule nuclear centre of the Gard Department and Les Baux-de-Provence in southern France. They were warmly welcomed everywhere they went.

At Banquet Given by the President

President Giscard d'Estaing and Vice-Premier Teng spoke at the May 13 banquet given by the President.

In his speech, the President noted: "China and France have quite fundamental things in common, so much so that on many occasions they share the same reflection, seek solutions to the same problems and, through different ways, reach identical conclusions."

He said: "France and China should, primarily because of their long national history which is several thousand years old and which gives them glory and tests, have understood that no force can for long force a people to renounce mastery of their own destiny unless they abandon it. To them, therefore, the national-liberation movement that the world has witnessed for one generation conforms to the orientation of history and the dignity of man."

He stressed: "Both France and China have accumulated a long experience of international life. They know that a country cannot, with impunity, rely on others to take care of its security and that, if alliances are frequently necessary, nothing can replace the will of a nation to assure its defence itself and of possessing the means to do so. They likewise understand that the movement that impels the peoples to unite jointly to create the conditions for their freedom and future corresponds with the demands of world equilibrium and those of peace. It is in this spirit that France, on her part, is determined to pursue the union of Europe actively. She is pleased with the interest China shows in this and with her recent decision to establish regular relations with the Community of the Nine."



President Giscard d'Estaing and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping have a conversation before the banquet.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Teng pointed out: "The social systems of China and France are different, but we both desire to develop relations between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. In the international field, we are both opposed to monopolization of world affairs by the superpowers. President Giscard d'Estaing has declared that it is necessary to uphold the independence of France's policy and preserve the 'sovereignty of decision in regard to the big powers.' Mr. President, we appreciate your determination. The Chinese Government has always held that all countries, big or small, should be equal."

He added: "The world is marked today not by tranquillity, but by great disorder. Metaphorically speaking, our earth is sick. Today, there are one or two powers which always seek to interfere with others' independence and practise power politics and hegemonism. To contend for world hegemony, they are locked in intense rivalry in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, Asia and even the Pacific. Where their rivalry takes place, there is no tranquillity. And Europe is the focus of their contention. It is known to all now that the person who talks the loudest about peace and security is the very one who flagrantly imposes military threats on the people of the world, the European peoples in particular. The continuation of this rivalry between the two superpowers will one day lead to war. We must squarely face this harsh reality, otherwise, we will suffer. We are sure that the French people and other European peoples will not forget similar lessons in history."

"However," he said, "we are not pessimistic. The world is bound to move towards progress and brightness. We have full confidence in the future of the world. The superpowers are on the decline and will sink further because they are divorced from their peoples and they bully

other countries. The just struggle of the world's people is surging forward. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution---this has become an irresistible historical trend. The West European peoples have also become increasingly aware of the reality they face. They are raising their voice ever louder for strengthening their union. China, as you know, firmly supports the union of Western Europe. The incessant progress made by the West European countries on the road of union with a view to safeguarding their independence and ensuring their security, is, in our view, conducive to the development of the world situation in a favourable direction. Anyone without any ulterior motive towards Western Europe need not be afraid of its union. We are glad to see that the French Government, under the leadership of President Giscard d'Estaing, is continuing its efforts to promote the union of Western Europe. The French people and other West European peoples may rest assured that in their cause of safeguarding independence and reinforcing their union, they will always have the support of the Chinese people. It is in this spirit that the Chinese Government has recently established relations with the European Economic Community. It is our hope that a united Europe will play a more positive role in world affairs."

"China is still a developing country and does not have the qualifications for becoming a superpower. She will not seek to be one even when she becomes strong. To try to become a superpower, which thinks itself superior to others and acts like an overlord, is to place oneself in opposition to the world's people and the overwhelming majority of countries; it means digging one's own grave. We shall educate our future generations to keep this always in mind," the Chinese Vice-Premier said in conclusion.

Viet Nam's Victory Celebrated

Nguyen Trong Vinh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and Tran Binh, Charge

d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking, gave a reception on May 15 to celebrate the great victory of the Vietnamese nation and to thank friends all over the world for their support to the Vietnamese people's just struggle.

Attending the reception were Chinese Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Li Su-wen.

Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, and heads of diplomatic missions in Peking were also present.

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, spoke at the reception.

Iran's Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Arrives on a Visit

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran, arrived in Peking on May 19 for a visit to this country at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Vice-Chairman Li Su-wen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress was among those warmly greeting her at the airport. Two girls presented bouquets to the Princess.

In the afternoon Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital with the Princess.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien hosted a banquet in honour of the Princess and other distinguished Iranian guests in the evening.

Both the Chinese Vice-Premier and the Iranian Princess spoke on the occasion which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Vice-Premier Li in his speech spoke highly of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi's important contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran and to the



Premier Chou En-lai meets with Princess Ashraf Pahlavi.

Development of relations between the two countries. Since the setting up of Sino-Iranian diplomatic relations in 1971, he noted, the two countries' relations have witnessed great development with ever more frequent exchanges and deeper understanding between them. The friendship between them has a deep-rooted foundation and is in complete accord with the common aspirations of the two peoples. It can be said that the Sino-Iranian friendship tree which Her Imperial Highness played a part in cultivating is growing sturdily and bearing fruit.

The Chinese Vice-Premier expressed the belief that through the joint efforts of both sides friendly relations and co-operation between China and Iran based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence would surely be enhanced with each passing day.

In her speech Princess Ashraf Pahlavi paid warm tribute to the profound friendship between the people of Iran and China. She was overjoyed and satisfied, she said, with the surprising development of relations between the two countries following the establishment of diplomatic relations. The people of Iran and China have had frequent exchanges and made all-out efforts to enhance friendly relations so that the time-honoured friendship is rejuvenated. The traditional historical ties between the two peoples, she went on, will help

them establish all-round relations in the cultural, economic, political as well as other spheres existing between them. The two peoples' understanding, love and respect for each other's culture will promote the development of their relations. She made it clear that Iran and China would further increase their mutual support and co-operation.

Vice-Premier Li and N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Li Su-wen met with Her Imperial Highness and her entourage before the banquet.

Theatrical Performance Commemorating Chairman Mao's Yenan Talks

To mark the 33rd anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art* (1942), the Ministry of Culture has selected a number of items from the repertoire of theatrical festivals held in the past few months to entertain the capital's worker-peasant-soldier audiences.

Many are model revolutionary theatrical works adapted to local operas or minority nationality art forms. They include *The Red Lantern* in Sinkiang's Uighur dance-drama, *Red Detachment of Women* in Hupeh's *hanchu* opera, *Azalea Mountain* in Kwangtung's *yuehchu* opera, and episodes from the model works in Honan's *yuchu* and *chuchu* and Shensi's *chinchiang* operas.

Adding colour to the present festival are also performances of Peking opera, modern play, *paichu* and *hanchu* operas, singing and dancing and *chuyi* (ballad singing and story telling) presented by troupes from a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Most of the performances are given at the grass-roots level — factories, mines, villages and P.L.A. company camps. By conscientious study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*, theatrical workers participating in the performances have greatly enhanced their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and their determination to use art and literature as a weapon for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In addition to performing, they also join the workers, peasants and soldiers in collective productive labour and in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and other activities in order to be re-educated.

Spring Export Commodities Fair Ends

China's 1975 Spring Export Commodities Fair ended in Kwangchow on May 15.

An important feature of the just concluded fair is that there were more businessmen and friends from third world countries than there had been at the previous sessions and large numbers of trade contracts were signed. This indicates that the third world countries, in order to develop their national economies and resist the imperialist countries' efforts to shift the burden of their economic crisis on to them, are strengthening their economic co-operation through the development of trade relations.

To maintain a basic trade balance between China and other third world countries, Chinese foreign trade

(Continued on p. 13.)

An Illustrious Historic Document

— Commemorating the 5th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "May 20" statement

ON May 20, 1970, Chairman Mao issued a solemn statement warmly supporting the revolutionary struggle against imperialism by the people of the three countries of Indochina and the world over. This is an illustrious historic document which has a far-reaching influence. The Indochinese people have now won world-shaking great victories and the international situation as a whole is better than ever. The development of the situation in the past five years has enabled us to understand more profoundly the great significance of Chairman Mao's statement.

In 1970, the U.S. aggressors flagrantly extended the war of aggression in Indochina when they failed to win in Viet Nam and Laos. They instigated the Lon Nol clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat, sent troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of north Viet Nam in a vain attempt to subdue by force the people of the three countries of Indochina. True to its social-imperialist reactionary nature, the other superpower openly sided with the traitorous Lon Nol clique and did its utmost to undermine the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the Indochinese people. In the face of this situation, the Cambodian people took up arms and rose in struggle, and the people of the three Indochinese countries strengthened their unity and persevered in struggle. Defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, they engaged in a decisive trial of strength with U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

At this critical moment, Chairman Mao issued the statement warmly praising the fighting spirit of the Cambodian and other Indochinese people and pointing out that the people of the three Indochinese countries could definitely surmount every difficulty and win complete victory. Chairman Mao said: "A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."

Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis is a scientific summary of the practice of present-day anti-imperialist struggle waged by the world's people. Historical

developments in the past five years have borne out by innumerable vivid facts this great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao. At present, the tidal wave of the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is sweeping across the whole globe. The third world has further awakened and grown in strength and become the great motive force in pushing ahead world history. Fighting in unity, the people of various countries are handing out heavy blows to the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The Indochinese people, in particular, displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit, have severely battered U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The Cambodian and south Vietnamese people have completely driven out the aggressors, smashed the rule of the imperialist lackeys and entirely liberated their own countries. The Lao people also have won important victories in the struggle to oust the ultra-Rightists and U.S. neo-colonialists. The entire Indochina has welcomed spring and taken on a new look. The shining victory of the Indochinese people has set a brilliant example for the people of small and weak countries in resisting and defeating aggression by imperialist powers.

The people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because their cause is just and conforms to the tide of historical development and the interests of the broad masses. The military superiority of the imperialist aggressors is only a temporary phenomenon and a factor operating for the time being; while the feelings of the people are the factor which operates constantly. The war by small and weak countries against aggression is of a patriotic and revolutionary nature and can rouse the broad masses to fight valiantly for national liberation.

The people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because they can wage people's war against the aggressors so that the enemy is swamped in the vast ocean of people's war. Strength lies in the people and they are the majority, while the aggressors are always the minority no matter how great the troop strength they throw into the war. The running dogs they keep only amount to a handful. The people's forces will invariably be steeled in fighting, and grow from small to big and from weak to strong and

gradually seize the initiative of the war till complete victory is won.

The people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because their just cause enjoys abundant support while the aggressors find little support for their unjust cause. The Asian, African and Latin American people's struggle for national liberation and the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world support each other, are linked together and have merged into a powerful historical current. In contrast, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere, have met with opposition from the people of various countries including the U.S. and Soviet people. In this way, they are encircled by the people of the whole world and become more and more isolated, eventually ending up in disastrous failure.

The people of a small country can defeat aggression by a big one because imperialism and social-

imperialism represent decadent and reactionary forces. They oppress the people, divorce themselves from the people and fall into inextricable political and economic crisis. They are weak essentially. Pounded by the people of various countries, U.S. imperialism has suffered a heavy defeat. Soviet social-imperialism which is ambitious and commits aggression and expansion everywhere can similarly be defeated.

Chairman Mao's solemn statement fully expresses the principled stand of the Chinese people's support for the revolutionary struggles waged by the Indochinese people and the people of other countries in the world. No matter what happens in the world, the Chinese people will firmly follow Chairman Mao's teachings, for ever side and fight jointly with the third world's people and the people of various countries the world over, and carry the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, May 20*)

South Viet Nam

Great Victory of People's War

WITH the determination to fight and win, the heroic south Vietnamese people and armed forces achieved a world-shaking great victory of people's war by defeating the traitorous Nguyen Van Thieu clique which sabotaged the Paris agreement, routing its million-strong puppet troops and liberating Saigon, the seat of the puppet regime.

The liberation of Saigon is an outcome of great historical significance achieved by the south Vietnamese people in a protracted just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Following the liberation of Cambodia, it is another great event in Indochina and Asia that has drawn world attention. This victory has greatly heightened the morale of the revolutionary people all over the world while dealing a mortal blow to the arrogance of imperialism and other forces of reaction. It has set a brilliant example for the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of the people the world over.

Key to Victory

The victory of the south Vietnamese people and armed forces fully demonstrates the inexhaustible might of people's war; it shows that a just war enjoying popular support is bound to triumph and all reactionaries going against the people's interests are sure to meet their doom. It provides another proof that a small

nation can defeat a big, a weak nation can defeat a strong, which is a law of history.

On the strength of U.S. support, the Thieu clique only two years ago had the major cities and main communication lines temporarily under its control and appeared very high and mighty with its million-strong troops armed with modern equipment. Nonetheless, under the heavy fire of the south Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces, it was utterly defeated and completely overthrown.

After the south Vietnamese people and armed forces launched their counter-offensives last March, the people in the vast liberated areas gave all-out support and millions of people in the enemy-controlled areas also rose in struggle so that the Saigon puppet troops were caught in a crossfire and collapsed in no time. In a great sweep, the People's Liberation Armed Forces took the main cities one by one — Hue, Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Phan Thiet — and completely liberated more than 20 provinces to press on the enemy's lair Saigon and demolished at one coup that puppet regime which had wreaked havoc on the land and the people.

The great victory of the south Vietnamese people and armed forces in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation proves to the hilt this universally applicable truth: building up a people's army and

fighting people's war will bring a complete victory over any formidable enemy.

At the inception of the war, the enemy was in a superior position in both military and financial strength and in equipment. But the people's armed forces, adhering to a correct line, grew both in size and strength in the course of fighting and gradually developed into a brave and strong army of seasoned soldiers who know how to fight. In the decisive battles begun early last March, this army brought its great might into play and in one brief month wiped out altogether six divisions — half of the Saigon puppet regime's main ones — and liberated two-thirds of the land. This completely changed the situation in the south and created still more favourable conditions for liberating the whole of south Viet Nam.

The reason the People's Liberation Armed Forces were able to defeat the U.S.-Thieu clique and its troops equipped with the latest type of weapons is that they were fighting for the people's cause of liberation and they had high political consciousness which gave them the spirit to make sacrifices with unparalleled courage and boundless combat power. In the protracted war, they overcame untold hardships and persisted to the end. When weapons were not available, they seized those of the enemy to arm themselves. Food grains being scarce, they ate things like cassava and bananas. They fought without let-up in the dry season as well as in the rainy season. Scorning and bent on overwhelming the enemy strategically, they pitted one against ten with daring and infinite courage — first defeating the enemy's "special war," then the "local war," the "offensives from five directions, the campaign "to search and annihilate" and finally the so-called "Vietnamization of the war" — and forced the enemy into one retreat after another.

"Soldiers of the People"

The people in south Viet Nam fondly call the People's Liberation Armed Forces "soldiers of the people," regarding them as their kith and kin and giving them every support. In the most difficult war years, the south Vietnamese people scraped up whatever they could to support their own army with money and what they called "rice for national salvation and against U.S. aggression." Young people flocked to join the army so that it grew steadily in strength. The people in the



Fighters of the Liberation Armed Forces rushing into the bogus presidential palace in Saigon.

enemy-controlled areas, on their part, worked for the army as guides, stood sentry for it, supplied it with intelligence and even risked their lives to give cover to their own soldiers.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces not only dared to struggle but had also learnt how to wage struggles. Applying the strategy and tactics of people's war, they made good use of their own superiority and wiped out the enemy's effectives by flexible manoeuvres. Learning warfare through warfare, they became stronger and stronger, advancing from fighting guerrilla warfare to mobile warfare and positional warfare, from storming small enemy strongholds to liberating big cities.

The great victory of the south Vietnamese people eloquently shows that a consolidated revolutionary base is the fundamental guarantee for waging protracted armed struggle and defeating a powerful enemy. In south Viet Nam, the people set up vast consolidated liberated areas from the 17th parallel in the north down to the southernmost tip of the country. Day and night the revolutionary governments at all levels led the people in building and defending the liberated areas. Hoes in one hand and rifles in the other, the people and armed forces in the liberated areas went all-out to develop agricultural production while making rapid progress in industry, culture and public health at the same time. Many areas thus became more than self-sufficient in grain. The consolidation of the liberated areas and the progress there gave a powerful impetus to the triumphant development of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. These areas

were the unfailing source of strength for the war of national liberation.

Puppet Clique's Futile Struggle

The U.S.-puppet clique, which all along considered the liberated areas as a thorn in its side, did everything it could to annex or eliminate them. Following the conclusion of the Paris agreement, it took leave of its senses by launching "pacification" operations and "nibbling" attacks against the liberated areas. Of the nearly 600,000 violations of the ceasefire committed by the Saigon puppet regime since January 1973, 400,000 were attacks on these areas. The heroic armed forces and people of the areas had a deep and implacable hatred for the enemy, fighting dauntlessly to smash such military operations it launched. They furiously battered the military bases, strongholds and forward posts which the enemy set up illegally in the liberated areas, repeatedly annihilated its forces and recovered lost territories.

In mid-March alone, the heroic armed forces and people in Tay Nguyen, the long established liberated area in Trung Bo, handed out stern punishment by wiping out 120,000 of the Saigon puppet troops invading the liberated areas in violation of the Paris agreement. Thus, the liberated areas stood firm and strong against all enemy harassment and, as the situation developed, they were expanded and merged to encircle, ring upon ring, the big cities and military bases still in enemy hands. This prepared the way for the seizure of big cities, the liberation of the whole of south Viet Nam and, eventually, the reunification of the fatherland.

An outstanding feature of south Viet Nam's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation was the masses' vigorous struggle to wipe out enemy troops in co-ordination with the operations of the People's Liberation Armed Forces. The enemy was thus submerged in a vast sea of people's war and completely

paralysed. Each hamlet, forest, brook or river in the vast liberated areas was a battlefield itself and a burial ground for the U.S.-puppet troops. Grey-haired old men and young cowherds alike fought in the war. Traps for the enemy were set everywhere and bamboo spikes, spears and even wild bees were weapons used against him. People living in the enemy-occupied areas also took up arms to keep the foe at bay in his rear. Mass rallies and demonstrations were frequently held in enemy-occupied cities by workers, students, religious believers and journalists fighting for democracy, freedom and the right to live and national concord while strongly protesting the sanguinary crimes committed by the U.S.-puppet clique in violating the Paris agreement, intruding into the liberated areas and suppressing the people. Completely isolated and without popular support, the fate of the clique was thus sealed.

Common Victory of the Indochinese Peoples

The just cause of the south Vietnamese people won popular sympathy and support from more and more countries and people. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has been recognized by an increasing number of countries, and its international prestige is ever higher. The people of all countries in the world have helped and supported in every way the fighting south Vietnamese people. The great victory of the south Vietnamese people is a common victory of the Indochinese peoples who have been fighting hand in hand and supporting each other in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

The people the world over are celebrating together with the Vietnamese people the latter's victory; they sincerely wish the heroic Vietnamese people still greater successes in their struggle to build an independent, free, united and prosperous new Viet Nam!

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Piracy Pure and Simple

THE U.S. ship *Mayaguez* intruded into Cambodian territorial waters on May 12 to carry out provocation against Cambodia. Right after this the United States blatantly sent aircraft to bomb Cambodia and marines to invade it. This was a serious provocation against the Cambodian people and an act of piracy pure and simple. On May 15 and 16, Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda and government spokesman issued separate statements sternly condemning the aggression against Cambodia by U.S. ships and aircraft and strongly opposing the U.S. armed threat against

Cambodia. The Chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the Cambodian people.

To safeguard state sovereignty, the Cambodian people detained the intruding U.S. ship *Mayaguez* for investigation. This is a perfectly just and proper measure of self-defence. But the U.S. Government vilified this just action of Cambodia as so-called "acts of piracy." This is entirely standing truth on its head and reversing right and wrong. The glaring fact is that the ship intruded into Cambodian territorial waters to carry out provocation, that U.S. aircraft bombed Cambodia and continued to bomb and strafe even after Cambodia had

ordered the *Mayaguez* to move out of Cambodian territorial waters, and that U.S. marines encroached on Cambodian territory. But the U.S. Government slandered the just action of the Cambodian people as so-called "acts of piracy." This trick of "thief calling 'stop thief'" fully exposes the savage features of U.S. imperialism.

The great victories of the Cambodian people, the south Vietnamese people and the people of all Indochina have declared the complete bankruptcy of the U.S. policy of aggression in Indochina. The U.S. imperialists are unreconciled to the victories of the revolutionary people and continue to sabotage and make trouble. Just as the United States has suffered complete defeat in its aggression against Cambodia in the last five years, all sabotage and trouble-making by U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure in the face of

the heroic Cambodian people. The *Mayaguez* incident is nothing but another futile struggle by U.S. imperialism. The Cambodian people's triumphant advance cannot be checked by any reactionary force.

The new acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism have met with strong opposition and powerful counter-attack by the Cambodian people and angry denunciation by the people the world over. The Chinese Government and people will, as in the past, resolutely support the Cambodian people in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and oppose U.S. aggression. If U.S. imperialism does not draw a lesson from its defeat in Indochina and continues to be hostile to the Indochinese people, it will certainly suffer still more ignominious defeat.

1 ("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, May 17)

"Mayaguez" Incident

Another Futile U.S. Imperialist Struggle in Desperation

WHILE the Cambodian people who had liberated the whole country from the yoke of the treacherous Lon Nol clique were binding up their wounds of war and building their new life, the United States openly sent aircraft and marines to bomb and intrude into Cambodia and created the so-called *Mayaguez* incident.

Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and spokesman of the R.G.N.U.C., issued separate statements on May 15 and 16 explaining the truth behind the incident and condemning U.S. imperialism for its provocative acts.

The spokesman pointed out: Since the liberation of Phnom Penh and all of Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists had carried out successive and unceasing reconnaissance and espionage activities against Cambodia. Spy ships had intruded into Cambodian territorial waters almost daily. These activities were conducted four or five kilometres off the shore and even close to Cambodian islets and on them.

The May 15 statement said: "By 14:00 hours on May 12, 1975, our patrol boats spotted another ship heading for our territorial waters. We refrained from taking any action. The ship moved deeper into our territorial waters and passed Way Islet to four or five kilometres east of the islet. Since it deliberately encroached, our patrol boats detained it so as to investigate and report to the higher authorities and then to

the government. While we were investigating aboard the U.S. ship *Mayaguez* which has Americans among her crew and which carries U.S. identifications and is disguised as a merchant ship, two U.S. F-105s circled over our boats and over Way and Tang islets. At dawn on May 13, four to six U.S. F-105s and F-111s began to wantonly strafe and bomb our boats, Way and Tang islets and the port area for a day and a night. By 05:30 hours on May 14, six U.S. F-105s and F-111s continued their bombing and strafing."

Sabotage and Trouble-Making

"What is the mission of the ship and what is its purpose?" Minister of Information and Propaganda Hu Nim asked in the above-mentioned statement. "We are convinced that the U.S. ship did not lose its bearings because it was equipped with electronic radar and the most sophisticated scientific apparatuses," he said.

He added: "The U.S. imperialists have carried out successive and unceasing reconnaissance and espionage activities against Cambodia with a view to conducting subversion, sabotage and provocation against newly liberated Cambodia. Their purpose is to strangle the Cambodian nation and people and to prevent the Cambodian nation and people, who had suffered the calamities of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression for five years, from independently running their own life and

restoring the economy and reconstructing their own country as an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country. What is more serious is they tried to block our sea route and blockade our ports for the purpose as mentioned above."

The R.G.N.U.C. decided to release the vessel and all the seamen. But three and half hours after both had been released, Minister Hu Nim pointed out in his May 16 statement, "in return, the U.S. imperialists committed the most savage acts of aggression. At 09:30 hours on May 15, 1975 three to six U.S. F-105s bombed our Kang Keng Airfield, Ream base, an oil refinery and a storehouse in Sihanouk Port. At the same time, the U.S. navy intruded into our islands, Tang Island in particular. These are premeditated, planned and naked acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism in a vain attempt to block our waterways, destroy our ports and wreck our economic installations."

Condemned Everywhere

The U.S. piratic acts aroused condemnation everywhere. Houari Boumediene, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Algeria, sent a message on May 15 to Samdech Sihanouk,

Head of State of Cambodia, expressing solidarity with the Cambodian people in countering U.S. armed provocation. The message said: "Imperialist aggressors, refusing to take their defeat lying down and to learn a lesson from the situation which was created by the pursuance of an adventurous and war-mongering policy, once again carried out provocation, intimidation and armed aggression against your country. The entire international community today joins your people and their leaders in condemning this new act of aggression."

In the United States, several hundred people held a demonstration on May 15 near the U.S. army recruiting station in Times Square in New York protesting against the new U.S. aggressive activities.

Shipping 1,000 marines to Utapao air base in Thailand, a neighbouring country of Cambodia, and using it to encroach on Cambodia aroused the strong opposition of the Thai people. Following the *Mayaguez* incident, demonstrations took place on successive days in Bangkok in protest against U.S. encroachment on Cambodia from the base in Thailand. Ten thousand Thai students held a big demonstration in the city on May 17. At a protest meeting in front of the U.S. Embassy, they shouted: "Yankees get out of Thailand!" and "Thailand is not for you!"

Cambodia

Self-Reliance Works Miracles

by Chinese Journalists Delegation

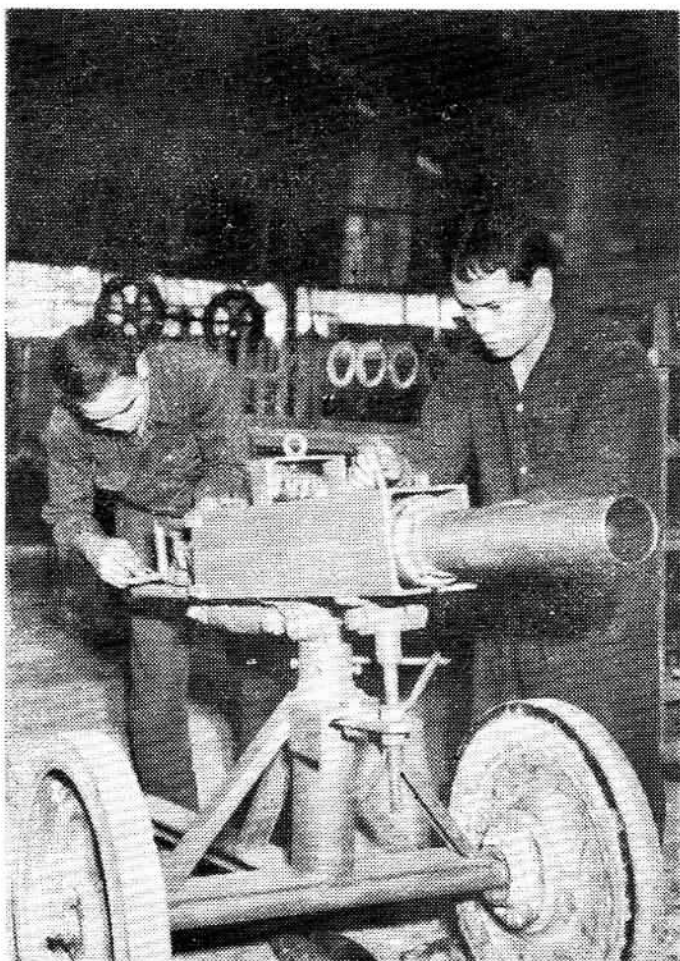
This is another article by the Chinese Journalists Delegation following its return from a visit to the Cambodian liberated areas soon before Phnom Penh's liberation. The first article appeared in issue No. 18. — Ed.

WE were deeply moved while in Cambodia by the people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Every victory of the patriotic Cambodian armymen and people on the battlefield and in productive construction in the rear areas glitters with the spirit of self-reliance.

One March day, Cambodian friends took us to a place near the Mekong River, where a group of gunners in green uniforms stood by anti-aircraft machine-guns and women fighters holding automatic rifles guarded the jungle along the river. Eight kilometres from enemy-occupied Kompong Cham City, the place was a mine-field. Pointing to a string of logs floating on the river, a local national united front leading member told us they were hung with mines. He then took us to see the weapons for attacking enemy vessels.

They included mines, "flying mines," refitted bombs of various types and locally-made or refitted illuminating instruments — illumination rafts made of banana tree trunks and padded with soft cotton-like material, searchlights and fluorescent lamps captured from the enemy and flare bombs made of shell casings. All these weapons and instruments constituted a well-arranged fire system known as the "mass mine position."

An armed enemy convoy attempted to sneak into Kompong Cham on the night of November 21, 1974. But the moment it entered the "mass mine position," torchlights flared up all over the river, flare bombs flew into the sky and flaming illumination rafts drifted to mid-stream. Caught in a blinding glare, the enemy convoy had nowhere to hide. At this juncture, the people's fighters in the jungle pulled the wire which immediately evoked a deafening blast. "Flying mines" and shells of various sizes flew at the enemy convoy from the banks; rifle and machine-gun shots rained on the enemy troops. Badly battered, the enemy boats were sunk or damaged in no time. From then on the convoy no longer dared to come again. Besieged in



Assembling a fieldpiece with captured gun barrel.

Kompong Cham, enemy troops could only rely on an airlift to prolong their feeble existence.

Young Mine-Making Specialist

We continued on from the river banks to a nearby hamlet. There a peasant of about 20 took us to a hut and showed us a small arms dump. The young man, a mine-making specialist, told us the names of various kinds of arms and described their functions. There were the "flying mines" and the "air mines" whose blast can cause deaths or injuries when they explode. . . . These indigenous arms demonstrated their power when they were used along with modern weapons in engagements with the enemy in the Mekong area.

The experience of the people themselves making arms in a big way was extensively popularized under the leadership of the organizations of national united front at all levels. Small factories repairing and manufacturing arms through self-reliance to meet war needs had developed apace in the vast liberated areas. They had the common characteristic of making arms in whatever conditions, combining indigenous and modern methods and gradually raising quality and skill.

Arriving at a small courtyard nestling among many fruit trees, we heard machine tools droning in two thatched peasant houses — an ammunition factory in the east Cambodian region whose equipment consisted of only a small electric generator, eight old small-sized machine tools captured from the enemy and four hand-operated ones. Besides repairing all kinds of mortars and howitzers, the factory also made recoilless guns and rocket-launchers with seamless steel tubes. A local leading member told us that when the factory was established in 1972 the labour force consisted of peasants and it did not have a single skilled worker. What was to be done in such circumstances? "Learn from each other. Those who knew a little taught those who knew nothing. Finally, all became skilled," he recalled. Trial production began in 1973 and weapons were being turned out the following year. The factory now has made or repaired more than 10,000 different-sized weapons. Pointing to the big guns refitted or being repaired, a national united front leading member in the east region said with a smile: "Who knew anything about such weapons in the past? But after we began to make revolution we found we could do anything." And this is true. For it is the revolutionary war that has helped build up the talents of the people who have surmounted all difficulties through self-reliance in the course of actual struggle, learnt new skills and attained greater ability.

Jungle Field Hospital

In late March, we visited a jungle field hospital when the war was raging on the Phnom Penh front nearby. The head of the hospital was Mr. Thiounn Thioeunn, Minister of Public Health of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and an outstanding doctor commanding the high respect of the Cambodian people. Braving enemy bombings, he and his comrades had courageously and staunchly carried on their work despite an acute shortage of medicines and medical equipment. Lacking gauze, surgical cotton, adhesive plaster and sutures, they used sterilized mosquito netting and towels, kapok, gummed-paper and disinfected fishing-net thread as respective substitutes. To overcome the medicine shortage, they made over 70 kinds themselves. While busy working to save and treat wounded soldiers, the hospital had trained over 50 doctors for other hospitals since 1972. After showing us round the wards, the warm-hearted Mr. Thiounn Thioeunn went into a simple operating room to do an operation on a wounded soldier.

Developing the spirit of self-reliance not only helped overcome all difficulties on the battlefield, but also promoted production in the rear areas and guaranteed the stability of the people's livelihood.

The "water cloth" (a rectangular cloth used as a scarf and bath-towel) in Cambodia is indispensable in

people's everyday life. These cloths used to be woven in city factories with cotton imported from abroad. Now organized women in every district and village of the liberated areas were making this kind of cloth. The people planted cotton and developed sericulture to supply more and more water cloth materials. As in the case of producing this cloth, the principle of self-reliance prevails in the production of other articles. Small plants have mushroomed in the last two years, making paper from bamboo, sugar from cane and sugar palm milk, soap from cocoanuts and sandals from rubber produced in their own country.

Enemy Serves as "Quartermaster"

As for the development of industry, it is U.S. imperialism and "quartermaster" Lon Nol who should be "thanked" for they supplied the people with a great quantity of modern arms and the people in the rear with considerable industrial raw materials. Using materials recovered from captured war equipment to manufacture a whole variety of industrial products for civilian and military use is a big creation by the Cambodian people through self-reliance.

While visiting plants and rural areas in various places, we found that all the blowers of the drying furnaces were made from big shells of U.S. bombs. Even the main moving parts of machine tools had been fashioned from big shells. Exquisite kerosene lamps made from U.S. howitzer shells are at once daily use and handicraft articles welcomed everywhere, some of them given us as souvenirs by our Cambodian friends. In Cambodia, wherever enemy planes, tanks and armoured cars had been destroyed, the people collected the wreckages and sent them to plants and workshops to be made into spades, hoes, knives, axes, pots, plates and other goods.

The most attractive items were cooking pots made from the metal of enemy planes and tanks. One plant in eastern Cambodia alone produced with such material 1,500 to 1,800 aluminium pots monthly, not only meeting

the needs of the local people but some of the requirements at the front. Soon after we entered the Cambodian liberated areas, a Cambodian friend said to us: "Now, instead of fearing intruding enemy planes, the people think these planes have come to present them with iron and steel." When they flew over the rural areas, the peasants said: "Don't be so wild, you'll become our cooking pots someday!"

Bumper Harvests

Self-reliance means victory and creates miracles. During the harsh war years, the liberated areas achieved a remarkable achievement — self-sufficiency in rice. The tremendous efforts devoted to building water conservancy projects and increasing rice production in the liberated areas made a particularly deep impression on us when we were there. Wherever we went, we saw thousands of cheerful people working at water conservancy construction sites. Relying on the collective strength, the broad masses of peasants had pitched into the drive to grow rice in the dry season so as to get two crops a year instead of one and thus bring about a year-by-year rise in rice production. Instead of waiting for farm machinery and chemical fertilizer, the people transformed nature through tenacious labour and reaped one bumper harvest after another. Leading cadres of the districts and villages we visited predicted with full confidence that 1975 would witness an even bigger bumper harvest.

The Cambodian people are a heroic people characterized by bravery, diligence, perseverance and tenacity. They dare to fight and conquer the enemy, nature and all difficulties. Self-reliance is a salient manifestation of their heroic character. Since they could score earth-shaking victories in the war years, they will definitely win still more splendid victories after country-wide liberation in the struggle to build a genuinely independent, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, sovereign, democratic and prosperous new Cambodia.

(Continued from p. 5.)

corporations have imported various products from them while exporting goods to them.

Textiles, light industrial goods, agricultural, side-line and native products, and handicrafts of practical value found ready buyers at the fair. Particularly welcomed by visitors from third world countries were

hardware, various machinery and small complete sets of equipment.

The steady growth of China's national economy is accompanied by great increases in the total volume of foreign trade and has brought remarkable changes in the categories of goods for export. Industrial, mineral and processed products take up an increasingly large share of the total volume of China's export trade, top-

ping agricultural and side-line product exports by a wide margin. The rise in exports of oil products is especially striking. Crude oil and petrochemical products from the Taching, Takang and Shengli Oilfields aroused interest among many foreign visitors. More than 80 varieties of oil products for export were on display at the fair, compared with just over 40 at the 1974 Autumn Fair.

Chairman Mao's Letter Concerning Studies Of "The Dream of the Red Chamber"

On October 16, 1954, Chairman Mao wrote a letter to the comrades of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and other comrades concerned. The letter reads:

Enclosed are two articles refuting Yu Ping-po. Please look them over. They are the first serious attack in over thirty years on the erroneous views of a so-called authoritative writer in the field of study of *The Dream of the Red Chamber*. The authors are two Youth League members. First they wrote to the

Wenyi Bao (Literary Gazette) to ask whether it was all right to criticize Yu Ping-po, but were ignored. Having no other alternative, they wrote to their teachers at their alma mater — Shantung University — and got support. Their article refuting "A Brief Comment on *The Dream of the Red Chamber*" was published in the university journal *Wen Shi Zhe* (Literature, History and Philosophy). Then the problem came up again in Peking. Some people asked to have this article reprinted in *Renmin Ribao* in order to arouse discussion and criticism. This was not done because certain persons

Keep on Criticizing the Bourgeoisie

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's Letter Concerning Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber"

by Liang Hsiao

CHAIRMAN Mao's Letter Concerning Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber," written in 1954, has always been guiding the proletariat's struggle in criticizing the bourgeoisie during the period of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. This letter is of far-reaching historical significance.

Long-Term Struggle

Since the mid-18th century Chinese classical novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber* was published more than 200 years ago, the struggle over the question of how to evaluate it has never ceased. Though the struggle varies in social content and historical characteristics in the various historical stages, it is, in the last analysis, an expression of class struggle in the sphere of ideology.

From the early 20s to the 30s of this century, Lu Hsun, a great man of China's cultural revolution in the period of democratic revolution, struggled against the "redologists"* of the landlord and capitalist classes. But, supported by the reactionary rulers and helped by the opportunist lines within the Party, a pack of bour-

geois scholars represented by the comprador-bourgeois man of letters Hu Shih, a traitor who worshipped foreign things, dominated the studies of *The Dream of the Red Chamber* for quite a long time. While inheriting the mantle of the "redologists" of the landlord class, they also borrowed some worn-out weapons from the Western bourgeoisie to oppose Marxism. They spread the nonsense that this novel was an "autobiography" expressing the author's "remorse over his early love affairs," that it dealt with "feminine friendship and sentiments" and propagated the idea that "love is nothing but an illusion," that the novel's value lay precisely in its "simple naturalism," and so forth. The Hu Shih school energetically publicized such reactionary views and the decadent bourgeois outlook on life, using them to poison the people's minds and attack the proletariat.

In the first few years after the founding of New China, bourgeois "redology" continued to spread its in-

* A term used in the past for those engaged in the study of *The Dream of the Red Chamber*. Such study was called *hung hsueh* ("redology").

opposed it for various reasons (the main one being that it was "an article written by nobodies" and that "the Party paper is not a platform for free debate"). As a result a compromise was reached, and the article was allowed to be reprinted in the *Wenyi Bao*. Later, the "Literary Legacy" page of *Guangming Ribao* carried another article by the two young men refuting Yu Ping-po's book, *Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber."* It seems likely that the struggle is about to start against the Hu Shih school of bourgeois idealism which has been poisoning young people in the field of classical literature for more than thirty years. The whole thing has been set going by two "nobodies," while the "big shots" usually ignore or even obstruct it, and they form a united front with bourgeois writers on the basis of idealism and become willing captives of the bourgeoisie. It was almost the same when the films *Inside*

Story of the Ching Court and *The Life of Wu Hsun* were shown. The film *Inside Story of the Ching Court*, which has been described by certain people as patriotic but is in fact a film of national betrayal, has not been criticized and repudiated at any time since it was shown all over the country. Although *The Life of Wu Hsun* has been criticized, up to now no lessons have been drawn; what is more, we have the strange situation in which Yu Ping-po's idealism is tolerated and lively critical essays by "nobodies" are obstructed. This deserves our attention.

Towards such bourgeois intellectuals as Yu Ping-po, our attitude should naturally be one of uniting with them, but we should criticize and repudiate their erroneous ideas which poison the minds of young people and should not surrender to them.

fluence unchecked. In 1954 when young literary critics rose to open fire on it, they were suppressed and obstructed by "big shots" like Liu Shao-chi and Chou Yang. This was because the "redology" of the Hu Shih school suited the political needs of the bourgeoisie and the opportunist line in the Party in their opposition to the socialist revolution. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao attached great importance to this struggle. On October 16, 1954, he wrote the *Letter Concerning Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber"* to the comrades of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and other comrades concerned.

In his letter, Chairman Mao sharply criticized the chieftains of opportunism in the Party for protecting idealism and obstructing the young literary critics in every possible way so that "redologists" of the Hu Shih school could retain their domination. The letter warmly supported the "nobodies" who dared to rise and criticize the bourgeois academic "authorities," and praised the "nobodies" for their revolutionary action. It was a call to criticize the bourgeoisie and the revisionist line in the Party.

Chairman Mao's letter not only defined the orientation for the study of this novel, but also laid down the correct guiding principle for Marxism to occupy the ideological field and for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. Guided by this letter, a revolutionary struggle to criticize the idealism of the Hu Shih school took place on a full scale in literature, philosophy, history, education and other fields. The struggle expanded the ideological positions of Marxism and propelled the deepening of the socialist revolution.

The struggle centring on studies of *The Dream of the Red Chamber* never stopped in the following 20 years.

Though the viewpoints of bourgeois "redologists" of the Hu Shih school had been criticized, some people, aided and abetted by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, took over their viewpoints, gave them a new dress and gradually formed a revisionist school. Chou Yang, chieftain of the revisionist line in art and literature, was its arch representative. The salient feature of this school consisted of studying and reviewing *The Dream of the Red Chamber* from the revisionist viewpoint under the cloak of Marxism and on the theoretical basis of the theory of human nature of the landlord and the capitalist classes. This revisionist school of "redology" dominated the study of the novel for more than a decade.

Main Differences

There are sharp differences between Marxism and revisionism in evaluating the novel.

The Dream of the Red Chamber is an outstanding political-historical novel. By describing the rise and fall of four big families in the last days of Chinese feudal society in the 18th century, it reflects the class struggle and the contradictions within the ruling class at the time and points to the inevitable doom of the feudal class and feudal system. It truthfully exposes the various political relations and internal and external contradictions of the aristocratic families at the end of feudal society, and excoriates the feudal ethical code and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The novel brings to life images of bond servants who dared to fight back, rebels in the feudal society, as well as the reactionary feudal nobility in decline. The principal

characters were all typical of the classes they belonged to.

However, revisionist "redologists" babbled that the novel was devoted to the "theme of romantic love" and that the hero and the heroine were "true beings in the sense of human nature." They alleged that the novel represented "what is progressive in orthodox Confucianism" and the "people's aspirations for a rational happy life," and so on. At Chou Yang's bidding, the novel was adapted into a sentimental local opera and then put on the screen. This won enthusiastic praise from Liu Shao-chi.

In the early 60s when revisionist "redology" continued to spread its influence unchecked, the "redologists" of the already repudiated Hu Shih school came forth again. Taking advantage of the bicentenary of the death of Tsao Hsueh-chin, author of *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, and basing themselves on Hu Shih's claim that the novel was an "autobiography," they completely ignored the study of the profound content and social significance of this political-historical novel, but tried to trace and prove where the exact places the novel described were and indulged in scholastic research of trivialities.

Is *The Dream of the Red Chamber* a political-historical novel, or is it an "ode to love" or a "love tragedy"? Does the novel portray the rise and fall of the four big families or the "theme of romantic love"? Does the principal value of the novel lie in its anti-feudal political tendencies and critical content or in "what is progressive in orthodox Confucianism"? Are the principal characters in the novel typical of definite classes, or are they "true beings in the sense of human nature"? What is the novel's key link? These are the major differences between Marxism and revisionism on the question of evaluating the novel.

The essence of these differences lies in whether one perseveres in applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in evaluating the novel or interprets it according to the revisionist, i.e. bourgeois, stand, viewpoint and method. Here, two diametrically opposed ideological lines are involved. Like the advocates of the bourgeois theory of human nature denounced by Marx and Engels more than a century ago, the revisionist "redologist" "knows no other 'human relationships' of man to man than love and friendship, and even then idealised." (*The German Ideology*.) Depriving the social relationships depicted in the novel of their specific class content, the revisionists explained things in terms of "universal human nature" or "abstract human nature."

As is known, there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature in the abstract. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We uphold the human nature of the proletariat and of the masses of the people, while the landlord and bourgeois classes uphold the human nature of their own classes, only they do not say so but make it out to be the only human nature in existence." (*Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*.) Parroting the phraseology of the landlord and

bourgeois classes, the revisionist "redologists" also make the human nature of the exploiting classes out to be the only human nature in existence.

The experience of the international communist movement tells us that, in their efforts to restore capitalism, modern revisionists invariably try their utmost to substitute the "theory of human nature" for the Marxist class theory and use "humanitarianism" to tamper with the theory of scientific communism. The revisionist "redologists" energetically play up the theory of human nature and humanitarianism of the landlord and bourgeois classes precisely for the purpose of meeting the needs of revisionists at home and abroad who introduce the "state of the whole people," the "party of the entire people" and the "art and literature of the whole people."

The revolutionary people did rise in struggle against the revisionist and bourgeois "redologists," but their struggle was repressed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which has swept away feudal, capitalist and revisionist dirt, Chairman Mao's *Letter Concerning Studies of "The Dream of the Red Chamber"* and other important documents on art and literature were published. (See *Peking Review*, No. 23, 1967.) These documents opened the eyes of the broad masses and greatly encouraged the revolutionary people in their struggle against the revisionist line. The Cultural Revolution has thoroughly criticized the revisionist line in art and literature as well as the revisionist and bourgeois "redology."

The Party's basic line tells us that throughout the historical period of socialism, there are struggles between the Marxist and revisionist lines. Though one revisionist line has been liquidated, another may emerge. Having smashed Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, we had a struggle with Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The two-line struggle also continues concerning the study of *The Dream of the Red Chamber*. Lin Piao and his sworn followers directed people to collect works of revisionist "redologists" and copy numerous passages from them, to which Lin Piao and his like added their own "comments" to express their morbid hatred for the Party. Lin Piao also told his sworn followers to "find stratagems" in the novel. They lavished sympathy on the characters of the reactionary declining class who were severely criticized by the author in the novel and held them up as "positive characters." The ugly phenomena exposed and criticized by the novel thus became treasures in the eyes of Lin Piao and his gang. This shows exactly that that gang had read the novel from an extremely reactionary stand and viewpoint. This was part of their counter-revolutionary activities in trying to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The first two lines of a song in the novel read: "With all your calculations and intrigues, you are too clever; they bring you no good but will cost you your

life!" Following the smashing of Lin Piao's bourgeois headquarters, their comments on the novel together with their other reactionary fallacies all serve as teaching material by negative example for us.

Historical Experience

Looking back on the struggle centring round the novel over the last two decades and restudying Chairman Mao's teaching, we can get some useful enlightenment.

In 1957, Chairman Mao pointed out: "After the basic victory of the socialist revolution in our country, there are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one. And their right-hand men in this struggle are the revisionists." (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.) The struggle over *The Dream of the Red Chamber* in the last 20 years has been one between Marxism and revisionism, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This struggle will go on for a long time. We must persevere in constantly criticizing the bourgeoisie

and revisionism. There is a strong feudalistic tinge in China's bourgeoisie and revisionism. Both the "redologists" of the Hu Shih school and the revisionist "redologists" reek of the rotten doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. To thoroughly criticize the bourgeois and revisionist tendencies in the study of *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, we must broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Historical experience tells us that to consolidate the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. The study of *The Dream of the Red Chamber* and the study of classical literature as a whole were strongholds which had long been under the domination of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The proletariat must occupy this position with Marxism. We must study and evaluate the novel from the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, make our study serve the present-day struggle and push the study of all classical literature forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

For Your Reference

"The Dream of the Red Chamber" And Its Author

THE classical novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, by portraying the decline and fall of four aristocratic families, reflects the reality of class struggle in China's feudal society in the 18th century.

The main theme is outlined in the fourth chapter. Quoting four lines of a popular saying, the author Tsao Hsueh-chin introduces the four aristocratic families—the Chias, relatives of the royal household; the Shihs, a marquis family; the Wangs, a bureaucratic family; and the Hsuehs, an imperial merchant's family. On the surface they are prosperous and wealthy, but actually they are a moribund and parasitic bloc. Through this novel the author completely exposes and profoundly criticizes the feudal society and feudal system of his times.

The Dream of the Red Chamber was written during the "prosperous reign of Emperor Chien Lung" (1736-95) in the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911), the last feudal dynasty in China. The ordinary people led a life of great misery in this seemingly peaceful and tranquil but crisis-ridden dynasty when the age-old feudal society was on the verge of total collapse. In many parts of the novel, we see peasant uprisings flare up one after another, throwing the landlord class into great panic and pushing feudal rule to the brink of extinction.

The selection of the Chias and three other big families for portrayal in this novel has a profound and

typical significance. They represented the political base of feudal autocratic rule and their fate was closely connected with that of the entire feudal dynasty. The outward power and grandeur but inner rottenness of the Chias is a precise sketch of the dying feudal society, while the unfolding contradictions centring on that family is a miniature of class struggle at that time.

The struggle behind the walls of the Chia mansion is a clear manifestation of the antagonism between the various classes at that time. Of the 30 or so masters and mistresses, some are aristocrats and some bureaucrats and usurers, and there are young masters and young ladies leading a gay life, with some 400 slaves and servants at their beck and call. Among these slaves and servants, some are hereditary or bought at a low price, some are "gifts" from other nobles, and many are servant girls taken by force. Outside the mansion walls, the Chias have a number of estates on which the peasants live and have to pay enormous rents in cash or in kind even in bad years.

The novel describes in detail how a handful of feudal nobles lead a life of luxury and dissipation. Preaching Confucian "benevolence, righteousness and virtue," they appear to be persons of high morality but actually relentlessly exploit and oppress the peasants, slaves and servants and even the rebels of their own class. The book covers a period of only several years,

(Continued on p. 21.)

Long-Term Stability of "Renminbi"

by Wang Ping

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This is the last of three articles explaining why there is no inflation in China. The first two appeared in Nos. 19 and 20. — Ed.

RENMINBI, the unified currency used in China, is one of the world's few stable currencies. Its long-term stability is evidenced by the fact that while prices have long remained stable and retail sales of commodities in society have been growing by wide margins, urban and rural people's savings deposits have risen tremendously. Stability is also reflected by its exchange rates with foreign currencies—the value of *Renminbi* is not affected by the devaluation or revaluation of foreign currencies. An increasing number of countries and regions are using *Renminbi* to quote prices and settle accounts in foreign trade and other international economic dealings. *Renminbi* enjoys ever-growing prestige at home and abroad. Its stability has created the necessary conditions for carrying out socialist revolution and construction in a planned way.

Why has the *Renminbi* been able to keep its long-term stability free from the influence of the capitalist world's financial and monetary crises? Generally speaking, this is because we have brought into full play the superiority of the socialist planned economy and established an independent and unified monetary system under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Independent Monetary System

Politically, militarily and economically, semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China depended on imperialism. Having seized many privileges in China, imperialist countries controlled the Chinese customs and foreign trade, dumped large quantities of commodities on the Chinese market and used cheap Chinese raw materials and labour power to build many factories. Moreover, they also established banks in China, put their currencies in circulation in the Chinese market and controlled China's banking and finance through investments and loans. When the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek government adopted the monetary system of the silver yuan standard, the exchange rate of the yuan was decided by the silver price in the British and the U.S. markets. As a result, Chinese silver yuan flowed out of the country in huge quantities and their extreme

shortage in the Chinese market depressed the market and dealt heavy blows to national industry and commerce. Instigated by U.S. and British imperialism, the reactionary Kuomintang government went off the silver standard and adopted the *fapi* system in 1935. The exchange rate of *fapi* was successively pegged to the British pound and U.S. dollar, thereby making *fapi* dependent on them.

Following price rises in the United States and Britain, prices in China also went up by big margins between 1935 and 1937. Prices in Britain rose 22 per cent in this period while those in China climbed 34 per cent. In the 12 years from 1937 to 1949 when the reactionary Kuomintang regime collapsed, the amount of bank notes issued by it zoomed more than 140,000 million times in China and prices soared 8,500,000 million times. *Fapi* notes and later other bank notes issued by the reactionary Kuomintang regime became a means by which imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism exploited the Chinese people and plundered their wealth, resulting in untold misery for China's working people.

What the revolutionary base areas did was entirely different from the reactionary Kuomintang government. To smash the economic blockade imposed by the Kuomintang reactionaries, these areas under red political power led by the Chinese Communist Party established the first people's bank and issued bank notes as early as 1928 during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. Later, during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the Third Revolutionary Civil War (1945-49), the revolutionary base areas established banks and independently issued bank notes to meet the needs of the revolutionary war. This played an important part in preventing plunder by the reactionaries' currencies, eliminating the influence of inflation in areas occupied by the Japanese invaders and puppet forces, developing the economy in the liberated areas and supporting the revolutionary war.

The liberated areas expanded rapidly and were gradually linked up to cover a vast area on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China. To develop the economy, support the revolutionary war and greet the nationwide victory of the War of Liberation, the People's Bank of China was established in December 1948 and started issuing the *Renminbi*.

After its founding, New China immediately confiscated the bureaucrat-capitalist enterprises and banks, abolished all imperialist privileges in China, took over complete control of the customs and foreign trade and established independent banking and monetary systems.

The independent *Renminbi* is China's sole currency in circulation. No foreign currencies are allowed to circulate in China and neither can *Renminbi* be taken out of or brought into the country. All China's economic dealings with foreign countries must be settled through the state bank which has the sole right of handling the exchange of foreign currencies. All this severs the direct link between the domestic market and foreign money markets, prevents foreign currencies from affecting our market or purchasing Chinese commodities for speculation, and provides the conditions for the state's planned release of currency according to the needs of our domestic market.

The exchange rates between the *Renminbi* and foreign currencies are independently established by China. Our country does not join any international money blocs, nor does the *Renminbi* maintain a fixed parity with any foreign currency. Its policy is to keep the value of *Renminbi* stable. When capitalist countries are hit by financial and monetary crises and adopt floating rates, sometimes revaluating and sometimes devaluating their currencies, the *Renminbi* still maintains its stable value and its exchange rates with their currencies are adjusted accordingly. For instance, compared with the exchange rates on December 18, 1971, those of the currencies of major Western capitalist countries showed various changes at the end of November 1974. The Swiss franc was revalued upward while the Japanese yen, the British pound and the U.S. dollar all were devalued. In this period *Renminbi's* exchange rates with these currencies were adjusted accordingly. This keeps the value of *Renminbi* stable consistently and frees it from the influence of the floating rate of any foreign currency.

We have adopted the principle of separate price-setting for domestic and international trade. In spite of the price changes in the international market, imported or exported commodities handled by the foreign trade departments are quoted and their accounts settled in the home market according to unified stable prices set by the state. This cuts direct price connections between the domestic and the international markets, effectively frees domestic prices from the influence of sharp international price fluctuations and preserves the long-term stability of the value of *Renminbi* and prices.

The establishment of an independent monetary system signifies a great victory for the Chinese people in their century-long anti-imperialist struggles. This important achievement since the founding of the People's Republic of China results from implementing the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own



A savings office in a rural people's commune.

efforts," defending national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty, resisting blockades, embargoes, sabotage and trouble-making by imperialism and social-imperialism, and building socialism through hard struggle. It is also an extremely important condition for maintaining the long-term stability of the value of *Renminbi*.

Centralization and Unification

Under the reactionary rule of imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism, old China was economically fragmented and backward and its money market was in confusion. Currencies circulating in the market not only included bank notes issued by banks representing the interests of the four big families of Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung and Chen Li-fu, but also local currencies issued by feudal warlords and landlords as well as currencies and bills issued by private commercial establishments. Not only did the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the Hong Kong dollar circulate freely in the market, but gold, silver and silver yuan as well. These currencies often constituted a speculative force that disrupted the market and raised prices, and were used by the exploiting classes to oppress and exploit the working people.

The People's Bank of China has been charged with the unified issuance of *Renminbi* since the founding of

New China. The currencies issued by the revolutionary political power in the liberated areas were successively withdrawn and bank notes issued by the reactionary Kuomintang government in the newly liberated areas were exchanged within a fixed period. Thus *Renminbi* became the only legitimate currency in circulation throughout the nation, bringing about the unification of currency in the country — something China had not been able to achieve for a long time.

Centralization and unification of the *Renminbi* find expression mainly in the following respects. It is uniformly used for quoting prices, payment and settling accounts in the market throughout the nation and in economic dealings among the various branches of the national economy. No bills, securities, gold, silver or foreign currencies are allowed to circulate in the market. The right of issuing *Renminbi* is centralized in the Central People's Government and the unified issuance is handled by the People's Bank of China according to state-approved plans. State regulations require that except for small amounts of payments which can be made in bank notes, accounts of all other economic dealings between state enterprises, public undertakings, government organs and P.L.A. units must be settled through local branches of the People's Bank. Apart from a small amount for minor payments, all their cash income must be deposited in the People's Bank in time. They can draw cash from the bank only when they pay wages to the workers and staff members or when the commercial departments purchase farm and side-line products from rural people's communes and commune members. Thus the circulation of *Renminbi* is limited within a definite scope, making it possible for the state to issue currency in a planned way according to the circulation needs of the market.

The centralized and unified issuance of *Renminbi* has ended the confusion in the money market of the past and provides the prerequisite for financial and economic unification and currency stability throughout the nation.

Comprehensive Balance

To keep the *Renminbi* value stable, it is necessary to establish an independent and unified monetary system. More important, it is necessary to carry out socialist planned economy and preserve the balance between the various branches of the national economy. These ensure the normal circulation of money. The following balances have a direct bearing on the stable value of currency.

First, the balance between the state's total supply of commodities and social purchasing power. Under socialist conditions in China, the means of production are either owned by the whole people or collectively owned by working people, and the important means of production are basically under planned and unified allocation and distribution by the state. Only consumer

goods and part of the agricultural means of production are supplied at stable prices in a planned way by state commercial stores and supply and marketing co-operatives. All of the following are arranged according to a unified plan: the number of workers and staff members and the amount of wages to be added each year, the quantity of farm and side-line products to be sold to the state by rural people's communes and commune members and the amount of money they will get, the amount of state funds to be invested in the rural areas for agricultural development, and the annual amount of agricultural means of production and consumer goods to be produced and supplied by the state. The state carries out the planned supply of grain, edible oil, cotton cloth and other major necessities for daily use. Workers and staff members as well as rural people's communes and commune members are thus ensured of buying the commodities they need at stable prices with their wages or money income. At the same time the state always holds in its hands commodities several times the value of the money in the market and can withdraw money from circulation at any time by selling commodities, thereby making the quantity of money and that of commodities in circulation in the market conform with each other.

Second, the balance between state revenue and expenditure. On the basis of developing the national economy, our state revenue and expenditure have steadily increased over the past two decades and more. At the same time we have implemented the principle of balancing revenue and expenditure and arranging expenditure according to revenue. We will absolutely not make up financial deficits by issuing bank notes, let alone resorting to the methods used in old China of floating huge domestic and foreign loans and issuing bank notes to balance financial deficits. Financially, this eliminates the factor causing inflation.

Third, the balance between state bank loans on credit and its funds for such loans. The People's Bank of China is the state's sole organization for issuing loans on credit. These loans mainly meet the needs of industrial and commercial enterprises for short-term funds and the needs of the collective economy of the rural people's communes for funds in developing production. The sources of the bank's funds for credit loans consist mainly of deposits by enterprises, government organs and the collective economy, savings deposits by urban and rural people and accumulations by the bank itself. The amount of loans issued by the bank basically conforms to the needs of production development and expanded circulation of commodities. If the funds for credit loans fall short of the loans needed, the state will allocate a sum to keep the balance between loans and their funds.

Under our socialist system, credit loans, settlement of accounts and large amounts of cash payments are exclusively handled by the state bank. Borrowing and lending, sales on credit and forward payment cannot be handled by the enterprises themselves. Loans

are limited to meet the needs of short-term turnover in the process of production and circulation and are issued and repaid continuously. Enterprises are not to use loans for capital construction and purchases of equipment which have a long-term turnover. By holding deposits of the various branches of the national economy and issuing loans to them, the bank continually releases money and withdraws it from circulation. This ensures, by and large, a consistently proper ratio between the amounts of money and commodities circulating in the market.

Fourth, the balance of international payments. China has trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one does not have. Our foreign trade has developed tremendous-

ly. We have followed the principle of developing the national economy by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, carried out domestic construction without relying on foreign loans, and implemented the principle of balancing imports and exports in foreign trade. As a result we have achieved a long-term balance in foreign exchange income and expenditure and ensured the state's ability to pay abroad and the *Renminbi's* international prestige.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our socialist construction soon will enter a new stage of development and our socialist economic system, including the financial and monetary systems, will certainly promote the development of all kinds of construction in a still better way.

(Continued from p. 17.)

Let 35 servant girls and other innocents are persecuted to death by the four families.

The novel not only tells of the misery and humiliations suffered by a host of servant girls, men and women slaves and servants, but depicts as well the rebellious spirit of the oppressed who do not submit to being humiliated.

The author describes in depth the cut-throat strifes and the sharp conflicts within the four families. The scramble for power in the families and for property inheritance between brothers, between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, between husbands and wives and between sisters-in-law is intense. Relations based purely on money are replacing feudal moral principles. The novel forcefully shows the greedy, barbarous and extremely selfish nature of the exploiting classes, revealing how confrontations among their own members are speeding up the collapse of the feudal noble families; also shows from a certain angle the fast-declining historical destiny of feudal society.

The author devotes much space to describe the affection between two lovers and their ruination by the senior members of the noble families. Chia Pao-yu, the young master in the Chia family, is a rebel against Confucianist ideas and holds the feudal ethical code in contempt. His cousin Lin Tai-yu who lives in his house shares his thoughts and aspirations and this results in their growing mutual affection. This of course cannot be tolerated by the heads of the feudal household. To prolong the life of this noble household which upholds the feudal order, they choose another girl, a devotee of the feudal ethical code, for Pao-yu behind his back. Tai-yu dies of a broken heart on the day of the wedding. As for Pao-yu, he finally breaks with his family and becomes a monk.

Reflecting the conflict between rebels and defenders of feudalism, this love tragedy is secondary to the

political theme of the book but is an important part of the novel's artistic structure.

The novel unfolds to the readers in a comprehensive and profound way the features of China's feudal society 200 years ago through the description of more than 400 men and women caught up in a web of antagonism. The economic, political and moral aspects of feudal society and the life and habits of the people then are all related to the readers. It can be said that this novel is an encyclopaedia mirroring China's feudal society.

The Author

The author Tsao Hsueh-chin was born of a noble family in the Ching Dynasty. For three successive generations the Tsaos held an important post in charge of certain affairs in the royal household. Thus the family was closely connected with the court for 70 years. Later a conflict in the imperial court resulted in Tsao Hsueh-chin's father losing his post and the confiscation of the family's possessions. After this the Tsaos went bankrupt.

According to available but limited records, the author spent his childhood in wealthy and prosperous surroundings. When he came of age, he led a lonely life in a village cottage on the outskirts of Peking in dire poverty. He spent ten years there writing his masterpiece *The Dream of the Red Chamber*. Though the book inevitably carries the vestiges of the class to which he belonged and is influenced by his times, it nevertheless touches upon the dark social and political aspects of the last days of China's feudal society and gives a picture of a wide range of class struggles. It is highly unfortunate that poverty and sickness took the author's life when he had only finished the first 80 chapters. He was only in his 40s when he died in 1763 or 1764.

About 30 years later, a man of letters named Kao Ngo added 40 chapters to the original text, bringing it to 120 chapters and a tragic end to the unfinished story. The addition, however, can in no way compare with the first 80 chapters either in ideology or artistry.

Cadres Retain the Political Qualities Of the Proletariat

TWENTY years ago when 23 poor-peasant families led by Wang Kuo-fan set up their agricultural producers' co-operative in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, they had one broken-down plough and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. (The animal was owned by a number of families, a quarter of which had not yet joined the co-op.) They were so poor they were called the "Paupers' Co-op."

Visitors were moved to tears by the valiant spirit with which the hard-working co-op members doggedly farmed the barren hill slopes. "Our entire nation should pattern itself after this co-op," said Chairman Mao in praising the "Paupers' Co-op." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Chienming People's Commune's Hsipu Production Brigade, which grew out of the co-op led by Wang Kuo-fan, has changed beyond recognition in the last two decades. The three-quarter share of the donkey has given way to tractors and herds of mules and horses. The barren slopes are covered with pine, cypress and fruit trees. The thin soil has become fertile fields giving high and stable yields. Great historic changes have taken place in Hsipu but the "paupers' spirit" of co-op days remains unchanged. The brigade cadres have carried on and developed their revolutionary tradition of selfless and devoted service to the collective, integrity and incorruptibility.

One Must Understand Why

While there has been big changes in the Hsipu Brigade, none has taken place in the fine proletarian political qualities of the brigade cadres. Hsipu's cadres say that to understand why there has been no change, one must clearly understand why any change in this respect may take place.

After the peasants in the brigade took the road of collectivization, the Party branch committee members and cadres gradually formed the new habit of getting down to reality, reading and studying and making analyses and summing up their experience, thereby enabling them to grasp the truth and get to the bottom of things and see their essence. This came about through participation in many political struggles, particularly the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres here exposed and examined their own shortcomings and errors in con-

junction with studying the *Manifesto of the Communist Party, The State and Revolution, On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and other works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao and thus got the hang of the laws governing the development and change of things. In the 23 poor-peasant households which pioneered the "Paupers' Co-op" was an orphan called Tai Tsun. Before liberation his family had no roof over their heads and no land of their own and landlord exploitation had made them destitute.

Tai Tsun's family was given 10 *mu* of land and three rooms in the land reform after liberation, but not long afterwards he lost both his parents. Only 13, he could not farm the land. The house and land were mortgaged and before long class polarization in the countryside divested him of all his belongings and once more left him without any means of livelihood. Chairman Mao timely pointed out that the road of collectivization must be taken. This saved Tai Tsun. He joined 22 other poor-peasant families to form the "Paupers' Co-op."

As the collective economy developed, life became better for Tai Tsun. After he became a cadre some people began saying that since he was now an "official," the "pauper" should start to get rich. Tai Tsun did not refute this and slowly began to get slack, lazy and greedy, seldom refusing an invitation to a meal or a drink. He began running affairs on the basis of personal relations, forgetting political line and principle. He got the brigade's carts and tractors to haul rocks for him from the collective's quarry and brigade members to put up pigsties for him. He arrogated to himself other privileges and prerogatives, making no distinction between what was private and what was public interest. Bit by bit he wandered off the proper path.

With the help of the brigade Party branch, he made a self-examination of the path he had travelled, stressing, however, that his errors stemmed from being momentarily taken in by bad elements. To a great extent the wiles of the class enemies were responsible, but these were the external factor. People felt that he had not got to the root cause of his mistakes. With the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Tai Tsun and other comrades began studying *The State and Revolution*. Relating his personal history and the process of his ideological backsliding to the brilliant thesis of Lenin's he was studying, he saw why he had made mistakes. He said: Before the co-op was

set up, I was twice ruined by exploitation because at that time private ownership of the means of production had not yet been eliminated. After we took the road of collectivization, private ownership changed to socialist ownership by the collective, but as no radical rupture with the concept of private ownership had taken place in my thinking, the habits inherent in small producers were not fundamentally altered. Although I was working on collective land with the collective's tools I still thought in terms of myself, completely forgetting all the hardship and suffering under the system of private ownership. That's the basic reason for my errors. Now, after studying another essay of Lenin's in which he said that "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale," I see how profound his words are. They must never be forgotten.

This leap in Tai Tsun's thinking was a big lesson for the Hsipu Brigade cadres. The brigade Party branch guided all the cadres in their theoretical study to dig deep into the various factors which could lead to ideological backsliding. This heightened everyone's consciousness in diligently studying revolutionary theory and changing their world outlook.

Plug the Hole to Stop the Draught

The Hsipu Brigade cadres are aware that the influence of the capitalist forces and bourgeois ideas is ever present and for ever seeking loopholes everywhere. To prevent revisionism and combat it and resist corruption by the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to carry out mass movements to mercilessly clean out all bourgeois muck and at the same time continue with education in the Party's basic line, take pre-emptive action even in seemingly unimportant matters, and when we can fight with the initiative in our own hands in the class struggle.

When Wang Kuo-fan became county Party secretary while remaining secretary of the brigade's Party branch, he accepted only a small allowance for food and transportation provided by the county Party committee and continued to live on work-points earned like the rest of the brigade members. He did not take an official's wages from the state. Wang Kuo-fan has many mouths to feed and there were not many able-bodied people in his family. His wife and daughter-in-law are in bad health. The family is far from well off. To feed their pigs, all members of the family, young and old, are organized to search and gather fodder for the pigs so as not to borrow any money from the collective. When he works in the county town he eats along with the others in the dining room. And when he goes down to the villages he eats with the peasant families and pays for his meals as required. He never asks for or accepts



Wang Kuo-fan (extreme right) with other commune members summing up their experience in gathering a better wheat harvest.

special treatment. He is always saying to the other cadres: "Dinners, gifts, looking for comfort and preferential treatment, special consideration and other unhealthy tendencies are how bourgeois ideology corrupts the revolutionary ranks. We must resolutely fight these attacks by bourgeois 'sugar-coated bullets.'"

Deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch Wang Shun is a young cadre who came up in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In the battle to turn hill slopes into large arable fields he ate and slept at the site, and though his legs broke out in a rash of boils, he made no fuss but continued setting the pace in work. Later, he fell sick, became very ill and lost his appetite. When grain was being distributed, an extra ration of fine grain was given to his wife. Hearing this, he told her: "We cadres are only the representatives of the brigade members and in no way different from them, so why should I be given more fine grain?" "But you're ill," she replied, "why shouldn't an exception be made?"

"We can't do that," he insisted. "An exception today, some extra consideration tomorrow, and before we know it we'll be expecting special treatment all the time. A tiny crack will let in a big draught. We can't set this precedent. We'll eat what all the others eat." So the extra portion of fine grain was returned to the brigade granary.

A member of the Party branch committee, Wang Feng-hsiang is an old Party member in his fifties. Though he had charge of a hundred pieces of modern farm equipment after taking over as chief of the brigade's tractor station, he did not forget to run things on the principle of thrift and diligence. One day he found some drivers throwing away the dirty rags they

had cleaned their machines with. "The rags don't cost much in themselves," he thought, "still it's a waste and must be checked." He collected the oily rags and others thrown away later and very soon had quite a pile. Then he called the tractor hands together and pointing to the rags, said: "A single thread can show whether one does or does not have the interests of the collective at heart. What is being thrown away is not rags but our heirloom — 'the paupers' spirit.'" This comment was enough. Thereafter, over the years, the tractor hands have always taken pains to do things economically and always kept the interests of the collective in mind and they have been strict with themselves. This has been favourably commented on by the masses.

Another profound experience the cadres of the brigade have acquired through fighting corrosion and corruption is to link the strict demands put on themselves with active ideological struggle inside the Party, consciously resist bourgeois corruption and mobilize the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, energetically demolishing old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits and at the same time establish new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits, and exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere. Over the past few years the brigade has been running various study classes and an evening school for political studies that continues to improve. The number of peasants studying Marxist theory grows larger and larger and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is constantly growing in scope and depth and is conducted with more perseverance. The people of the Hsipu Brigade today are against "the doctrine of the mean" and are all for struggle. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have become repulsive to all as a result of constant and profound criticism. The broad masses are studying theory and politics, and paying heed to the orientation and line. More and more cadres wholly devoted to the collective and the state have emerged. The politically conscious masses are the real "wall of bronze" in our battle against revisionism, say the cadres.

Working in the Fields

All cadres in Hsipu take part in collective productive labour which has become a tradition for many years. This is a fundamental measure adopted by the cadres of Hsipu to prevent revisionism, and it is a yardstick by which brigade members select and judge their cadres.

Wang Kuo-fan and other "Paupers' Co-op" cadres established their reputation as solid, hard workers early in the 23-family co-op days. Back in those days, side by side with the others, they pulled the plough in the fields and cut brushwood in the mountains to sell as fuel, in the lead early in the morning and following behind the masses on the evening journey home. Those days they were called "the pillars" of the co-op. Today, they are affectionately known as "field cadres" because they are always working with the others in the fields.

Although Hsipu's cadres are frequently called away to meetings and have to meet and escort visitors around the brigade, every cadre puts in no less than 300 days of collective productive labour a year. There is Wang Kuo-fan, for example. On top of his duties in the county, he invariably returns to the brigade to work with other members at whatever they are doing — carrying stones and earth to build embankments or carting soil for the fields. Someone once suggested to him: "As county Party secretary, you're a full-time cadre of the state, so why don't you just help with advice while you're here instead of going out into the fields to work?" Wang Kuo-fan replied: "No cadre of the state should become divorced from productive labour and the masses." Deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch Wang Shun, who has overall charge of the brigade, has plenty to keep him occupied but he, too, spends lots of time working in the fields. Once after returning from a conference in the provincial capital and after he and others had reported to the county Party leadership about the conference, Wang Shun made up his mind to return to Hsipu although it was already very late. When the others urged him to take the bus the next day, he said: "I want to be at work in the morning." Without waiting for dawn to break, he set off and walked the 20 kilometres home to the brigade where he went straight to work in the collective's pigsties.

The reason why the Hsipu Brigade cadres so consciously take part in collective productive labour is because they have gradually acquired a better understanding of the necessity to do so after taking part in profound ideological struggles. The Party branch holds that to get the cadres to consciously "take up the hoe" it first had to get cadres to understand why they should "take up the hoe." There is a young man in the brigade who before becoming a cadre always took on the hardest and dirtiest jobs. But after becoming a cadre he began to think that since he was now running things on behalf of the masses there was no need to spend so much time working in the fields. He turned up less and less frequently in the fields and his work tapered off. When members on the Party branch committee noticed this, they had a heart-to-heart talk with him, telling him why he should not abandon the hoe after becoming a cadre.

"For thousands of years the old society gave people the old idea that anyone becoming an official and getting rich and living well without labour was a head taller than everybody else. That's all wrong," Wang Kuo-fan pointed out to the younger cadre. "If we are to demolish this old idea and establish the new concept that a cadre is someone in office to serve the people, we cadres must not give up working in the fields with the others and get cut off from them. We're ordinary workers as well as 'officials.'" This set the younger cadre thinking. "In the past we brought down the landlords and the rich who lived by exploiting others. They

(Continued on p. 27.)

Britain on the Eve of Referendum

BRITAIN'S referendum on its E.E.C. (Common Market) membership, the first one in British history, will be in June. An intense struggle is going on in political circles and in the press to win the votes. Unlike the general elections in which the campaign is fought between different political parties, the present struggle is between the "pros" and "cons" on whether Britain is to remain a member of the Common Market. Respectively known as the "pro-Market forces" and "the opposition," they take different stands and vehemently attack each other. Heated debates have been going on over subjects ranging from the advantages of Britain's E.E.C. membership as well as of its withdrawal to the wording of the ballot to be cast at the referendum.

Britain has been an E.E.C. member for more than two years. In its election programme last year the Labour Party raised the question of "re-negotiating" the terms of Britain's entry into the Common Market while announcing that a referendum would be held to decide on the stand Britain is to take. After the Labour government was formed, some British demands were met as a result of numerous negotiations with other E.E.C. member states, during which the Labour government gradually revised its own viewpoint. But for one reason or another, the referendum cannot be cancelled.

Not long ago a reader of the *Daily Telegraph* posed the following question: Where shall we go if Britain withdraws from the Common Market?

It is only natural that people ask a question like this about the referendum. At the present moment, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are stepping up their contention in Europe. Located near Western Europe, social-imperialism is all the more aggressive, ready at all times to expand into this area by various means. The entire capitalist world is now in the thick of a serious economic crisis and Britain, according to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, is confronted with its most difficult time since the end of World War II 30 years ago. At the same time, the vast third world has become united and the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Many second world countries too want to strengthen the union in the common struggle against hegemonism and the West European Common Market is exactly such a force in the struggle. So if Britain withdraws from the Common Market at a time when international turmoil is being aggravated, where then does it want to go?

After withdrawal, some people say, Britain might have closer relations with the United States. Quite a

few, however, are sceptical. As witnessed by the development of Anglo-American relations in recent years, the period of "special relations" between the two was over long ago. Practically the entire Western press is of the opinion that it is well nigh impossible for the two to renew this.

After withdrawal, others argue, the "free trade area" might be revitalized. The West European Free Trade Association was originally a loose trading alliance organized by Britain for the purpose of confronting the Common Market. Britain finally joined the E.E.C. itself specifically because it for many years had no capacity to compete with the Common Market. Other E.F.T.A. member states have now become either E.E.C. members or associate states in the Community. The E.F.T.A. exists in name only. The British journal *Financial Times* in a recent article reported: Some E.F.T.A. countries are greatly apprehensive over the harm Britain's withdrawal from the E.E.C. will do to their relations with the Common Market; some even have spoken of the need to object to Britain's re-application to join the E.F.T.A.

After withdrawal, still others say, it can pin its hopes on the British Commonwealth. But the fact is that Britain's former economic relations with other Commonwealth members no longer exist. Many Asian, African and Latin American members of the British Commonwealth side with the developing countries in the vast third world; they strongly demand a change in the old, unequal economic relations among nations and a number of industrially developed second world countries have been forced to establish economic relations with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Of the 46 developing countries which signed the Lome convention with the Common Market countries not long ago, 22 were British Commonwealth members.

In the more than two years since Britain entered the Common Market in 1973, as many British newspapers have noted, its economic as well as political ties with the E.E.C. have become closer and closer. Britain's exports to the Common Market constituted 35 per cent of its total exports in 1974 as against 21.8 per cent in 1970 and the Common Market has in actual fact completely replaced the British Commonwealth as Britain's largest market for its exports. If it is to withdraw from the Common Market, how will it make a rearrangement for all this?

Thus far, from the statements, declarations and speeches by those who at present advocate Britain's withdrawal from the E.E.C., there does not seem to be a complete answer to all these questions. The

Financial Times said: The anti-Marketees in Britain probably are not very clear themselves about what is to be done if Britain withdraws from the European Economic Community. In contrast, the pro-Market people do not have to deal with a difficult problem like this. They lay special emphasis on the importance of Britain's union with the Common Market. Former Prime Minister Edward Heath of the Tory cabinet responsible for Britain's entry into the Common Market said: The world has undergone great changes. In the world today, if a medium-sized country like Britain goes it alone, it will not be able to weather any storm. What is most important, he added, is that Britain as a member of the Community now actually belongs to a powerful political grouping in the world and in a world with superpowers this important strategic significance can never be overestimated. Heath's words more or less represent the desire of political figures in Britain to strengthen their country's union with Western Europe in the common struggle against the hegemonic powers at the present moment as the two superpowers intensify their contention in Europe.

What merits attention is that while there are disputes in Britain over continued E.E.C. membership or withdrawal, the Soviet revisionist clique is waiting in the wings looking for opportunities to grind its own ax. Taking advantage of the differences among Bri-

tons at home, its propaganda machine started adding wind to the storm in an attempt to demoralize the West European countries in their united struggle against hegemonism. Following the Dublin summit of the Common Market Nine in March, Soviet revisionism did its best to make people believe that the Common Market was a "shackle" on Britain, that it was intensifying its intervention in Britain's internal affairs, and that it would greatly restrict Britain's traditional relations with the Commonwealth countries, declaring that the struggle to get Britain out of the Common Market was by no means over. Clearly, Soviet revisionism is doing all this to disrupt the Common Market countries one by one and disintegrate the E.E.C. so as to sell Moscow's so-called "all-European economic co-operation" trash as a means of infiltrating and expanding into Western Europe. What kind of this "co-operation" is like becomes most clear if one just looks at the things Soviet revisionism has done to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance countries.

An intensive publicity campaign is going on around the referendum scheduled to take place June 5. Events may continue to develop for a while from now on. As time goes by in this fierce struggle, the question of whither Britain from the reader of the *Daily Telegraph* will provide more and more people with food for thought.

("Renmin Ribao" Correspondent)

Geneva Sea Law Conference

Another Round in the Struggle Against Maritime Hegemonism

THE Third Session of the Third United Nations Sea Law Conference ended in Geneva on May 9. At the eight-week session, representatives of the third world countries once again slashed away at the maritime hegemonism of the two superpowers and frustrated their attempts to impose on the conference the draft articles which serve their interests.

The session examined and discussed hundreds of draft articles on territorial waters, international navigation in straits within territorial seas, exclusive economic zones, exploitation of international seabed resources and administering authority, maritime scientific research and prevention of sea water pollution. The heated debate centring on the drafts reflected two diametrically opposed stands: One attitude was to hold on to the old sea law regime which serves imperialist interests; the other was to demand the drawing up of a new law of the sea which respects

the sovereignty and legitimate interests of all countries, particularly of the numerous small and medium-sized states. The old sea law regime, as the representative of Peru put it well, serves colonialism and hegemonism. In spite of the maritime powers' obstinate resistance to change, the formulation of a new legal regime of the sea has become an irresistible historical trend, he declared.

The 200-nautical-mile sea right and the establishment of exclusive economic zones constituted a focus of the struggle at the conference.

At the second session of the conference in Caracas last year, the Soviet representative was forced to give verbal "recognition" to the 200-nautical-mile economic zone, but he tried in one way or another to use specific clauses to eliminate the essentials of the exclusive economic zone. The U.S. representative used the same tactic. Their hypocrisy was unmasked by representa-

tives of the third world countries. When the conference was resumed this year, the representatives of the two superpowers again brought out their bag of worn-out tricks. They made a show of "recognizing" the coastal states' "sovereign rights" over all natural resources in the economic zones, while outside the conference they tried to sow discord among the participating states. They hoped in this way to prevent the conference from reaching agreement on the economic zone question in accordance with the reasonable demands of the third world and other small and medium-sized countries. The Soviet representative continued peddling the idea that "the economic zone is part of the high seas." This idea was refuted by the Algerian representative who pointed out the absurdity of equating the economic zone with the high seas. The Guinean representative spoke of the imperative need to clearly define the nature of the economic zone and the rights in it in order to prevent the superpowers from turning the seas and oceans into their areas of domination and hegemony. The facts and reasons presented by many representatives of Asian, African and Latin American countries refuted the fallacies of the superpowers' maritime hegemonism and left the Soviet and U.S. representatives with no grounds for justifying their positions.

Another focal point of the struggle by the third world countries against the superpowers' maritime hegemonism was the problem concerning international navigation in straits within territorial seas. Both the Soviet Union and the United States defied the coastal countries' sovereignty and asserted that the principle of "freedom of the high seas" also applied to such straits. Their representatives repeatedly obstructed the efforts of the delegates of the coastal states to explain their reasonable proposals at the session. Defying these pressures, however, these countries firmly stood for "innocent passage" through straits within territorial seas when used for international navigation. Representatives of the third world countries held that the "innocent passage" clauses should specify the kind of actions by foreign vessels which will harm the peace and

security of coastal countries. These should include all belligerent acts by foreign military vessels and espionage activities against coastal countries.

During the session, the "77-nation group" put forward a number of draft articles concerning the exploitation and use of international seabed resources, maritime scientific research and the prevention of sea water pollution. These draft articles, which reflected the interests of the small and medium-sized countries and stood in opposition to the draft articles submitted by the superpowers, were supported by many third world and other countries.

One of the superpowers threatened that if the sea law conference failed to reach agreement, it would proceed unilaterally to exploit international seabed resources. This angered the representatives of many developing countries and a number of second world countries, who opposed the arrogant and unreasonable threats and demanded that the session make a counter-decision.

The session failed to reach agreement on any important substantive question. As the head of the Chinese delegation pointed out, the reason for this was that "the two superpowers still maintain their positions of maritime hegemonism, and assiduously cling to the outdated legal regime of the sea and refuse to abandon their control and monopoly over the seas and oceans."

The Third Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has closed, but the struggle continues. The next session of the conference will be held in New York next March. It has become more and more obvious to the third world countries and people that the superpowers will not willingly abandon their maritime hegemony. To move towards establishing a new sea law to replace the old one in conformity with the interests of the majority of the countries in the globe and all the world's peoples, the third world countries and people must hold to principle, further strengthen their unity, make common front with the other small and medium-sized countries and their people and carry the struggle to the end.

(Continued from p. 24.)

never did a day's work in their lives. Today, I am a cadre and if I go about spouting orders and not persist in taking part in collective productive labour, isn't it the same as the exploiting class ideology that "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed?" He saw the danger ahead if his thinking continued backsliding. This rise in his ideological understanding was followed by conscious action and he again became a pace-setter in productive labour.

The case of this young cadre has helped other cadres in the brigade in their own ideological revolutionization. They have achieved this revolutionization comparatively well through participation in the socialist education

movement and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, particularly with the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, during which they studied revolutionary theory, linked study to practice, summed up their experience and profoundly criticized such reactionary drivel as "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid," the theory of "genius" and "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed." As cadres, they make the strictest demands on themselves, constantly raise their consciousness in taking part in collective productive labour and wash away the dust of bourgeois ideas with the sweat of their toil, and build the widest and closest ties with the masses so that they have the initiative in their hands in leading the revolution and production.

May 23, 1975

ROUND THE WORLD

VIET NAM

North and South Celebrate Victory

The great leader of the Vietnamese people President Ho Chi Minh in his testament said: "No matter what difficulties and hardships lie ahead, our people are sure of total victory. The U.S. imperialists will certainly have to quit. Our fatherland will certainly be reunified. Our fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north will certainly be reunited under the same roof."

These words written by President Ho Chi Minh six years ago in Hanoi are coming true in today's Viet Nam.

Grand meetings and demonstrations took place simultaneously in both north and south Viet Nam on May 15 in jubilant celebration of the great victory in liberating Saigon and the whole of south Viet Nam. In Hanoi which was filled with the joy of victory, over 700,000 people including workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Army, functionaries, youth, students, children and other inhabitants took part in the celebrations.

Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, said at the meeting to mark the occasion: "Today, with boundless joy, the 45 million people throughout Viet Nam are jubilantly celebrating the great victory we have won in the general offensive and uprising this spring, in completely defeating the war of aggression and the neo-colonialist rule of U.S. imperialism, in liberating the whole of the southern half of our country, so dear to our hearts, and ending in a glorious manner the longest, most difficult, greatest patriotic war ever waged in our history of struggle against foreign aggression."

One million people attended the celebrations in Saigon-Gia Dinh City which had been just liberated. A delegation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Viet Nam

Fatherland Front came from Hanoi to join compatriots in the south in the celebration of the great victory of the nation. The delegation comprised Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party; Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Government; Van Tien Dung, Member of the Political Bureau of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Viet Nam People's Army, and others.

A meeting took place in the square bedecked with fluttering red flags which was in front of the building of the Military Control Commission of Saigon-Gia Dinh City. Chairman of the Military Control Commission General Tran Van Tra presided. Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, spoke at the meeting. He said that celebrating the nation's victory in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) was the finest embodiment of President Ho Chi Minh's last wish. He stressed the need to defend the revolutionary gains, resolutely punish all counter-revolutionary acts, strive to heal the wounds of war, rehabilitate and develop production, and build a new economy in the service of the people's life. He called on the people to wash away all the bad effects of the enslaving and depraved culture of U.S. imperialism, and build and develop a new revolutionary culture.

Referring to south Viet Nam's relations with foreign countries, President Nguyen Huu Tho stressed "the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government carries out a policy of peace and non-alignment, is ready to establish diplomatic, economic, cultural and friendship relations with all countries without distinction as to the

political and social systems, and on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs."

President Ton Duc Thang said in his speech: "Our anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation has won complete victory. Our country has been completely liberated. Not a single aggressor remains in the south. Our people have become the absolute masters of their destiny. Peace has been restored in independence and freedom." "Welcoming this victory of historic and epochal significance, we feel very grateful to President Ho Chi Minh who devoted all his life to the cause of the independence and freedom of our nation and to the happiness of our people," he added.

"UNIDADE POPULAR" (PORTUGAL)

Be Vigilant Against Two Superpowers' War Scheme

Intensifying rivalry in Europe between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has aggravated tension there, said a recent article published in *Unidade Popular*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist).

The rivalry between the two superpowers in Europe has become ever fiercer, the article noted. The U.S.-Soviet arms race and military deployments in the Mediterranean, the Balkan Peninsula and the waters off Northern Europe "show that the contradictions between the two superpowers are daily sharpening and the conflict would develop into a world war with Europe as a possible battlefield."

It said, "While contending for hegemony on the European continent, the two superpowers both try first of all to control its southern flank (the Mediterranean, the Balkan area and the Middle East), for in their view whoever controls the region will exert its influence upon the whole of Europe."

The article revealed that "Moscow tries hard to split the West by an illusory 'sense of security' and create a split between the European coun-

tries and the United States." Furthermore, taking advantage of the political and economic difficulties confronting the West European countries, it resorts to demagoguery by publicizing "development of bilateral relations" and "all-European cooperation" in an attempt to lull the West European countries and step up its political infiltration.

"In the face of this situation," the article pointed out, "the United States has countered by readjusting its relations with the West European countries and strengthening its political and military alliances with them," while at the same time stepping up political infiltration in Eastern Europe.

The two superpowers' "military confrontation has also become fiercer daily," the article emphasized. "Soviet social-imperialism continues to strengthen its armed forces in Eastern Europe and equip them completely with modern weapons and reinforce its military strength in northern and southern flanks of Europe and in Central Europe. Warsaw Pact military exercises are more frequent than ever." Meanwhile, "the U.S. imperialists have renewed on a large scale their tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe to confront the Warsaw Pact countries which are superior in conventional armaments. At the same time, they have reduced non-combatants, replacing them by a similar number of combat troops."

The article added that the two superpowers are both wildly engaged in a nuclear and conventional armament race and make war clamours.

In conclusion, the article called upon "the European countries and people who love peace and long for national independence not to have illusions about these imperialist schemes," but to get prepared against a war which the two superpowers may unleash.

THAILAND

Refusal to Participate in "Asian Collective Security System"

According to newspaper reports in Bangkok, Thai Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan had made it

clear that Thailand refuses to participate in the Soviet proposed "Asian collective security system."

The Bangkok dailies *Tong Hua Yid Pao* and *Sirinakorn Daily News* reported that *Pravda's* editor Ivan Schedrov touched upon the matter of the "Asian collective security system" when he met the Thai Foreign Minister on May 12 during a visit to Thailand, saying that Thailand should join the system. But the Foreign Minister categorically replied that Thailand does not need any system or organization.

Another paper *Sing Siam Yit Pao* said that with influential backing and assuming the manner of a great power, *Pravda's* editor bluntly told Foreign Minister Chatichai: "Does the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization have any advantage? Why is it still in existence and why don't you try the Soviet proposed collective security system?" The paper pointed out that Schedrov's remarks to the Foreign Minister add to the proof that the Soviet Union is exerting efforts to expand its influence in the country.

CAIRO

Forced Ban on "Long Live the Delegation"

Long Live the Delegation has been banned and everywhere in Cairo people are asking: Why?

A satirical play ridiculing hegemonism, *Long Live the Delegation* lifts the lid on the conspiratorial activities of a delegation from a so-called "friendly" country in an Egyptian village — Peace Village. The delegation members wear Russian clothes and speak Russian. Arriving at Peace Village, they ask the villagers to give them a feast of beef and mutton. The place they are put up in is surrounded with posters: "No Thoroughfare," "Lingering Prohibited" and "Photographing Strictly Forbidden," etc.

All this raises doubts in the villagers' minds. People ask: What have these people come here for? Some say they've come to seize Egypt's petroleum and phosphate, others say they've come for uranium

to make atom bombs, still others declare they've come to ask Egypt to pay her debts with cotton. Hearing the people's talk, the so-called "friendly" delegation is furious. The members become deliberately provocative and their behaviour gets so intolerable that the villagers hurl a shower of bricks and stone at them and drive them back to their quarters.

Contradictions sharpen between the foreigners and the local people. The former, who speak Russian, go so far as to carry guns and try to suppress the local people's resistance by force of arms. The angry villagers shout in one voice, "Won't our Peace Village become a surrender village, if things go on like this?" "Though they have guns, truth is on our side." Thus the people take up sticks and clubs, ready to fight the foreigners. . . .

Following its premiere in Cairo on March 2, the play was well received and enraged the superpower it alluded to. According to a report in *Al Ahram* on May 3, there is some background to the banning of the play. It turns out the Soviet Embassy in Egypt had sent a protest note to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to the effect that the play "has offended the Soviet Union" and hence it "demands stopping the performance."

As a result of savage Soviet interference, the April 30 performance was the last one by the Tahia Kariok Troupe. Shortly after the curtain rose, Kariok, the heroine in the play and head of the troupe, suddenly interrupted the performance for a few minutes and announced to the audience that it was the play's last appearance. The audience was stunned. Someone loudly asked: "Why?" "The great Soviet Union lodged a protest," Kariok answered, mockingly adding: "I wish further victory to the great Soviet Union, victory over the Tahia Kariok Troupe. Thanks to the great Soviet Union!"

The truculent and unreasonable acts of the Soviet Union filled the audience with righteous indignation while Kariok's bitter mockery brought on a burst of laughter and warm applause.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Achievements in Scientific Vegetable-Growing

INTENSIVE scientific research work in China's countryside, especially the suburban areas, has generally contributed to higher output, greater variety and better quality of vegetables as well as steady improvement in supplying markets all year. By and large, many of China's large and medium cities and industrial and mining areas have achieved or almost achieved self-sufficiency in vegetable supplies.

Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Party organizations in many places have paid more attention to scientific and technological work in growing vegetables, setting up and gradually perfecting scientific research institutes in growing vegetables and have organized leading cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and agro-technicians to form "three-in-one" groups to extensively carry out mass scientific experiments.

Methods of shortening the breeding of good seed strains have been put into practice throughout the country in recent years. Over 70 new varieties of good quality, high-yield and disease-resistant vegetables have been cultivated. These new seed strains were very quickly popularized along with new methods of cultivation in many places. For example, good cucumber strains from Tientsin are being popularized within a short period on large tracts of land in more than 20 provinces and cities. Peking, Heilungkiang and Wuhan have made studies on the monoploid and radiation methods of breeding vegetable seeds. As a result, there has been inspiring progress in raising efficiency and breaking new ground in seed culture.

Over 20 varieties of good vegetable strains developed by hybridization have been proved capable of in-

creasing output on large tracts of fields. Yields range anywhere from 30 to 60 per cent above those of local strains.

Vegetable growing in China used to be affected by seasonal changes, the backward cultivation system and lack of proper storage facilities, which resulted in either a glut or short supply at different times of the year. In order to solve these contradictions, vegetable growers in China have taken steps to plan and space out sowing and stagger early ripening with late ripening strains. Measures have also been taken to store greater quantities and varieties of fresh vegetables so as to maintain a steady year-round supply.

Our country has a long history of growing vegetables on plots with equipment against cold and for maintaining the right temperature. According to historic records, the Chinese succeeded in growing a great variety of vegetables in hothouses as far back as 2,000 years ago. With the vigorous development of scientific gardening since liberation, especially since the beginning of the

Great Cultural Revolution, such methods of vegetable protection as covering plots and the windbreaks, hotbeds and hothouses have been widely used and the level of production has steadily risen. In 1974, 670 hectares of vegetable plots were sheltered by plastic sheets in China's northeast Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning Provinces.

Vegetable protection is being strengthened increasingly and more research has been carried out to bring major pests and plant diseases under control. Different areas have set up a network of stations run by the masses to forecast imminent pest outbreaks in line with the principle of laying stress on prevention. The work has proved highly successful. New successes have also been achieved in introducing new strains, purification and rejuvenation of local fine strains, cultivation of fine seeds, research in growing vegetables with machines as well as research in seed breeding and cultivation of fine strain potatoes and edible mushrooms.

Midget Water-Turbine Generators for Mountain Villages

WHILE a factory in Harbin has turned out a 300,000-kw. water-turbine generating set, the



Trial-producing small water-turbine generators.

biggest of its kind in China, for the gigantic Liuchiahsia Hydro-Power Station on the upper reaches of the Yellow River, which was put into operation not long ago, many others are producing a large number of small turbine generators to equip small hydroelectric stations run by people's communes and production brigades in various parts of China.

Apart from investing in building large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations, the state also encourages the rural people's communes to set up their own small ones. Studding the countryside, with most having an generating capacity of under 500 kilowatts each, 50,000 such small stations have mushroomed. Their combined capacity reaches 20 per cent that of all the nation's hydroelectric power stations. This has enabled innumerable villages to make use of electricity for lighting, irrigation, rice-husking and wheat-milling.

Suitable for out-of-the-way areas with scattered hydro-power resources, seven types of miniature water-turbine generators, ranging from 0.6 to 12 kw. capacity, were recently trial-produced in the Tientsin Electro-Driving Research Institute. Equipped with belt pulleys, the 3-kw. generator operates well in driving processing machines for farm and sideline products, and the 12-kw. piece is fully capable of powering irrigation and drainage facilities.

Professionals at this institute often go to villages to lend a hand in installing small hydro-power stations. When peasants in a small hamlet in hilly western Hopei Province dug a pond to impound a spring which spills out only 86 tons of water a day, they were helped by the institute to install a 0.6-kw. generator that brought electricity to the whole village.

They also take pains to serve inhabitants in remote areas. For instance, they dug a storage pond on a mountain in Liaoning Province and installed a 250-w. generator the size of a teapot to light the



Sung Shu-hsien (left) at 1975 national archery competition.

dwelling of two families on forest preservation duty.

Going all the way to the frontier on the Tibetan Plateau, they have helped the local people choose the locations for 28 small hydroelectric power stations and are making efforts to trial-produce various small turbine generators to equip the stations that will be built.

World Archery Records Topped

CHINA's 1975 national archery competition was held from April 27 to 30 in Fukien Province, east China. Three world records were chalked up, two others equalled and five national records bettered on eight occasions.

The 116 men and women contestants were of Tibetan, Mongolian, Hui, Han and five other nationalities. They included veterans who have given excellent performances many times and a greater number of youngsters between 18 and 20 years old, the youngest 14. The latter accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total entry.

In high spirits, the men and women archers displayed a tenacious

fighting will throughout the competition.

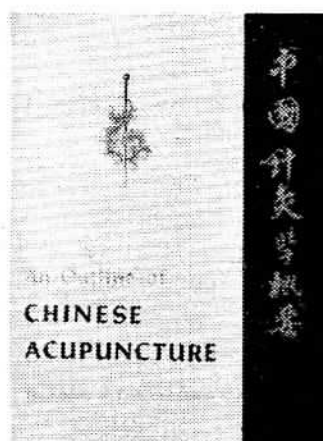
Twenty-one-year-old Sung Shu-hsien of the Peking Institute of Physical Culture broke the women's all-round single round world record on April 27 and equalled the 70 meters single round world record the next day. This was followed by another record-breaking performance on April 29 when she smashed her own 70 meters double round world record with a score of 593 points. The following day, she set a new world record in the all-round double round event with 2,450 points.

Hsu Yen-ping, a 17-year-old girl of Hui nationality from Chinghai Province who took up archery only a year or so ago, improved the 60 meters single round and double round national records with scores of 315 and 628 points respectively. Shanghai's Kuo Pei also broke the national record in the women's 60 meters double round event with 613 points.

In the team events, Sung Shu-hsien, Huang Shu-yen and Meng Fan-ai together scored 3,630 points in the women's single round and 7,194 points in the double round, raising the listed national records by 64 and 107 points respectively.

New Book in English

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