

PEKING REVIEW

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

Our Party is now more united, more consolidated than at any time in the past. It has become the core uniting the people throughout the country for socialist construction.

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The Chinese people firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits China

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, and Sha Feng, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, on August 29 met Pirro Dodbiba, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister of Agriculture, and all the other comrades on the Albanian Agricultural Delegation he is leading.

Coming to visit China at the invitation of Comrade Sha Feng, the delegation arrived in Peking on August 1.

That evening, Comrade Sha Feng gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished Albanian guests. Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was present on the occasion and met all the comrades on the delegation before the banquet.

Minister Sha Feng and Minister Pirro Dodbiba spoke at the banquet. They enthusiastically acclaimed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Albania.

After visiting the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune in Peking, the delegation also visited Shaoshan, Shanghai and other places. Wherever the Albanian comrades-in-arms went, they were warmly welcomed.

Premier Chou Meets Chilean Friends

Premier Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on August 29 met Juan Martinez Camps, a leading member of the Chile-China Cultural Association, and Chilean friends Ember Avila, Jose Pavez Orellana, Carlos

Mella and Jose Pavez Ahumada who have come with him on a visit.

Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chilean Ambassador to China Armando Uribe Arce was present at the meeting.

Also present on the occasion were leading members of the Chinese organizations concerned.

Protest Against Uganda Government's Lies

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Uganda addressed a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda on August 30 lodging the Chinese Government's strong protest against the groundless allegation made by Uganda President Idi Amin and Radio Uganda that in the recent incident on the border between Uganda and Tanzania a Chinese colonel was killed.

The note said: "On August 24, 1971, Uganda President Idi Amin and Radio Uganda made the groundless allegation that in the recent incident on the border between Uganda and Tanzania a Chinese colonel was killed. That is an out-and-out lie. Furthermore, the Uganda Government exhibited the dead body of the so-called 'Chinese colonel' to whip up anti-China sentiments."

It continued: "The Chinese people highly treasure their friendship with the African peoples, and the Chinese Government has always firmly stood for the development of friendly relations with African countries on the basis of the Five Principles. In deliberately manufacturing the above lie, the Uganda Government is obviously aimed at damaging the Chinese people's friendship with the people of Uganda and other African countries and catering to the needs of imperialism and the reactionary forces for sabotaging the

Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

"Back in last July the Chinese Embassy in Uganda lodged a verbal protest with the Uganda Government against the rumour spread by President Amin to the effect that so-called Chinese instructors had taken part in attacks against Uganda. Now, instead of taking measures to stop rumour-mongering, the Uganda Government, in disregard of the stern protest lodged by the Chinese Government, has gone from bad to worse and invented a new lie. This is a serious provocation against the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people."

The note said: "The Chinese Government strongly protests against the Uganda Government's anti-China act of inventing lies and sternly demands that the Uganda Government guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents."

Trade Delegation Visits Malaysia

The Trade Delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade visited Malaysia from August 22 to 28. During its visit, the delegation's leader Chang Kuang-tou and Y.B.M. Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, Chairman of Pernas (the National Corporation Berhad, Malaysia), signed a joint statement in Kuala Lumpur.

The joint statement said: The objectives of the delegation were to strengthen the friendship between the peoples of China and Malaysia and realize the understanding reached during the visit of the unofficial Malaysian trade mission to the People's Republic of China for the establishment of direct trade between the People's Republic of China and Malaysia. In this context the delegation held a series of discussions with Pernas, and, under the auspices of Pernas, with representatives of the

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Our Party Is Advancing Vigorously

UNDER the close concern of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, the Party congresses of the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (except Taiwan Province) have been formally held one after another and new provincial, municipal or autonomous regional committees of the Party have been elected. This is a most important guarantee for further strengthening Party leadership and doing a better job of continuing to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the Party's Ninth National Congress and the First and Second Plenary Sessions of the Ninth Party Central Committee. This is a great event in the political life of the comrades of the whole Party and the people of the whole country, a magnificent result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building.

We warmly hail the successful holding of Party congresses and the establishment of new Party committees at various levels in the localities! We hope that the Party committees at all levels will raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and lead the broad masses of the Party members and the revolutionary people in uniting to win still greater victories.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the broadest and most deep-going movement to consolidate our Party in its history. During this revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao has issued a series of very important instructions on Party consolidation and Party building, guiding us in constantly making criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building, in adhering to the Marxist-Leninist principles of Party building and in stepping up Party building ideologically and organizationally. Through the movement of Party consolidation and Party building, our Party has rallied all the more closely round the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader; it has been advancing courageously and more vigorously along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has been leading the people of all nationalities of the country in winning one new victory after another.

A few revolutionary committees at the provincial level were first set up in 1967. This put the question of consolidating the Party organizations on the agenda. The criterion upon which our Party is to be consolidated and built is a matter of principle of vital importance. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses**

in the fight against the class enemy." This set the political orientation for our Party consolidation and Party building. The whole Party has kept to this orientation and steadily eliminated the remaining pernicious revisionist influence of the sinister book *Self-Cultivation* and the six sinister "theories" (the theory of "the dying out of class struggle," the theory of "docile tools," the theory that "the masses are backward," the theory of "joining the Party in order to climb up," the theory of "inner-Party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests"), and combated the erroneous tendencies to lower the level of our Party or to obscure the character of our Party. The Party members have strengthened their proletarian Party spirit and overcome bourgeois factionalism.

When the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution entered the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation, Chairman Mao made Party consolidation an important phase in his great strategic plan of struggle-criticism-transformation. He pointed out: **"A human being has arteries and veins through which the heart makes the blood circulate, and he breathes with his lungs, exhaling carbon dioxide and inhaling fresh oxygen, that is, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh. A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality. Without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the Party has no vigour."** Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction profoundly reveals the laws governing the building of a proletarian party and has theoretically armed the Party members, helping them use the dialectics of inner-Party contradiction more consciously and correctly do the work of getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh politically, ideologically and organizationally.

Chairman Mao also pointed out: **"Every Party branch must reconsolidate itself in the midst of the masses. This must be done with the participation of the masses and not merely of a few Party members; it is necessary to have the masses outside the Party take part in the meetings and give their comments."** In line with this very important instruction of Chairman Mao's, Party organizations in various places have opposed the close-door tendency and persisted in the mass line. They have carried out an open-door Party consolidation, in which the masses helped and supervised the consolidation and building of every Party branch and the education and examination of every Party member. This method of Party consolidation in the midst of the masses has ensured quality in consolidating the Party ideologically and organizationally and forged closer links between the Party and the masses.

The historically significant Ninth National Party Congress was convened under Chairman Mao's personal

guidance at a time when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had won tremendous victory. Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Congress, people in all parts of the country conscientiously studied the new Party Constitution, and the movement for consolidating and building the Party was unfolded in an all-round way. During the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao warned members of the whole Party, particularly the senior cadres of the Party, that they must be prudent and careful and must not forget themselves in moments of excitement. Speaking of some comrades from grass-roots units who were elected to the Party Central Committee for the first time, Chairman Mao said: **"See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties."** Chairman Mao once again sounded a warning to the whole Party at a time of victory. We should firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and be modest and prudent, and guard against arrogance and rashness.

After the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao issued a series of instructions, including **"Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism"** and **"Carry out education in ideology and political line."** Following Chairman Mao's instructions, the whole Party has been criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in a deep-going way, studying Marxism-Leninism, criticizing revisionism, idealism and metaphysics, opposing conceit and complacency, and correcting some wrong practices in the style of work and setting everything on the correct path. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has gone deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people. With problems of the struggle between the two lines in mind, the Party members have studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, strengthened investigation and study, and made great achievements. The building of the Party ideologically, especially of the leading bodies, is being raised to a new level.

These instructions by Chairman Mao have developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party building and are a step further in solving the problem of how the Party should be built under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Reviewing the process of Party consolidation and Party building, we understand more deeply that only by carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line on Party building, and adhering to the character of the Party as the vanguard organization of the proletariat, to the dialectics of inner-Party contradiction, to the Party's mass line and to education in ideology and political line, can interference from both "Left" and Right be fought off and a further step taken in building our Party into a revolutionary party armed with Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and style of work.

This Party consolidation is a most profound Marxist-Leninist education movement. The Party members have seriously studied Chairman Mao's thinking on Party building and plunged themselves into the

great storms of mass struggle to face the world and be tempered. They have thus enhanced their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. A handful of proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road, degenerates and alien-class elements have been cleared out of the Party. Advanced elements of the proletariat who have come to the fore from among the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary armymen, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have joined the ranks of the Party. The principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people is carried out in leading bodies of the Party at all levels; this means the inclusion in these bodies of both proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and fine Party members who are middle-aged or of the younger generation and the inclusion of new blood from workers and peasants and cadres at the grass-roots level. Our Party has improved its quality and expanded its ranks, and is purer and more powerful and has a greater fighting capacity than ever.

Chairman Mao teaches: **"Ours is a great Party, a glorious Party, a correct Party. This must be affirmed as a fact. But we still have shortcomings, and this, too, must be affirmed as a fact."** It must not be assumed that contradictions and the struggle between the two lines will no longer exist within the Party after the Party consolidation and the establishment of new Party committees. Opposition and struggle between the two lines within the Party are the reflection inside the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society; they will exist for a long time. In accordance with the requirements set in the new Party Constitution, we must take the ideological and organizational building of our Party as a long-term task and take hold of it constantly, repeatedly and seriously so that our Party will give better play to its role as the core of leadership, as the vanguard organization of the proletariat leading the people of the whole country in the great struggles for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious. Once established, the new Party committees at all levels must effectively strengthen centralized leadership by the Party. The new Party Constitution stipulates: "The organs of state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the People's Liberation Army, and the Communist Youth League and other revolutionary mass organizations, such as those of the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the Red Guards, must all accept the leadership of the Party." On many occasions, Chairman Mao has stressed this as an important organizational principle of the Party. All Party members and all departments must enhance their concept of the Party, place themselves under the absolute leadership of the Party and reject the reactionary theory

New Party Committees Established

THE Tibet Autonomous Region, Szechuan Province, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and Heilungkiang Province recently elected their respective new Party committees.

Since Hunan Province first convened its Party congress and elected its new Party committee in December 1970, other provinces and the municipalities and autonomous regions have successively established new Party committees. With the exception of Taiwan Province, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up new Party committees.

During the first twenty days of August, the Tibet Autonomous Region, Szechuan Province, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and Heilungkiang Province convened their Party congresses in that order. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, these congresses conscientiously summed up the experience of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in their respective regions or provinces during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, discussed and decided future militant tasks and elected their new Party committees.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching **Carry out education in ideology and political line** throughout

the Party, Party member delegates from various fronts who attended the Party congresses in these provinces and autonomous regions conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and studied the Ninth Party Congress documents and the Communiqué of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Party Central Committee. They also criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his local agents and criticized idealist apriorism and other reactionary fallacies peddled by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and political swindlers like them. As a result, they increased their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

As stipulated by the Party Constitution, the congresses elected new Party committees after full consultation and repeated discussions. The Party committees are composed of old, middle-aged and young people. The first plenary sessions of the new Party committees elected and the Party Central Committee approved:

Comrade Jen Jung as first secretary and Comrades Chen Ming-yi, Tien Pao (Tibetan), Yang

of many centres, that is, the theory of no centre. The Party committees must bring into full play the role of the revolutionary committees, strengthen Party leadership over economic work, and over consolidating and building the Communist Youth League, and step up the Party work in consolidating and leading revolutionary mass organizations, such as those of the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the Red Guards. The localities must seriously study and sum up experience in strengthening Party leadership. In line with the five requirements set in the new Party Constitution for primary Party organizations, they must continue to grasp well the work of consolidating and building the primary Party organizations and continue to strengthen the ties between the Party and the revolutionary masses. All this is for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be achieved fully in every primary unit.

Centralized leadership by the Party means leadership by Mao Tsetung Thought, leadership by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After new Party committees are established, a question of prime importance remains,

a question of what ideology they are to use as guidance and what line they are to follow. Leading Party cadres at all levels must conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao so that they can truly draw a clear line of demarcation between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism on the plane of integrating theory with practice, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism and always keep to a firm and correct political orientation. Towards themselves, they must apply "one divides into two," daring to uphold truth and correct mistakes. They must carry forward the traditional fine style of the Party, persist in taking part in collective productive labour, go among the masses, go into practical struggles, make investigation and study in a big way, conscientiously implement and study the Party's policies, and in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) consciously use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to remould their world outlook and constantly heighten their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Tung-sheng (Tibetan), Feng Ke-ta, Kao Sheng-suan and Pa Sang (a Tibetan woman) secretaries of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee;

Comrade Chang Kuo-hua as first secretary, Comrade Liang Hsing-chu second secretary, and Comrades Li Ta-chang, Hsieh Chia-hsiang, Tuan Chun-yi, Hsieh Cheng-jung, Hsu Chih and Ho Yun-feng secretaries of the Szechuan Provincial Party Committee;

Comrade Kang Chien-min as first secretary, Comrade Kao Jui second secretary, Comrade Chang Kuei-chin secretary, and Comrades Wang Chih-chiang (Hui nationality), Shao Ching-wa, Chao Chih-chiang (a Hui nationality woman) deputy secretaries of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Committee;

Comrade Wang Chia-tao as first secretary, Comrade Liu Kuang-tao second secretary, and Comrades Fu Kuei-ching, Yu Chieh and Chang Lin-chih secretaries of the Heilungkiang Provincial Party Committee.

Before the establishment of these Party committees, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, Kweichow Province, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Hopei Province, Tientsin Municipality and Yunnan Province successively convened their Party congresses and elected their new Party committees. Leading members of these committees are:

Comrade Lung Shu-chin, first secretary, Comrade Saifudin, second secretary, and Comrades Tsao Szu-ming, Sung Chih-ho and Liu Hsing, secretaries, of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Party Committee;

Comrade Lan Yi-nung, first secretary, Comrade Chang Jung-sen, secretary, and Comrades Chia Ting-san, Li Li and Ho Kuang-yu, deputy secretaries, of the Kweichow Provincial Party Committee;

Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary, and Comrades Wu Tao, Hsu Hsin, Teng Tsun-lun and Chao Tzu-yang, secretaries, of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional Party Committee;

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary, Comrade Cheng San-sheng, second secretary, Comrades Ma Hui, Liu Hai-ching and Ma Chieh, secretaries, and Comrades Lu Yu-lan (a woman) and Ma Li, deputy secretaries, of the Hopei Provincial Party Committee;

Comrade Hsieh Hsueh-kung, first secretary, Comrade Wu Tai, second secretary, and Comrades Liu Cheng, Wang Yi, Wang Man-tien (a woman), Hsu Cheng and Fei Kuo-chu, secretaries, of the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee;

Comrade Chou Hsing, first secretary, Comrade Wang Pi-cheng, second secretary, and Comrades Chen Kang and Lu Jui-lin, secretaries, of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee.

To strengthen centralized leadership by the Party, it is imperative to conscientiously carry out the Party's democratic centralism. The Party committees at all levels must practise "letting all people have their say" and oppose "my word is final." Any issue of major importance must be discussed by the collective and different opinions must be given a serious hearing. It is necessary to continue opposing conceit and complacency, fostering modesty and prudence and strengthening the unity of the Party. Chief leading cadres must have the largeness of mind of the proletariat, "be good at uniting in our work not only with comrades who hold the same views as we but also with those who hold different views." It is necessary to help veteran revolutionary cadres give play to their backbone role and to train new forces with enthusiasm so that successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat can mature faster and better. Towards comrades who have committed errors, it is necessary to adopt a "watch-and-help" attitude, allow them to overcome errors and encourage them to atone for past mistakes. All the new and old cadres must learn from, respect,

co-operate with and support each other and persist in using Mao Tsetung Thought to achieve **unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action.**

At present, the domestic and international situation is getting better and better. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, our Party has held high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and adhered to proletarian internationalism, and has further strengthened its militant unity with genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations throughout the world and with the proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations the world over. Comrades of the whole Party must fully recognize the important obligations we have and must work and study even harder.

"We are marching forward." "Our goal must be attained." "Our goal can certainly be attained." In the great struggles of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, our Party will be built into a still greater, still more glorious and still more correct Party.

(August 27)

Smash U.S. Imperialists' Military Adventure of Aggression in Laos

PRINCE Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, and the spokesman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front in a message and a statement on August 25 and 26, 1971 strongly denounced U.S. imperialism for mustering Lao Rightist troops and Thai troops to launch large-scale "nibbling" attacks on the Lao liberated zone, demanded an immediate end to the military adventure and reiterated the peaceful proposal for an immediate ceasefire throughout Laos. Prince Souphanouvong forcefully warned the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys: "If they refuse to renounce their military ventures against the Kingdom of Laos, the Lao people and the Lao Patriotic Front will resolutely exercise their legitimate right to self-defence and deal well-deserved counterblows at the U.S. imperialists and their quislings." The Chinese Government and people express the firmest support for the just stand of the Lao Patriotic Front.

It is by no means accidental that U.S. imperialism has intensified its war of aggression against Laos recently. On August 9, the U.S. Government issued a statement on the Lao situation, viciously attacking the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Under the pretext of the so-called "massive north Vietnamese invasion" of Laos, it openly and brazenly asserted that the United States "is entitled to withhold complete compliance" with the Geneva Agreements on Laos and will continue to provide military "assistance" for the Lao Rightists and to train and dispatch so-called "volunteers of Thai nationality" to Laos. This official U.S. statement deserves serious attention. It shows that despite its "almost helplessly bleak outlook" in Laos and the rest of Indochina, the U.S. Government is still bent on acting rashly in Laos. It also shows that the U.S. Government intends to send still more Thai accomplice troops to Laos to expand the war of aggression there. It is futile for the U.S. Government to try to cover up its own aggression with the guise of an alleged "invasion" of Laos by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Obediently serving the needs of the U.S. aggressors, the Thai authorities sent Thai accomplice troops to invade Laos, but the result will simply be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

However, it is not U.S. imperialism but the heroic Lao people who decide the destiny of Laos today. Under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front and by relying on their own armed forces, the Lao people have established liberated areas which make up two-thirds of the land of the whole country. They have again and again smashed all kinds of schemes of U.S. imperialism and the Lao Rightists aimed at extinguishing the raging flames of the Lao revolution, created an excellent revolutionary situation and thus made important contributions to the cause of the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. While fighting valiantly, the Lao Patriotic Front has recently made new efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Lao question. After the five-point political solution proposed on March 6, 1970, Prince Souphanouvong put forward on June 22 this year a two-point proposal to achieve at once a ceasefire throughout the territory of Laos and let the Lao parties concerned meet right after the ceasefire. The five-point political solution and the two-point proposal put forward by the Lao Patriotic Front have been warmly hailed and supported by the Lao people of various strata and the progressive public opinion of the world. Now U.S. imperialism and its running dogs have not only flagrantly turned down the reasonable proposals of the Lao Patriotic Front, but also stepped up their attacks on the liberated areas of Laos and intensified the war of aggression in Laos. This can only further reveal the vicious features of U.S. imperialism which vainly attempts to hang on in Indochina. But what awaits U.S. imperialism can only be a more ignominious and disastrous defeat, should it prolong its war of aggression.

Laos is a close neighbour of China. The Chinese and Lao peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. The Chinese Government and people are unshakable in their determination to do everything in their power to support the Lao people and the Indochinese people to "defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs." U.S. imperialism will be defeated! The Lao people and the Indochinese people will win!

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Chinese Military Friendship Delegation In Romania

THE Military Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China with Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as leader and Tsao Li-huai, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Commander of the Chinese P.L.A. Air Force, as deputy leader arrived in Bucharest by special plane on August 22 on a friendly visit to Romania after concluding a friendly visit to Albania.

The delegation attended the review of the military parade and mass procession in Bucharest in celebration of the 27th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

On August 25, Army General Ion Ionita, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of the Armed Forces, gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese Military Friendship Delegation. Speeches filled with warmth and friendship were delivered at the banquet by Comrades Ion Ionita and Li Teh-sheng.

Comrade Ion Ionita said: "The official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China by the Romanian Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was a moment of outstanding significance in the development of the fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Romanian and Chinese peoples."

Comrade Ion Ionita spoke highly of the Chinese People's Liberation Army as an army created by the Communist Party and steeled in the flames of arduous struggle against imperialism and domestic reactionaries.

Referring to the contribution made by the Romanian people in strengthening socialism and the anti-imperialist front, he pointed out: "In international activities, our Party and Government are working staunchly for the establishment of the principles of full equality of rights among all countries, respect for their national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and mutual benefit, and also for the refrainment from the threat or use of force in inter-state relations. These principles are winning wider and wider recognition throughout the world and have become the sole principles that can ensure peace and co-operation among nations.

"Socialist Romania is making positive contributions to the struggle against the imperialist policies of dictators,

of interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries, and of aggression on and enslavement of other peoples.

"Our country expresses firm solidarity with and support to the heroic struggle of the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia against U.S. aggression, and firmly demands a political settlement of the war in Indochina through the withdrawal of U.S. troops so that the peoples in this area can decide their own development with no external interference."

Comrade Ion Ionita said: "Our Party and Government hold that the enduring settlement of the great issues of international life cannot be conceived without the participation of the People's Republic of China and we resolutely support the restoration of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and other international bodies."

In conclusion, Comrade Ion Ionita said that the visit of the delegation will be another contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship and co-operation between the two peoples and two armies of Romania and China in the interests of the cause of socialism.

At the beginning of his speech, Comrade Li Teh-sheng expressed his admiration for the revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle of the Romanian people, an industrious and valiant people with a glorious revolutionary tradition.

He said: "The Romanian armed forces have become a reliable and powerful force in defence of the independence and sovereignty of the country and of the gains of the people's revolution and construction."

Referring to the profound friendship cemented between the Chinese and Romanian peoples, Comrade Li Teh-sheng said: "In recent years, friendly relations and co-operation between the two Parties, peoples and armies of China and Romania have developed enormously. We are sincerely grateful to the Romanian people and armed forces for their active support and assistance to us in international struggles and in the construction of our country. The Romanian comrades may rest assured that in the building of your motherland and in the struggle against imperialist threats of force and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will, as always, stand by you and resolutely support you."

Special Envoy Ieng Sary Welcomed

Both Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the N.U.F.C., and Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the R.G.N.U.C. and the N.U.F.C., said that an unbreakable union, indestructible unity and total solidarity exist between all Khmer resisters at home and abroad and that they are determined to carry the war of resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression and its Saigon and Phnom Penh lackeys to final victory. Premier Chou En-lai reiterated that the Chinese people will firmly support the three Indochinese peoples in carrying their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

ON his arrival in Peking recently, Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the Royal Government of National Union and the National United Front of Cambodia, was warmly welcomed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia; Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia; and Chinese Party and government leaders.

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Give Banquet

A grand banquet, presided over by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, was given by Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth on the evening of August 25 to warmly welcome Mr. Ieng Sary.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Yeh Chien-ying, Wu Fa-hsien, Kuo Mo-jo and other Chinese Party, government and army leaders who had been invited were present.

Also attending were Senior General O Jin U, leader of the Military Delegation of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant-General O Guk Ryol, deputy leader of the delegation and Commander of the K.P.A. Air Force, and Kim Jai Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Peking; Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking; and Laotian friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Samdech Sihanouk first of all introduced this eminent member of the Khmer resistance, Special Envoy Ieng Sary. Mr. Ieng Sary, he said, was "a delegate sent by the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. (the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia) to the Head of State, the Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C. and the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. to bear testimony to the unbreakable union, indestructible unity and total solidarity of all the resisters who can be found within our country, Cambodia, with the Khmer resisters who must accomplish a mission outside the country."

Samdech Sihanouk pointed out: "Certain foreigners in the world have tried and are still trying to make international opinion believe that the Khmer resistance at home and the Khmer resistance abroad are two different movements." "Our N.U.F.C. and our R.G.N.U.C. are 'one,'" he said. "There are only Khmers who have the mission of waging the struggle for national salvation inside the country and other members of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. who have accepted from the people the task of fulfilling a mission over a certain period of time outside the country."

He also pointed out: "Certain international circles seek to separate the Khmer Communists from the other non-Communist resisters. In this regard, it is appropriate to make it clear that my nationalist, progressive and Marxist compatriots who are carrying on resistance have decided of one accord to reject all ideological distinction or differences between them. They are and will be none other than members of the N.U.F.C."

He said: "In effect, the Political Programme of the N.U.F.C. which governs and will govern the political, administrative, social, cultural, economic, religious and diplomatic life of the Khmer nation during the present struggle and after liberation has been worked out together and adopted unanimously by the qualified representatives of the resisters of all socio-ideological tendencies."

Samdech Sihanouk pointed out: "With regard to the solution of the problem of restoring peace to Cambodia, the following is the unshakable position of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C., that is to say, of the Khmer people and their representatives both inside and outside the country:

"The putschists who have usurped state power in Phnom Penh since March 18, 1970 must completely remove themselves from that power and let the Khmer state return to its Constitution of 1947. Since these traitors refuse to come to such a logical solution, they will be swept away by the armed struggle of the Khmer people represented by the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C."

Special Envoy Ieng Sary said in his speech at the banquet: "In the past year and more, in their heroic struggle for national liberation against the American imperialist aggressors and their valets, under the banner of the N.U.F.C. presided over by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the valiant Khmer people have won brilliant victories of strategic significance in all fields. Eight-tenths of the national territory with nearly 5 million inhabitants have been completely liberated. An entirely new people's power is born there with the mission of building a new life for the people of new Cambodia."

He continued: "The P.A.F.N.L.C. have developed rapidly by leaps and bounds to a very high level in the fight, both in quantity and quality, both from the viewpoint of political consciousness and from the viewpoint of combat technique. The three kinds of armed forces — guerrillas, regional forces and regular forces — are most closely linked among themselves, fighting the enemy on several fronts, wiping them out in very large numbers and mastering the situation completely."

Referring to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics U.S. imperialism and its Saigon and Phnom Penh valets are now resorting to, the Special Envoy said: "In the military field, they have made preparations to launch attacks against our liberated zone. In the political and diplomatic fields, the American imperialists have ordered their valets and accomplices to engineer manoeuvres aimed at resolving the Khmer problem by negotiation or by a compromise so as to gain a moment's respite and to deceive the Khmer people and interna-

tional opinion. In doing so they want to wash their blood-stained hands. Equally, the puppets of Phnom Penh are playing a pernicious comedy with a view to creating a 'constitution' and staging 'elections' in order to try to make the Khmer people and international opinion believe that their fascist regime is placed on legal bases and emanates from the people's will. All these subversive manoeuvres are aimed at sowing discord within the N.U.F.C."

"For national salvation," he declared, "there is but one and unique road: this is a revolutionary war under the banner of the N.U.F.C." He went on: "As firmly emphasized by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, 'The N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. will never accept an international conference or a cease-fire "in place," still less a partition of Cambodia or a political compromise under the deceitful signboard of "national reconciliation" or "national coalition" with the traitors of Phnom Penh.'"

The Special Envoy stressed: "In my capacity as Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the R.G.N.U.C., of our people and our fighters, I have the pride and joy to emphasize before Your Excellencies, before you, ladies and gentlemen and dear friends, the complete identity of views in the conception, position and attitude towards all the above-mentioned problems among the resisters of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. both inside and outside the country, from the two Samdech down to all the Khmer fighters and people. The complete identity of views on the direction of the revolutionary war of national and people's liberation and on the building of a new Cambodia constitutes a very powerful factor for the present struggle of our people till total victory."

Premier Chou En-lai said at the banquet: "In the excellent situation of the Cambodian and other Indo-chinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, Special Envoy Mr. Ieng Sary has come to Peking from the forefront of battle to report their work to Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth. This is of very great significance to the strengthening of the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The coming of Special Envoy Mr. Ieng Sary will certainly further promote the firm unity of the Cambodian people and the National United Front of Cambodia and at the same time is a heavy blow to all the rumours and slanders spread by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet

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, gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People on the evening of August 27 to warmly welcome Mr. Ieng Sary.

Present at the banquet were Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth.

Also present were: Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the R.G.N.U.C.; Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; Tran Binh. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking; Laotian friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay; and Kim Jai Suk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peking, and Madame Kim Jai Suk.

Attending the banquet were Chinese Party and government leaders Huang Yung-sheng, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Yeh Chien-ying, Wu Fashien and Kuo Mo-jo.

Premier Chou En-lai, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the banquet.

Premier Chou En-lai said: Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the Royal Government of National Union and the National United Front of Cambodia, has come to Peking from the forefront of struggle against U.S. imperialism, bringing to the Chinese people in the rear area happy tidings of victory from the front and sentiments of comradeship-in-arms. This is a tremendous encouragement to us.

Premier Chou declared: "At present, the whole world is in the midst of a great upheaval and the situation is excellent. The U.S. imperialist position of hegemony established after World War II has been shaken to its very foundation, and the imperialist colonial system is collapsing. The power politics practised by the superpowers has met with universal opposition from medium and small countries; voices for defending state sovereignty and national independence are resounding throughout the world; the raging tide of revolution of the people of various countries against imperialism and all reactionaries are surging vigorously with irresistible force. Though U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are continuing their sabotage and trouble-making, the general trend of history cannot be altered. The people of the world, united together, will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys.

"Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to give support to the just struggles of the people of various countries. The Chinese people firmly support the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation! The three Indochinese peoples have long been deter-

mined to resolutely carry their war of resistance through to the end, and the Chinese people will firmly support them to the end!

"The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland!

"The Chinese people will, together with the peoples of Korea, the three Indochinese countries, Japan and other Asian countries, wage resolute struggles against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries!

"The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world!

"U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated! The three Indochinese peoples are sure to win! The people of the world are sure to win!"

Special Envoy Ieng Sary in his speech said: The solidarity and friendship between the people of Cambodia and China are indestructible because they are born from the common determination to fight against the U.S. imperialists and their valets. Also, in spite of the fact that our two countries are far from each other, we have the same wish, the same objective which is to struggle with determination, without compromise and retreat, without bartering away principles and side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese, Laotian and Korean peoples until the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs are destroyed and driven out of Cambodia and the whole of Indochina, out of Taiwan, south Korea and all the places in Asia.

Samdech Sihanouk solemnly reaffirmed in his speech: The Khmer people, their N.U.F.C., their R.G.N.U.C. and their People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia are prepared and ready to wage until final victory their war of resistance against the aggression of U.S. imperialism which is aided by the puppets in Saigon and Phnom Penh, even though such a war may still go on for five years, or ten years, or twenty years or longer. He said he was satisfied and overjoyed at China's resolute support to his 24th Message to the Khmer Nation and its formal condemnation of the Machiavellian schemes of convening a new Geneva conference or political solution of the Cambodian problem hatched by U.S. imperialism and its Phnom Penh lackeys.

A warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet. In this happy get-together, the comrades-in-arms of China, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos and Korea talked cordially about the great friendship and militant unity of the people of China, the three Indochinese countries and Korea cemented in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Lon Nol Clique Faces Serious Economic Crisis

Apart from continuous military defeats and unprecedented political isolation, the Lon Nol puppet clique groomed by U.S. imperialism is also in a big economic mess. The following report shows that the economic crisis is hastening its end.

PURSUING a traitorous policy, the Lon Nol clique is doing everything it can to serve the U.S. imperialist expansion of the war of aggression in Indochina with consequential dreadful disaster to the Cambodian people.

The invasion by the U.S. and Saigon puppet forces and wanton bombing by U.S. aircraft have completely destroyed the achievements made by the Cambodian people in the 15 years before the coup d'etat. Farmland has been laid waste, rubber plantations devastated, production has stopped in factories and business has been in a slump. The output of rice and rubber, Cambodia's major agricultural products, has dropped drastically. Annual rice exports amounted to about half a million tons in the past but Cambodia had to import rice last year. As a result of the sharp reduction in rubber output, exports slumped from about 50,000 tons annually before the coup d'etat to a little over 10,000 tons last year. In areas temporarily under the puppet clique's control, even fruit, tobacco, vegetable oil and textiles have to be imported, thus causing a big trade deficit. An AFP report said that the Lon Nol clique's trade deficit this year is expected to exceed 4,000 million riels (72 million U.S. dollars).

Cambodia's economic trouble is growing further as the Lon Nol clique, disregarding the people's sufferings, has greatly boosted its military expenditures. Military allocations accounted for 60 per cent of its budget expenditures. Because of the steady decrease in financial revenue and the sharp increase in military expenditures, a big budget deficit has appeared. In the revised budget for fiscal 1971 recently passed by the puppet parliament in Phnom Penh, financial expenditures increased from an original 14,000 million to 18,700 million riels, resulting in a budget deficit of more than 6,500 million riels (118 million U.S. dollars). To make up for the big budgetary deficit, the Lon Nol clique has been issuing paper money in excess. In the past year, the amount of paper money in circulation more than doubled — from 6,500 million to 14,000 million riels — leading to a still worsening inflation. By March of this year the riel had been devalued by 70 per cent as compared with the same month last year.

Serious commodity shortages and vicious spiralling inflation in Phnom Penh has led to sharp price rises and made life impossible for the people. The price of rice has shot up again and again — one kilogramme of rice now costs more than 20 riels instead of four or five riels in the past. The price of pork, chicken and fish has gone up by a wide margin, while that of charcoal has registered a several-fold rise and it is often unobtainable at that. Petrol is also in a great shortage. In his July 6 radio speech, Lon Nol had to admit that "the government's (the puppet clique's) revenues have fallen sharply, but our defence expenditures have increased tremendously. . . . Our economic situation is facing great difficulty."

The Lon Nol clique now cannot do without "foreign aid." It has sent Cheng Heng and others to the United States, Japan, Australia, Saigon and Bangkok looking for "aid." Sirik Matak recently went to Washington to beg for more handouts from U.S. imperialism. Western press reports revealed that Sirik Matak requested more "military and economic aid" from the United States when he met Nixon on August 10. He had the cheek to say that his "government" "could not survive . . . without continued U.S. help." However, facts have shown that although U.S. imperialism has granted the Lon Nol clique 300 million U.S. dollars, this still cannot help it to get out of its crisis. Moreover, the insoluble contradictions within the puppet clique have become even more aggravated.

Recently, after Khung Thay Ly, Phnom Penh's puppet Minister of Industry, Commerce and Food Supply, was dismissed as a scapegoat, Sok Chhong, puppet Second Vice-Premier, also handed in his resignation a week after being appointed concurrently as the "minister." Lon Nol then set up a "committee on war economy" headed by Son Ngoc Thanh to deal with the worsening economy. At the same time he declared that a new taxation plan will be worked out to collect still more taxes from the people so as to make up for the huge deficit.

The serious economic crisis will inevitably intensify the political crisis facing the Lon Nol clique. Its oppression and plunder of the people can only arouse them to still stiffer resistance. No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may bolster the Lon Nol clique, and no matter what political deception the clique engages in, it is doomed.

Armed Struggle for National Independence Surges Ahead

THE armed struggle of the people of South West Africa (Namibia) has been waged for five years. During the past five years, the heroic S.W.A. patriotic armed forces have consistently won new victories in their arduous struggle against the colonial rule of the South African racist regime which is supported by U.S.-led imperialism.

The South West African people are a people with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. For a century, they have fought unflinchingly against colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence.

During World War I, the South African racist regime occupied by force South West Africa, then a colony of Germany. In 1920, the imperialist-controlled "League of Nations" gave South Africa a "mandate" to govern South West Africa. This in fact meant the illegal annexation of South West Africa by South Africa.

The reactionary South African regime pursued a policy of ruthless racial oppression and military suppression in S.W.A. It completely deprived the local people of all their basic rights and freedom of person. It forcibly took over the largest part of S.W.A.'s fertile land, designating it a "white area." The Namibian people were compelled to leave their homes and settle in remote and barren "reserves," where they were subjected to barbarous colonial enslavement and exploitation.

The Namibian people determinedly took up arms to resist national oppression. On August 26, 1966, guerrillas led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) courageously attacked the South African colonial troops on the Caprivi Strip in northern South West Africa, thus kindling the flames of armed struggle.

Working under extremely difficult conditions with forests as their base, and relying on the local people, they have been very active in fighting the enemy on the Caprivi Strip in the north. They have set up training camps in their homeland. In recent years, they have strengthened their military actions in the southwestern region.

U.S. imperialism has tried in a thousand and one ways to undermine the South West African people's struggle for national independence and done its utmost to maintain the illegal occupation of South West Africa by the reactionary South African regime. In October 1966, the General Assembly of the U.N., as a result of the struggle by Asian and African countries within that body, adopted a resolution terminating the "mandate" granted the reactionary South African regime in 1920. Supported by U.S. imperialism, however, it refused to implement this resolution and has hung on in South West Africa up to now. Moreover, U.S. imperialism has joined other imperialist countries in arming the reactionary South African regime and helped it step up the bloody suppression of the Namibian people. The regime has built in recent years military bases and airfields on the Caprivi Strip, set up police depots all over South West Africa and carried out repeated shocking mass massacres.

U.S. imperialism's unsparing efforts to preserve the colonial rule of the reactionary South African regime stem from its aggressive designs on South West Africa and its greedy desire to plunder the rich mineral resources there. The "Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa" jointly owned by U.S., British and South African monopoly capital controls 99.6 per cent of the diamond production along the S.W.A. coast. The U.S. "Tsumeb Corporation" completely controls lead and copper production in Tsumeb. U.S. oil monopoly capital is also trying to penetrate South West Africa. The American company, Texaco, has acquired a concession to operate over an area of 16,200 sq. miles in Ovamboland, in the northern part of S.W.A. In July 1969, the chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Steel Corporation visited South Africa and conspired with the bigwigs of the reactionary South African regime for more plundering of the mineral resources of S.W.A.

Full of hatred for the oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary South African authorities, the South West African people are determined to develop their armed struggle.

Highland Forestry Region

NINGLANG is a forestry region that can produce 100,000 cubic metres of timber a year. It was recently constructed in the forestry area along the upper reaches of the Chinsha River on the Yunnan Plateau in southwest China. By relying on themselves and working hard, the forestry workers, who were guided by Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," completed Ninglang's three-year construction project in half the time.

They have built 152 kilometres of highways, erected 80 kilometres of communication lines and constructed a log depot with a storage capacity of 40,000 cubic metres, six dressing yards and a dozen timber flumes. Large amounts of timber were dressed while the project was being completed. The Ninglang forestry region has become an advanced example in forestry which does things with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

With a difficult terrain 4,000-5,000 metres above sea level and high mountain ranges and deep valleys, the expanse along the upper reaches of the Chinsha River is one of the major forestry regions in south China. Some 40 metres high, towering fir, pine and other trees have grown there for hundreds of years.

More than 900 workers came to this region in December 1969. There was a heavy snow on the ice-bound river and the temperature hit eight degrees below zero C. Under the pine trees, the workers built shelters with tree branches and oil cloth. Leaves and pine needles were used for mattress.

They studied and applied the "three constantly read articles" by Chairman Mao in a living way. They learnt from the workers who had built the Taching Oilfield — a red banner in industry — with greater, faster, better and more economical results by self-reliance and hard struggle. The Taching workers had made the blue sky their roof and the grassland their floor. The timber workers said: We should learn from them and open up the new forest area along the Chinsha River regardless of any difficulty.

Yi nationality worker Yihuoyita who took part in building the highway in the forestry region is an

emancipated slave. Before liberation, his mother was eaten by a wolf when a slave-owner forced her to look for lost sheep on the mountain in a severely cold night. Every time he remembered the life of misery in the old society, hatred welled up in him. Building a socialist, new forestry area, he was unafraid of either hardship or death.

A big bridge had to be built when the highway reached the bank of a river. Difficulties showed up because of the frozen water and there was a shortage of water-draining equipment and material for building a coffer-dam. The project would be delayed if the workers just waited for these things to arrive before starting work. Despite the frozen water, Yihuoyita was the first to jump into the river to break up the ice and drive in piles. Affected by his revolutionary spirit, the other workers followed suit. They finished the bridge and the highway was opened to traffic on schedule. Yihuoyita was recommended as an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Because of the very tough terrain, the road-builders constructed many winding highways by blasting rocks on the precipices, levelling hill tops and building culverts and bridges. The highways provided favourable conditions for production and transport of timber the same year the forestry area was built.

While the highways were being built, a standing committee member of Ninglang's revolutionary committee led seven workers and technicians into the forests to do surveying. Carrying their bed-rolls on their backs and instruments and poles on horses, they wound their way over the rugged mountain paths on foot to investigate the forest resources, covering a distance of more than 30 kilometres a day. At night, they slept in the forests beside a campfire. Once after covering 50 kilometres, they were about ready to light their fire by dusk. When they came over a hill top, a dense forest was in front of them. The team leader organized the members to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Give full play to our style of fighting — courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without

rest)." They continued their surveying. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the Taching workers, the team covered every mountain path in the region, a total of 500 kilometres, and surveyed an area of 120 square kilometres. Their work gave timely, accurate data for opening up the forests.

After felling started, the workers decided to make bark-stripping machines by themselves to raise the efficiency of stripping the pines. Li Fu-tang, a revolutionary committee member and veteran worker, took the lead in experimenting. There was nothing to copy from and the workers all contributed their ideas. After two months of hard work they, by utilizing old rolled steel, finally produced a semi-automatic machine which raised work efficiency more than ten times.

Logs piled up as the work of felling went on. How to get the logs down the mountain as fast as possible became one of the important questions in producing timber at a high speed. The old rules said that tractors could not handle a load down an incline of more than 13 degrees. Since the mountains were quite steep, could this old convention be broken? A veteran tractor driver Wang Tsai from China's northeast forestry regions, was determined to solve the problem. His ideas were supported by the leadership. Along with leading comrades, he had a try on a slope of more than 13 degrees and was eventually able to move logs safely on an incline of 20 to 30 degrees. Felled logs were hauled down in a steady stream.

The workers and cadres always lived simply — they first constructed the highways, built the forestry

farms, produced timber and only then built their living quarters. In the first eight months of 1970, the workers and their families built simple houses (total floor space 5,000 square metres) of bricks, tiles and framework they made themselves. In the last six months, they added another 4,000 square metres of simple houses. Neat white houses were along the over 100-kilometre-long highway, in the felling areas in the deep valleys and in the living quarters. The cost for every square metre is only some 20 yuan.

Because the weather is chilly and a water shortage, local inhabitants never grew vegetables. Vegetables needed by the workers and their families were all brought in by truck from 300-400 kilometres away. According to Chairman Mao's instruction that workers, while mainly engaging in industrial activity, should also go in for farming and side-occupations where conditions permit, the revolutionary committee mobilized the workers to reclaim land in their spare time. It also organized the housewives to do farm and side-occupational work. A production team of 30 housewives was soon formed. It opened up more than ten *mu* of waste land on a slope to grow vegetables. Hard work resulted in a good harvest.

For over the past year, Ninglang's workers and their families reclaimed 1,200 *mu* of land. The potatoes, maize, soya beans, cabbage and turnips they planted all grew very well. They also raised 1,200 pigs, sheep and other animals. This not only was good for the workers and their families, but it also eased a burden on the state and helped cultivate good ideology and style of self-reliance and hard struggle.



Revolution in Education: Our Experience

by Chen Shui-lian, teacher in the department
of automation at Tsinghua University

This is the second article in a series by a student and two teachers of Tsinghua University, discussing their own experiences in the revolution in education. The first appeared in the issue before last. — Ed.

I AM a teacher of mathematics. When the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students was enrolled in June last year, I was quite enthusiastic when I began teaching. However, I began to have misgivings when six of my ten lectures fell short of the requirements. I felt that I could do nothing about it and waited for the leadership to solve the problem.

It was then that the Party committee and the workers' and P.L.A. men's Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team called a meeting of all the teachers in the university and pointed out that although there were many contradictions in teaching and learning, the first thing to be stressed was remoulding the teachers' world outlook. Otherwise, nothing could be achieved. The meeting helped me see the way out. With my own ideological problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching "**In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem**" and his other teachings on serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Why was my thinking always at variance with that of the students? For instance, I thought the aim of teaching a lesson was quite clear, yet the students kept on asking what was the use of my lecture which, they said, was too abstract; I thought that the meaning was quite clear, yet they said they simply couldn't understand; I thought what I taught was quite concrete and I spoke slowly when I lectured, yet they said it was too abstract and too fast. They added: "We couldn't really understand you and you seem to fail to understand the questions we've raised."

After analysis, I came to know that all this revealed the sharp contradiction between the old ideology, content and method of teaching and the worker-peasant-soldier students' demands and process of acquiring knowledge. They were used to understand things through concrete examples. Yet I proceeded basically from mathematics and emphasized the logical inference of the question. I never came into contact with the problems arising in actual production. My teaching conformed to the past revisionist line in education which aimed at training intellectuals who were divorced from proletarian politics, from workers and peasants and from reality. But now the audience had changed and the aim of training was different. The worker-peasant-soldier students' criterion in judging the standard of teaching was to put knowledge into practice. When they said

that what I taught was "too abstract," they meant that my teaching was divorced from reality. This showed that the influence of the revisionist line in education on me was far from eliminated.

Many students put it this way: "Science is knowledge summed up from the experience of the labouring people. But now you talk only about the abstract axioms and formulae. You never link your teaching with actual problems, so we can't understand it." Others said: "Now the teachers find it difficult to teach, that is also our difficulty. We should unite with the teachers and make joint efforts to overcome these difficulties." They helped me understand my failure in teaching and suggested how to improve it.

All this gave me a lot to think about. These students encountered much bigger difficulties in their studies than I did. But to occupy and transform the cultural and educational positions, they insisted on fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them by the Party and their class and studied hard. But I wavered in the face of difficulties. I pondered over the students' words: "Because of Chairman Mao, we now have the chance to study in a university. But we can't understand what the teachers say. If all this old stuff isn't changed, even if you work hard at teaching, it doesn't mean we have learnt well." These words made me uneasy. In the past, the revisionist line in education barred workers, peasants and soldiers from the universities, and the few who had gained admittance were later expelled because they failed to pass examinations in the basic courses. Mathematics was one obstacle at that time. When I thought of all this, I became more aware that even if I had the strong desire to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, I wouldn't be able to do so if I didn't conscientiously try to make "**the most radical rupture with traditional ideas**," as Marx and Engels had taught. So I would not be able to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education.

The first thing I thought I should do was to become familiar with the workers, peasants and soldiers and then transform the old ideology and method of teaching according to their needs and process of acquiring knowledge. At first I thought some students did not know how to calculate. However, a serious analysis showed that it wasn't that they couldn't calculate, but they had their own ways of calculating. The only trouble was they could not express themselves and calculate according to a mathematical formula. The problem, therefore, lay not in their incapability to calculate, but in our failure in teaching.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching "here again the task of learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers comes in," I and my colleagues began learning from our students. Once, while teaching mathematics in connection with electro-technics, we asked a student who was a veteran electrician to calculate first. While analysing the circuit, he did it in his head and finally gave the class his answer. We asked him to tell us his thinking process and helped him express it step by step in mathematical formulae. This not only taught the students how to formulate and made them feel that mathematics was no mystery, but also broke away from the old method of teaching which emphasized pure logical inference.

In transforming teaching, one should often combat various kinds of interference and adhere to the correct orientation. After the enrolment of the new students, teaching mathematics at one period was divorced from specialty and the needs of production, and emphasis was on studying theory instead. After this was corrected, another wrong tendency appeared — negating the necessary systematization of the basic courses and basic training. Some people even felt that our helping the students make up their deficiencies in necessary basic courses in a systematic way meant a "return to the old way." When we really went among the students to look into the situation, we came to the conclusion that it was necessary to teach them basic knowledge in mathematics in a systematic way. Giving veteran worker-students basic train-

ing in mathematics by proceeding from concrete situations was quite different from the past revisionist line which put blind faith in teaching basic courses. To be responsible to the students, I raised my suggestion and applied it in teaching. I was supported by the students and the leadership. Teaching in this way showed rather good results.

Working with the students and teachers in this specialty for ten months, I was happy to see that the students gradually mastered their subjects. Recently we gave them a lesson in calculus, which made all the students and teachers happy. The students said: "Calculus is no mystery. So long as we link it with practice, it's easy to understand." Some remarked: "We have begun to master mathematics. We're no longer afraid of it." This was a big encouragement to me. Although there are still many difficulties lying ahead, we are confident of overcoming them.

This kind of teaching has given me a deep education. Each lesson I gave was an actual test on my class sentiment. When you could not make the veteran worker-students understand, you would think things over. Subsequent analysis showed that either you had slipped back to pure logical inference as was practised in the past or you were divorced from reality. Therefore, the key lies in continuously eliminating the evil influence of revisionist education in the teachers' mind, enhancing their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and revolutionizing their thinking.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Malaysian industrial and commercial sectors. And as a result of these discussions, the Chinese side agreed to purchase 40,000 tons of rubber promptly, 5,000 tons of palm oil and 50,000 cubic metres of timber as well as other commodities. The Malaysian side on the other hand, would import consumer goods, light machinery and other products from the People's Republic of China.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou met and had friendly conversations with Peruvian friends Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Torre and Mr. and Mrs. Luis Gordillo on August 23, and Julio Scherer Garcia, Director-General of *Excelsior* of Mexico on August 26.

▲ Premier Chou and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo on

August 27 met Rudolf Sallinger, President of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, and all the members of the Austrian Economic Delegation he is leading.

▲ Premier Chou and N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo on August 30 met Professor Charles Bettelheim, Chairman of the France-China Friendship Society, and Mme. Bettelheim.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and others on August 24 met all the members of the Experts' Delegation of the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Conservation led by Vice-Minister Gheorghe Moldovan.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister of Communications Yang Chieh on August 25 met Fritz Bourquin, Director-General of Posts and Telecommunications of the Swiss

Ministry of Transport, Communications and Electric Power, and the Swiss Posts and Aviation Delegation he is leading.

▲ The Red Cross Society of China on August 23 sent a message care of the Hongkong Branch of the British Red Cross Society to the Hongkong and Kowloon Federation of Trade Unions and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, remitting the sum of 3 million yuan in cash to help compatriots in Hongkong overcome the difficulties caused by a typhoon and conveying solicitous regards to them.

▲ The Chinese Gymnastic Team from August 10 to 28 paid a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was received by First Vice-Premier Kim Il. The team was warmly welcomed by the Korean comrades-in-arms during its visit.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Smooth Sailing on the Wukiang

RUNNING more than 1,000 kilometres, the Wukiang River is an important waterway in southwest China's Kweichow and Szechuan Provinces. Flanked by high mountains, its navigation course was narrow and winding. There were many underwater rocks and dangerous rapids along the entire course. Though a 300-kilometre section in Szechuan was navigable by wooden boats before liberation, few actually sailed it and accidents were very frequent. Sailing on Wukiang's upper reaches in Kweichow was even more difficult. A saying about this section went: "A traveller who has gone all over China is afraid to ferry the Wukiang."

Guided by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the workers responsible for Wukiang's navigation course and the people along the banks got organized after liberation to improve and dredge the navigation course. This brought about enormous changes. Adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, the workers worked hard during three winter-spring periods in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Using billets, hammers and dynamite, they blasted 180,000 cubic metres of underwater rock, made improvements on 204 sections of dangerous rapids and built dykes and dams in 24 places. Installing electrical devices to haul the tow-ropes at 18 places where there were major dangerous rapids in one 300-kilometre section in Szechuan, they introduced electrically operated hauling of tow-rope throughout the course. Steam-

boats are now sailing the Wukiang, once forbidden to such vessels.

The Wukiang has an entirely new look today. Ships are busy bringing passengers or goods. Freighters carry large quantities of farm machines, chemical fertilizers and daily use articles to rural wharves along the river and take out farm, rural side-line and native products and industrial raw materials to city ports.

Production Brigades Build Bridge on Yellow River

RELYING on their own efforts, members of three production brigades of the Shihchuan Commune in Kaolan County, Kansu Province, northwest China, built a steel cable suspension bridge on the Yellow River in 18 months.

With a total length of 435 metres and the main span 165 metres and the approaches 270 metres, the 7-metre-wide bridge has two foot-paths and a lane wide enough for a truck and a horse-cart to pass side by side.

The three brigades are located in a river bend walled in on three sides by water and the other by steep mountains. Communications were very difficult. For many generations before liberation, the local peasants had used sheep-skin rafts to cross the river. In summer, tragic incidents often occurred because of the swollen Yellow River which caused many rafts to overturn and cost the lives of many peasants. The Kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords often extorted money from the working people under the pretext of building ferryboats. But nothing was done.

Barges pulled by steel cables were provided after liberation. The growth

of production made it necessary to quickly send out a large amount of agricultural and side-line products and bring in fertilizer and farm implements. The barges could not meet the local needs.

A bridge-building contingent with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force went to the bridge construction site in November 1969. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they started the project.

To get concrete poured in winter up to the required standards, they thought up different ways to overcome the difficulties resulting from lack of temperature-control equipment. They worked in shifts 24 hours a day despite wind and snow and soon succeeded in completing two 15-metre-high bridge piers.

Because of the equipment shortage and lack of experience, the peasants came up against many obstacles in building the bridge. But they were not daunted and carried on. For example, when huge I-beams were brought to the worksite, they did not have a drilling machine to make them into girders. Wang Li-hua, a smith, and some commune members used their collective wisdom and indigenous methods to solve the problem.

Thanks to the support and concern of the leadership at various levels and the enormous assistance from workers in the departments concerned, members of the three production brigades by themselves finally completed the bridge on May 20 this year, six months ahead of schedule. Their long-standing wish was realized.

Shanghai Produces More Consumer Goods

PRODUCTION of industrial goods for daily use in Shanghai has gone up yearly, designs and varieties have increased and quality has steadily improved. Statistics show a 24 per

cent rise in the last year output value of such goods over 1966. Output value for the first half of this year topped the same period of 1970 by 9.7 per cent. Many consumer goods, such as locks, torches, hair-clippers, scissors, aluminium pans and shoe-tacks rose 30 to 40 per cent—production of some doubled or tripled. Besides meeting its growing needs, Shanghai shipped more daily necessities to other parts of the country in 1970. Total output value of these was 51 per cent above that of 1966.

The distinguishing features of these industrial goods lie in the wide range of varieties produced by scattered, small factories in different trades. To boost production of daily necessities, the Shanghai municipality has in many respects strengthened its leadership in work. It has put into effect a system of management at different levels in various trades in more than 2,200 factories turning out daily use commodities. In its industrial production plan, it included 51 categories of 260 industrial products to ensure supplies of raw and other materials.

To improve quality and increase designs and varieties more effectively, factories began last February setting up special counters in the shops with 25 categories of goods, including cold cream, enamels, plastic goods, rubber shoes and ready-made clothes, and canvassing opinions from consumers. By the end of June, they had added over 690 varieties to the list to meet consumer demands.

Mobile Teaching Groups

KWANGTUNG Teachers College has been carrying out the principle of "walking on two legs" in running schools. Apart from opening classes for teacher training at the college, it has sent 12 mobile teaching groups (each consisting of about ten teachers and cadres) to the Kwangtung countryside and mountainous areas to help train secondary and primary school teachers.

This took place in 1969. Cleansed in the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, rural education has developed rapidly. Middle schools have been set up in people's communes and primary schools in production brigades in most parts of the province. Universal primary school education has been basically put into effect and middle school enrolment is up several times. A group of primary school teachers was transferred to teach in middle schools. Many educated youths who had settled in the countryside and demobilized army men were also appointed teachers. One urgent task was to raise the level of teachers at their posts as quickly as possible.

Some revolutionary teachers and students of Kwangtung Teachers' College carried out investigations in the countryside. They suggested sending mobile teacher groups to the rural areas. The college leadership and teachers and students considered this a way of training teachers with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The mobile teacher groups were a result.

In the last two years, the college has sent 31 such groups to Kwangtung's 40 counties and municipalities to train more than 8,000 teachers for secondary and primary schools. They also helped train nearly 10,000 teachers teaching in 91 communes. About 200 teachers took part in this.

The mobile teacher groups based their work on local conditions. For instance, they opened classes for teachers in which such teacher-students studied Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution for three to six months, summed up and exchanged their experience and studied relevant vocational knowledge. The groups went to people's communes and production brigades in hilly and remote areas to help teachers at secondary and primary schools in their spare-time studies or run short-term training classes. They organized teachers good in both

political thinking and teaching to help other teachers in their work.

NEWS BRIEFS

• **Highway Building.** Many new highways were built in Shantung and Shansi Provinces during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Those constructed in Shantung between 1966 and 1970 totalled more than 5,800 kilometres long. Eighty-five of the province's 111 counties and cities have asphalt highways and people's communes have highways. Thus a highway network has been initially set up in the province.

Total mileage of main highways built and rebuilt in Shansi Province last year is the greatest in its history. These highways run mainly into out-of-the-way counties and mountain areas. Motor vehicles now go through more than 100 counties and 90 per cent of the province's people's communes. Many factories, mines and forestry areas have their special motorways.

• **New Open Hearth Furnace Steel-Making Record.** The workers, cadres and technicians of the Tientsin No. 1 Steel Plant, combining their efforts to prolong the life of the roof of open hearth furnaces, have engaged in large-scale technical innovations. They created a new record by producing 1,375 heats of steel at a stretch in an open hearth furnace, thereby gaining new experience in increasing production and practising economy in this steel-making process.

• **More Antlers.** Kirin Province's Shuangyang County has a long history of breeding fallow-deer whose antlers are a special product of the county. Shuangyang had a 20 per cent increase in the number of antlers this year over last year's and provided the state with antlers worth more than 600,000 yuan. Antlers, the not yet ossified horns of male fallow-deer, is a valuable traditional Chinese medicine. Four state farms and 15 people's communes in the county are now breeding fallow-deer.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

Patriotic Armymen and People Batter the Enemy

The Laotian patriotic armed forces and people have recently won fresh victories in striking at enemy troops conducting "nibbling" attacks on the liberated zone.

From August 1 to 20, the patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang Province mounted continuous counter-attacks on enemy troops conducting "mopping-up" and "nibbling" operations in the southern and northern parts of the Plain of Jars. They wiped out over 270 enemy troops, shot down 4 U.S. aircraft and damaged many others, and captured or destroyed nearly 100 weapons of various types and a large quantity of war supplies.

From the evening of August 10 to 12, the patriotic armed forces and people in Savannakhet Province attacked enemy strongholds in north Dong Hen and east Phalan and wiped out nearly 60 enemy troops. On August 16, they intercepted enemy troops on their way to "mop up" the south of Muong Phalan. Thus, they foiled the enemy's "mopping-up" plan, inflicted casualties on him and captured a quantity of weapons. From the evening of August 23 to dawn the following day, the patriotic armed forces and people again raided an important enemy stronghold in north Dong Hen and put 17 enemy troops out of action.

From the evening of August 18 to dawn the patriotic armed forces and people in Saravane Province opened intensive artillery fire on the strongholds and artillery positions of the Rightist forces in Phac Cut area. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and forced them to abandon these positions. On August 24, the regional forces in Saravane District killed 12 enemy troops and captured a quantity of arms and supplies in

encircling and annihilating bandits and enemy rangers who had intruded into the area south of Saravane City.

After sustaining an ignominious defeat in their military adventure on Highway 9, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys sent more Thai troops into Laos and, mustering various types of armed forces, unleashed large-scale "nibbling" attacks on the Laotian liberated zone. At the same time, the U.S. air force sent B-52s to intensify the destructive bombing throughout Laos, from the south to the north.

But U.S. imperialism cannot save itself from defeat by stepping up its war of aggression in Laos. On August 2, the U.S. Senate was forced to make public a document which admitted that the "secret war that the United States has been conducting in Laos" since 1962 is on the point of complete defeat.

However, U.S. imperialism is continuing to expand its war of aggression in Laos. As pointed out in the statement issued by the spokesman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front on August 26, this war adventure of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys clearly reveals the stubbornness and warlike nature of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It is a flagrant challenge to the peace- and justice-loving people of the world.

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in a message to Prince Souvanna Phouma on August 25, strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for refusing to settle the Laotian question through peaceful negotiations and continuing to expand the war of aggression in Laos. He pointed out in the message: "The U.S. imperialists are sustaining big defeats on all battlefronts in the Indochinese countries. They are facing the danger of being completely driven out of this region. However stubborn and reck-

less they may be, they can in no way escape that humiliating defeat."

U.A.R., LIBYA AND SYRIA

Damascus Declaration

Anwar Sadat, President of the U.A.R., Moamer Kazafi, Chairman of Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, and Hafez Assad, President of Syria, held a summit conference in Damascus from August 18 to 20 and signed a draft constitution for the Federation of Arab Republics and the Damascus Declaration in the afternoon of August 20.

The Damascus Declaration reiterated the cardinal Arab position vis-a-vis Israel: No peace, no negotiation with Israel, no relinquishing of an inch of occupied Arab territory, no sell-out and no bargaining on the Palestinian cause.

The declaration condemned Israel for its intensified atrocities and suppression of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied land.

It pointed out that U.S.-led world imperialism has increased its hostility towards the Arab nation, and is feverishly trying to split and weaken the Arab front against the enemy and resolve the war in Israel's favour.

The crackdown on the Palestinian resistance in Jordan, the declaration added, is part and parcel of an all-out propelled imperialist-Zionist plan aimed at protecting Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

Zionist-imperialist plans against the Arabs are doomed to failure because of the Arab people's determination to liberate their territories, the declaration said.

A referendum is to be held in the three countries on September 1 in regard to the establishment of the federation and the approval of its draft constitution.

CAPITALIST WORLD

U.S. "New Economic Policy" Causes Great Confusion

The so-called "new economic policy" announced by U.S. President

Nixon on August 15 has thrown the whole capitalist world into great confusion and alarm, bringing on a monetary upheaval in the capitalist world, unprecedented since World War II.

In West Europe. Although foreign exchange markets in West European countries reopened on August 23 after a week-long suspension of all foreign exchange dealings following Nixon's announcement, it was reported, an atmosphere of "general uncertainty" still prevailed and "trading was at a minimum."

Commenting on Nixon's measures, some Western papers pointed out: "The myth of the dollar has been exploded, and, with it, the whole monetary and financial structure of the Western world has collapsed"; "the U.S. dollar has fallen from the throne of currency." Many newspapers held that the measures have started a new and more violent monetary war among Western countries and a new trade war will break out following prolongation of the monetary war.

Immediately after Nixon's "new economic policy" was announced, there were strong repercussions by various governments, official quarters, and economic and monetary circles as well as newspapers in Western countries. They denounced the United States for adopting such selfish measures as shifting the trouble on to others to get out of its own crisis. The governments of some countries called emergency meetings to seek counter-measures, while others held joint discussions to take collective measures against U.S. hegemony.

A communique issued after the French Cabinet meeting on August 18 said that as a result of "the present perturbation in the international monetary system," the French Government held that "it is necessary to re-examine the international monetary system completely at a suitable time." The communique attacked the capitalist world's international monetary system which has the U.S. dollar as its mainstay and opposed "the exclusive use, as an instrument of reserve, of a currency

which is tied up with the uncertainty of a national economic conjuncture and unbecoming with the principle of the balance of payments." It also charged that the U.S. Government measures were undermining all existing regulations for international currency and trade of the capitalist countries. It made clear that France would continue to maintain the present parity between the franc and gold.

Commenting on the communique, AFP said on August 18, "As to the French Government, it wants to urge its European partners to group together to resist American domination, first of all to resist the decision made by President Nixon."

The Italian Government held a meeting on August 18 to discuss the U.S. economic and monetary measures. According to Ansa News Agency, the meeting agreed upon "the necessity for an effective reform of the international monetary system." Italian Minister of the Treasury Mario Ferrari Aggradi said in Rome on August 17, "For years we Italians have said that the monetary system based on the hierarchy of countries is unacceptable."

In an August 16 statement on the U.S. "new economic policy," the West German Federal Ministry of Economics and Finance said, "the latest event underlines the necessity for improving the international monetary system." The statement noted that the West German Government and the West German Federal Bank "will hold close consultation with their European partners before further action is taken."

An emergency meeting by the finance and economic ministers of the six Common Market countries on August 19 and 20 discussed ways to deal with the situation created by the U.S. "new economic policy" in Western Europe. Anthony Barber, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended the meeting as an observer. The communique of the meeting criticized the United States for creating "great difficulties for international trade" by its measures. At the meeting, President of the Common Market Executive Commission Francomaria

Malfatti of Italy supported the French proposal to hold a summit meeting of the six and the four candidate countries — Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway — on the U.S. "new economic policy."

Attacking U.S. economic hegemony, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said on August 17 that the United States spoke as a big power. Swedish Minister of Industry Rune Johansson said at a meeting in Sundsvall on August 18 that Nixon's measures were a selfish way to save the U.S. economy. He opposed the U.S. Government for trying to solve its own serious problem by sacrificing other countries' interests.

The U.S. decision to impose a 10 per cent import surcharge has also aroused strong opposition among the Western countries. Referring to the adverse effects of the U.S. measures on West German exports, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said on August 18 that West Germany will continue to strive for a competitive export economy. He said that it was prepared to deal with the danger of weakening the economy which it did not want to see.

In Canada. Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau issued a statement on August 20 saying that the U.S. decision to impose a 10 per cent import surcharge was a "tough blow" to his country. Canada has sent a government delegation to make clear to the U.S. Government that "there was no justification for what it was doing to Canada." "We cannot sit mutely and absorb the impact of this United States surcharge."

In Japan. Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato who has been proud of "close contacts and consultations" with the U.S. Government was not "consulted" at all before the Nixon announcement.

The Japanese press disclosed that Sato hurriedly called an emergency meeting on August 17 to study measures to cope with the situation. It was attended by the ministers of finance, international trade and industry, agriculture and forestry, construction and the Director of the Economic Planning Agency, the Governor of the Bank of Japan and Liberal

Democratic Party chiefs. The meeting was overwhelmed by the uneasiness caused by Nixon's statement and none could bring up any measure, and they were "very much worried."

While the Sato government was at its wit's end, Japanese financial circles were thrown into confusion and raised the alarm that the "biggest post-war crisis" has emerged in Japanese finance.

In the first few days, prices on the Tokyo stock market dropped sharply, especially in the case of the stocks of industrial firms exporting to the United States. The price of these stocks fell by 20 per cent in the four days from August 16 to 19.

Furthermore, the chain reaction from Nixon's "new economic policy" swept the whole country and there was a rush to dump U.S. dollars. The foreign exchange market was in con-

fusion with a heavy sale of 2,200 million U.S. dollars in exchange for the yen from August 16 to 19.

Under the "new economic policy," Nixon is trying to restrict imports from Japan by imposing a 10 per cent surcharge and to force Japan to agree to an upward revaluation of the yen by 10 to 15 per cent, so as to shift the U.S. economic crisis to Japan. Japan's trade with the United States accounts for one third of its total foreign trade. The imposition of the import surcharge by the United States will deal heavy blows first of all at Japanese exports to the United States. Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, said in his report at the emergency cabinet meeting on August 17 that the new U.S. measures will inflict a loss of 2,500 million to 3,000 million U.S. dollars on Japanese foreign trade.

An official of the Japanese Ministry of Finance complained that "the United States is so unreasonable that it wants to do what it likes," "after all, the yen parity is within Japan's sovereignty."

Japanese public opinion pointed out that Japan's present difficult position is the result of long years of the Sato government's tailing after and relying on U.S. imperialism. The Japanese reactionaries are now further isolated from the Japanese people.

In a statement against an upward revaluation of the yen, the Socialist Party warned that the situation will become worse if the Sato government tries to handle the new development by co-operating with Washington. Far-sighted people in the Liberal Democratic Party have also made strong demands for a change in Sato government's foreign policy.

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Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only. Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time		Metre Bands	Kc/s
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00	(Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 19:00-20:00 20:00-21:00	(Dar-es-Salaam) (Cape Town, Salisbury) (Dar-es-Salaam)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 19:30-20:30 20:30-21:30 21:30-22:30	(Monrovia) (Accra, Freetown) (Lagos) (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 20:30-21:30 21:30-22:30 22:30-23:30	(Monrovia) (Accra, Freetown) (Lagos) (Cairo)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
EUROPE	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30	(London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 43, 39, 33, 25	6620, 6933, 7590, 9030, 11650
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 17673
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00	(E.S.T.)	42, 30, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 15060, 17715, 17855
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00	(E.S.T.)	19, 16	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, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00	(P.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11685, 15060, 15095, 15385, 17735
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30	(Aust. S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	17:30-18:30	20:30-21:30	(N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
		19:30-20:30	(Aust. S.T.)		
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	21:30-22:30	(N.Z.S.T.)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		19:00-20:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)		
		19:30-20:30	(Singapore)		
	21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00	(Saigon, Manila)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510
		18:30-19:30	(Rangoon)		
		20:00-21:00	(Western Indonesia, Bangkok)		
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	20:30-21:30	(Singapore)	41, 40, 19	7315, 7470, 15095
		21:00-22:00	(Saigon, Manila)		
		19:30-20:30	(Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	23:00-24:00	19:30-20:30	(Delhi, Colombo)	41, 19	7315, 15095
		19:00-20:00	(West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00	(East Pakistan)		
	02:00-03:00	19:40-20:40	(Kathmandu)	248	1210
		20:30-21:30	(Delhi, Colombo)		
		20:00-21:00	(West Pakistan)		
02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00	(East Pakistan)	248	1210	
	20:40-21:40	(Kathmandu)			
02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30	(Delhi)	248	1210	