

# PEKING REVIEW

1

January 5, 1973

北  
京  
周  
報

**Chairman Mao Meets Foreign  
Minister Nguyen Thi Binh**

**New Year Message**

"Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and  
"Jiefangjun Bao" editorial

**China Reaps Good Harvest  
In 1972**

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## CONTENTS

### THE WEEK

5

Chairman Mao Meets Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh  
Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Visits China  
Comrade Kim Il' Sung's Election as D.P.R.K. President Congratulated  
Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Truong Chinh  
China and Dahomey Resume Diplomatic Relations  
Countryside Astir

### ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

New Year Message — 1973 New Year's Day editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi*  
and *Jiefangjun Bao* 9  
Overcoming Serious Natural Disasters: China Reaps Good Harvest in 1972 12  
Joint Communique 14  
Viet Nam: A year of Fighting, a Year of Victories 16  
1972 in Retrospect: Third World Role in International Affairs — Kuo Chi-tsu 18  
Progress Report: Science and Technology 21  
On the Stage: Selected Scenes From Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works 23  
Peking: Cadres Study Marxist Works 25  
Act According to Objective Laws — How the Party committee of Chiaonan County  
persists in investigation and study 26

### ROUND THE WORLD

28

Viet Nam War: Paris Talks to Resume  
Australia: No More Military Aid to Thieu Clique  
Pakistan and India: Forces Withdraw  
Egypt and EEC: Preferential Trade Agreement  
Barbados: U.S. Interference Criticized

### ON THE HOME FRONT

30

Brisk Urban and Rural Market  
New Contributions From an Old Model Worker  
Policewomen  
Home of Respect for the Aged



## Chairman Mao Meets

## Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

**T**HE Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met with the honoured envoy of the people of south Viet Nam, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Thi Binh of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, at Chungnanhai in Peking at 11 p.m. on December 29.

During the meeting, Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh presented high respects to Chairman Mao and wished him good health on behalf of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and all the people of south Viet Nam. She said: At a time when U.S. imperialism is escalating its war against Viet Nam; I have the honour to meet Uncle Mao and this is a great encouragement to our people of south Viet Nam.

Chairman Mao said to Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh in reply: We are of the same family! We, and you, south and north Viet Nam, and also Laos, Cambodia and Korea, are all of the same family. We support each other. Chairman Mao expressed a warm welcome to Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh on her official and friendly visit to China.

Present on the occasion were Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China Nguyen Van Quang, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Comrades Liang Feng, Wang Teh-yang and Tang Wen-sheng.



## Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Visits China

The warm welcome given to Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh by the Chinese people expressed their firm support and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

When the Foreign Minister arrived in Peking on December 27, tens of thousands of people in the capital turned out and lined the streets to welcome the comrade-in-arms from south Viet Nam on her visit to China.

Premier Chou En-lai met Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and her party on December 28. Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet that evening in her honour. Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and other leading members of the departments concerned attended.

The next day, more than 10,000 people held a big rally in the Great Hall of the People warmly welcoming Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and supporting the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

Among those at the rally were Chinese Party and government leaders and leading members of the departments concerned, including Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Hung-wen, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao, Wu Teh and Fang Yi.

Speaking at the rally, Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, reaffirmed the firm support of the Chinese people for the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He said: "U.S. imperialism has been badly battered in its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the other countries in Indochina. But it is still unwilling to give up its aggressive stand. While talking about a desire to end the war, the U.S. Government is intensifying its so-

## Comrade Kim Il Sung's Election as D.P.R.K. President Congratulated

Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, sent a message on December 29 to Comrade Kim Il Sung, warmly congratulating him on his election as the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message reads:

"Learning with pleasure that you have been elected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we wish to extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people and in our own name.

"In the past decades, under your wise leadership, the heroic Korean people have traversed a brilliant fighting course, advancing continuously from victory to victory. Today, the Korean people's cause of socialist revolution and socialist

construction is progressing with new changes day after day, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is becoming ever more prosperous. The splendid successes achieved by the Korean people are great victories for the correct line formulated by the Korean Workers' Party headed by you. Your election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again demonstrates the Korean people's boundless love for you and the monolithic unity of the Korean people. We sincerely wish you new and still greater successes in leading the Korean people in carrying forward the cause of revolution, construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

"May the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples cemented with blood in their protracted common struggle grow stronger and develop continuously."

called programmes of 'Vietnamizing,' 'Laotianizing' and 'Khmerizing' the war and trying by every means to obtain at the conference table what it cannot gain on the battlefield."

"Thanks to the tremendous efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam," he added, "the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam' was reached and a schedule for its signing agreed upon between the Vietnamese and U.S. sides. But the U.S. Government, belying its own words and creating complications, again and again fabricated pretexts and laid obstacles. It has not only backed out of the schedule for signing, but raised a heap of unreasonable demands in an attempt to alter the substantive contents of the agreement, with the result that the peace in Viet Nam eagerly hoped for

by the people of the whole world has failed to materialize to this day."

"What causes particular indignation is that recently the U.S. Government has dispatched large numbers of U.S. aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, to carry out continuous bombing on an unprecedented scale against the capital Hanoi, Haiphong and other densely populated areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in a vain attempt by means of bombs to force the Vietnamese people to accept its truculent terms. Now it is evident to the whole world who is delaying the signing of the peace agreement on stopping the war and who is obstructing and sabotaging the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question!"

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying said that the Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its crime of bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

and intensifying its war of aggression. "The Chinese people," he said, "will for ever follow Chairman Mao's teachings and give unfailing support and assistance to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the Chinese people will perform their internationalist duty by giving all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won. The Chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples!"

In her speech, Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh reviewed the struggle of the south Vietnamese people and strongly condemned the U.S. aggressors' sinister attempt to eliminate the south Vietnamese people's patriotic armed forces and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and impose on the south Vietnamese people the reactionary institutions of the Saigon puppet administration, so as to divide Viet Nam indefinitely.

She said: "For nearly ten years, the United States has mobilized more than half a million troops, dropped an innumerable amount of bombs and waged a war of extreme brutality. But it definitely cannot hope to gain at the negotiating table what

it has failed to win on the battlefield."

"The Vietnamese people demand that the U.S. Government must end its war of aggression against Viet Nam, stop pursuing its policy of 'Vietnamizing' the war, immediately cease its present most brutal and destructive bombing of north Viet Nam, terminate U.S. involvement in south Viet Nam, cease its support for the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime and sign without delay the agreement already reached on October 20, 1972," she declared. "These are most proper and reasonable demands which have the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world, progressive American people included. So long as the U.S. Government continues to pursue a deceitful and perjurious attitude and obstinately intensifies the war in seeking a military victory, the people of south Viet Nam will be determined to fulfil their pledge, together with their kith and kin in the north, to realize President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, surmount all the hardships and difficulties, carry on with perseverance and intensify their resistance till complete victory."

During Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's stay in China, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks with her in a very sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere. They had a full discussion on the situation of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national sal-

vation and on the question of further strengthening mutual support and assistance between the Chinese people and the people of south Viet Nam, and identical views were reached.

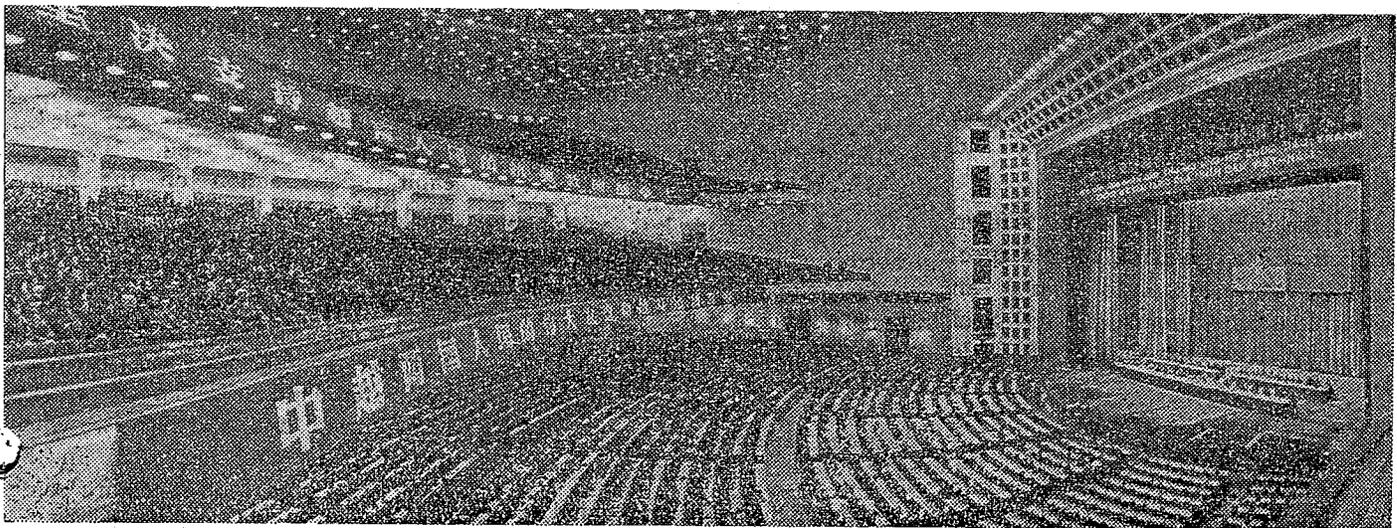
A joint communique was signed on January 1, 1973 in Peking. (For full text see p. 14.)

### Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Truong Chinh

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister, on December 31 met Truong Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality and friendship.

Truong Chinh, leader of the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the D.R.V.N. Government, and his party arrived in Peking on December 31 on their way home after visiting



Peking rally supports Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

the Soviet Union. The delegation left for home on January 1.

## China and Dahomey Resume Diplomatic Relations

A joint communique on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Dahomey was signed in Peking on December 29 by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Dahomeyan Foreign Minister Major Michel Alladaye who was visiting China. The communique says:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Military Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Dahomey have decided, following friendly talks between their representatives, to resume the diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the two countries with immediate effect.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China respects the policy of non-alignment pursued by the Military Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Dahomey.

"The Military Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Dahomey recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

"The two sides reaffirm that the two governments have agreed to develop diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the 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."

On the same day, the two foreign ministers, on behalf of their respective governments, also signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and another on trade and payments.

Foreign Minister Alladaye and the Government Delegation of the Republic of Dahomey led by him arrived in Peking on December 27 on a friendship visit to China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister gave a banquet on the evening of that day in honour of the guests.

At the banquet, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke highly of the brave and industrious Dahomeyan people's long and tireless efforts in defence of state sovereignty and national independence. China and Dahomey, he said, are Afro-Asian countries and both of their peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Alladaye expressed thanks for the welcome, hospitality and friendship he and the delegation had received and enjoyed since setting foot on Chinese soil.

He made clear the determination to usher in a new era in relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Dahomey.

On December 29, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying met the Dahomeyan Foreign Minister and the visiting delegation and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

## Countryside Astir

China's countryside is astir with mass construction work on farmland. Millions of peasants have been taking active part in this since winter came. Centring on "soil" and "water," work includes deep ploughing, levelling the land, improving soil, building terraced fields in mountainous areas and expanding acreage under cultivation where conditions allow. It also involves building various water conservancy projects to store water against drought or drain it off waterlogged areas.

Having defeated last year's extraordinary drought and won a good harvest, the hilly Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province is now levelling hill-tops to fill gullies for building "man-made plains"—flat farmland which is irrigated and ploughed by tractors. (See *Peking Review* No. 52, 1972.)

Tachai Brigade is a national pacesetter in agriculture. As early as

1964, Chairman Mao issued the call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Tachai's revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance has manifested itself conspicuously in carrying out capital construction on the farmland every year.

Responding to Chairman Mao's call, peasants across the land are doing this on a large scale this winter. News from Linhsien County in Honan is typical. Located in the craggy Taihang Mountains, the county once was so short of water that it was "as precious as oil." Beginning in the 60s, peasants worked away for ten years to cut through cliffs to build 1,500 kilometres of big and small channels. Winding through the hills in the county is the well-known Red Flag Canal. (See *Peking Review* Nos. 48, 49, 1972.) Since winter set in, some 200,000 people in Linhsien (population 700,000 and labour force 240,000) have been mobilized to build 1,300 water conservancy works in addition to deep-ploughing and levelling the land. The aim is to build auxiliary works for the Red Flag Canal. For example, they are constructing small reservoirs to store emergency water in areas the channels go through. Some 190 reservoirs are under construction now. In addition, power-operated wells are being dug, pumping stations built and pipes laid to divert water up the hills. Without asking the state for funds or equipment, members of communes and production teams use their own hands and local materials to build what they need.

Tidings from Chinghai Province are encouraging. On a plateau in western China, out-of-the-way Chinghai used to be considered as having poor soil. However, capital construction on the farmland there has been heartening this winter. Though the province has some good farmland, the topography makes irrigation not easy. So the local people did a lot of work levelling the ground. Half the province's cultivated land suffers from serious soil erosion and water loss, which accounts for poor harvests. In the light of this, terraced fields are being

(Continued on p. 15.)

# New Year Message

1973 New Year's Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao," "Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

WITH Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line guiding us, we enter 1973 full of revolutionary confidence and determination.

At the beginning of this new year, we extend a revolutionary salute to the workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, who have made contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction! Cordial regards to the people of all nationalities in the country! And warm greetings to the revolutionary people of the whole world and to our friends in various countries!

The past year was one in which the people of our country scored great victories on the political-ideological, economic and diplomatic fronts.

The movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work continued throughout the country in a more deep-going and solid way, defending and developing the rich achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The cadres and masses assiduously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and developed mass revolutionary criticism of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, further exposing and criticizing their counter-revolutionary crimes and exploding their lies and sophistry. By this, the cadres and masses raised their ability to distinguish genuine Marxism from sham. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line went ever deeper into the hearts of the people. The Party's proletarian policies were better implemented. New advances were made in struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. The style of work which Chairman Mao advocates — seeking truth from facts, adhering to the mass line, being modest and prudent and working hard — was more fully applied. The People's Liberation Army made new progress politically and militarily.

Tempered through sharp and complicated class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party grew in strength. Under the leadership of the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance, the great revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities is stronger than ever. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated.

Education in ideology and political line was an impetus to all fields of socialist construction in making new achievements. Relying on their collective strength and supported by the working class and the people of the whole country, hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members fought tenaciously in overcoming serious natural disasters and won a good harvest. Industrial output continued to rise with improved quality and increased varieties. State plans for steel, coal, crude oil, chemical fertilizer, electric power, transport and communications, etc. were fulfilled or overfulfilled. The financial and commercial situation is good, prices are stable and the life of the people has improved. The revolution in education is developing. There are new achievements in science, technology and medical and health work. Creative work by the masses in art and literature is increasing and mass sports activities are spreading on a wide scale. New proletarian things are springing up with vigour in different fields and are growing sturdily.

The Chinese Government and people continued to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and made important achievements on the diplomatic front. China's revolutionary friendship with the fraternal socialist countries continued to grow; her relations of co-operation with friendly countries continued to be strengthened; she established diplomatic relations with more countries. The Chinese people had

friendly exchanges with other peoples on a wider scale; we support and assist each other, helping the world situation continue to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world.

The developments in the domestic and international situation helped us understand more deeply that **"the current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."** The monsters and freaks who made every attempt to undermine this great revolution and the heroes who even in their dreams want to turn China into their colony have been mercilessly ridiculed by history.

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently taught us that victory should not make us swell-headed. In the days of war, when our army won a battle it would sum up its experience, set forth new tasks and continue to press ahead. Chairman Mao also instructs us to **"dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony."** The tasks before us are: **Do a good job of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, continue carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people, rally the whole Party and the entire people, be modest and prudent, work hard, and continue advancing along the line laid down by the Ninth Party Congress.**

In the new year, we must continue to grasp firmly and well the task of prime importance — criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. In doing this, criticism of revisionism comes first and only then rectification of the style of work. Party committees at all levels should make a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions, those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves, always direct the spearhead of criticism against Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and firmly keep to this general orientation in the struggle. The line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They practised revisionism, not Marxism; they wanted a split, not unity; they intrigued and conspired and refused to be open and aboveboard. They betrayed the Party and the country and became renegades and traitors. Their criminal aim was to change fundamentally the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They vainly attempted to help the come-back of the landlord and bourgeois classes overthrown by our Party, army and people under the leadership of Chairman Mao. At home, they wanted to ally with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists to institute a fascist dictatorship of the landlords and comprador-bourgeoisie. Internationally, they wanted to capitulate

to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism to oppose China, communism and the revolution. This is the essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. It is this we must grasp for deep-going criticism. Every Party member should read and study seriously and persistently. Cadres at the higher and intermediate levels, in particular, should study hard and well the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin assigned by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's works. Only when one makes efforts and grasps the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and becomes good at linking theory with practice can one see through the camouflage of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, make a penetrating and thorough criticism of the revisionist absurdities politically, ideologically and theoretically, and accurately draw a line of demarcation between the correct and erroneous lines. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we must seriously draw experience and lessons from the struggles between the two lines and correct unhealthy tendencies. We must maintain vigilance against sabotage by a handful of class enemies and deal blows at them. When criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work are done well and the consciousness of the cadres and masses in the struggle between the two lines is heightened, the unity of the whole Party and the entire people on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought will certainly be stronger and our revolutionary cause will continue to forge ahead with vigour.

We must fully perceive the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism aroused by the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work and carry out in a better way the general line laid down by Chairman Mao of **going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.** To go all out and aim high, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to the full. The masses are the real heroes. We must always have faith in the majority of the people, first of all, in the majority of the basic masses, the workers and peasants. This is our fundamental starting point. Provided we truly rely on the masses, maintain independence and the initiative, persist in self-reliance and hard struggle and are diligent and frugal in running everything, we can certainly push our socialist construction forward at a fairly fast pace. In order to give full scope to the wisdom of the masses in building our socialist motherland, it is essential to implement in an all-round way Chairman Mao's proletarian policies; do deep-going and careful ideological-political work, bring into play all positive factors, unite all those who can be united and turn negative factors into positive factors as far as possible.

In socialist construction, we must make further efforts to carry out the principle of **taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor**, handle the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry well, and do good work in agriculture and strengthen it. On the agricultural front, the mass movement **In agriculture, learn from Tachai** should

be deepened and efforts made to ensure an all-round development in crop production, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries, with grain as the key link. On the industrial front, it is necessary to grasp the basic industries firmly, step up the expansion of those industries producing raw and other materials and the fuel and power industries, so as to promote the growth of the iron and steel industry and industry as a whole. It is necessary to carry forward the mass movement **In industry, learn from Taching**, to do ideological-political work well and rely on the masses of workers in strengthening the management of enterprises, improving the quality of products, lowering production costs and raising labour productivity. Struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure should be unswervingly continued so that socialist culture, education, science and health work flourish and help consolidate the socialist economic base still better. The People's Liberation Army should undertake rigorous training, make strict demands on itself, and strive to raise its political level and improve its military skills. The army and the people of the whole country should heighten vigilance and increase preparedness against war. Comrades in all fields of work should act in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "**The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place**" and, while carrying out the specific lines and policies for different fields of work, keep firmly in mind the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism as well as Chairman Mao's scientific analysis of classes and class struggle in socialist society. Only by so doing can we grasp the principal contradiction, prevent ourselves from going astray and do our work well.

The strengthening of centralized Party leadership is an important guarantee for new victories on all fronts. It is our Party's tradition that the Party committee at the highest level in a given area, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, exercises centralized leadership over all sectors, including Party, government, army and mass organizations. Party committees at all levels should adhere to democratic centralism. The Party committee itself should practise "rule by the voice of the many" and oppose "rule by the voice of one man alone" and ensure the unity of the committee on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought. Party organizations at the basic level should make inner-Party democracy fuller and have criticism and self-criticism frequently. It is necessary to strive to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness so as to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat by relying on the strength of the masses. The Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League, and the Red Guard, Little Red Soldier, poor and lower-middle peasant and women's organizations should be consolidated step by step. In accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres, leading organs at all levels should pay attention

to bringing into play the role of veteran cadres, training new cadres, and in particular cultivating cadres from among the workers, women and minority nationalities. Efforts should be made to help cadres on the job quickly raise their theoretical level and working ability. All cadres, old and new, in the army or in other fields, must modestly learn from the masses, do more investigation and study, persist in the mass line, and wholeheartedly serve the people.

The present international situation is excellent. The whole world is undergoing changes through a process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. The revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are developing in depth. The small and medium-sized countries are uniting on a broader scale in opposition to the hegemonism and power politics of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Soviet revisionism has further exposed itself as social-imperialism before the people of the world. No matter how Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism scheme and plot, they cannot hold back the dynamic trend of history — that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. In this new year we shall continue to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, further strengthen our solidarity with the other socialist countries, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, strive for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles, and work to promote the cause of human progress.

Recently, U.S. imperialism launched massive bombing against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese people voice their extreme indignation and strong condemnation of this act of aggression by U.S. imperialism. If the U.S. Government does not stop the bombing immediately and sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" but persists in its war of aggression, the Chinese people, as always, will resolutely fulfil their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people will continue their firm support and assistance to the Lao and Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are convinced that victory belongs to the heroic people of the three Indochinese countries.

As we celebrate the new year, we express deep concern for our compatriots in Taiwan Province who are our own flesh and blood. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. Our thoughts turn to our compatriots in Hongkong and Macao. We send our best regards to our compatriots overseas, hoping that they make still greater contributions to the friendship between the people of China and other countries.

Let us, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, **unite to win still greater victories!**

# China Reaps Good Harvest In 1972

**F**OLLOWING ten successive years of rich harvests, China had another good harvest in 1972 despite the worst drought in years and other natural disasters. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, rural cadres and commune members made concerted efforts to overcome bad weather last year.

Statistics from the department concerned show a total grain output estimated at 240 million tons, or about the same as in 1970. As regards the major industrial crops, a 10-40 per cent increase was achieved in the production of bast-fibre, silk cocoons, tea, sugar-bearing

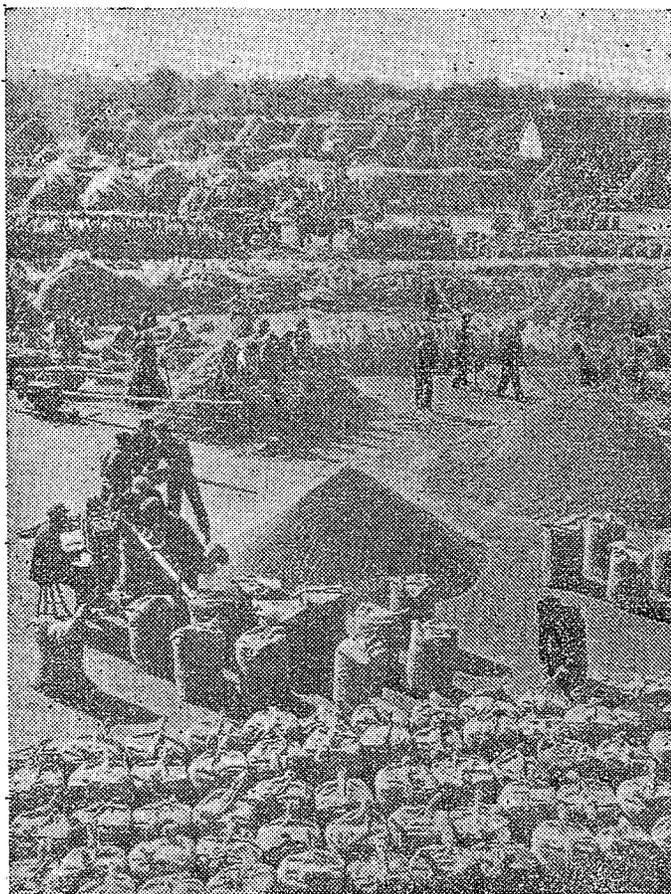
crops, tobacco and fruit as compared with 1971. The output of cotton, peanuts and sesame was slightly below the 1971 figures.

Fourteen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported excellent grain harvests.

The country suffered the most serious drought in several decades in 1972. Some areas were also hit by waterlogging, frost, windstorms, hail and insects. Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people deepened the mass movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," a national pace-setter in agriculture. They displayed courage and heroism in battling nature under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party by bringing into full play the superiority of the socialist system and the collective strength of the communes. Working hard and self-reliantly, they greatly reduced the impact of the disasters and won a brilliant victory.

The drought in Hopei Province was the most serious since 1920. Most of the reservoirs dried up and the water table of the wells sank. The people of the province doggedly fought the drought. One hundred and thirty thousand provincial, regional, county and commune cadres went to the grass roots and led commune members in building water conservancy works on a big scale. The province added 59,000 power-operated wells and built 13,000 small and medium projects to irrigate 266,000 hectares of arid farmland. This was the greatest amount of water conservancy works built in a single year. The province's 1.7 million hectares of land giving stable and high yields produced a better harvest than in 1971.

The dry spell in Shansi Province was the longest since 1877, with rainfall less than half that of any previous year. Hsiyang County, where the famous Tachai Production Brigade is located, did not have a saturating rain for 300 days. Led by the county Party committee secretary Chen Yung-kuei, 84,000 of the county's population of 200,000 took part in farm capital construction,



A production brigade in Shantung reaps a good harvest despite serious drought.

including water conservancy projects. Although total grain output last year was less than that of 1971, it was higher than the peak year before the Great Cultural Revolution. The Tachai Brigade reaped 7.1 tons of grain per hectare.

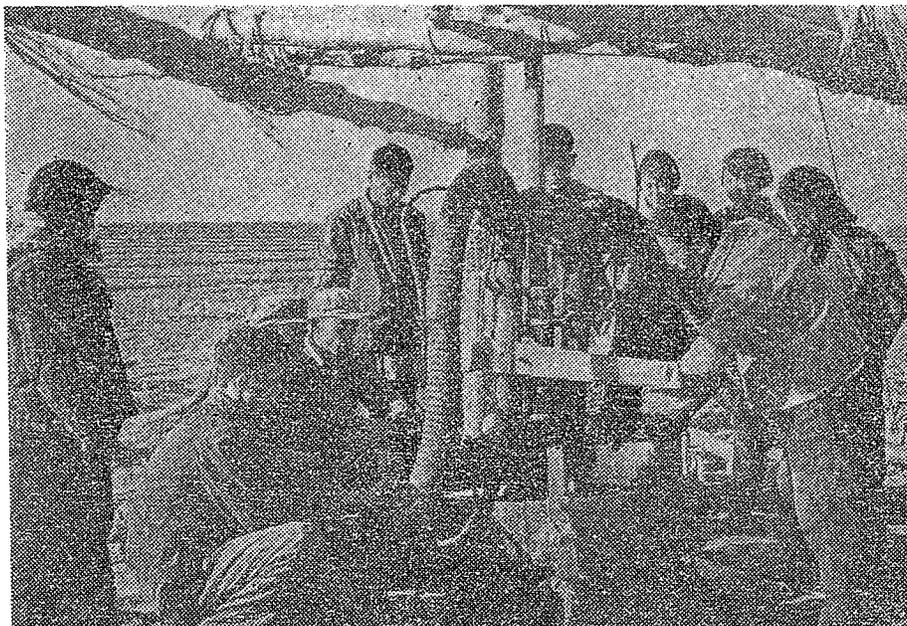
Shantung Province made full use of irrigation facilities along the Yellow River to water large tracts of drought-stricken land. This brought a considerable rise in wheat output and a rich harvest in autumn crops.

The people of Honan Province in the Yellow River and Huai River basins fought the drought by building more water conservancy works. Wheat output rose more than 15 per cent over 1971 and the autumn harvest was good.

Some areas in south China were also hit by fairly serious natural disasters. Thanks to efforts made by the rural cadres and commune members, rich harvests of grain and industrial crops were reaped in most areas.

In accordance with the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" laid down by Chairman Mao for the development of the national economy, China's industry last year produced large quantities of farm and electrical machinery, drainage and irrigation equipment, chemical fertilizer and pesticides to support the battle against the elements and sent them in good time to areas affected by drought. Twenty per cent more chemical fertilizer was sent to the rural communes in 1972 than the year before. Small local plants all over the country also made more farm machines and equipment than in previous years. All this helped to overcome natural disasters and wrest a good harvest.

China reaped rich harvests for ten years running, from 1962 to 1971. Grain output in 1971 reached 250 million tons. Since 1966 China has been self-sufficient in grain and there is a surplus. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "We must have grain reserves and store some every year so that they will increase year by year," grain reserves of the state, people's communes, production brigades and commune members have increased every year in the decade of bumper harvests.



Hopei commune members exchanging experience in sinking wells to combat drought.

The socialist policy of state planned purchase and supply of grain has ensured an adequate supply of food grain for the people. Grain hoarding by landlords, rich peasants and capitalists and skyrocketing prices, common in pre-liberation China during times of natural disasters, are gone for ever. Throughout the country, the price of grain remains stable and the market is thriving. Last year, China exported 3 million tons of rice. She imported 5 million tons of other cereals, chiefly to meet the needs of friendly countries and balance the people's staple food.

In contrast, when a major drought hit the five northern provinces of Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Honan and Shensi in 1920, 20 million people suffered from famine. The reactionary ruling class ignored the suffering of the working people. Large numbers of poor and lower-middle peasants fled the land and went begging. Many died of starvation and corpses littered the roads. The drought in Shansi, Hopei and other provinces last year was worse than that of 1920, but the outcome was entirely different. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee paid close attention to the situation and, with state aid, the people's communes displayed their strength in overcoming the effects of the drought. Two of the five provinces had bigger grain harvests than in 1971 while the grain output of the three other provinces was slightly lower. The state transported grain in good time to affected areas to ensure an adequate supply for the people.

The people's communes are now carrying out capital construction on the farmland and doing other work to improve farming conditions in order to get a rich harvest this year.

# Joint Communiqué

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, paid an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China from December 27, 1972 to January 1, 1973.

During the visit, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh was accorded an exceptionally warm and grand reception by the Chinese Government and people, for which Minister Nguyen Thi Binh expressed her sincere thanks.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and her party.

Talks were held between Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei of the People's Republic of China and Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The two sides noted with concern pertinent matters and had a full discussion on the situation of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and on the question of further strengthening the mutual support and assistance between the Chinese people and the people of south Viet Nam, and identical views were recorded.

Both sides point out that now the situation of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is growing ever better. The heroic south Vietnamese people have displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese people, fearing no difficulty and sacrifice, have fought undauntedly in resistance and scored one brilliant victory after another.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, which is the genuine legitimate government of south Viet Nam warmly supported by the south Vietnamese people, has been recognized by an increasing number of countries and enjoys a high international prestige. Growing constantly in strength, the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces have become a strong safeguard of the interests of the people. In contrast, the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, the stooge of U.S. imperialism, revealing ever more clearly its reactionary, dictatorial and traitorous features, is repudiated and opposed by the people of all strata in south Viet Nam and becomes isolated and weakened as never before.

The heroic north Vietnamese people have achieved splendid successes in their struggle against U.S. aggres-

sion and for national salvation and in their cause of socialist construction. Showing a valiant and indomitable fighting spirit, the north Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party have repelled U.S. imperialist air and naval attacks and bombings, dealt heavy blows at the enemy's military adventures and given powerful support and assistance to the struggle of their compatriots in the south.

With their great struggle and victories, the Vietnamese people have vigorously inspired all the oppressed nations and peoples, set a brilliant example for the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist struggles and received ever wider and stronger sympathy and support from the governments and peoples who love peace and uphold justice.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the great Chinese people, carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have achieved tremendous successes in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, so that China is growing ever stronger and more prosperous, and the international prestige of the People's Republic of China is rising continuously.

These brilliant successes are a great inspiration and an important contribution to the struggles of the Vietnamese people and the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides point out with emphasis that up to now the U.S. Government is still unwilling to stop its war of aggression against Viet Nam. Since last October, the U.S. Government has committed a breach of faith, fabricated various pretexts and deliberately obstructed and sabotaged the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" reached between Viet Nam and the United States. At the same time, it has stepped up the transportation of arms and equipment into south Viet Nam on a massive scale, sent large numbers of disguised military advisers to bolster the fascist rule of the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique and its intensified suppression and massacre of patriotic and peace-loving people in south Viet Nam. Furthermore, the U.S. Government has of late brazenly dispatched large numbers of U.S. aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, to carry out wanton bombing against the capital Hanoi, Haiphong and other vast areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in a vain attempt to force the Vietnamese people into submission by military blackmail. This wild attempt will never succeed.

The Vietnamese side declares: The Vietnamese people ardently love peace, but it must be a peace in independence and freedom. So long as the U.S. Govern-

ment continues to pursue a deceitful and perjurious attitude and obstinately intensifies the war in seeking a military victory, the people of south Viet Nam will be determined to fulfil their pledge, together with their kith and kin in the north, to realize President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, surmount all the hardships and difficulties, carry on with perseverance and intensify their resistance till complete victory, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Chinese side reaffirms: The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question and the efforts made by them to this end, and firmly support the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are of the same family. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese people, steadfastly following Chairman Mao's teachings, will firmly support and assist the Vietnamese people in their just war, not flinching from the greatest national sacrifice.

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh has conveyed to Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people the sincere and deep thanks of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the south Vietnamese people for their consistent strong support and enormous, manifold and effective assistance to the south Vietnamese people.

The two sides are firmly opposed to the U.S. Government's delaying and sabotaging the signing of the

"agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" and strongly condemn its war escalation against the people of Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop its war of aggression and all its war blackmail against Viet Nam, sit down and negotiate earnestly and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" reached by the United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on October 20, 1972.

The two sides resolutely support the correct stand taken in the declaration issued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on March 23, 1970 and the Political Programme of the National United Front of Cambodia.

The two sides resolutely support the five-point political solution put forward by the Lao Patriotic Front on March 6, 1970 and the solemn and just stand it takes in the negotiations.

The two sides firmly believe that whatever tricks U.S. imperialism may play, Viet Nam belongs to the Vietnamese people, Laos belongs to the Lao people, and Cambodia belongs to the Khmer people. Holding high the banner of militant solidarity of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the three Indochinese peoples, closely co-ordinating with and supporting each other and persevering in struggle, will surely crown their struggles for national liberation with great victory.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and south Vietnamese peoples are daily growing in strength and developing. Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's current visit of friendship to China has made an important contribution to the further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Peking, January 1, 1973.

(Continued from p. 8.)

built. Another part of the land only had a thin layer of soil. People there either remove the stones underneath to make the sub-soil compact or add more top-soil. Lotu County has averaged 63 per cent of its labour force every day in farm construction work since last November. The province's Party committee is popularizing Lotu's experience throughout Chinghai.

Guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the industrious people are doing their best to transform nature

and create better conditions for increasing farm production.

### News Briefs

▲ Munier Ibrahim Hmoud, Head of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking, gave a reception on January 1 to celebrate the anniversary of the Palestinian People's Armed Struggle Day.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Peng Shao-hui attended.

▲ The Office of the State Council gave a banquet on the evening of December 31 in honour of more than 160 foreign experts from 39 countries and their family members.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua on December 28 met Canadian friendly personages Mr. James G. Endicott and Mrs. Endicott.

▲ An exhibition of archives, documents and other relics reflecting the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Paris Commune in 1871 opened on December 27 in Peking. The documents and relics were collected by British friends Stanley Gordon Hutchins and Mrs. Hutchins.

# A Year of Fighting, A Year of Victories

## In the North

**T**HE people in north Viet Nam have had outstanding successes in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in building socialism during 1972.

Since early April, U.S. imperialism, to stave off the defeat of the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, has flagrantly sent unprecedentedly massive naval and air forces to conduct most barbarous air raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and mine all its ports in an attempt to wreck socialist construction in the north and obstruct the north Vietnamese people from supporting their compatriots in the south. Giving full play to the immense power of people's war, the north Vietnamese people dealt the enemy's new military adventures crushing blows. Statistics show that in 1972 the north Vietnamese people and armed forces shot down 732 U.S. aircraft, killed or captured more than 1,000 U.S. pilots and damaged U.S. warships on 117 occasions.

Resisting the U.S. aggressors' naval and air attacks, the people in the north also persevered in stepping up industrial and farm production. Defying enemy bombing, agricultural co-op members persisted in intensive cultivation, popularized high-yield strains of paddy-rice and reaped bumper harvests. In 1972 the area planted to early spring paddy was nearly 10,000 hectares more than in the corresponding period of 1971 and the harvest of early rice in both per unit-yield and total output reached the same level as the big harvest of 1971. This was followed by a good harvest of late rice. According to preliminary statistics, five provinces (Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Nam Ha, Nghe An and Ha Tay) and Hanoi city have

already attained the five-ton-per-hectare food grain production target last year; in 1970 only Thai Binh Province and Hanoi attained this target. Nghe An Province has become the first province of the former Fourth Joint Region in the southern part of the D.R.V.N. to reap five tons of food grain per hectare. The total food grain output of this province for 1972 was 21.3 per cent higher than that of 1971. Thai Binh Province, renowned for its five-ton-per-hectare harvest, in 1972 became the first province in north Viet Nam to reap six tons of food grain per hectare.

Cherishing the spirit of "All for the front and all for defeating the U.S. aggressors," the peasants enthusiastically paid their agricultural tax and sold surplus grain to the state. Nghe An was the first province in 1972 to fulfil the delivery of public grain and the sale of surpluses. The public grain it delivered last year was 2.5 times that of 1971 and the surplus grain it sold increased nearly 4.5 times. All districts and towns in Thai Binh Province completed the delivery of public grain two months ahead of schedule. They sold 15,000 tons of surplus grain, which is a fourfold increase over 1971. The grain surplus from Hai Hung Province in 1972 was 14 times that of 1970.

While fighting tenaciously to defend their factories, the workers in the north did their utmost to meet wartime needs. Despite great difficulties due to evacuation, they continued turning out large quantities of products to serve national defence, communications and transport and agriculture. They effectively contributed to the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and national construction.

Notable achievements were scored in local industries. Total output value of such industries in the first six months of 1972 went up 8 per cent over the same period in 1971. In the Vinh Linh area, where the fiercest fighting took place, total local industry output value in the first half of 1972 showed a 46 per cent increase over the same period in 1971. Local industries in Hanoi city fulfilled their production plans for the third quarter of last year by 106.7 per cent. Total output value in October rose 9.5 per cent over the previous month. November production plans were overfulfilled by 4.7 per cent and the total value was 25.9 per cent higher than in October.

Facts in the past year prove that the heroic people in north Viet Nam cannot be cowed by U.S. imperialism's wanton bombing, mining or blockade. Instead, their fighting spirit is further heightened. With deep hatred for the enemy and united as one man, the armed forces and people in north Viet Nam are determined to win still bigger victories.

## In the South

**T**HE year 1972 was another year of big victories for the south Vietnamese armed forces and people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Since the end of March the armed forces and people in the south launched a series of powerful attacks against the U.S.-backed Saigon puppet troops. They wiped out a great number of enemy effectives, liberated vast areas and wreaked havoc on enemy equipment, installations, etc. According to the south Vietnamese Giai Phong Press Agency (GPA), in 1972 the people and their armed forces in the south put out of action nearly 500,000 enemy troops, far exceeding the figure in 1971. In attacks in Quang Tri and Kon Tum Provinces, the People's Liberation Armed Forces smashed the defence lines maintained for years by the U.S.-puppet clique.

Under the sharp blows of the liberation armed forces and people, the morale of the Saigon puppet troops sagged and desertions and

anti-war actions have become common. Nearly 50,000 puppet officers and men in the Mekong Delta alone deserted in six months' time.

In co-ordination with the powerful offensives of the Liberation Army, the guerrillas and people in various localities rose up, smashed the "pacification" plan—backbone of the war "Vietnamization" programme—and liberated large areas of strategic importance with 2.5 million inhabitants. The newly liberated zones are linked together and also linked to the old liberated zones. Some of the newly liberated zones have expanded to areas close to important cities and townships temporarily held by the enemy. The U.S.-puppet plan to direct the spearhead of "pacification" against the plain of Trung Bo and the Mekong Delta has been defeated. Newly liberated zones with a population of about 600,000 have emerged in Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam and other provinces on the plain of Trung Bo. The liberation armed forces and people in the Mekong Delta eliminated nearly 1,500 strongholds on the U.S.-puppet clique's rural defence line. About 700 hamlets were completely liberated in the eight provinces, including My Tho, Ben Tre, Ca Mau and Rach Gia.

**The Liberated Zones.** Led by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the people in the liberated zones made big efforts last year to build fighting hamlets and fighting villages and develop their revolutionary armed forces. In some places, the ranks of the guerrillas and regional armed forces have increased four or five times.

Meanwhile, agricultural production, culture and education, and medical and health work have vigorously developed in the liberated zones. The southern part of Trung Bo harvested more paddy-rice and other food grain last year than in 1971. The whole area has organized 673 temporary work-exchange groups. The paddy-rice area in the western part of Nam Bo was expanded to over 746,300 hectares last year. The revolutionary government of Kiên Tuong Province has helped some 70,000 people who have returned from "strategic ham-

lets" to build houses and receive their share of land and also helped them get seeds, farm implements and funds so that they could speedily take part in production. The area under cultivation last year in the whole province increased by 7,000 hectares. From April to June, the months of launching attacks and rising up in struggle, 1,500 schools were set up in the newly liberated zones. In some provinces such as Quang Da and Ca Man, song and dance groups, cinema teams and photo exhibition teams were formed

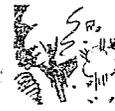
to explain the various policies of the Provisional Revolutionary Government to the people.

**Enemy-Occupied Areas.** 1972 was also a year in which the people in areas under U.S.-puppet clique occupation launched various forms of struggle despite fascist repression.

Workers struck time and again in fighting ruthless exploitation and fascist rule by the U.S.-puppet regime. In March, the Saigon waterfront was paralysed by a strike involving 5,000 dockers. Since May, workers in Saigon, Da Nang and other places, together with people of other strata, have launched struggle after struggle to oppose the "nine-point emergency measures" the Nguyen Van Thieu clique announced in May and the "law safeguarding security in the rear areas" it trotted out on July 15. Workers in many small and medium-sized enterprises were also out in force to oppose the clique's tax increases and to demand settlement of the unemployment issue. Statistics show that an average of from 15 to 20 daily protest actions demanding the right to live broke out in June in various workers' residential areas in the Saigon-Gia Dinh region.

### South Vietnamese People's Battle Achievements

(1972)



enemy planes shot down or destroyed on the ground **2,500**



enemy troops put out of action **500,000**



enemy military vehicles captured or destroyed **11,000**



artillery pieces captured or destroyed **1,500**



enemy naval vessels sunk **400**

The struggle against the U.S.-puppet clique's press-ganging men into the puppet forces rose wave after wave. More than 200 students of Saigon's Van-Hanh University held an emergency meeting to strongly protest against the Thieu clique impressing students into the army. In many places able-bodied young men organized self-defence teams while old people and women organized look-out teams to foil the enemy's actions. The people also blocked the path of military vehicles used in the press-ganging drives and rescued young men who had been rounded up.

The third day after the Thieu clique proclaimed its "law safeguarding security in the rear areas," 7,000 people in the city of Soc Trang held a big demonstration against the press-ganging of over 400 monks into the army. The demonstrators fought fiercely with puppet troops and police sent to break up the demonstration. They burnt an enemy jeep, smashed up three motor-cycles and demolished the wall surrounding the Soc Trang sports stadium where the monks were held. The monks also fought back against the enemy

(Continued on p. 20.)

# Third World Role in International Affairs

by Kuo Chi-tsu

Over the past year, the third world countries have been increasingly active in international affairs. More united than ever, they support and assist each other to oppose the superpowers' bid for hegemony and the latter's policies of aggression, expansion and war while unfolding struggles to safeguard their independence and national rights and interests.

THE third world has always been the object of aggression, control and plunder by the superpowers. In their scramble for spheres of influence the superpowers set up military bases in the third world for subversion and infiltration and, violating the sovereignty of many small and medium-sized countries, rob them of their resources. But, where there is oppression there is resistance. Aggression by the superpowers and their contention for hegemony have roused strong opposition from the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. It has caused them to unite and resist the two overlords. This struggle by the people in the third world countries — an important sign of the excellent world situation today — is a blow to the two superpowers' wild ambitions of wanting to carve up the world between themselves; it is also a powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of the people of all lands, leading the development of the international situation in a direction ever more favourable to the people.

## Resist Aggression, Oppose Control

During the year the people of Asia and Africa have continuously gained fresh victories in their armed struggles against imperialism and its stooges; more and more countries have been doggedly fighting aggression, subversion, intervention and control by the superpowers.

In Indochina, the Vietnamese people, persevering in their war of resistance, have dealt a hard blow to the U.S. imperialist scheme of "Vietnamizing" the war (see p. 16 et seq.). In Cambodia, the People's National Liberation Armed Forces have wiped out large numbers of enemy forces on various battlefields across the land; the liberated areas now cover 90 per cent of the total land area with a population of over 5 million. The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos have also made new gains in their heroic fighting. In its liberated areas, which now make up three-quarters of the land with a population well over a million, the people's political power is being consolidated with each passing day, while economy and culture are in steady progress.

In the Middle East, the Palestinian people and people in other Arab countries are further closing their

ranks in opposition to the Israeli aggressors. Lebanese and Syrian troops as well as the Palestinian guerrilla forces have repulsed Israeli thrusts into Lebanon and Syria. In September, the member states of the Council of the Arab League unanimously condemned Israeli acts of aggression while pointing out that the occupied territories should be liberated by their own strength.

In Africa, Tanzania smashed the Portuguese colonialists' intrigue to make encroachments on its territory last April. The people of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and other regions are advancing continuously in their armed struggles for national independence. The situation of the armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism throughout the continent is becoming brighter and brighter.

The vainglorious attempt of the superpowers to control and intervene in the Asian, African and Latin American countries has met new setbacks.

The struggle of the people of the Arab countries against the superpowers, which are backing up the Israeli aggressors to create a situation of "no war, no peace," is developing. The Soviet revisionist social-imperialist sinister design of trying to infiltrate and expand in a big way in the Arab countries by taking advantage of the Middle East situation and by using the big stick and carrot has aroused the vigilance and indignation of the Arab people.

In 1972, the Panamanian Government and people launched a mammoth campaign strongly demanding the recovery of their sovereignty in the Canal Zone which has been under long-standing U.S. imperialist occupation, insisting on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Panama and the abrogation of the unequal U.S.-Panama treaty of 1903.

The littoral states along the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea have vehemently voiced dissent to the bid for hegemony in the said areas between the two superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union. The presence of U.S. and Soviet fleets in the Indian Ocean, as Prime Minister Mme. Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka has pointed out, made it impossible for the Indian Ocean to become a zone of peace. Her proposal to declare such a peace zone has won the support of many countries. With a view to preserving their sovereign rights and interests, the littoral states Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia have announced joint management of affairs in the Strait of Malacca and the Strait of Singapore and opposed the schemes of the superpowers to "internationalize" the Strait of Malacca. In the Mediterranean, governments of seaboard countries such as

Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and others are in agreement that the Mediterranean should become a "sea of peace," while opposing the establishment of foreign military bases there and asking the U.S. and Soviet fleets to quit the area.

### **Safeguarding National Rights and Interests**

More and more third world countries took steps during the year to nationalize enterprises owned by foreign monopoly capital. While confiscating all the property of the U.S.-owned International Telephone and Telegraph Company in the country, Chile announced the nationalization of U.S. banks and many other U.S. firms. Mexico, Peru, Panama and Venezuela, too, either nationalized a number of U.S. firms or placed them under government supervision. Quite a few Latin American countries also united to strike collective counter-blows against U.S. imperialist retaliatory measures.

The littoral states' battle to safeguard their own fishery and marine resources is growing in depth.

There are now nine countries in Latin America that have declared their 200-nautical-mile territorial sea rights; Sierra Leone in Africa also took a similar measure. Many other Asian and African countries have set their territorial sea limit at 18 to 130 nautical miles. The Latin American countries, which have taken the aforesaid measures, see to it that their territorial seas are protected by detaining and punishing U.S. fishing boats that illegally enter them. In June, 15 Caribbean countries held a special conference on marine problems and rejected U.S. participation as an "observer" to the conference. The conference adopted the San Domingo Declaration, which reiterates the stand of 200-nautical-mile sea rights.

At the second meeting of the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee which took place in July, the Soviet and U.S. representatives openly objected to the right of the littoral states to fix their own territorial sea limits, insisting that the breadth of the territorial sea must not exceed 12 nautical miles; they also unreasonably demanded the right of "free passage" for their warships through the straits within the territorial sea limits of the littoral states. The Soviet representative went so far as to publicly state that only when these conditions were fulfilled would the Soviet Union agree to the right of the countries to dispose of the benefits from exploitation of sea-bed resources. This stand by the two overlords, the Soviet Union and the United States, which is based on power politics, was forcefully rebuked by the representatives of the third world countries. The meeting finally adopted the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea as proposed by Algeria and 55 other countries as the outline for future discussion on the law of the sea.

At the third session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in April, the third world countries strongly opposed imperialist plunder, demanded the elimination of the unequal trading system, breaking away from the manipulation and

monopoly of the international market by the imperialist countries, reforming the international monetary system, and developing their national economies and their own shipping businesses. The three resolutions on international trade relations and principles of policies adopted at the session reflected the burning desire of the developing countries to preserve state sovereignty and national interests. When the three resolutions were voted on, the U.S. representative voted against twice and abstained on another; the Soviet representative abstained once and did not take part in the other two votes. This showed that the two overlords were very much isolated. The Soviet revisionists, under the signboard of "economic aid" and "international division of labour," and using "aid" as bait, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and get the economies of such countries in their grip and plunder their wealth. This true feature of Soviet revisionism, which is one of aggression and expansion, has been seen through more and more clearly by the third world countries.

The struggle of the countries exporting such raw materials as oil, coffee, cocoa and copper against imperialist economic plunder continued to result in new achievements last year.

Early in 1972, six oil exporting countries in the Middle East put up another joint struggle to force the United States and other Western countries to agree to compensate the oil-producing countries for the losses they suffered because of the devaluation of the dollar. Twenty Latin American countries decided in August to set up a common power market to directly engage in the oil trade so that foreign oil companies will be unable to grab profits from it.

The overwhelming majority of the coffee and cocoa producers are the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. At the year's meetings centering on the question of whether to force down the price or not, they put up a fierce struggle against the consumer countries headed by the United States. The result was that the U.S. intention to force down the price was not realized. The coffee producers also for the first time raised the export price of coffee in spite of U.S. monopoly and intimidation, thus dealing a powerful blow to the U.S. position as master of the international coffee organization.

All this testifies to the fact that as long as the developing countries are united as one and persist in their struggle, they will be able to realize their just demands step by step.

### **Mutual Support and Assistance**

During the year, third world countries have strengthened their unity in various forms and in different spheres on many questions. They have taken concerted action and supported and encouraged each other. This is a major factor leading to victory after victory in their struggle against the overlords.

In Latin America, in the wake of Chile which restored diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1970, Peru

in last July broke through the U.S. "sanctions" against Cuba and restored diplomatic relations with that country. Guyana, Jamaica and two other Caribbean countries also established diplomatic relations with Cuba in December. These countries' actions show that the United States is finding it more and more difficult to get its own way within the framework of the pan-American set-up.

Unflagging struggle by the African countries and the people of various lands resulted in the International Olympic Committee deciding in August last year to withdraw its invitation to Rhodesia to take part in the 20th Olympic Games. This was a fresh victory for the African countries being united as one to oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism.

At some international conferences the third world countries supported each other in resolutely opposing imperialist aggression and oppression.

At the special U.N. Security Council meetings in Africa in January 1972, many Asian, African and Latin American countries strongly condemned the white racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa for brutally suppressing the people of these areas. They also denounced Portugal for waging colonial wars in Africa and expressed their firm support for the liberation movement in Africa. The 9th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in June reiterated support for the armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia, and decided to extend further assistance to them. The 8th Conference of Heads of State and Government of East and Central African Countries in September made the same decision to render greater support and assistance to the liberation movements in various parts of Africa.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in the capital of Guyana Georgetown expressed solidarity and support for the peoples of Indochina, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America in general in their struggle against aggression. It pointed out that the Asian, African and Latin American coun-

tries should take concerted action on the international level and strengthen solidarity and co-operation. The conference also ruled to seat the Delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of Cambodia and to admit the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the conference as a full member. This was support and encouragement to the Cambodian and south Vietnamese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

During the general debate at the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, representatives of small and medium-sized countries universally came down upon the two superpowers' hegemonism and voiced their support for the national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Their just words against aggression, intervention and oppression reflect the awakening of the people of the world and the tide of world politics today.

\* \* \*

Chairman Mao points out: "Innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history." The tide of the present-day world revolution is precisely developing in accordance with this irresistible law of history. The peoples of the third world countries, who make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population, no longer allow themselves to be bullied and oppressed and at the mercy of others as in the past. In the world today, no major international issue can be decided without the participation of these countries or without listening to their views. The third world countries have become a force that must be taken into consideration in the world today. It is becoming more and more impossible for the two superpowers to try and continue to run wild, bullying the weak and the small.

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(Continued from p. 17.)

with sticks and the battle lasted from morning to nightfall until all the monks and the demonstrators went home in triumph.

Of late, the United States and the Thieu clique have adopted all kinds of fascist measures to crack down on and massacre patriots. They have

been forcing people to fly and paint the puppet Saigon clique flag. But this has been heroically opposed and resisted by the people in the occupied areas. The people in the enemy-held parts of My Tho Province ripped up nearly 2,000 Saigon flags from October 27 to November 5. In co-ordination with the guerrillas, they have also intercepted and attacked enemy

flag-painting squads and killed several hundred enemy personnel.

The struggle against the U.S.-puppet clique's fascist rule also involves press circles and some organizations in Saigon. Quite a number of the puppet regime's personnel, including some representatives in the puppet national assembly, have joined the ranks opposing the U.S.-Thieu clique.

# Science and Technology

**T**HERE is a vast difference between science and technology in China today and what existed before liberation when the country had very few scientific research organizations and researchers numbered a mere few hundred.

The establishment of people's political power in 1949 brought political and economic independence to the Chinese people and provided conditions for swift scientific and technological development. Many gaps in various fields of science and technology were filled and weak links bolstered. Each year the People's Government allocates considerable funds for research work. Apart from the comprehensive research centre of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, there are today's research centres such as academies of medical science, agriculture and forestry and other scientific institutions for the natural sciences and social sciences. Scientific work in the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities has also developed to a great extent and institutes of higher learning, too, devote a part of their energy and efforts to research.

## Mass Scientific Experiments

While paying attention to training and raising the standard of scientific and technical personnel and helping them to play their proper role, the People's Government at the same time extensively popularizes scientific-technical knowledge and activates scientific experiments by the masses in many fields.

"Three-in-one" participation under Party leadership is the working rule in research departments, factories and rural people's communes. Once an item for scientific research is determined, a "three-in-one" team of leading cadres, scientific and technical staff and worker or peasant masses is set up to see that it gets done.

In the last few years, a large number of experimental bodies have been organized in people's communes throughout the country. Several million people, most of them ordinary peasants, are taking part in agricultural scientific experiments. With the guidance and co-operation of scientific workers, these rural bodies have scored some notable successes in 300 or so research items embracing agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, side-line occupations and fisheries.

Improved seed strains have been developed and selected in many places and excellent results have been obtained with hybrid maize and sorghum. Three crops a year in the south and intercropping in the north are becoming more widespread. Effective methods have been worked out to improve alkaline soils and red loam soils and prevent, through afforestation, encroachment

of shifting sand. Thousands of small plants producing bacterial fertilizers, plant hormones and microbial pesticides have been established by indigenous means in the countryside and the use of micro-organisms in farming is spreading.

The mass movement for technical innovations in factories and mines is in full swing. Integration of engineers and technicians with the rank and file at the Anshan steel city in 1971 alone produced several hundred new types of rolled steel to enlarge the range of China's steel products and to fill some of the gaps in this field. Electronic technology is also developing. Industrial and communications departments in Shanghai are using it in many of their technical innovations.

One excellent illustration of concentrating the people's collective wisdom is that provided by the solution to the ground subsidence problem in Shanghai. A combined effort involving hydro-geological workers, industrial workers, peasants, cadres and technicians found the cause of ground subsidence in Shanghai to be due mainly to the extraction of vast quantities of ground water. After many experiments, they worked out a method of feeding in water underground to control the subsidence and even managed to raise the surface slightly.

Many workers, peasants and soldiers have become scientists, inventors and versatile technical innovators through practice and mastery of theory. Among them there are:

Chen Yung-kuei, Party branch secretary of the national pace-setter in agriculture, the Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province, and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. For many years he has led the peasants of Tachai in levelling and transforming bleak hills into fertile fields and working enthusiastically at scientific experiments which have brought high, stable yields over successive years.

Ni Chih-fu, a Peking drilling machine operator and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He broke with the traditional theory of drill designing to create, with co-workers, a new type of drill which improves efficiency two to fivefold and lasts three to four times longer.

Tsai Tsu-chuan, a Shanghai glass-worker turned engineer. He created a dozen varieties of electric light sources and over a score high-vacuum instruments. A member of the revolutionary committee of Fudan University, he heads its research in electric light sources.

Yao Shih-chang, a Shantung peasant with only four years' schooling. Experimenting in peanut-growing

since 1953, he has pushed per-*mu* yields up from 150 *jin* to 450 *jin* and obtained even as much as 800 *jin* to the *mu*.

Two P.L.A. soldiers Chao Pu-yu and Yeh Hung-hai. Chao is a health worker who worked out an improved and highly successful technique for treating certain types of deaf-mutes by acupuncture. Yeh, of a P.L.A. armoured unit, invented a fermented fodder for pigs that saves grain and fuel and is considered of major significance in developing pig-breeding.

### Geared to Developing Construction

The salient feature in Chinese science and technology is that research is closely tied to actual production and is initiated by the demands set by socialist revolution and construction. Research targets are determined according to production and construction needs and are linked to actual practice. This enables the research departments concerned to be in constant contact with production and consumer departments, making for more effective results. Fundamental and long-term research work is carried out on this basis.

Over 140 useful minerals have been found as a result of countrywide, comprehensive, multi-purpose scientific surveys for resources.

An incipient national network of seismographic stations to detect earthquakes has been set up and "mass detection and mass prevention" work for appropriate measures to minimize earthquake damage and hazards has been carried out. Before liberation there was just one seismographic station in China with a staff of only three.

Results of some importance have been obtained by Chinese medical workers in combining Western with traditional Chinese medicine. For example, using acupuncture anaesthesia in surgery, rejoining severed limbs and treating extensive burns.

There has been increased attention in recent years to recovery and multi-purpose use of industrial effluent. One example is Tsitsihar in northeast China which for the last two years has been treating industrial waste fluids and domestic sewage before discharging them into the Nunkiang River. This has improved the quality of the river water and led to bigger fish catches.

### Modern Science and Technology

Modern science and technology had to be developed entirely from scratch.

China successfully exploded her first A-bomb on October 16, 1964, and her first H-bomb on June 17, 1967. Solely domestic raw and other materials and Chinese made instruments and meters were used in these experiments. China develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of self-defence and for breaking the superpowers' nuclear monopoly and finally eliminating nuclear weapons.

On April 24, 1970, China successfully launched her first man-made earth satellite, and on March 3 the following year sent aloft a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite that is still functioning normally.

Progress has also been made in jet propulsion, radio electronics, lasers, semi-conductors, computing technology, automatic control and high-polymer chemistry.

### Fundamental Research

In China, devoting attention to demands arising directly out of production and construction and linking scientific research to practice does not mean that basic theoretical research is neglected.

Something never achieved anywhere before was accomplished by Chinese scientific workers in 1965, when they succeeded in synthesizing crystalline bovine insulin, thus leading man a step closer to solving the secret of life.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chinese scientists successfully used the method of X-ray diffraction at a resolution of 2.5 angstroms (one angstrom is a hundred-millionth of a centimetre) to determine the spatial structure of a molecule of crystalline pig insulin. This was a demonstration of the level reached in China in research on determining the crystal structure of biological macromolecules.

Chinese scientists advancing the theory of the "straton model" to reflect the internal structure of elementary particles have made progress in their studies in this field.

Valuable data were collected about tectonic movements on the so-called "Roof of the World," Tibet, and their bearing on the natural world and man's activities during large-scale, comprehensive explorations by scientific expeditions in the Mount Jolmo Lungma area.

New achievements in archaeology and astronomy include finding a skull of the Lantian ape-man in southern Shensi Province, northwest China, in 1964 and another complete *Homo erectus pekinensis* fossil skull in Choukoutien near Peking in 1966. These discoveries are of considerable importance to research on man's origin. Valuable data on solar physics were gathered in 1968 in Sinkiang, northwest China, from wide-scale comprehensive observation work of a total solar eclipse.

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China's scientific and technological achievements are the result of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continually beating off the "Left" and Right interference from Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. Leading cadres, worker-peasant-soldier masses and scientific and technical workers all diligently carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and set their sights on catching up and surpassing advanced world levels. Their stand is based on self-reliance and

(Continued on p. 29.)

## Selected Scenes From Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works

**B**ORN during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the model revolutionary theatrical works (Peking opera, dance-drama, symphonic music and piano music with Peking opera singing) have been enormously popular with the masses in both city and countryside. More recently, Peking theatre-goers have been treated to special presentations of the cream of some of these models.

What has been seen in Peking is called "selected scenes," a traditional form of presentation much liked by the people and dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries when *tsachu* opera was popular in the Yuan Dynasty. The name "selected scenes" comes from the practice of that time when the best scenes from famous operas were chosen and separately staged. This tradition was inherited by Peking opera and other local operas.

The recent showing in Peking consists of six scenes from Peking operas and dance-dramas. They were chosen for their special artistic features. The four scenes selected from modern revolutionary Peking operas show how successfully this theatrical form's traditional artistic techniques are being used to portray typical images of proletarian revolutionary heroes of today. With each scene having its own characteristics, they reveal the rich expressive power of the modern Peking opera.



Scout platoon leader Yang Tzu-jung kills the tiger.

Taken from *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, "Up the Mountain" depicts the hazardous encounters of P.L.A. scout platoon leader Yang Tzu-jung on his way in disguise to the bandits' lair. The combined singing and dancing in this scene is distinctive.

As the morning sun filters through the trees, the hero Yang Tzu-jung speeds through a dense snowy forest on horseback, singing "How I wish I could order the snow to melt, and welcome in spring to change the world of men" to express his determination to wipe out the bandits. A militant and sprightly solo dance follows, in which he employs traditional Peking opera symbolism (no properties or secondary characters other than a whip) to bring out by his movements the sudden appearance of a tiger, his startled horse stumbling and his killing the tiger. All this serves to make evident his sagacity and cool-headedness, courage and wisdom.

Before the leading character makes his entry, there is a symphonic prelude beginning with the quick rhythm of Chinese percussions followed by stirring orchestral music (by both Western and Chinese instruments). Aided by the interpolation of the strident French horn and the plucked strings (*pipa*, a Chinese string instrument), the music sets the stage for the hero's speedy journey and his unshakable determination.

"Recounting the Family's Revolutionary History" from the Peking opera *The Red Lantern* is the scene in which Grandmother Li tells her granddaughter Tieh-mei of the life and experience of each of the three family members after her son Li Yu-ho, betrayed by a turncoat, has been arrested. Li Yu-ho's master and his fellow apprentice had been murdered by the reactionaries because of their revolutionary activities. Following this, he regarded his master's wife as his mother and the apprentice's just



Grandmother Li recounts the family's revolutionary history.

born daughter as his daughter. Thus, a new family is formed to carry on revolutionary work.

At another crucial moment 17 years later, the grandmother encourages Tieh-mei to carry the revolutionary cause forward and realize the wishes of the revolutionary martyrs. This is one of the most impressive parts of the opera. While each of the three characters has a moving aria accompanied by performances conveying deep feelings, Grandmother Li's long narrative touches a responsive chord in the audience. Absorbing the techniques used in ballads, plays and recitation based on Peking opera's traditional conventions, the actress recounts the family history. Her narrative epitomizes the struggle between the Chinese workers and the reactionaries in the 1920s, eulogizes the people's struggles and expresses her resolve and confidence in victory.

"Grand Ideal" from *On the Docks*, the first Peking opera reflecting the life of present-day Chinese workers, lays emphasis on bringing out the fine qualities of the main characters through singing. It shows woman Party branch secretary Fang Hai-chen and retired docker Ma Hung-liang giving young docker Han Hsiao-chiang (who, wishing to become a seaman instead of being a docker, is



Party branch secretary Fang Hai-chen with the young dockerman Han Hsiao-chiang.

so absent-minded at work that he causes an accident and plays into the hands of a hidden counter-revolutionary) a class education by contrasting past sufferings with today's good life. Full of variations—soft and loud, high and low, the singing is a blending of the characteristics of several traditional melodies, thereby more effectively bringing out the characters' feelings and qualities.

"To the Attack" from *Shachiapang*, another Peking opera, shows the determination of commanders and fighters in the armed forces led by the Chinese Communist Party to resist Japanese aggression before launching a surprise attack against the enemy. Group dances by the



Kuo Chien-kuang, company political instructor of the New Fourth Army.

fighters and solo dances by political instructor Kuo Chien-kuang (the principal character) are intertwined with high-pitched singing. This enlivens the entire scene.

The two selected scenes from dance-dramas demonstrate the successful application of ballet techniques to portray the struggle and life of the Chinese people.

The scene from *Red Detachment of Women* describes the unexpected meeting of Wu Ching-hua, a poor peasant's daughter, and Hung Chang-ching, Party representative of the women's detachment, after the former's escape from the landlord's manor, and how he shows her the way to the liberated area. Apart from critically assimilating and transforming ballet techniques, the



Hung Chang-ching, Party representative of the women's detachment, shows Wu Ching-hua the way to join the revolution.

dancers incorporate into their movements those of Chinese dancing to bring out the heroine's rebellious character and the Party representative's image. Many of the graceful movements in these newly adapted dances are extremely difficult.

"The Sun Rises" from *The White-Haired Girl*, a story about the peasants' struggle against landlords during the War of Resistance Against Japan, is a scene in the latter half of this modern revolutionary dance-drama. Hsi-erh, a poor peasant's daughter forced to hide in the moun-



Hsi-erh and Ta-chun.

tains and whose hair had turned white, is found by her fellow villager Ta-chun, now a P.L.A. fighter, and his comrades-in-arms. The scene ends with their coming out of a cave under a brilliant sun.

For theatre-goers, seeing in less than three hours these selections with so many typical artistic images and excellent scenes is far more than enjoying a performance; it is a profound education for them as well. The revolutionary spirit of the heroes and heroines inspires the people to strive to defend the fruits of the revolution and win still greater victories.

The selected scenes give a many-sided expression to the artistic characteristics of the Peking opera and dance-drama. Some reveal a high degree of artistry. Presentation of them is conducive to raising the level of the actors and

actresses and helps give more dimension to their specialities and styles.

In addition, presenting these selected scenes also helps push mass creative activities ahead. Inspired by their rehearsal of extracts from *Red Detachment of Women*, women workers at the Peking Vinylon Mill created the *Textile Workers' Dance*, using ballet movements to show their activities in the socialist emulation campaign and their labour enthusiasm.

(Sketches in this article are drawn by Chen Yu-hsien.)

## Cadres Study Marxist Works

ARRANGED by the National Peking Library, weekly lectures on Marxist-Leninist works have been taking place for some time in the capital. The December 13 speaker was a faculty member of the international politics department of Peking University; the subject: Lenin's *The State and Revolution*. The lecture hall was packed to overflowing with more than 1,000 people of both sexes, old and young, from factories, government institutions and suburban people's communes. Many took notes as they listened intently, often referring to the Chinese edition of this book.

One of those who attend the lectures regularly is Chang Ching-shan, a standing committee member of the Party committee of the Nankou Rolling Stock Parts Plant, who comes over 50 kilometres to listen. A former People's Liberation Army commander now on the wrong side of 50, he was demobbed after liberation and took up a leading post at the plant. Speaking about the lectures, he says: "With the revolution spurting ahead, we must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought without letting up in accordance with the development of socialist revolution and construction if we want to retain the political colour of our socialist motherland and build communism."

The lectures are one feature of the theoretical study programme for Peking cadres. At the 1970 Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee, Chairman Mao issued the call: "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Since then, Party organizations and administrative organs of the Peking municipality and the various districts, counties and bureaux as well as the leadership in factories, shops, schools and rural people's communes have all mapped out programmes for the study of

works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and of Chairman Mao's works. Supplemented by occasional group discussions, self-study is the main form. Besides spare-time study, special time is set aside during working hours, often two half-days a week. Leading comrades away from their units on different missions often take their books along to study whenever they have the chance to do so.

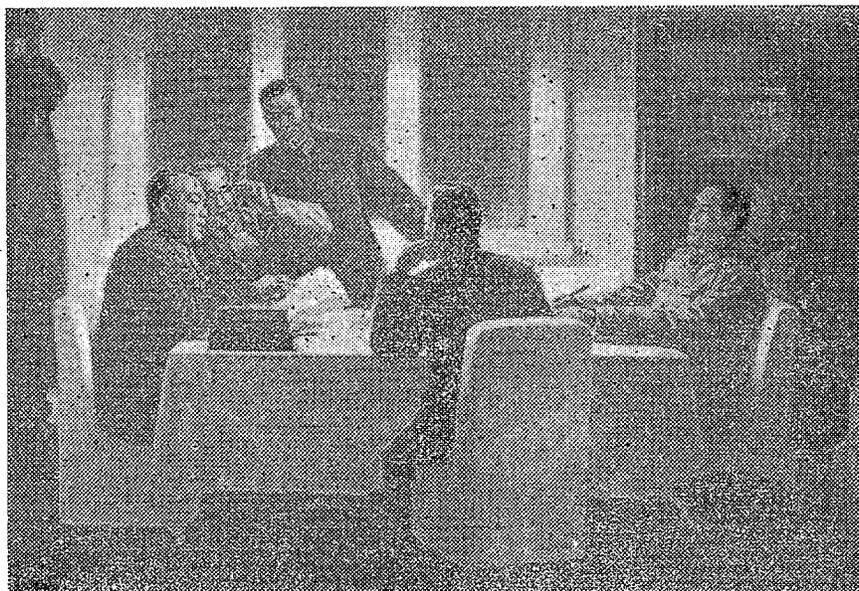
A revolutionary style of study combining theory with practice prevails. Using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, they thoroughly criticize from the political, ideological and theoretical viewpoints the revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, employing the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to sum up experience in work and raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

To ensure the necessary time for systematic study by leading cadres of Party committees at various levels, the Peking Municipal Party Committee and Party committees of most districts, counties, bureaux and the bigger factories organize short-term,

full-time study classes. Here these cadres can concentrate on intensive reading of one or two Marxist-Leninist classics for a short period with help from tutors. Over the last two years, 17 such classes have been arranged by the Peking Second Municipal Commercial Bureau which gave all the leading cadres in its affiliated units the opportunity to take part in two or three classes.

Many members of the Peking Municipal Party Committee are workers and peasants who have profound proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao besides rich practical experience. The Municipal Party Committee helps them raise their theoretical level as an important way to train them as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Since September 1971 it has sponsored a series of full-time study classes lasting several months. After returning to their posts, they have continued their self-study and are often able to help other people.

National model peasant Yin Weichen is a member of the Peking Municipal Party Committee. A hired



A study session.

Oil painting by Shang Hu-sheng

farmhand in the old society, he is now Party committee secretary of the Huangtukang People's Commune on the city's outskirts. Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, as chairman of this commune, he actively opposed the sinister activities of Peng Chen and his followers on the former Peking Municipal Party Committee aimed at protecting landlords and damaging the collective economy. Yin Wei-chen was removed from his post for this. He was furious but unaware that he was up against a handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party who were pushing a revisionist line.

The true nature of Peng Chen and Co. was exposed during the Cultural Revolution, and Yin, linking his personal experience with the study of Marxist works, obtained a deeper

understanding of the fact that there are classes, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in socialist society. He is now studying *Anti-Duhring, On Practice* and other philosophical works. He says: "To be masters of the state, we labouring people must have a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism. This is the only way we can see through the true nature of those class enemies who wave a Marxist-Leninist banner only to oppose Marxism-Leninism. Only thus can we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Ni Chih-fu, well-known advanced worker and engineer who was elected a Member of the C.P.C.'s Ninth Central Committee and is concurrently deputy Party committee secretary of the Peking Yungting Machinery Plant, is another diligent student of

Marxist works. After studying Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, he recently wrote an article entitled "Overcoming Empiricism" in which he introduced his experience and lessons in creating a famous new drill bit with his co-workers. (See *Peking Review*, No. 43, 1972, p. 5.)

The works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been translated, edited and published in large numbers by the Bureau for the Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works Under the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and publishing departments concerned to meet the demands of cadres and the masses. In the past two years, 190 million copies of 49 titles, including complete and selected works and pamphlets, have come off the press.

## Act According to Objective Laws

— How the Party committee of Chiaonan County persists in investigation and study

**A** ONE-TIME low-yielding area, Chiaonan County in Shantung Province on the coast of the Yellow Sea has undergone great changes in recent years. Another good harvest was added last year to the county's rapidly growing farm production. An important reason for this is that the Chiaonan County Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which gives leadership to the work throughout the county has made further efforts in studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and paid greater attention to investigation and study and grasping objective laws.

### "Take It for Granted" Won't Do

Comrade Chih Ching-teh, secretary of the county Party committee, time and again stressed: Whatever we do, there are two different lines in cognition. One is doing things in the "taking it for granted" manner — from the subjective to the objective, the other is proceeding from objective reality and doing things accord-

ing to objective laws. If we fail to draw a clear distinction between these two lines, we will not be able to do good work.

Chiaonan County produces very many sweet potatoes. Early last April just when they had been planted, a snowstorm hit the area and the mercury dropped sharply. Inspecting the quality of planting in a production brigade, Chih Ching-teh found that the upper halves of many planted tubers were frosted. Badly injured by frost as they were, he thought, the tubers might not strike roots and sprout at all. He suggested that the county Party committee issue a notice to the effect that all frosted tubers should be dug up and replanted.

Not very clear about it after he had made the proposal, Chih Ching-teh thought: Could the frosted tubers strike roots and sprout if they were left intact? Would replanting affect output since it was done out of season? Where could the tubers be obtained for replanting on

over 10,000 *mu* hit by frost? He found it difficult to make up his mind.

"You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! . . . Only a blockhead cudgels his brains on his own, or together with a group, to 'find a solution' or 'evolve an idea' without making any investigation. It must be stressed that this cannot possibly lead to any effective solution or any good idea." This and other teachings of Chairman Mao's on investigation and study inspired him to disregard the severe cold and go among the peasants for advice.

The best first-hand information he got was from Li Feng-sheng, secretary of the Party branch of the Tungchiawa Brigade which had decades of experience in growing sweet potatoes. There was a heavy snowfall when tubers had just been planted one early April, and one-third was frosted. But the peasants did not replant them. After a period of sunning, the lower halves of the tubers which were not harmed by

frost quickly set down roots and sprouted soon afterwards. That autumn they reaped another bumper harvest of sweet potatoes.

The practical experience of the cadres at the grass-roots level was an eye-opener for Chih Ching-teh. He came to realize that he was taking things for granted and had therefore made the mistake of subjectivism. He immediately withdrew his proposal. Those frosted roots later grew well and the yield was good.

### Work According to Changing Conditions

Ways to solve problems stem from investigation and study. They differ when conditions differ. If we stick to old experience and do things in the same old way when conditions have changed, we will run into snags.

Chiaonan County has scores of small inlets along the coast and so the county Party committee organized commune members to check the tidal water and build plots of beach land. In charge of building the Huangtao dam, Li Sheng-yueh, a standing committee member of the county Party committee, carried out investigations among the fishermen and elderly peasants at the construction site. Having acquainted himself with the laws of the tide, he worked out a plan for the project and mobilized the masses to discuss and revise it. As the final plan conformed to actual conditions, work on the project went on smoothly. It took only 15 days to fill in that part of the sea and complete the dam.

Li Sheng-yueh was in charge of another similar project in 1971. Using the experience gained in Huangtao, he made a cursory investigation this time and decided to construct a dam exactly the way the one at Huangtao had been built. As a result, problems kept cropping up in the course of the project. At the crucial moment in joining the dam, strong tidal waters poured into the juncture, threatening the dam. Several thousand sand-filled straw sacks used to hold back the water were swept away some 200 metres and the bottom of the juncture was washed into a 3-metre-deep hollow. The joining of the dam failed.

Why was the plan which proved correct through practice at Huangtao

inapplicable here? Li Sheng-yueh and others in charge of the project went to the masses to make investigations. The outcome was: Huangtao is located in southwest Chiaochow Bay and surrounded by mountains, the sea is calm and the tidal flow steady. The dam to be built this time, however, faced the Yellow Sea and the water there is deep and the flow swift. When a high wind blows, tidal waves rise some three metres high. Therefore the successful plan for the Huangtao dam did not correspond to specific conditions there. Under different conditions, failure was only natural when they copied the old plan and did not act according to actual conditions.

The county Party committee called a meeting to revise the original plan on the basis of large quantities of facts collected. A magnificent dam was later put up by over 7,000 peasant-builders through arduous struggle. It holds up against tidal water and protects over 10,000 *mu* of newly reclaimed farmland.

### Grasp Internal Links Between Things

Objective things are interrelated. In order to act according to objective laws, we must grasp the internal links between things and guard against one-sidedness.

Three years ago, the county Party committee worked out an overall plan for farm capital construction. When it was put forward for discussion, views differed among the committee members. Some said it was necessary to go in for water conservancy first, others stood for soil improvement and levelling the land, still others favoured giving first place to afforestation to counter sand drifts. As all these arguments were based on certain facts, no common ground was reached after two days of hot debate. In the end Party secretary Chih Ching-teh said: "Well, let's go to the grass-roots units to investigate!"

Deputy Party secretary Sheng Yung-chih went to Wangtai Commune where a number of water conservancy works had been built several years earlier and grain output was higher than that in other com-

munes. But from 1969 on, farm production developed more and more slowly. One reason was that they had one-sidedly stressed water conservancy works and neglected levelling the land. In some places, even though water flowed by the land, it could not be diverted into the fields.

Haiching Commune used to be prone to drought, waterlogging, alkaline and wind and sandstorms. With a view to combating these adverse conditions, they started with afforestation to do away with the harm caused by wind and sand, but the problem of drought and waterlogging remained unsolved. This was followed by water conservancy projects, but they did not make much progress because the land was not levelled. After learning these lessons and summing up their experience, they decided to transform hills, waterways and land and plant trees in a comprehensive way. After several years of strenuous efforts, grain output topped that of the relatively advanced Wangtai Commune.

Seventeen days of painstaking investigation enabled the leading members of the county Party committee to arrive at a clearer understanding. Basing themselves on the material obtained, they made a serious study of the interrelations between water conservancy, soil, afforestation and others and mapped out an overall plan. Over the past three years and more, the people of Chiaonan County have built more than 200 small reservoirs and ponds and over 50 pumping stations, thereby expanding the acreage under irrigation by 210,000 *mu*. In addition, they have terraced 120,000 *mu* on the hillsides. Initial efforts to harness waterways which used to cause great harm have resulted in bringing water to the fields through criss-crossed irrigation channels and ditches. With the planting of evergreen trees such as pines and cypresses, the barren hills are now clad in green.

Experience obtained through practice has enabled the comrades of the county Party committee to gain a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's famous theses: "No investigation, no right to speak" and "To investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it."

## VIET NAM WAR

### Paris Talks to Resume

Le Duc Tho, Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the D.R.V.N. Government Delegation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, left Hanoi January 3 to join Xuan Thuy in the private meeting with Dr. Henry Kissinger scheduled to be resumed on January 8, according to a bulletin released January 3 by the Press and Information Department of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry. The dispatch says it is to seek a solution to the remaining questions that the talks are going to take place again. However, the bulletin points out, whether the negotiation can achieve its result, and whether peace can soon be restored in Viet Nam or the war will drag on, entirely depends on the U.S. side. Reference is made to the vain attempt of the United States to negotiate from a position of strength through frantic war acts. These war acts, the bulletin points out, were duly punished by the Vietnamese people and squarely condemned by world opinion.

The last week of 1972 saw the whole world continuing to denounce the Nixon government for its full-scale bombing of north Viet Nam, while demanding that the United States sign the peace agreement.

"The world heaved a sigh of relief," said President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on December 30, "when in October this year an agreement in principle was reached between the representatives of the United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to end hostilities in that war-ravaged land. Two months have passed and that long awaited end to a long savage war for which mankind had fervently hoped has remained elusive; instead of ceasing fire, the United States has resumed the bombing of north Viet Nam with increasing ferocity."

He said that the Pakistan people earnestly demanded the ending of the Viet Nam war at an early date.

The Italian Government announced that a cabinet meeting on December 29 "instructed the Foreign Minister to renew his insistence for the bombing to be stopped and peace negotiations to be resumed."

On December 28 Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen announced his government's recognition of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. He said that the timing of his announcement was influenced by the renewed U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam. He went on to say that the bombing of north Viet Nam had a profound effect on public opinion in Finland and "this in turn influenced the timing of our decision."

The Cuban Government released a statement on December 25 noting that the congenital brutality of Nazism has been far surpassed by U.S. imperialism in its savage bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. "The Revolutionary Government of Cuba expresses her strongest protest against and severest condemnation of this ruthless policy of large-scale ruination and extermination," the statement said.

On the same day, Yugoslavia's President of the Federal Executive Council Dzemal Bijedic said in a statement that such acts "represent an impermissible effort on the part of a big state that dictates, by the mass use of the most brutal military force, conditions for negotiations and solutions which are unacceptable to the sovereign state and the peaceable people of Viet Nam."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau told pressmen on December 22 after a cabinet meeting, "We have always felt bombing was the wrong way to bring the war to an end."

Washington has been upset by the denunciation touched off by the intensified U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam in the last two weeks in December. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, for one, likened the U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam to Nazi outrages during World War II (see *Peking Review*, No. 52, p. 7).

Hence, the U.S. Government decision to delay the acceptance of a new Swedish ambassador in Washington. However, as Prime Minister Palme emphasized, "this type of reaction does not prevent us from continuing to express our opinion." UPI quoted Swedish diplomats as saying that the Nixon government was reading Palme's mind wrong if it thought it could change his mind "by diplomatic threats."

Hospitals, churches and foreign embassies in Hanoi were wrecked during the indiscriminate air raids. An American professor at Stanford University described this outrage as the "ugly insanity of the most massive bombing raids in history." The *New York Times*, in an editorial "Back to the Stone Age," wrote: "Civilized man will be horrified at the renewed spectacle of . . . pounding a small Asian nation in an abuse of national power and disregard of humanitarian principles."

A joint statement (December 28) by 270 prominent American scientists declared: "We must speak out, as Americans, as scientists, against this outrageous misuse of the fruits of science for death and destruction." Angry protesters in a number of American cities, such as Palo Alto, Washington and New York, held demonstrations to denounce the U.S. Government and voice solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Meanwhile, confronting the U.S. war intimidation, the armed forces and people of north Viet Nam have displayed their valour and refused to give in. From December 18 to 29, they brought down altogether 81 U.S. planes, including 34 B-52 bombers and 5 F-111s, captured many U.S. pilots and won splendid victories. Justice is on the side of the Vietnamese people. So-called U.S. "air superiority" has gone bankrupt and U.S. war blackmail gets nowhere.

## AUSTRALIA

### No More Military Aid to Thieu Clique

The Australian Labour Government has decided to end all military

aid to the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Lance Barnard announced on December 27.

He also said that plans to provide training for military personnel of the Lon Nol puppet clique in Australia had been abandoned.

The previous Australian Government (the Liberal-Country Party coalition government) took an active part in the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina. It committed Australia to military aid for the puppet Saigon regime during the period 1971-74.

## PAKISTAN AND INDIA

### Forces Withdraw

The Pakistan and Indian Governments released a joint statement on December 20 simultaneously in Islamabad and New Delhi, declaring that their forces had been withdrawn to their own sides of the international borders in conformity with the Simla Agreement.

After the Indian Government launched armed aggression against Pakistan in December 1971 with the support of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council adopted resolutions by overwhelming majority votes, which clearly provided that the sides concerned must withdraw their troops to their own sides, abide by the 1949 Geneva Convention and release and repatriate the prisoners of war.

The Governments of India and Pakistan signed an agreement in Simla last July 2 which stipulated that "withdrawals shall commence with the enforcement of the agreement

and be completed within 30 days" and that "in Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control resulting from the December 17, 1971 ceasefire shall be respected without prejudice to the recognized position of each side." Afterwards, the Indian Government proposed a demarcation of the control line in Jammu and Kashmir as a pre-condition for the withdrawal of troops, thus making impossible the withdrawal within the time-limit fixed by the agreement.

Later, through talks, officials of India and Pakistan signed an agreement on December 11 on the delineation of the control line in Jammu and Kashmir. Aziz Ahmed, Secretary-General of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stressed at a press conference the same day: "The line of control as now drawn leaves Pakistan's recognized stand completely unaffected."

Yet, the Indian Government has not completely implemented the resolution on the conflict of India and Pakistan adopted at the U.N. Security Council in December 1971. It still detains over 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians.

## EGYPT AND EEC

### Preferential Trade Agreement

Egypt signed a preferential trade agreement with EEC in Brussels on December 18.

The trade agreement went into effect from the beginning of this year. Tariffs on exports of Egyptian farm products to EEC countries were reduced by 25 to 50 per cent. Tariffs on Egyptian manufactured exports to the EEC were cut 45 per cent in January 1973 and will be reduced

a further 10 per cent in January 1974—a total reduction of 55 per cent. Egypt will reduce her tariffs on industrial goods from the EEC by 50 per cent over the next three years. The tariff reduction by both sides is applicable to most of their exports.

Lebanon signed a preferential trade agreement with the EEC on the same day.

Earlier, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria had signed similar agreements with the EEC.

The EEC has paid particular attention in recent years to the development of relations with the Mediterranean countries. The meeting of EEC foreign ministers in November 1972 decided to confer this year with the Mediterranean countries about a package plan for the joint creation of a "free trade area" and offering financial and economic "aid" to those countries.

## BARBADOS

### U.S. Interference Criticized

Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow on December 19 criticized the U.S. Government for interfering in Barbados' foreign policy. He said that his government has pursued an independent policy. Barbados was not depending on the United States, Barrow declared. "It does not owe one cent to the American Government, nor is this country receiving aid from America."

The Prime Minister said this in a statement to the House of the Assembly on U.S. interference in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the four English-speaking Caribbean nations—Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago—and Cuba.

(Continued from p. 22.)

modestly learning from advanced experience in other countries.

Big efforts by the masses are combined with giving the fullest play to the role of specialists who are encouraged to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and integrate with the worker-peasant-soldier

masses in order to better fulfil the demands on them by socialist revolution and construction. The stress in research work is on combining theory with practice, using dialectical materialism to guide them in their work and carrying out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," so as to bring about continued progress in the country's scientific and technological work.

## **Brisk Urban and Rural Market**

**T**OTAL 1972 state purchases and retail sales in city and countryside rose in the wake of national economic development, as did stocks on hand.

Supplies of daily necessities — food grain, cotton cloth, edible oil and table salt — were adequate. Meat, poultry, fish, fresh eggs, vegetables and other non-staple food supplies were more than those in 1971. Sales of synthetic fabrics, knitwear, bicycles, wrist watches and radios were up by big margins.

Department stores in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Kwangchow, Tsinan and other big and medium-sized cities stocked about 30,000 varieties of goods, of which there were over 1,000 varieties of printed cloth.

Increased production resulted in a rise in the total volume of state purchases of goods over 1971. State purchases of grain in 1972 were satisfactory and many regions increased grain reserves after reaping good harvests.

Retail sales of non-staple food saw a marked increase. There was 10 per cent more pork on the market than in 1971. Supplies of egg products rose 15 per cent, and vegetables in 22 big and medium-sized cities averaged half a kilogramme per capita daily.

The supply of cotton cloth, knitwear, woollen textiles and other consumer items went up both in quantity and variety as compared with 1971. Sales of synthetic fibre piece goods rose 30 per cent.

Sales of TV sets and transistor radios climbed 50 and 80 per cent respectively. Ten to 30 per cent more silks and brocades, wrist watches and bicycles were sold.

Commerce showed further growth in national minority areas. Business

at traditional fairs of the minority peoples in some provinces and autonomous regions was brisk.

The price of main consumer goods like food grain, edible oil, table salt, cotton cloth and coal remained low and stable.

Purchasing power was 10 per cent higher than in the previous year. Urban and rural bank savings rose and many new savings accounts were opened even though the aggregate sales of commodities had increased.

## **New Contributions From An Old Model Worker**

**H**EILUNGKIANG Province in the northeast is a base of China's machine-building industry. A group of 32 model workers and innovators in that province recently went to its various industrial cities and mines to demonstrate advanced techniques. This spurred on the mass technical innovation movement and was warmly welcomed by the workers.

The group was headed by well-known veteran model worker Su Kuang-min, an engineer of the Harbin Rolling Stock Plant. In one demonstration he showed how to process a part on a high-speed lathe with a simple cutting tool, skilfully turning out a high quality product with triple the average efficiency.

Su was formerly a worker of the Harbin Rolling Stock Repair Plant. He began making technical innovations soon after liberation to meet the needs of developing production. At that time he was using an old, inefficient milling machine made in the 1920s. He improved it by adding

more than 100 parts, finally turning it into an efficient, high-speed cutting machine. On it, he overfulfilled his quota for the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) 23 months ahead of schedule and then took two years and eight months to finish another five-year target.

In 1958, inspired by the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," Su and other workers made a number of innovations which raised efficiency up to a dozen times. He has been elected a model worker of Harbin city and Heilungkiang Province for many years in succession.

Su Kuang-min made 300 innovations prior to 1966, the year the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began. Although now approaching 60, he continues to introduce innovations together with the workers and is as full of enthusiasm as ever. A worker-engineer, he is especially concerned over the young workers' upbringing. In addition to passing on his technical know-how to them without reservation, he often tells them of his miserable life as an ap-



Su Kuang-min (left).

prentice in the old society in order to raise their political consciousness.

### **Policewomen**

**Y**OUNG women averaging under 24 years old are directing traffic on a number of streets in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city. They are junior or senior middle school graduates who have spent a few years taking part in physical labour. They joined the police force in November 1970.

Though they considered it a privilege to serve on the force, they had some doubts about being able to handle traffic in this metropolis. However, the encouragement and support they got from all quarters soon dispelled their worries.

From the time they took over their posts in downtown Shanghai after a period of training, Party organizations at various levels in the municipal communications department paid much attention to their work. To raise their political consciousness, studies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and of Chairman Mao's works were frequently organized. Invitations also were extended to veteran workers to talk about their past misery in contrast with today's happy life. And when they first went to work, old police hands were present to give them some pointers. Many people, from retired workers to young Red Guards, also volunteered to help them in directing traffic.

The policewomen have gone out of their way to study how to handle traffic. Wang Chao-ti's traffic control point is at a cross-road where nearly a thousand cars and ten times as many bicycles pass during a busy hour. To ensure safety, she made a thorough investigation, analysed the characteristics of the different kinds of vehicles and how they are driven, and systematized her control technique. She familiarized herself with the city's traffic map and bus and trolley-bus routes in order to answer pedestrians' questions as to streets and places. In addition, she goes to nearby streets in her spare time to locate the factories, hospitals, hotels,

bus stops and theatres so as to give correct answers as to their whereabouts when asked.

These young policewomen regularly make the rounds of factories, transport teams, offices, schools and other units where they explain the importance of traffic safety and solicit the opinions of pedestrians and car drivers.

"The people's police serve the people in every possible way." This is how people praise the policewomen.

The traffic control station in one district once received a letter from a worker thanking two anonymous policewomen for taking his five-year-old daughter home. A pedestrian had handed the girl who had lost her way over to them one evening. The child said she lived in the "Chiangyin No. 2 Housing Estate." But there was no such address in Shanghai. While giving the girl dinner, the two policewomen continued their efforts to locate her parents. Before long they found that there was a place called the "Chiangnan No. 2 Housing Estate." So they set out with the girl. It was not until midnight that they reached the child's home. When her parents asked them to give their names and addresses, they declined, saying: "It's nothing. We've only done what people's police ought to do."

### **Home of Respect for The Aged**

**A** HOME of respect for the aged was set up in 1958 in Hsinpu People's Commune in Chiaoling County, eastern Kwangtung Province. Over the years it has been a home in the real sense of the word to one hundred or so elderly people without close kith or kin. Their average age is 78.

Their simply furnished rooms are spacious and well-kept, with plenty of light. They can rest comfortably on beds provided with thick mattresses, warm quilts and, for summer, clean, white mosquito nets. In good weather, the elderly people can sit out in the courtyard in the shade of the magnolia and cassia trees to

read, listen to the radio, play Chinese chess or chat about home and world affairs. They have companionship and a keen interest in life.

In the old society, these childless, single, aged men and women suffered exploitation and oppression at the hands of the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries. Their families were broken up and scattered, no one knows where. After liberation during the land reform, they received land and farm implements like everyone else. A new, secure life lay ahead.

When the present people's commune was established in 1958, elderly people were invited to live in the home of respect for the aged, which is run wholly on the commune's collective welfare fund. Wu Man-chao, 77, was among the first to be invited. In the old society, she had neither house nor land. Her husband was a salt-peddler who died on the road in 1943. Their only child died of illness because they couldn't afford to call a doctor.

Today, elderly people like her get prompt medical treatment. And the canteen serves nourishing, appetizing meals prepared with special attention to their dietary needs. They have good, all-round care.

Leading comrades of the county frequently drop in and cultural troupes come to perform for the elderly people. These old folks, for their part, are eager to do whatever they can for the revolution. For example, they play a useful and rewarding role in education. They visit the schools to tell the children about the hardships and horrors of the old society, contrasting those times with the present happy days in a socialist society. This is a real encouragement to the younger generation to become good successors to the revolution.

"If it wasn't for the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, where would I be?" Wu Man-chao often reminisces. "My old bones would have rotted away in a ditch long ago. In those days, I never even dreamt of living as happily as this!"

# Radio Peking

## English Language Transmissions

\* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	25*, 19, 16†	11685*, 15060, 17673†
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	7120, 9390, 9780, 11945*, 12055*, 15060, 17715†, 17855†
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	25*, 24*, 19, 16†	11945*, 12055*, 15060, 17715†, 17855†
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00	(E.S.T.)	31*, 25, 19†	9480*, 11685, 15095†
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00	(P.S.T.)	42, 31*, 30, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	7120, 9460*, 9780, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15095, 15385†, 17735†
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	31*, 25, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650, 12055*, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)		
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 21:30-22:30	(Aust. S.T.) (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
		20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		20:30-21:30 21:00-22:00 19:30-20:30	(Singapore) (Saigon, Manila) (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30, 19†	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095†
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
	23:00-24:00	19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)		
		20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)	41, 30, 19†	7315, 9860, 15095†
		20:30-21:30 21:00-22:00 20:40-21:40	(Delhi, Colombo) (East Pakistan) (Kathmandu)		
02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210	
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†, 25†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†, 11650†
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†, 25†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†, 11650†
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
		19:00-20:00	(Dar-es-Salaam)		
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 20:00-21:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury) (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45	(Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		19:30-20:30	(Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30	(Lagos)		
	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(Cairo)		
		19:45-20:45	(Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		20:30-21:30 21:30-22:30 22:30-23:30	(Accra, Freetown) (Lagos) (Cairo)		