

PEKING REVIEW

23

June 9, 1978

北
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報

**Strive for Modernization of
Agriculture**

**Writers and Artists Criticize So-Called
"Dictatorship of a Sinister Line"**

Is Cuba a Non-Aligned Country?

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北京周報

BEIJING ZHOUBAO

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Revive the Young Pioneers' Fine Traditions

On June 1, boys and girls in their holiday best joyously took part in gala celebrations in Peking's kindergartens, primary schools, cinemas, theatres and Young Pioneers' palaces to mark International Children's Day. Many wore white shirts and the red scarves of Young Pioneers, an organization of the children in China.

That day, a rally was held in the Capital Gymnasium with 17,000 Young Pioneers and other children participating. The meeting announced the restoration of the name of Young Pioneers. Children throughout the country were called upon to revive and carry forward the fine traditions of the Young Pioneers.

The red scarf is a symbol of the heroic struggles waged by countless revolutionaries, many of whom laid down their lives, and the Young Pioneers has long been an organization the children love and yearn to join. Its members are required to do their best to keep fit and to study and work hard in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, to love the motherland and the people, to take a keen interest in labour and science, to take good care of and protect public property, and to be daring in fighting the enemy.

The "gang of four," however, had spared no efforts to cripple the organization. While goading youngsters to oppose their teachers and criticize the so-called "absolute authority of a teacher," the gang instigated

them not to study but make trouble, saying that this was the spirit of "revolutionary rebels."

Teng Ying-chao, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children, spoke at the Peking rally. She encouraged the children to follow Chairman Hua in the new Long March to modernize the socialist motherland. She conveyed Chairman Hua's wishes that the children should grow up with a healthy and sound body, foster the fine communist qualities and collective heroism and cultivate the habit of loving science, studying science and applying science.

At the end of the meeting, the comrade who presided over it called out: "Be prepared and strive for the cause of communism!" In response, the children shouted in unison: "Be prepared at all times!"

Soong Ching Ling, Chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children, wrote an article entitled "Our Hope Is Placed on the New Generation" to mark the occasion.

Project for High-Energy Accelerator

Construction of a project for the preliminary study of the engineering work on China's first 30-50 Bev proton synchrotron has started in Peking.

The accelerator is an indispensable equipment for experiments on the study of high-



Young Pioneers presenting red scarves to Teng Ying-chao (first from right) and other leading comrades.

energy physics which is devoted to discovering the structure of elementary particles and the laws governing the transformation of their movements. High-energy physics is one of the eight key disciplines for research under the 1978-85 plan worked out at the National Science Conference held in Peking last March.

Both Chairman Mao and Premier Chou attached great importance to research in high-energy physics. Chairman Mao more than once pointed out that substance is divisible infinitely and that elementary particles are divisible too. In 1972, in view of the damage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to the study of the basic sciences on the pretext of integrating theory with practice, Premier Chou said: "Research in high-energy physics and the preliminary study of the engineering work on high-energy accelerators should be a major item on the agenda of the Chinese Academy of Sciences." He added: "There should be no further delay regarding this matter." He approved a project for the preliminary study of the engineering work on high-energy accelerators and its actual construction in 1975 when he was seriously ill.

However, the "gang of four" and its followers in the Academy of Sciences sabotaged the project asserting that it "does not merit immediate attention and is not urgent." It was thus shelved.

Work on this project is now going full steam ahead. According to the plan approved by the Party Central Committee, the accelerator will be com-

pleted in 1982, together with the accompanying experimental detecting equipment and data processing system. Another proton accelerator of even higher energy will be completed in 1987. This will in large measure narrow the gap between China's level in this field and the advanced world level and at the same time help promote the development of other fields of science and industrial technology.

Over the past few months, many government organs and several hundred scientific research units, institutions of higher learning and factories have been working together in designing and building the project. Designing on the first proton accelerator is now under way. The site for the high-energy physics experimental centre is being surveyed. A big experimental plant and related buildings for the preliminary study are already under construction.

The project has received the kind attention and assistance of some foreign friends.

IN THE NEWS

- The China-Nepal Joint Boundary Inspection Committee held its first session in Kathmandu from May 17 to 28.

A press release issued after the session said: "As there has been no dispute of territory ever since the delimitation of the boundary between the two countries, the two sides reached agreement on all matters."

- Vice-Chairman Ulanfu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on May 29 met with the corres-

pondents' group from India led by B.G. Verghese. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu said: Both China and India are ancient countries. We are neighbours. We should further develop exchanges of visits between our two countries in the fields of journalism, culture, economics and trade, especially visits between our two peoples, to deepen the relations between China and India.

- Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on May 30 met with Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, Argentine Minister of Economy.

On the same day Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and Dr. Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz signed the minutes on the exchange of instruments enforcing the trade agreement between the Governments of China and Argentina; and Minister of Communications Yeh Fei and the Argentine Minister of Economy signed the agreement on maritime transport between the two governments.

- Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on June 3 met with Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Affairs.

- Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on May 31 met with a British parliamentary group. The group leader is Lord Rhodes, Labour Member of the House of Lords and the deputy leader Hal Miller, Conservative Member of the House of Commons. On June 4 he met with Winston Churchill, Conservative Member of the British House of Commons.

the objective of our farm modernization and we will strive to attain it.

As required by the Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, 1976-85, put forward by the State Council, China will produce 400 million tons of grain by 1985. Then the average per-capita amount of grain will be much more than at present. Also there will be more marketable grain and greater reserves for the state and the collectives, thus making it possible to further improve the people's livelihood, expand the production of industrial crops and develop a diversified economy. A rough estimate shows that by the end of the century China will produce 650 to 750 million tons of grain if the targets set by Chairman Mao are reached, and a fundamental change will have taken place in China's agriculture.

Development of farm production in our country is uneven at present, but taken as a whole the country's per-unit yield of grain is not high, and great efforts will be required to reach or surpass advanced world levels with respect to per-unit yield of major farm products.

Secondly, an important mark of agricultural modernization is an enormous increase in labour productivity.

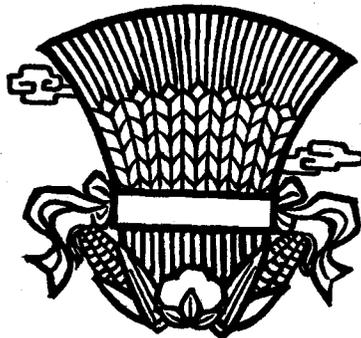
Compared with advanced world levels, our country is behind in farm mechanization, and even more so in labour productivity. For instance, to cultivate one *mu* of wheat requires, on the average, less than half a working hour in the United States, 1.7 working hours in France and about 80 to 100 in our country.

To greatly raise labour productivity it is imperative to mechanize farm production.

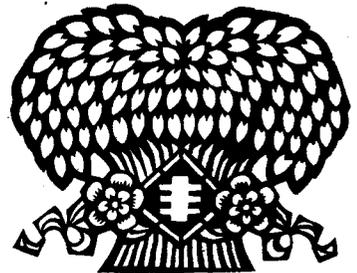
According to the above-mentioned outline, at least 85 per cent of China's major processes of farm work will be mechanized by 1985 and by the end of the 20th century not only will advanced and highly efficient machines be used in ploughing, sowing, field management and reaping, but auxiliary work, especially loading and unloading, transport and farm products processing will also be mechanized. Some of the farm production procedures will be gradually done in factories, electrified and automated.

Agricultural mechanization will entail an enormous increase in the consumption of power and a great change in the composition of energy. While oil, natural gas, electricity and methane will be widely used, solar energy, wind, underground heat and sea-tides will also be utilized. The present state of things in which coal and plant stalks are used for cooking purposes will undergo drastic changes. Communications, posts and telecommunications in the countryside will be modernized. The labour power saved by mechanization will concentrate on production in breadth and depth and go into economic construction in various fields. It will also be organized to gradually bring about industrialization of the people's communes in a planned way so as to increase the industrial proportion in the people's commune economy and create conditions for the ultimate integration of industry with agriculture and for reducing the differences between industry and

TARGETS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BY 1985



Total value of farm output will increase 4-5% annually in 1978-85.



Grain output will be 400 million tons in 1985.

agriculture, between town and country and between manual and mental labour.

Thirdly, to realize modernization of agriculture it is essential to bring about a fundamental change in the basic conditions of farm production.

We shall work out an overall plan for land use and make gigantic efforts to engage in farmland construction. First of all, each person in the rural areas must be ensured one *mu* of farmland giving stable high yields despite drought or waterlogging. This will be followed by efforts to make 80 per cent of the total farmland reach this standard. By that time the plains in the country will consist of neat and tidy fields crisscrossed by irrigation channels with trees lining both banks while in the mountainous and hilly areas terraced fields and orchards will be built in addition to large tracts of afforested land. Low-yield fields such as alkaline land, swamp areas and red soil will also be transformed completely. China's wooded area will expand year by year; bare hilltops will be covered by trees and soil erosion checked. By then we will have not only an ideal production base but also a beautiful environment to live in.

Irrigation is essential to a modern agriculture. We will make full and rational use of our water resources and harness big, medium-sized and small rivers. As water is plentiful in south China while it is lacking in the north, projects will be built to divert water from the south to the north and from one river basin to another in keeping with industrial and farm development.

Fourthly, to bring about farm modernization it is necessary to introduce modern agro-science and technology.

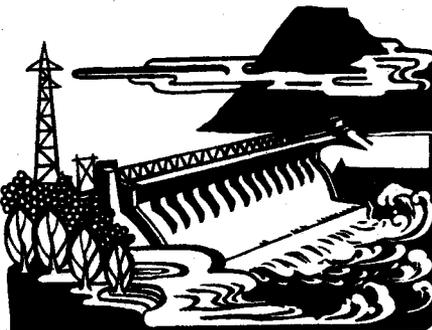
The history of the development of modern agricultural production in the world shows that revolutionary changes in farm production came about with the appearance of chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate and urea, the successful manufacture of high-efficient insecticides, bactericides and weed-killers, the invention of farm machines such as tractors, harvesters and pumps, the constant breakthroughs in the technique of seed-breeding and the adoption of new fine varieties.

Looking into the future, we see that the development of science and technology will bring about fundamental changes in farm production. The initial results recently achieved in genetic engineering and the research on the theory of photosynthesis indicate that breakthroughs will soon be made which will evoke revolutions in seed-breeding and agro-techniques. Farm production will, to a tremendous extent, depend on progress in science and technology. So extensive research and application of advanced science and technology are essential to the modernization of agriculture.

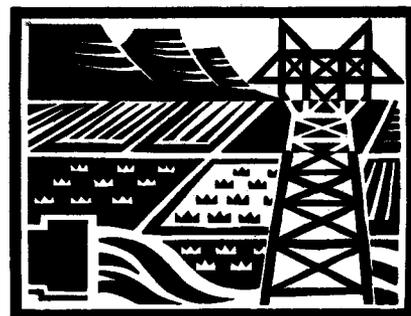
It is a gigantic task to achieve agricultural modernization, but the Chinese people are determined to complete the new Long March of attaining socialist modernization with the indomitable spirit displayed by the Red Army when it carried out the Long March in the 30s.



At least 85% of all major processes of farm work will be mechanized by 1985.



Harnessing of rivers will be continued and projects built to divert water from the Yangtze to areas north of the Yellow River.



By 1985, farmland giving stable high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging will be one *mu* (one-fifteenth of a hectare) per person in the rural areas.

Criticizing the Fallacy of So-Called "Dictatorship Of a Sinister Line"

In issue No. 17 this year, we carried an article entitled "Refuting a Wrong Assessment of Literature and Art," criticizing the fallacy spread by the "gang of four" that, during the 17 years from the founding of New China in 1949 to the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, literature and art was under the "dictatorship of a sinister line"; in other words, an anti-Party and anti-socialist line had exercised dictatorship over the proletariat.

Here we publish four short articles by writers and artists refuting this wrong assessment. — Ed.

The Fundamental Change in My Creative Work

by Pa Chin, a writer

WHEN the fallacy of the so-called "dictatorship of a sinister line" was concocted, few people agreed or paid any heed to it. I said to myself: Since the founding of New China, Chairman Mao and Premier Chou had all along paid great attention to literature and art. If the 17 post-liberation years were a period of the "dictatorship of a sinister line," what about the Marxist line they implemented?

I briefly reviewed my own literary activities. Before liberation, I wrote novels and articles for some 20 years. It was entirely my individual effort; there was no leadership and I did not know that I should study Marxism. I wrote about the darkness and rottenness of the old society, the degeneration and decay of the exploiting classes, the vicissitudes of life and the agony and death of petty-bourgeois intellectuals. Sorrow, pessimism and despondency pervaded my writings. I groped and searched

all by myself, but could not find a way out, still less pointing a way out for the readers. It was indeed agonizing to myself as well as to the readers.

It was Chairman Mao who taught me after country-wide liberation that literature and art should play the militant role of educating the people and attacking the enemy. With the support and help of the Party, I went to Korea in the early 1950s when I was nearly 50 years old and lived for a period among the Chinese People's Volunteers.

I had long confined myself to my study and now I found myself in the midst of the people's fiery struggle and in a big revolutionary family. I was deeply moved by the soldiers' selfless and gallant spirit of daring to make sacrifices. I made friends with the commanders and fighters there, and my thoughts and feelings began to change gradually. I started portraying the images of soldiers in my writings and even today I am still writing about the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Those heroes have always been an inspiration to me and a great help to my progress.

What accounts for the big change in my creative activity? It is due to the care and attention shown me by Chairman Mao and the Party over the years. The "gang of four," however, alleged that the 17 post-liberation years were a period of the "dictatorship of a sinister line" and that I followed that line. What kind of logic is this? I was persecuted and attacked by the gang and its cohorts; I abhorred them in my heart. I didn't believe a word of what they said, because their assertion was a complete distortion of facts.

It is now quite clear that the fallacy of the so-called "dictatorship of a sinister line" in



Pa Chin.

literature and art cooked up by the "gang of four" was directed against Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Achievements of Film Industry Cannot Be Negated

by Yen Chi-chou, a film director

I WAS an apprentice in a printing shop, and later I became a modern drama director after I joined the Eighth Route Army in fighting the Japanese aggressors. After country-wide liberation in 1949, I became a film director. It is the Party that has nurtured and helped me to become a cultural worker. I could not understand, and did not know why Chiang Ching maligned me as a "follower of a sinister line."

In 1966, we were shooting a film which Chiang Ching wanted to take over and make it serve her own purposes. She sent for me on several occasions and told me that the "actors and actresses should get sun-tanned," that "there should be no moving scenes when there

are words on the screen," that "the people should not get too dirty in a battle," and so forth.

I had no idea of what she was driving at, but I tried to explain my own views. What confounded me was that she began to frame charges against me, saying: "I'm ill, yet Yen Chi-chou has been pestering me for eight months" and "Yen Chi-chou has raised his objections every time I give an instruction." She even said maliciously: "We should exercise dictatorship over that counter-revolutionary director."

I was persecuted for nine years, and Chiang Ching made specious charges against all the films I had directed. For instance, in one of the films there were several shots about a naval officer and his wife going home in a car. Chiang Ching charged that the wife was like a "jeep girl." In another film when the heroine made some mistakes during a relentless struggle, Chiang Ching said that it was an instance of "the middle character playing the main role." Still another film depicted P.L.A. fighters training hard to master military techniques. Chiang Ching bluntly charged that it was a "revisionist film."

The fallacy of the so-called "dictatorship of a sinister line" has confused the people's minds.

Take films for example. Altogether 673 feature films and films adapted from local operas or ballets were produced by the various film studios in the country from nationwide liberation in 1949 to the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966. Of these, about 75 per cent were about China's socialist revolution and construction under the Party's leadership and 14 per cent were on historical events. The great majority of these were politically good or relatively good films, and only a few were poisonous weeds opposing the Party and socialism. After the downfall of the "gang of four," many films which were banned by the gang are on show again, winning the acclaim of the masses.

Chairman Mao pointed out in 1963: "What has been achieved in the cinema, new poetry, folk songs, the fine arts and the novel should not be underestimated." This was an affirma-

tion of the achievements of revolutionary literature and art. Deliberately confusing right and wrong, the "gang of four" spread the fallacy of the "dictatorship of a sinister line" and tried to negate everything and write off New China's achievements in literature and art and the dominant role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is something we will never tolerate.

How the Dance-Drama "Small Sword Society" Was Persecuted

by Chang Tuo of the Shanghai Opera Theatre

DEPICTING the heroic struggle of the Shanghai people against imperialism and feudalism about 100 years ago, the full-length dance-drama *Small Sword Society* was produced under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and nurtured by Premier Chou.

As its script-writer and director, I went with the composers and choreographers to the places where members of the Small Sword Society once lived and carried out their activities. We studied available historical material and collected relevant folk-lore. We also did research work on local operas, folk-dances and classical Chinese dances and assimilated the creative experience of the ballet. We finished the dance-drama in 1958 and put it on the stage the following year. It was warmly welcomed by the audience.

Chairman Mao saw the performance on January 11, 1960, and affirmed its title, theme and form of presentation. He said that it was quite good and should be staged in Peking, and added that the people would like it. Later, in accordance with Premier Chou's directive, it was made into a colour film and shown at home and abroad. But in 1962, Chiang Ching denounced the dance-drama as "sabre-rattling and having too many gunshots and dead people."

In 1963, Chairman Mao sharply criticized the staging of anti-Party and anti-socialist dramas. At that time, Chang Chun-chiao had full power over cultural affairs in Shanghai. He took the opportunity and listed *Small Sword Society* among the plays and operas portraying

the "dead and ancient and foreign people." Since then this dance-drama was banned.

In the winter of 1964, Chairman Mao presented a whole set of costumes and props for the staging of *Small Sword Society* to the Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Company which was visiting and performing in Shanghai. The company presented the ballet *Small Sword Society* in Tokyo in 1966 to packed houses.

At a forum held by the literary circles of Shanghai during the Great Cultural Revolution, Chang Chun-chiao slandered that the Shanghai Opera Theatre "hasn't produced any new work in the last decade or so." He thus brazenly negated this dance-drama and other productions we had brought out. Then all of a sudden, there appeared in our theatre the slogan: "*Small Sword Society* is a big and poisonous revisionist weed." On the pretext of "criticizing the eternal themes of love and death," someone attacked me for writing about the love affair between the hero and the heroine and about the defeat of the Small Sword Society. They also attacked me for portraying the heroic deeds of the fighters tragically.

In this way, I and the composers and comrades in charge of decor were branded "ghosts and monsters," and the choreographers and other people involved were also persecuted.

In the summer of 1975, Chairman Mao issued the directive: "There should be some readjustments in the Party's policy on literature and art." He also mentioned in a talk that the dance-drama *Small Sword Society* should not be banned. But the "gang of four" did not let the people know this. On September 24 of that year, while "receiving" literary and art workers from Shanghai on behalf of Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao distorted Chairman Mao's instruction and said that *Small Sword Society* should be revised. Not long after this, a confidant of the "gang of four" went to Shanghai and told their followers to revise the dance-drama without the knowledge of the original script-writer, director and composers. This plot, however, fell through as a result of the downfall of the "gang of four."

Now *Small Sword Society* is being staged again throughout the country, and it has been

adapted into Peking opera, Shaohsing opera and other local operas.

Cartoon Gets a New Lease of Life

by Chang Lo-ping, a cartoonist

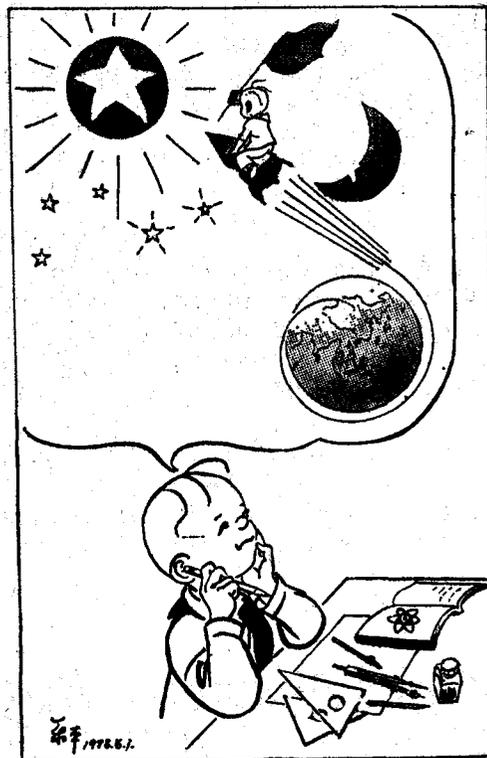
IN the half century since I took up art work, I have drawn lots of cartoons on the life of children. The image of San-mao which I created on the basis of my own experience and the life of children I knew was loved by thousands of children as well as adults for several decades. But in the last ten years or so, San-mao had disappeared. The "gang of four's" fallacy of the so-called "dictatorship of a sinister line over literature and art" lay like a dead weight on us. They looked down upon cartoon and said that it is "not pleasing to look at" and "not serious." As a result, cartoons were banished from newspapers and periodicals.

Is cartoon of any use? Nothing could be more convincing than facts. On the eve of Shanghai's liberation, we progressive cartoonists who supported the revolution worked late into the night to draw cartoons and put them up on



Chang Lo-ping.

June 9, 1978



A Fancy for Science.

Cartoon by Chang Lo-ping

the walls along the streets to greet the People's Liberation Army.

After liberation, under the leadership of the Party, cartoonists got further organized. In the many political movements, militant cartoons played multifarious roles in educating the people and attacking the enemy and in enhancing the people's enthusiasm for building socialism. The contributions made by cartoonists under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line should not be underestimated.

In the years after liberation, I have expressed my love for the Party, for Chairman Mao and for the socialist system through depicting the image of San-mao. In the early 1950s, I brought out several picture-story books. One was entitled *San-mao Accuses*, exposing the U.S. imperialists' crimes of aggression against China. Another was called *San-mao's Emancipation*, portraying the happy life of Chinese children in the new society. Later, I did another series called *San-mao's Diary* reflecting

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, former secretary of the Party branch of the Tachai Brigade who was later appointed Vice-Premier of the State Council, more than once criticized the capitalist tendencies in Suohuang and took its Party committee secretary to task for compelling brigade members to build a house for him without giving them any recompense. But this secretary was like "a tiger whose backside no one dares to touch." Instead of accepting criticisms and mending his ways, he fumed: "I'm satisfied with a house with three rooms if no criticism is made; now I'll make it four instead!" And, as he had vowed, the house was built with four rooms instead of three. It was not uncommon to see such overweeningly arrogant people in those days when the "gang of four" held sway.

But that was not all. What happened in Suohuang actually had something to do with a woman standing committee member of the county Party committee who acted in collusion with the above-mentioned commune Party committee secretary in seeking personal gains. With her full backing, the Party branch secretary of another brigade in that commune commandeered the brigade's labour force and property to build a house with eight rooms for himself. Of the other standing committee members, two were yesmen who were too chicken-hearted to wage any struggle while another who had once made up his mind to criticize capitalist tendencies thought better of it when he became aware that some of his old colleagues on the county Party committee were involved.

A Rectification Campaign

How should these complex and intertwined contradictions be solved? Li Suo-shou decided to launch a rectification campaign within the county Party committee so as to consolidate the Party organization and rectify its style of work. Solving contradictions in this way has been a time-honoured tradition of the Chinese Communist Party. When there are differences of opinion on matters of principle in a Party organization, they are made known to the Party members so that they will analyse the contradictions from a Marxist point of view and resolve them through criticism and self-criticism.



Li Suo-shou speaking at a meeting in Suohuang Commune.

In early 1976 Li Suo-shou called the first rectification meeting of the standing committee of the county Party committee, focusing discussions on problems that had cropped up in the Suohuang Commune. The meeting on the first three days turned out to be a hide-and-seek. Some standing committee members indulged in lengthy talks, paying lip service to principles without dealing with the issues at hand, while others hummed and hawed. To break the ice, Li Suo-shou invited to an enlarged meeting 400 grass-roots cadres and commune members who were known for their firm class stand and boldness in speaking out—for this they were called "Red Crack-shots" by the local people.

The atmosphere of the meeting changed in no time as the "Red Crack-shots" plied the standing committee members with questions and criticisms. In the interval between sessions, they wrote big-character posters making analyses and pointing out what the real problem was. The consensus was: Suohuang was not following the socialist road that leads to common prosperity but had taken the capitalist road with the result that damage was done to the state planned economy and the communal collective economy while a handful of people feathered their nests. Though well aware of this dire situation and its serious consequences, the county Party committee members winked at the malpractices because some of them had benefited from it while others did not want to offend the commune cadres. If this state of

affairs were allowed to continue, some cadres would get rich, become lazy and degenerate. It was only natural that the commune members should ask this question: Are we working to feed and enrich the cadres just as we did in the past for the landlords?

The enlarged meeting continued for several days, opening the eyes of both the cadres and commune members to the harsh facts. The overbearing commune Party committee secretary and that woman member of the county Party committee admitted their mistakes, and the two yesmen received a profound education and made sincere self-criticisms. . . .

Rectification meetings of this kind were held by the county Party committee five times in succession in 1976 alone, and each time efforts were concentrated on tackling major problems in one commune. Rectification of the style of work at the county level set an example for all the communes and brigades to criticize capitalist tendencies.

Meetings were held in 130 places in the rural areas to criticize various manifestations of capitalist tendencies. A so-called "auto king" was exposed and criticized for stealing and selling auto parts to line his own pocket. This helped promote the rectification movement in the factories and mines.

In trade departments, a deputy secretary of the Party branch of the county department store came under fire for speculating. This produced strong repercussions throughout the county.

Levelling the land to build man-made plains.



The result of all this was that capitalist tendencies were effectively checked and the overwhelming majority of the cadres realized and corrected their mistakes. They all remained at their posts after making self-criticisms and mending their ways. Most of the county Party committee members corrected their mistakes except one who was dismissed because of his refusal to admit his serious mistakes. The leading bodies of most communes and brigades were tempered through Party consolidation and rectification. In this way Pingting County embarked on the correct road.

Weathering the Storm

In autumn 1976 when the "gang of four" stepped up its plot to usurp Party and state power, some people in Pingting who were influenced by the gang's reactionary ideas became active again. In August and September that year, when the county Party committee was leading the masses in criticizing capitalism, those followers of the gang secretly banded together and put up slogans attacking such criticism as "an error in general orientation" on the ground that "the spearhead is directed at the grass-roots cadres and the masses" instead of "capitalist-roaders" holding high posts. While shouting "We want class struggle and not the theory of the unique importance of productive forces," they accused Comrade Li Suo-shou of attaching importance to farm production. Numerous big-character posters under the pseudonym of "Observer" appeared in the streets of the county seat, charging that "capitalism is being restored in Pingting" and "the exposure and criticism of evil-doers is actually a negation of the excellent situation and the Great Cultural Revolution."

Some even wrote anonymous letters threatening Li Suo-shou. Among them was one who was bent on hiring himself out to the "gang of four." He wrote 12 letters in succession, making false charges against Li Suo-shou.

There was support, though scant, in the county leading organ itself. At an enlarged meeting of the county Party committee, the head of the propaganda department stepped forth and howled at Li Suo-shou: "I've asked the deputy secretaries of the Party committees of all the 19 communes and they said that no criticism had ever been made of the 'Right deviationist trend.' This shows that the county Party committee does not grasp class struggle but pays attention to production alone. It is only a manifestation of the theory of the unique importance of productive forces even though the crops grow well. What you are doing does not fit in with the current general orientation of struggling against capitalist-roaders." The atmosphere tensed and everyone turned to look at Li Suo-shou.

At that time, the mass media was in the hands of the "gang of four" and the newspapers were filled with fallacies its members spread. To refute the gang's absurdities, courage was needed. Li Suo-shou sprang to his feet and snapped back: "What do you mean by general orientation? Isn't criticizing capitalism our general orientation? We know what is capitalism and what is socialism. To build socialism, we must work hard. Bragging won't get us anywhere. We will continue our mass criticism of capitalism. Your false charges can frighten none of us!"

After the meeting, that department head went to see Li Suo-shou, blustering that he was a "revolutionary rebel" in the Cultural Revolution and would continue to "rebel." Parroting the words of the "gang of four," he cursed the veteran cadres and called them capitalist-roaders who were the main target of struggle. Li Suo-shou sternly retorted: "Veteran revolutionary cadres rose in rebellion against the landlords and Chiang Kai-shek at the risk of their lives. Aren't they rebels? The blood shed by the older generation of revolutionaries is more than the amount of water you have drunk. What kind of a rebel are you to sling mud at veteran cadres!" His staunchness in the face of adversities greatly inspired the cadres and the masses. At the meetings that followed, the participants severely criticized

that department head and punctured his arrogance.

Never Quit in Struggle

In his talk with me, Li Suo-shou recounted what had happened. "At that time there were dark clouds overhead and a storm was imminent," he said. That was really the case. In places thrown into greater disorder by the gang, leading cadres were kidnapped and beaten up. Li Suo-shou himself was fully aware of the heavy odds against him and he had not slept a wink for several nights. But he always kept in mind Comrade Chen Yung-kuei's words — to be firm in upholding socialism and criticizing capitalism. He also thought of his native village the Nannao Production Brigade where he had worked and recalled how three of his ribs were broken by a big lump of frozen earth when he and the other commune members were building man-made plains. This fortified his determination to overcome all obstacles and build up Pingting County. When disturbances broke out in Pingting, the villagers of Nannao, out of concern for his safety, told him to return home if the situation should get out of hand. But he said to himself: As a Communist Party member, I will never quit my fighting post at the critical juncture of class struggle. I would rather fight and die in the saddle than be trampled to death by horses!

So at the next meeting of the county Party committee Li Suo-shou declared in a stern voice: "The whole county will continue as before to criticize capitalism, consolidate the Party organization and rectify the style of work."

In September that year, Chairman Mao passed away. Darker clouds gathered over China. Like the people in other parts of the country, the Pingting people were worried that something untoward might happen. But their anxiety was soon dispelled for in October news came that the "gang of four" was smashed. The Pingting people were overjoyed. They foresaw that the chaos of the last few years would soon be ended and that the future would be promising and bright.

With Li Suo-shou taking the lead, the Pingting people forged ahead and made new achievements in both revolution and production in 1977, and Pingting is now known throughout the country as a Tachai-type county.

Vietnamese Authorities' Continued Persecution of Chinese Residents

Expulsion of Chinese residents by the Vietnamese authorities is still going on. By June 1, the number of Chinese residents forced to return to China had exceeded 105,500.

Here are some of the things victimized Chinese have told Hsinhua Correspondents. They tell how the Vietnamese authorities have been persecuting and expelling Chinese residents who have long lived amicably with the Vietnamese people, actively taken part in the revolution and construction of Viet Nam, and how the Vietnamese authorities have undermined the traditional friendship between China and Viet Nam. — Ed.

Yang Tzu-an (formerly a worker in Coc Sau Coal Mine under the Hong Gai Coal Mining Company in Cam Pha City, Quang Ninh Province): Our family has lived in Viet Nam for three generations and contributed to the Vietnamese revolution and construction. After all Viet Nam was liberated, and particularly since last October, the Vietnamese authorities have been persecuting Chinese residents openly and on a large scale. They discriminated against us politically and even closed overseas Chinese schools, prohibiting Chinese students from studying Chinese. Vietnamese mine authorities stipulated that local Chinese workers must not speak Chinese. If Chinese residents were found speaking Chinese together, they were labelled "reactionary elements."

Chinese workers in Viet Nam were placed under surveillance and even shadowed. They were frequently sent to do backbreaking work or even dismissed.

We have gone through thick and thin with the Vietnamese people and formed close ties of friendship with them. When I was compelled to leave for the motherland, many Vietnamese workers were unwilling to see us go and tried

to persuade me to stay. I said to them: "We fought against U.S. imperialism together and shed our blood on the same battlefield. At that time, U.S. planes were bombing us and life was really hard. Yet we never thought of leaving. Why must I leave now? Because your government is discriminating against Chinese residents."

Many Vietnamese friends told me that what they [the Vietnamese authorities] are doing is against the will of the people.

Feng Chi (formerly a school teacher): I have been working with the Vietnamese people for 30 years and took part in Viet Nam's struggle against French colonialism. But the Vietnamese authorities today are discriminating against Chinese residents like me who had fought together with them. They are forcing Chinese residents who, together with the Vietnamese people, had taken part in the anti-French struggle, to retire or leave the country. In recent years, in the middle school where I taught, not one Chinese graduate was allowed to go to college. When workers are wanted, the Vietnamese authorities will not recruit Chinese youth so that many become unemployed. The Vietnamese authorities say that the Chinese residents in Viet Nam "fully enjoy the rights enjoyed by the Vietnamese," but this is a big lie.

The Vietnamese people are friendly to us. Many are unhappy to see the Vietnamese authorities persecuting us Chinese residents, and they have been quite sympathetic to us. When we were leaving, quite a few Vietnamese friends came to bid us farewell. The traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam cannot be destroyed by anyone.

Huang Yeh-ping (a vice-director of a forge in Hanoi for 19 years): The Vietnamese authorities do things contrary to what they say. The forge where I worked used to have 46 Chinese work-

ers. When I left, as many as 40 of them had been given the sack. Chinese workers were placed under surveillance and even reading newspapers from China was obstructed.

Lung Chi-shun (formerly a teacher in the Overseas Chinese Middle School in Cam Pha City, Quang Ninh Province): Because I showed how I felt about the Vietnamese authorities' discrimination against Chinese residents, I was suspended and given no pay and told to do a self-examination. Later I went home to my parents in Hai Phong and joined a manpower transport co-operative as a cart-puller but I was still followed and watched by Vietnamese public security personnel. On May 20 this year, a Vietnamese major of the public security department said to me: "Like all Chinese residents here, you must either take up Vietnamese citizenship and continue to work in the co-op, or leave the co-op to look for another job, in which case, we won't be responsible for your food grain and other provisions." As the Vietnamese authorities stopped me making a living, my wife and I were forced to leave with our children and come back to China on May 25.

Liang Hai-shen (formerly of Ngan Son, Bac Thai Province, he and his father were iron ore miners): Just before Spring Festival this year, Vietnamese district authorities sent a policeman to my house asking my whole family to change our identity cards. The policeman told us to fill in the blank under the item nationality "Chinese of Vietnamese nationality." I told him: "I'm a Han of Chinese nationality. I've always put myself down as a Han." He stared at me and said: "If you refuse to write down what you're told, we won't issue new identity cards to you." Sure enough, the Vietnamese authorities refused us new identity cards and also refused to give us ration coupons. I was forced to buy daily necessities at exorbitant prices in Cao Bang some 60 kilometres away. In May this year, when my wife was about to give birth, an official from Ngan Son District came and said to us Chinese residents: "You have no land here, so get yourselves back to China now. What are you waiting for?" Some days later, the Vietnamese authorities sent soldiers and policemen to spread rumours and make threats. "When China closes the border,

you won't be able to go back. If you come back here, we'll arrest you and send you all to jail." I knew I could not stay in Viet Nam any longer, so I talked over with my wife about leaving for China. On May 18, when our baby was only nine days old, we were forced to leave Viet Nam.

Chou Huang-shih (A centenarian, she has lived in Viet Nam for 80 years. She has a profound friendship with the Vietnamese people. During the war of resistance against the French colonialists, she ran a stall selling rice noodles and glutinous rice *tsungpa*. Every time troops of the Vietnamese People's Army passed her stall, she would stuff *tsungpa* into their pockets. When they had time soldiers of the People's Army also came to help her with the watering of her vegetable garden): Last December, the authorities of Son La City tried to force me to take up Vietnamese citizenship. I refused. They threatened: "If you don't, we will stop your food rations." I said that even so I would not take up Vietnamese citizenship. Then the public security personnel took away the food ration book for my family of seven, including meat and sugar coupons. In despair, my whole family had to leave the place where we had lived so long and returned to the motherland.

Cheng Chun-chiang (For 30 years he has taken part in the Vietnamese revolution and construction. He carries with him three medals for meritorious services to Viet Nam. Twenty-six years ago, he went from south Viet Nam to the north and was warmly received by President Ho Chi Minh who encouraged him to take an active part in the Vietnamese revolution.): At that time, Chinese residents were welcomed to join the Vietnamese revolution. Now, they are discriminated against and persecuted in Viet Nam. Those who are unwilling to take up Vietnamese nationality are looked upon as criminals. Many Chinese living in Viet Nam have been thus discharged or expelled. My wife was originally a lathe turner. But, because she is Chinese, she was discharged when she fell sick.

A Grave Incident

On May 27 Vietnamese troops fired at a group of victimized Chinese at Ben Xuan Ninh near Pho Tho Xuan.

Chinese victim Hsuan Teh-chen, a witness of the incident, later told Hsinhua Cor-



Huang Chen-szu was wounded in her left shoulder and right hand.

respondents that he and 52 other persecuted Chinese living in Thon Ha Village, Tien Yen District, who could not put up with the persecution by the Vietnamese authorities, boarded two boats on May 25 to return to China. When they reached Ben Xuan Ninh near Pho Tho Xuan at five p.m. on May 27, they met over 20 Vietnamese army men who suddenly opened up, firing a dozen shots at them. With the people in the boats thrown into panic and confusion, the boats lost control and drifted down the river. Then, a dozen other Vietnamese army men strafed them with sub-machineguns from a sailing boat, wounding Huang Chen-szu, a 60-year-old woman, in the shoulder and the palm and Yang Yueh-ku, an 18-year-old girl, in the wrist.

The boats with the Chinese residents were compelled to stop. Vietnamese soldiers then boarded the boats and ordered the wounded ashore. The other Chinese residents objected to their taking the wounded away, but the Vietnamese army men threatened them at gunpoint: "Whoever tries to obstruct is dead!" The boats and the Chinese aboard were detained. Pang Teh-hui, son of Huang Chen-szu, and Su Ya-shih, mother of Yang Yueh-ku, were taken away by motor vehicle.

Slipping away from surveillance, Hsuan Teh-chen waded across the Peilun River and reached Tunghsing. Fearing that the Vietnamese authorities would continue to persecute the wounded and the other stranded Chinese, he promptly reported the incident to a Chinese department concerned and appealed for help.

Not until May 30 did Huang Chen-szu, Yang Yueh-ku, Pang Teh-hui and Su Ya-shih succeed in reaching Tunghsing. They told a Hsinhua Correspondent how the Vietnamese authorities had tried to conceal what had really happened.

During their detention, Huang Chen-szu and Yang Yueh-ku said, two Vietnamese security personnel demanded that they each sign two statements done in the Vietnamese language, which they refused. The security men then took hold of Yang Yueh-ku's thumb, stuck



Yang Yueh-ku. Photo on right shows the wound on her left wrist.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua Visits Zaire

CHINESE Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Kinshasa by plane on June 3 for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Executive Council of Zaire.

At a press conference at the airport, the Foreign Minister said: "As Zaire occupies an important position in the heart of Africa, Soviet social-imperialism and its agent always want to gain control over Zaire. This is part of the Soviet global strategy for world hegemony. It is by no means accidental that Shaba Province was twice invaded by the mercenaries."

"I am convinced," he added, "that the Zairian people under the leadership of President Mobutu are capable of defending the independence, national sovereignty and unity of the country and repulsing all aggression from outside."

President Mobutu received Huang Hua on June 4. At the meeting, the Foreign Minister congratulated the Zairian people on their great victory over the Soviet-Cuban hired mercenaries.

began to engage the enemy two kilometres south of the airport. They drove away a company of mercenaries with a barrage and then

Zairian paratroopers guarding the recaptured Kolwezi Airport.



attacked the two other companies entrenched northeast of the airport, killing and wounding many mercenaries. After a couple of hours of fighting, the airport was recaptured. The enemy fled for the frontier. They abandoned arms and munitions including Soviet-made mortar shells and rockets.

The paratroop battalion had been formed after the first war of Shaba last year. The soldiers had only had seven months of training, but they performed well in defence of their motherland.

A young soldier named Ngato guarding the airport told us: "I am very happy to be fighting in defence of my country. We have defeated the invaders trained by the Cubans and equipped by the Russians." We saw a number of Zairian soldiers patrolling the airport and its vicinity in jeeps and on foot. They were alert and ready to repel any enemy attacks so as to safeguard the interests of their country.

Rescue Operation

Then we visited the urban areas. We got off the car at the Impala Hotel where the headquarters of the Second Foreign Legion Paratroop Regiment of France was located. We were received by Captain Chatillon, the Military Press Attache, who had taken part in the rescue operation on May 19. Speaking about the fight of the French troops, he said that on that day, more than 600 French paratroopers were dropped over Kolwezi to help the Zairian armed forces rescue some 2,500 foreign residents. Kolwezi was retaken the same day. More than 500 artillery pieces and machine-guns as well as wireless sets abandoned by the mercenaries were shown in the hotel.

Accompanied by the Military Press Attache we visited the centre of the city and downtown Kolwezi. This mining town had been seriously damaged. There were no electricity, no food, no water and the streets were stained with blood. It was a desolate sight. Every shop had been looted. We were told that during the occupation of the city by the aggressors, rape,

The non-aligned movement has from its inception prescribed the following requirements for its membership: Supporting national-liberation movements, refraining from alliance with big powers and from participation in any collective military alliance, forbidding the establishment of foreign military bases on any national territory and pursuing an independent policy on the basis of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment.

Now let us gauge Cuba by these criteria.

Cuba's Role in Africa

On the pretext of "supporting African national-liberation movement," Cuba has sent 50,000 troops to Africa. In the four war operations provoked by the Soviet Union for expansion in Africa over the last three years, Cuba has played the role of a hatchetman in suppressing and undermining the national-liberation movements there and served as a cat's-paw of Soviet social-imperialism in its attempts to dominate the African continent and grab places of strategic importance. If the Soviet Union and Cuba were really "supporters of African national-liberation movements" as they claim, why didn't they lend Angola a hand when it was at war with the Portuguese colonialists? And why, immediately after Angola won independence, should they support one group of Angolans against the other two groups? Today it is crucial for the African peoples to reinforce their unity in order to safeguard and consolidate their independence. And yet Cuba, at Moscow's beck and call, is sowing discord among African countries, inciting Africans to fight each other and even sending its troops as Soviet mercenaries to slaughter the African people. Is it conceivable to call this massacring of Africans and Cuba's continued stay in Africa acts "in support of African national-liberation movements"?

Cuba has allowed the Soviet Union to establish naval and air bases on its territory. Soviet air force units are on duty in Cuba to release more Cuban airmen to fight in Africa. Cuba's intelligence agency has since 1971 been controlled to a great extent by Moscow. The independence the heroic Cuban people achieved after protracted struggle has now been forfeited, and their country has been reduced to an ap-

pendage to the Soviet Union militarily. As things are now, can Cuba be called non-aligned?

Nominally, Cuba has not joined the Warsaw Pact, but by its own military actions it is proving itself to be more of a military bloc member than many of the pact's full member states. It has penetrated into Africa, a flank of Europe, precisely in the interest of the Soviet Union's hegemonist pursuit in Europe. It is no secret that the Cuban army is equipped with Soviet arms worth some 3,000 million U.S. dollars. According to Western estimates, there are now 150,000 "military consultants" and other "specialists" of the Soviet Union in Cuba. The Soviet "military specialists," in the words of one Cuban leader, "have played and are still playing a decisive role" in the Cuban army.

An Agent of the Soviet Union

The task of opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and power politics is explicitly set in the political declaration adopted at the 1973 Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries. It marked a significant step forward in the non-aligned movement. However, the Cuban leadership, running counter to this spirit in the declaration, continued to attack the "idea of two imperialisms" to prettify Soviet social-imperialism. Dancing to the tune set by the Soviet propaganda machine, Cuba has since then tried to split the non-aligned movement by dividing its members into "progressive" and "reactionary" countries.

What Cuba has done shows that it is not at all a non-aligned country, but an agent of the Soviet Union, which under the cover of non-alignment has wormed its way into the movement to disrupt it from within. At the Algiers conference held years ago, a Brazilian delegate pointed out that Cuba "is trying to link the entire non-aligned movement with one superpower." Public opinion in Africa has also pointed out that the Soviet Union would stop at nothing to buy over this junior partner because the "role it can play in achieving Soviet objectives is what the Soviet Union cannot fully play solely on its own." Isn't Cuba's role today that of a "Trojan horse"?

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, May 26)



Japan's Two Leftist Parties

Founding of a Unified Marxist-Leninist Party Urged

AT a congress jointly held in Tokyo on May 14, the Provisional Organ of Guidance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Leftist) with Takaharu Sumioka as leader, and the National Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) with Kuraji Anzai as leader, discussed the question of strengthening unity and merging both Parties.

Unanimously adopted at the congress were a resolution on forming a central organ of unified guidance to achieve the merger and the Declaration of the Congress.

The declaration said that the two Parties decided, after reaching unanimity on the basic issues of the political line, "to further strengthen ideological and political unity, promote organizational unification and proceed to found a single revolutionary Party in the near future, and to achieve this aim a central organ of unified guidance has been formed."

"With a firm determination," it continued, "we maintain, consolidate and develop our unity, exert every effort to make the Party-founding congress a success in accordance with the principle of Marxism-Leninism and vow to achieve the unity and unification of all Marxist-Leninists throughout the country."

"Undoubtedly," the declaration pointed out, "the desire of the proletariat and revolutionary people in Japan for a unified proletarian vanguard Party has become the strong aspiration of the people. Unification is a great cause. Only the unity and unification of the Marxist-Leninists throughout the country constitute the guarantee for the victory of the Japanese revolution."

"Through today's congress of unity, we have co-ordinated our steps and taken the first

vigorous stride in this great cause. We once again strongly appeal to the Marxist-Leninists in the country who are devoted to the Japanese revolution to join us in the revolutionary and militant ranks with fiery revolutionary zeal."

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and Committee for Founding of Workers' Party (M-L) of Dominican Republic

Joint Statement

THE Belgian journal *Clarte et l'Exploite* in its latest issue carried a joint statement made by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and the Committee for the Founding of the Workers' Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the Dominican Republic.

The statement pointed out that the theory of the three worlds put forth by Chairman Mao laid down for the international proletariat the strategy and tactics for victory. "It encourages all forces that can be united to form the widest united front. It distinguishes among those who are the main enemies, those who are the closest friends and those who are the intermediate forces, capable of being united through efforts or at least maintaining neutrality, so as to isolate for the peoples of various countries the common enemies: U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism."

The statement continued that U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism "are the biggest international exploiters and obstacles to the revolution and liberation of the peoples of the world. They engage in contention everywhere and Europe is the main focus. Their rivalry will unavoidably lead to war. As a growing im-

perialism, the Soviet Union with its vast military buildup is trying its utmost to split the world to its own advantage. It is the major threat to Europe and the main source of war."

"The third world," it added, "has become the principal force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." "Young states of the third world are rising up in the struggle against hegemonism. They are striving to establish a new economic order. They want to fix for themselves the price of their raw materials, they fight to safeguard their territorial waters, and they want to decide for themselves the disposal of their natural resources. In the United Nations, they are making the two super-powers more and more isolated."

Visit to India

"Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai!"

The Delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries visited India from March 7 to 23. The following report was written on their return.
— Ed.

ALTHOUGH most members of our delegation were visiting India for the first time, they were not unfamiliar with this next-door neighbour which is joined to China by the same mountains and rivers. The very mention of India naturally brings to mind its ancient history, splendid culture, the friendly intercourse of more than 2,000 years between China and India, and the close relations in the 50s when the two countries jointly proposed *Panch Shila* — the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In those days, the slogan "*Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai*" (Indians and Chinese are brothers) was heard throughout the lands of the Yangtze and Ganges Rivers. For reasons known to all, in 1962 relations between the two countries cooled and this state of affairs lasted for 16 years.

At the invitation of the All-India Dr. Kotnis* Memorial Committee, our delegation

Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy

Third National Congress

THE Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy held its Third National Congress in Rome from April 23 to 25.

A communique issued on April 26 said that the congress called on the Italian workers, peasants, youth and other labourers to strengthen unity and broaden the united front with a view to ensuring peace, national independence and democracy in Italy, which are endangered by the Soviet social-imperialists' plots of aggression and sabotage.

led by Wang Ping-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, left to visit India, carrying with us the good will of the Chinese people. As our plane was late, the welcomers at the airport to greet us waited under a burning sun for over two hours. As soon as we arrived, they rushed up to shake our hands and once again, after a lapse of many years, familiar shouts of "*Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai!*" reverberated in the air.

At the reception in our honour, our host Dr. B.K. Basu, President of the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, said: "The people of India attach the greatest importance to your visit and regard it as a major step in improving relations between the two countries." Wang Ping-nan said: "Although relations between our two countries at one time met with a setback, it is only temporary in the annals of long friendship between the two countries. The Chinese people have all along greatly treasured their traditional friendship with the Indian people. . . . We are convinced that through efforts by both sides, the relations between the two countries will continue to improve and

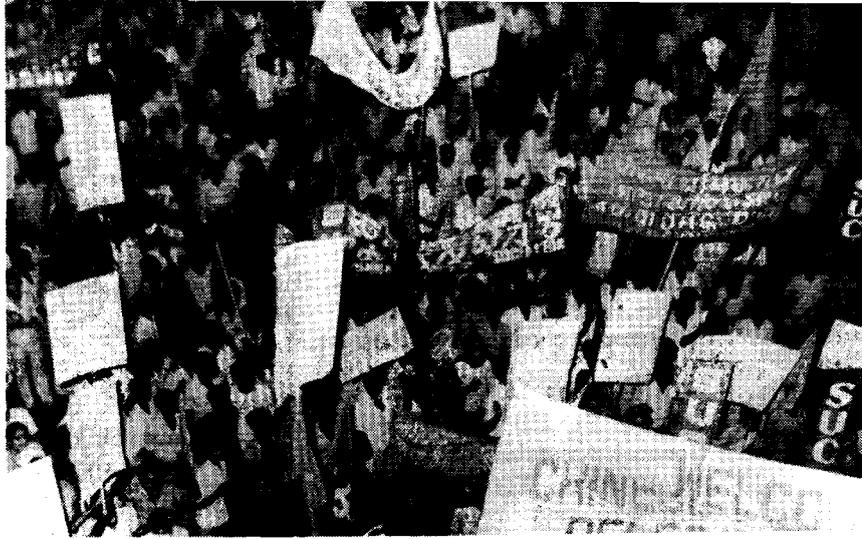
friendship between the two peoples will further develop and consolidate." The warm, sincere words of both host and guest drew repeated hearty applause.

At a meeting with dozens of Members of Parliament, many friends said: India and China have problems in common, therefore should strengthen unity and learn from each other. Although we Members of Parliament belong to different parties and factions and have different political views, we are at one on the question of India and China. This is the common aspiration of the Indian people.

During our stay in India, the members of our delegation called on 92-year-old Mr. Pandit Sundarlal, Chairman of the India-China Friendship Association. He said: "My dear Chinese friends, this is the proudest moment in my life. I remember hearing Mahatma Gandhi say: 'I look forward to the day when a free India and a free China will co-operate in friendship and jointly struggle for the well-being of Asia and the world.' For dozens of years I have cherished this idea and have never wavered. Today at last, I see Chinese brothers coming to India once more and to my home as guests!" At the end of our call, he declared: "I am over 90 this year, but please be assured, my friends, that I shall not die before complete friendly relations are established between India and China."

India's second biggest city, Bombay, is the birthplace of Dr. Kotnis. At his home, our delegation saw Chairman Mao's inscription in his memory: "His death from prolonged overwork has deprived our army of an able helper and our nation of a friend. We should never forget Dr. Kotnis' spirit of internationalism." We also saw a photograph of Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying at Dr. Kotnis' home, taken in 1958 when he led a military goodwill delegation to India.

The All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee has for many years done much to promote Sino-Indian friendship. In 1974 and 1976 it sent delegations to visit China and played the



Welcoming the delegation at Calcutta.

role of a vanguard in the restoration of India-China friendship.

Our delegation had extensive contacts with people of all circles in India. At a workers' residential district in Bombay, dozens of trade union organizations jointly sponsored a get-together in our honour. The workers set off fireworks to greet us. At Santiniketan, the peasants listened with great interest to our delegation's talk on New China. During our 16 days in India, we often heard the words: "Hope you come again!" "We'd like to go to China!" As the leader of our delegation Wang Ping-nan said in a speech: "Both China and India are developing countries and are confronted with the tasks of opposing imperialist aggression and building up their own countries. What we have in common is the important thing; differences are secondary. We have every reason to strengthen unity and friendship and no reason whatsoever for estrangement or drawing apart."

"*Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai!*" expresses the aspirations of the Indian people. Although obstacles or twists and turns may lie in the road ahead, the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and India is certain to continue to develop.

* Dr. Kotnis came to China in 1938 with the Indian Medical Team to help China in the war to resist Japanese aggression. He laid down his life in selfless commitment to the Chinese people's cause of liberation as a result of prolonged overwork.

ROUND THE WORLD

DISARMAMENT

Gromyko's Nice Noises

In his May 26 speech at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said a lot of nice-sounding words but evaded the essential question: Who should stop first in the arms race and who should disarm first?

Gromyko said that the world was spending over a billion dollars a day on armaments. But he did not say that Soviet arms expenditures account for about one-third. It is a fact that the Soviet Union leads the world in military expenditure. The Soviet Union and the other superpower are the arch-criminals in the arms race.

Gromyko rejected genuine disarmament under the pretext of "general disarmament." He urged "all participants of the session and all states of the world to agree on a number of immediate steps which are capable of halting the arms race." As to the Soviet Union itself, Gromyko said: "If other states are prepared to disarm we will not be found amiss." His meaning is clear enough: His country's disarmament is determined by whether other countries will disarm first. Only after every other country has disarmed, will the Soviet Union disarm.

Gromyko denied the existence of a "Soviet military threat." He swore that "the Soviet Union has never unleashed a war and

will never do so." Obviously, the Soviet Foreign Minister's interpretation of "military threat" and "war" is at variance to what is commonly accepted. Launching tank attacks on Czechoslovakia and occupying that country, the armed provocations along the Sino-Soviet border, the armed intervention in Angola and in the Horn of Africa with the help of Cuba, the invasion of Zaire with hired mercenaries — in his eyes, all these have nothing to do at all with the concept of "military threat" and "war."

There is nothing new in the proposal put forward by Gromyko at the session. It still means sham disarmament, real armament.

KAMPUCHEA AND ROMANIA

Against Foreign Intervention

A joint communique was issued by Democratic Kampuchea and Romania when Romanian President Ceausescu concluded his visit to Phnom Penh on May 30.

The communique said that both sides hold that actions should be taken to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and people's rights of all countries so that they will decide their own destiny, settle differences and ease tension between them without outside interference and in a peaceful way.

Both sides pointed out that it is in their common interest to

steadily develop the fraternal friendship, unity and co-operation of the two Parties, countries and peoples of Kampuchea and Romania in the political, economic, commercial, cultural and other fields.

During President Ceausescu's visit to Kampuchea, both sides signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation. The first clause of this 10-clause treaty stipulates principles on which both sides consolidate and develop bilateral relations as well as relations with other countries, including the principle of opposition to outside interference. It says that every nation enjoys the sacred right to survival and genuine freedom, independence and sovereignty and that big or small nations are equal.

The treaty says that both Kampuchea and Romania oppose the policies pursued by imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neocolonialism and the policy of threatening, coercing, controlling and oppressing the peoples of all countries by force, as well as all acts which menace and infringe on their independence and existence.

Before President Ceausescu's trip to Kampuchea, he had visited China, Korea, Viet Nam and Laos.

PARIS CONFERENCE

European-African Relations Promoted

The Fifth Franco-African Summit held in Paris on May 22 and 23 was attended by 21 African countries and France.

The summit discussed problems such as international econ-

omies, relations between Western Europe and Africa, co-operation between France and Africa and African security.

A final communique issued by the summit pointed out that the participants were satisfied with the positive results attained at the conference.

The conference's emphasis on co-operation between France and Africa and relations between Europe and Africa is of positive significance to further consolidating relations and economic co-operation between the second world and the third world.

They differ in historical conditions and levels of economic development, but in the present international environment they have common ground, mainly because European and African countries are subjected to superpower threat to varying degrees. They must improve relations and strengthen contacts to cope with superpower hegemonism.

Over the past few years, West European countries have called for strengthening "dialogues" with Arab and African countries to improve relations with them.

The communique said that the participants have expressed satisfaction with the Lome convention and hoped to maintain and strengthen ties of co-operation between Western Europe and Africa.

Speaking on the Franco-African dialogue at the conference, French President Gis-

card d'Estaing stated that France wanted it "extended to a closer European-African dialogue" aimed at further strengthening relations between the two continents and that in supplying economic aid, there must be respect for the sovereignty of the recipient countries and the way they develop their national economies.

African security was also discussed at the conference. Repeated armed Soviet-Cuban interventions and invasions by their mercenaries are serious threats to the independence and security of African countries. Some African countries at the conference denounced the two superpowers for "crude intervention in the affairs of the sovereign countries in Africa." They also pointed out that Africans should not let their countries become the objects of contention between the two superpowers.

Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo, as Executive President of the Organization of African Unity, said that African security has become an extremely important problem. "We Africans ourselves should assume our responsibility as soon as possible," he said. This appeal shows the will and aspiration of the sovereign countries and peoples of Africa.

U.S.A.

1,000 Strikes in First Quarter

A striking feature of strikes in the United States this year is that they are generally longer and bigger.

According to official U.S. statistics the 1,010 strikes in the first quarter involved a total loss of 13.2 million work days, the highest in all comparable periods since 1950. Strikes by 5,000 workers or more accounted for 78 per cent of the loss.

At Latrobe Steel in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, 1,100 workers were out for nine months until early May. The workers' strike at Delevan Co. in Des Moines, Iowa, has entered its 12th month.

Strikes have spread since the second quarter began. More than 1,000 copper miners at the Magma Copper Company near Superior, Arizona, started a strike on April 21 in protest against the unreasonable dismissal of a worker. Behind the strike was the workers' pent-up dissatisfaction with the stepped-up exploitation of them. Six months earlier, without cutting back on production, the bosses laid off hundreds of workers and forced the remainder to work overtime.

When a state court judge issued an injunction to prevent strikers picketing, 250 miners' wives took to the picketlines and kept the mine shut. Despite pleas from the company and local union officials declaring the strike "illegal," the miners still refused to return to work. A U.S. newspaper reported that the strike continued into May.

About 3,000 workers at General Electric plants in Chicago and Louisville walked off their jobs in early May and late April over speedup and violating their right to strike.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

New Play "Red Hearts"

Red Hearts, a new five-act play now being presented in Peking, is a fine production permeated with revolutionary enthusiasm.

It depicts a sharp struggle against the "gang of four" waged by medical workers in the years 1975-76.

The story centres on the role of Fang Ling-hsuan, a veteran doctor of traditional Chinese medicine at Hsinhua Hospital, who heads a group engaged in research on a new medicine, "03," for preventing and treating coronary heart disease. The project incorporated both traditional Chinese and Western medicine. The followers of the "gang of four" condemn their work as being "divorced from the masses," and "following the wrong line" in an attempt to force them to give it up.

The research project is one of great significance, and has gone forward with the support and concern of Premier Chou. The spearhead of the opposition is aimed at none other than the Premier.

The gang's interference arouses the indignation of the group led by Dr. Fang, his family members and the patients as well. The researchers struggle against the gang's followers and continue to develop the new medicine.

The play stresses the contradictions which arise between Dr. Fang and his son-in-law, a

member of the "03" research group. Motivated by extreme self-interest, the latter falls in with the "gang of four" politically, falsifies scientific material and hinders the research work. Eventually he becomes an object of contempt in the eyes of his wife and relatives as well as the medical circles involved.

Intellectuals appear as the main characters in the play. This is something rarely seen in recent years. When the "gang of four" held sway over literature and art, intellectuals were often reflected on the stage as negative characters, if at all.

Working in the spirit of devoted service to the cause of the people's health, Dr. Fang, the principal character, never yields to the gang's pressure to give up the research work.

Another veteran doctor of traditional Chinese medicine who has personal reservations about the project, nevertheless supports Fang's research work on principle. Open and above-board, he loses no opportunity to flay the "gang of four" and their henchmen with sharp mockery.

Fang's assistant, a young doctor of Western medicine, is completely immersed in research on coronary heart disease, so that his fiancée often remarks: "He's married to the '03' tablets."

The Party secretary of the hospital upholds principle even under great pressure and supports the work of the research group.

These main characters have their individual personal qualities (one is high-strung, another introverted, another good tempered, etc.), but all display



A scene in the second act of "Red Hearts." Fang Ling-hsuan (first from left) puts out a big-character poster challenging those who slander his research work to a debate.

loyalty to the cause of the people, love for Premier Chou and staunchness in face of the reactionary forces. From this the play derives its name, *Red Hearts*.

In fact it is the "red heart" of the late Premier Chou En-lai for the people which provides the theme for the play. It is this character who is praised throughout but who does not appear on the stage, that impresses the audience most deeply. The influence of the Premier is embodied in Dr. Fang and his comrades, and that is what gives them strength.

The playwright is a theoretical worker and modern drama enthusiast at the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine. A group of noted directors and actors of the Peking People's Art Theatre were attracted by the theme of the play, and their production has won wide applause for its high artistic attainment.

Part-Time College Graduates

Yang Shu-sen, a shop leader at the Harbin Lumber Mill, is now in charge of building a new workshop after graduating from the Harbin Workers' Part-Time College with excellent marks.

Yang is one of 36 who recently graduated from the college's speciality of architecture. Results of their final oral exams showed that they have reached the level of graduates from regular institutes of higher learning. They were issued diplomas and their qualifications will be regarded on a par with graduates from regular colleges.

Most of the 36 graduates were workers before their enrolment in 1974. Each week they studied at the college for one day and two evenings. They completed courses in political economy, advanced mathematics, engineering mechanics, architectural drawing and designing for industry and housing. Three months were spent working on graduation designs.

The oral examination committee for graduates was made up of 16 leading cadres of the local architectural departments, professors, experts and teachers of the part-time college.

Set up in 1958, the college has now some 900 students taking its four-year specialities such as machine-building and equipment and chemical engineering. It has a staff of 100 teachers, including part-time teachers from colleges, research institutes and factories. Students use college textbooks and teaching material compiled by the teachers themselves. It has trained 7,000 worker-technicians for 600 factories in Harbin.

Runner-Up in Women's Foil Event

Luan Chu-chieh was placed second in the women's foil event in March at the 29th World Youth Fencing Championships held in Spain.

Since the championships began in 1901, European fencers had always taken the first six places in the women's foil event until last March. At the 28th championships, Luan was placed 17th and did not make the semi-finals.

In the finals at the recent championships her Soviet

adversary's foil broke and wounded her foil-holding left arm, but Luan continued the contest and won. After four more matches she was placed second in the event.

Twenty-year-old Luan who comes from a worker's family joined a spare-time sports school in 1973 and shortly after took up fencing. She trained hard and her fencing skill improved rapidly. In two national fencing competitions held in 1974 and 1975 she was placed fourth, but she won the national title in 1976.

Man-Made Diamond Drill Bits

Very efficient man-made diamond drill bits have been developed and are being extensively used in China.

One of these bits bored 350 metres through a hard stratum in 1976, breaking the record for natural diamond bits in China.

The new bit will help improve geological prospecting and speed up exploitation of China's rich underground resources.

This drill bit was developed by a research group headed by Lin Tseng-tung of the Peking Research Institute of Powder Metallurgy. Lin was asked to research and develop such a bit in 1969, and for many years he spent about six months every year in mines and oilfields consulting workers and studied advanced experience at home and abroad. After thousands of experiments, he finally worked out the technical process for producing artificial diamond drill bits.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Progress in Aquatic Products

CHINA is now self-sufficient in edible kelp, a highly nutritious seaweed, and also exports a certain amount. Though China has a long coastline, it had to import kelp before liberation. Progress in the artificial cultivation of this valuable food has been made by the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Oceanography in co-ordination with the Shantung Provincial Marine Product Research Institute.

In the last few years, marine scientists have succeeded in breeding three new high-yielding strains of kelp with an iodine content 20 to 58 per cent higher than the ordinary varieties. They give an 8 to 40 per cent higher per-hectare yield in the cultivated sea area.

Experiment on artificial raising of prawns in ponds is being undertaken in Shantung, Hopei, Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsu Provinces. One production brigade in Shantung achieved an average yield of 1.12 tons per hectare of water area. Varieties of shellfish bred artificially now include oysters and razor clams. New progress has been made in the artificial propagation and cultivation of scallops and sea cucumbers.

Artificial breeding now accounts for more than 80 per cent of China's total fresh-water fishery output. Black carp, grass carp, silver carp and big head are four major kinds of fresh-water fish commonly raised artificially in China.

Through joint efforts, the Wuhsi Aquatic Product Research Institute and the Amoy Aquatic Product College have been obtaining catches of 7.5 tons of fish per hectare of pond water surface for ten years.

Using waste water from power plants to raise the temperature of the ponds, Heilungkiang Province found a new method for promoting fresh-water fishery in the cold areas of the north. More varieties of fresh-water fish are being raised, and new successes have also been scored in acclimatization and hybridization.

Research institutes have conducted comprehensive investigations of fishery resources in the East China Sea, Yellow Sea,

Pohai Bay and the Yangtze River and have laid a scientific basis for the rational development and utilization of marine resources.

Scientists and fishermen have taken up large-scale research work to promote the mechanization and modernization of sea fishing operations.

Peking Residents Appeal for Pollution Control

In recent years, Peking residents have been sending more than 200 letters annually to the Peking Municipal Office for Environmental Protection complaining of the harmful effects they have suffered from environmental pollution. They singled out a number of factories for criticism, and appealed to them as well as to leaders at various levels in the city to take effective measures as soon as possible.

A hundred or so plants were censured in the chemical, pesticidal, electroplating, iron and steel, rubber-making, textile and light industrial trades.

A comrade in charge of the Peking Municipal Office for Environmental Protection said that the matters raised in the letters had been verified and that the criticisms were valid.

He went on to explain that Peking's industries began developing after liberation. For quite a long period, the seriousness of environmental pollution was not fully recognized. In the early 70s Premier Chou En-lai had time and again stressed the need to deal effectively with



A rich harvest of kelp on an aquatic product farm in Liaoning Province.

the problem and proposed to turn the capital into a pollution-free city. Since then, we have given the matter due attention by establishing an organ for environmental protection and starting out to eliminate pollutants.

The spokesman added that in the past few years, a big effort has been made to eliminate Peking's pollution. The major achievements have been in the reduction of smog and the protection of water sources. The leadership of many units has turned its attention to dealing with pollution.

For many years, the coking plant of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company did not properly dispose of its waste water which contained phenol. In 1973, the plant built several installations for treating this waste liquid. Now, 90 per cent of the phenol is being recovered, thus minimizing pollution and increasing income. The masses complained about the smoke filled with sparks given off by the chimneys of the Overseas Chinese Hotel and about its noisy blowers. Later, in co-operation with some departments concerned, the hotel adopted effective measures to reduce the smoke and noise from the blowers.

The updating of technological processes, the multi-purpose utilization of waste materials and the adoption of non-toxic materials to replace poisonous ones in many industrial enterprises have greatly lessened the amounts of phenol, cyanide, chromium, mercury, arsenic, and phenyl and acidic gases released into the atmosphere.

The spokesman said that the problems mentioned in the letters from the masses could be divided into three categories: the first, those which can be solved with some effort; the second, those which can be solved with some or considerable effort plus a small outlay of materials and equipment; the third, only a small number, which cannot be solved for the time being because of technical limitations or lack of necessary equipment. The spokesman said that most of the problems can be handled within a fairly short period of time provided that Party committees at all levels pay attention to them.

He continued that the new Constitution adopted in March made a provision that the state protects the environment and eliminates pollution. Effective measures would be taken to carry out this provision. All newly built factories, those undergoing expansion and all existing enterprises should have installations to treat or re-cycle waste gases, liquids and dregs. These installations should be designed, constructed and put into operation at the same time as the main project. Existing enterprises should update their technology and make multi-purpose use of materials in order to reduce or eliminate harmful discharge.

New types of boilers would be produced to replace the old type which emit large quantities of black smoke. Big sewage-treatment plants would be constructed and new technology adopted to process waste liquids, gases and dregs. Scientific research

should be carried out into ways of eliminating environmental pollution so as to turn Peking into a pollution-free city in the shortest possible time, concluded the spokesman.

More Tractor Plants In Yunnan

SOUTHWEST China's Yunnan Province is expanding four tractor plants and turning two farm implement factories into tractor plants.

By 1985, at least 85 per cent of China's major processes of farm work will be mechanized. This is one of our important targets on the economic front. The above-mentioned measures were adopted by Yunnan to speed up farm mechanization.

The province produced 10,000 medium-sized tractors and walking tractors last year, double the number put out in 1975. More than 120 farm machinery and other plants in the province are turning out engines and other parts for the tractor plants.

All the 128 counties in Yunnan have their own farm machinery factories. Many people's communes have small shops for repairing farm machines and tools.

Before liberation the multinational Yunnan Province, which has a population of 30 million, had a poor industrial base. The province could not produce a single tractor, such a thing had never even been seen in the countryside. In many remote national minority areas cultivation of the soil was done by the slash-and-burn method.

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