

PEKING REVIEW

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September 30, 1971

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic Of China

September 24, 1971

Resolutely Oppose U.S. Scheme of Creating "Two Chinas"

"Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Living Standards in China Improve

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.

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“Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet” is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Visits D.R.V.N.

The Chinese Government Economic Delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on September 24 went to Viet Nam for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and arrived in Hanoi on the same day.

The members of the delegation are Fang Yi, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Yen Chung-chuan, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Chiang, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Wang Yu-ping, Chinese Ambassador to the D.R.V.N. (already in Hanoi); and Lu Kuei, Deputy Head of the Armament Department of the P.L.A. General Logistics.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Government, gave a grand banquet that evening to welcome the delegation. Comrades Le Thanh Nghi and Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi said: While the Vietnamese people are persisting in and stepping up their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory and are striving for socialist construction in the north, the arrival of the Chinese Government Economic Delegation for a friendly visit and to hold talks and sign agreements on China's economic and military aid to Viet Nam for 1972 has greatly encouraged our countrymen

and combatants throughout the country to march forward and record new and even greater victories in their revolutionary struggle.

He said the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has recorded big victories of strategic significance.

Although their failure is evident, the U.S. imperialists are very obstinate and perfidious. The Vietnamese people putting into practice the testament of President Ho Chi Minh are resolved to persist in their fight **"until the U.S. quit and the puppets topple,"** in order to liberate the south, defend the north, and advance towards the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Closely uniting with the brotherly Lao and Khmer people, the Vietnamese people are resolved to sweep the U.S. imperialists out of the Indochinese Peninsula.

He continued: Fighting against the same enemy, the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples share a common ideal. For the revolutionary cause of our two peoples and the world's peoples, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the D.R.V.N. Government and the Vietnamese people are determined to make all-out effort for the further consolidation and development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said in his speech: In spite of its disastrous defeats, U.S. imperialism refuses to give up its aggressive designs. Of late, U.S. imperialism sent its aircraft in more than 200 sorties to carry out wanton bombing raids against Quang Binh Province in north Viet Nam. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on September 22

sternly condemning U.S. imperialism for this fresh towering crime. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country issued a statement today expressing our great indignation at this new act of aggression of U.S. imperialism and fully supporting the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people. U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its attempt to force the Vietnamese people into submission through military pressure.

He went on: Firmly following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will do their utmost to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people will resolutely fight to the end, and the Chinese people will firmly support and assist them to the end. The Chinese people will not flinch from the greatest national sacrifices to give support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in this war. This is China's firm and unshakable stand as well as the principle guiding the action of the entire Chinese people. If one fails to do so, he is not a proletarian internationalist and not a communist; this will mean betrayal of the revolution. In the struggle against the common enemy, the Chinese people will for ever stand together with the fraternal Vietnamese people, and they will support and assist each other till complete victory.

Talks were held between the D.R.V.N. Government Economic Delegation and the Chinese Government Economic Delegation on September 25. The talks were permeated throughout with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the

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Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

September 24, 1971

ON September 21, U.S. imperialism sent its aircraft in more than 200 sorties to carry out wanton bombing raids against Quang Binh Province in north Viet Nam. On September 22, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement, sternly condemning the U.S. aggressors for this towering crime. The Chinese Government and people express great indignation at this criminal act of U.S. imperialism and firmly support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

While talking about "ending the war in Viet Nam," the Nixon government is in fact constantly intensifying its war of aggression against Viet Nam. It refuses to answer the 7-point proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and refuses to fix a time limit for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of troops from south Viet Nam; it is directing the farce of "presidential elections" in south Viet Nam and is doing its utmost to prop up the reactionary rule of its lackey the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique; it is stepping up its efforts to arm the south Vietnamese puppet troops and push its plan of "Vietnamizing" the war of aggression against Viet Nam. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is intensifying the bombing of north Viet Nam. All this shows that U.S. imperialism

is still not reconciled to its defeat but is vainly trying to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees through military pressure, so as to attain its criminal aim of hanging on in south Viet Nam perpetually.

U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its schemes. The heroic Vietnamese people have, over a long period of time, fought valiant battles against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and have won brilliant victories. They have long been determined to persevere in a protracted war of resistance, resolutely smash all new military adventures by U.S. imperialism and seize complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It can be said with certainty that U.S. imperialism will surely suffer even more ignominious defeats if it obdurately drags on its war of aggression.

Viet Nam is China's close neighbour. The Chinese people have always regarded the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression as their own struggle. The Chinese Government has been closely watching the moves in the U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam. As long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese people will go all out in giving support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

Resolutely Oppose U.S. Scheme of Creating "Two Chinas"

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

AFTER many difficulties and prolonged, painstaking manoeuvring, the U.S. Government, in league with the reactionary Sato government of Japan, on September 22 finally trotted out in the United Nations two resolutions on so-called Chinese representation by inducing and dragging a number of countries into its scheme. One is the so-called "important question" resolution which calls for a two-thirds majority vote for the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique; the other is the so-called "dual representation" resolution which "affirms the right of representation of the People's Republic of China" and "affirms" at the same time "the continued right of representation" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This further reveals that U.S. imperialism is persisting in its hostility to the Chinese people and is openly pushing its "two Chinas" scheme in the United Nations. The Chinese Government and people are most indignant at and firmly oppose this criminal U.S. imperialist plot.

The U.S. so-called "important question" resolution is wholly unjustifiable. Expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations are two aspects of the same thing. This is purely a simple procedural matter and has nothing to do with the provision concerning important questions under Article 18 of the U.N. Charter. The United States itself has had to admit that its past insistence on regarding the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the U.N. as an "important question" was "unpracticable." But now it asserts that the Chiang Kai-shek clique's expulsion is an "important question." Is this not self-contradictory?

The U.S. so-called "dual representation" resolution is also entirely untenable. The U.S. resolution alleges "having regard for the existing factual situation." But the living reality is: There is only one China in the world, namely, the People's Republic of China; and there is only one Chinese Government in the world, namely, the Government of the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Chiang Kai-shek clique is a reactionary gang overthrown long ago by the Chinese people. It is utterly illegal that the Chiang Kai-shek clique has usurped China's seat in the United Nations. All the legitimate rights of China in the U.N. can be enjoyed only by the Government of the People's Republic of China, the sole legal Government of the

Chinese people. To restore the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N., it is necessary to expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique which is usurping China's seat from the U.N. and all its organs. Without expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique, restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China is totally out of the question. How can one "affirm" the right of representation of the People's Republic of China while "affirming" at the same time "the continued right of representation" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique? What is this if not flagrant interference in China's internal affairs? The U.S. resolution also says that it "recommends" that the People's Republic of China "be seated as" one of the permanent members of the Security Council. This is the height of absurdity! China is one of the founding members of the United Nations and has always been a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. Restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N. means the return to it of all seats in all U.N. organs, including the Security Council seat usurped by the Chiang Kai-shek clique. There is no need for any U.S. "charity" at all. The United States can mislead nobody with such a hoax which it contrived when it found its obstruction to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations getting increasingly unpopular.

It is crystal clear that in putting up its two resolutions, the United States not only aims to continue to obstruct the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, but also vainly hopes to create a "two Chinas" situation in the United Nations so as to realize its scheme of permanently occupying China's sacred territory Taiwan Province and severing Taiwan from China. George Bush, chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, went in for sophistry when he argued that the two resolutions submitted by the United States do not "represent a 'two China' policy." However, it is this self-same George Bush who openly announced that the U.S. "dual representation" resolution was to avoid "the question of who's the sole government of China." This is an open confession that the essence of the U.S. resolutions is nothing other than to create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. The U.S. Government has openly trumpeted the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and recently has redoubled its efforts to engineer the so-called "Taiwan independence movement." On the eve of the opening

of the current General Assembly session the United States even instigated a handful of elements trying to create "an independent Taiwan" to stage a ludicrous farce in New York. Thus the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism to carve out Chinese territory and create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" have been further exposed.

The stand of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people is always very clear and unshakable. We resolutely oppose "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" or any other similar absurdities, firmly oppose the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" and firmly oppose the scheme of creating an "independent Taiwan." The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory Taiwan Province. All the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations must be completely restored. The Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the United Nations and all its organs. Should a situation of "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," or "the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined" or any other similar situation occur in the United Nations, the Government of the People's Republic of China will have absolutely nothing to do with the United Nations. As long as the United States does not give up its schemes, the Chinese people will resolutely fight it to the end. No matter what tricks U.S. impe-

rialism plays they will be futile and will only land it in a more isolated and passive position.

Albania, Algeria and 19 other countries have submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations demanding the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's representatives from the United Nations and all its organs. This correct and reasonable stand reflects the general demand of many U.N. member countries, expresses the common desire of the people of various countries, and has won support from more and more countries. We are convinced that the struggle of all friendly countries in upholding justice is bound to win.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The present situation in which the United States controls a majority in the United Nations and dominates many parts of the world is a temporary one, which will eventually be changed."** Facts have proved and will continue to prove that it has become increasingly difficult for the United States to manipulate the United Nations. It can be said with certainty that all the schemes hostile to the Chinese people resorted to by U.S. imperialism in the United Nations will certainly end in ignominious failure.

(September 25)

At U.N.

U.S. Concocts "Two Chinas" Resolutions

IN collusion with the reactionary Sato government of Japan, and after deceiving and roping in some other nations, the Nixon government officially trotted out at the U.N. General Assembly on September 22 two resolutions concerning the so-called representation of China in the United Nations. This is a clumsy trick by U.S. imperialism in stepping up the creation of "two Chinas" in the United Nations when its hostile policy to the Chinese people has gone increasingly bankrupt.

The first resolution put forth by the United States, entitled "draft important question resolution," claims that "any proposal in the General Assembly which would result in depriving the Republic of China [meaning the Chiang Kai-shek clique — the same hereinafter — *Ed.*] of representation in the United Nations is an important question under Article 18 of the Charter," which requires a two-thirds majority vote for approval. The second resolution, entitled "draft representation resolution," says that the General Assembly "affirms the right of representation of the People's Republic of China and recommends that it be seated as one of the

five permanent members of the Security Council," while asserting that it "affirms the continued right of representation of the Republic of China."

Absurd and Self-Contradictory Resolutions

These two U.S. resolutions are completely absurd and self-contradictory, politically and juridically. On the one hand, the United States claims that "depriving" the Chiang Kai-shek clique of "representation" is an "important question," requiring a two-thirds majority for approval, while on the other, it professes to "affirm the right of representation of the People's Republic of China." Everybody knows that restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that organization are two inseparable aspects of the same question. It would be out of the question to restore the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China without expelling the "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Nothing but a barefaced plot of creating "two Chinas"

could explain why the United States should stick to so-called dual representation.

Groundless "Justification"

To justify its resolutions, the U.S. Government cited Article 18 and Article 1, Paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations. But the U.S. resolutions actually constitute a flagrant distortion and transgression of the Charter. It is stipulated in explicit terms in Article 18 that "the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members" are "important questions," decisions on which shall be made by a two-thirds majority. Yet the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that organization and all its organs are a question of returning the seat of China to her sole legal representative, a question which absolutely has nothing to do with the provision relating to admission of new members and expulsion of members. There are quite a number of member states of the United Nations in which changes of regime or of their names have taken place. But this has never affected their U.N. seats, nor has anyone ever tried to make trouble by citing Article 18 of the U.N. Charter. As for Article 1, Paragraph 4, of the Charter, which establishes the United Nations as "a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations," it refers only too obviously to the harmonizing of actions between nations, not to interference in the internal affairs of a state. Hence, the provisions recalled in the U.S. resolutions have absolutely nothing in common with the resolutions themselves, and the irrelevance only serves to further expose before the world the gangsterism of the U.S. Government in its futile efforts to use the United Nations to interfere in China's internal affairs.

Before and after it came up with the two resolutions, the United States made a big fanfare in widely pushing the "recommendation" in its second resolution that the People's Republic of China "be" seated as a permanent member of the Security Council, as if this were an act of "grace" to the Chinese people and a "concession" to world opinion. But the Chinese people do not need such an act of "grace" by the U.S. overlord, inasmuch as China, being one of the original members of the United Nations, has been a permanent Security Council member from the outset. The only question today is to expel the illegal "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the Security Council and all other organs of the United Nations and replace them with the representatives of the People's Republic of China and this does not at all require any "recommendation" by the United States.

Growing U.S. Isolation

Under the circumstances in which just world opinion is demanding ever more strongly the restoration to the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate

rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from it, the United States has in the past few months taken great pains to canvass and pull other countries over to its side with a view to obstinately pushing the "two Chinas" scheme. But very few countries responded. On August 17, four days before the deadline for presenting draft resolutions, the United States had to come out alone, asking, as a sign of notice, the U.N. Secretary-General for the inclusion of an item called "the representation of China in the United Nations" in the agenda of the General Assembly Session. Following this, U.S. officials carried out still more intensified activities in and out of the United Nations. The U.S. Government spokesman revealed that in a little over a month since then chief U.S. representative at the United Nations George Bush had had contacts and talks with representatives from more than 100 countries. U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers himself stepped forth to woo and lure other countries. Still, they failed to recruit a presentable cast of co-sponsors for the resolutions. And the date for submitting the U.S. resolutions was postponed again and again. The date was fixed first on September 10, later postponed to September 16 or 17 and finally to September 20 when, according to the U.S. assertion, the resolutions were sure to be submitted. But the United States did not officially turn up with its resolutions until September 22, the day after the opening of the U.N. General Assembly Session, when the reactionary Sato government of Japan blatantly announced its decision to co-sponsor the two U.S. resolutions in disregard of vehement opposition from the Japanese people and political circles at home. The difficulties the United States faced in presenting the resolutions fully show the bankruptcy of its policy of hostility towards New China and its growing isolation.

China's Clear Position

The position of the Chinese Government and people on China's legitimate rights in the United Nations has been very clear all along. In a statement issued on August 20 this year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China solemnly declared: "Should a situation of 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan' or 'the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined' or any other similar situation occur in the United Nations, the Government of the People's Republic of China will absolutely have nothing to do with the United Nations." It is absolutely intolerable to the Chinese Government and people that the U.S. Government has colluded with the Japanese reactionaries in obstinately clinging to the "two Chinas" scheme. Nor is this tolerable to all countries and peoples upholding international justice. If the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' intrigues and machinations against the Chinese people are tolerated today, they will do the same against other countries tomorrow. Opposed by the peoples of the world and more and more countries which uphold justice, the scheme of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries will eventually meet with ignominious failure.

Another Glaring Exposure of Sato's Reactionary Features

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE reactionary Sato government decided on September 22 for Japan to blatantly become a co-sponsor of the two resolutions concerning the so-called question of China's representation submitted to the United Nations by the United States. This fully shows that the handful of Japanese reactionaries, Sato and his kind, are bent on tailing after U.S. imperialism as before in the plot to create "two Chinas" and obdurately antagonizing the Chinese people.

U.S. imperialism has for a long time used every trick to keep the People's Republic of China out of the United Nations and the Japanese reactionaries have always been helping to do this. Seeing that developments in the situation had become increasingly unfavourable to it before the opening of the current U.N. General Assembly, the Nixon government used a new gimmick, manufacturing two resolutions to continue to obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her lawful rights in the United Nations in a vain attempt to openly create "two Chinas" in the United Nations. The reactionary Sato government took an active part in this intrigue by offering the United States advice and acting as go-between, thereby playing a very vicious role.

Its hostility towards China has evoked strong opposition from the Japanese masses. The opposition parties — the Japanese Socialist Party, Komei Party and Democratic Socialist Party — and many far-sighted personages in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have urged the Sato government to change its hostile China policy. Sato and his cohorts are extremely isolated and in a very difficult position. Afraid of the strong pressure of public opinion at home, they repeatedly postponed clarifying their stand on whether Japan would co-sponsor the U.S. resolutions, and even spread the story that they were working for the "normalization" of Japan-China relations. Now, the truth is out. So-called improvement of "Japan-China relations" is simply a smokescreen. The reactionary Sato government is determined to be obstinately hostile towards the Chinese people and will never repent.

Sato has gone so far as to describe Japan's decision to co-sponsor the U.S. resolutions as a "big change" in the Japanese Government's China policy. What a "big change"! It is a scheme to step up the creation of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in an unscrupulous manner. Sato himself openly advertised at his press conference that it was "in accordance with Japan's national interests" that Japan had decided to co-sponsor the resolutions. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources stated even more openly that "to resolutely separate Taiwan from China is essential to the security of Japan." This has very clearly exposed the wolfish ambitions of Japanese militarism to lay hands on China's territory Taiwan Province. Everybody knows the Japanese reactionaries have been ganging up with U.S. imperialism in engineering and supporting the so-called "Taiwan independence movement" in a futile effort to separate Taiwan from Chinese territory. The United States recently instigated elements trying to create "an independent Taiwan" to carry on their nefarious activities. This caused Sato and company to lose their heads, become more active in joining the U.S. Government's scheme to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and obstinately follow U.S. imperialism all the way in its reckless action.

Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: "**Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind.**" Sato's decision to have Japan co-sponsor the U.S. resolutions has further exposed his reactionary features as a docile accomplice of U.S. imperialism. Many Japanese mass organizations, opposition parties and far-sighted personages in political and industrial circles have issued statements strongly denouncing the Sato government for this hostile decision towards China. The demand of the people of Japan and various other countries for friendship with China has become a powerful historical trend today; if Sato clings to his course and goes against the tide of history, he will, like all the fools, start with the aim of injuring others only to end up by destroying himself.

(September 26)

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Immediately Restore the Lawful Rights of People's China at the U.N.

—Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit's* September 21 editorial

THE 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly begins in New York today. This session is held at a time when the tide of the anti-imperialist and liberation struggle of the peoples has grown in the world, when disintegration and decomposition in the fold of the imperialist-revisionist camp are further deepening, when the imperialist system and its main fortress—the United States of America—have submerged in a new general crisis which is shaking their foundations.

One of the most important items on the agenda at the session which opens today will be the issue of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Organization. This will be the main political problem with which the present U.N. session will deal, a problem which is in the centre of attention of world public opinion for a long time.

For years in succession the People's Republic of Albania, jointly with an ever larger number of other states that back the same stand, has been persistently fighting for the cause that People's China should occupy the seat belonging to her at the United Nations Organization. As is known, this seat continues to be held, against every political and moral principle and rule, by the Chiang Kai-shek clique which the great Chinese people, by their revolutionary struggle, rejected 22 years ago and which is now crouched in Taiwan because U.S. imperialism holds this integral part of the Chinese territory under its occupation by armed force.

The draft resolution, which in world public opinion is already known as the Albanian draft resolution, for the restoration of the lawful rights of People's China at the United Nations, has been presented this year by Albania jointly with 18 other delegations. It has been welcomed in the U.N. political circles and is winning real support in the ranks of the member countries, for it has been and is always just; it meets an indisputable political reality and reflects a historical necessity which nobody dares to deny now.

It is common knowledge that China is a founding state of the United Nations Organization and permanent member of its Security Council. Although one of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter is that of universality, yet, due to the systematic objection and base machinations of the U.S. Government that has dominated the United Nations, China, the country with the biggest population in the world, has for 22 years in succession been unjustly kept outside this

organization because the Chinese people, by their victorious revolution, embarked on the road of socialism. This bitter fact has damaged, above all, the United Nations Organization itself.

Great People's China, thanks to the selfless work, unity and revolutionary vigour of the 700 million Chinese people and the long-tested Marxist-Leninist leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tsetung, has been transformed today into a powerful socialist state which is marching towards the highest peaks of economic, scientific, technical and cultural development. She has become a reliable backing of all the peoples in their revolutionary struggle for national liberation and social emancipation and an impregnable bulwark of revolution and socialism in the world, against the hegemonic policy, plots and aggressive and enslaving actions of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionists. Her international prestige and positions have grown and have been strengthened more than ever. It is now clear to everybody that no important international problem whatsoever can be solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China. An ever larger number of states, which see reality in the eye, are recognizing the People's Republic of China and establish normal diplomatic, trade and other relations with her.

This reality cannot fail to be recognized and respected in the United Nations Organization too. China's just cause is also winning here. Ever since last year the Albanian resolution for the restoration of the rights of People's China at the United Nations and for the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique has gained the simple majority of votes. This was a great political defeat for the United States and, in fact, deepened its isolation on this question at the United Nations.

Before this reality which has made absolutely indispensable and urgent the restoration of the lawful rights of China at the U.N.O. and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the Nixon administration has been placed in an exceptionally difficult position and is being threatened by another great political defeat on this question. Seeing that there remains no other possibility of action to avoid a complete shameful defeat this year, the U.S. Government through the very mouth of President Nixon has been compelled to admit that the People's Republic of China should come to the U.N.O. and should also occupy the permanent member seat in the Security Council, but at the same time the U.S. Govern-

Co-sponsors of Draft Resolution of Albania, Algeria and Other Countries Increase to 21

The "Draft Resolution on the Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" put forward by Albania, Algeria and 16 other countries to the United Nations on July 15 this year has won the approval and support of all countries which uphold justice.

The delegations of Nepal, Equatorial Guinea and Ceylon attending the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly recently an-

nounced that their countries had decided to co-sponsor this draft resolution. Thus 21 countries have, to date, become co-sponsors of the draft resolution: Albania, Algeria, Ceylon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

ment demands that the Chiang Kai-shek clique, too, should remain in the U.N.O.

This is an absurd stand and it cannot be defended. There is only one China in the world. This is the People's Republic of China and only its Government has the right to speak on behalf of the entire great Chinese people, only this Government should represent them at the U.N.O. and in all international organizations and meetings. Denouncing and rejecting the plot of the Nixon administration for the creation of "two Chinas" at the United Nations, the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, issued on August 20, 1971, emphasized: "The Chinese Government solemnly declares: The Chinese people and Government firmly oppose 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan' or any similar absurdities, firmly oppose the fallacy that 'the status of Taiwan remains to be determined,' and firmly oppose the scheme of creating 'an independent Taiwan.' Should a situation of 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan' or 'the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined' or any other similar situation occur in the United Nations, the Government of the People's Republic of China will absolutely have nothing to do with the United Nations. This just stand of the Chinese Government is unshakable."

The hostile "two Chinas" plan of U.S. imperialism does not enjoy even the support of some of its close friends. This plan has long been torn down. Therefore, Washington at this session of the U.N. General Assembly is in trouble and fever striving to impose this indefensible stand of it, through all kinds of pressure, on a number of states. But even the latter have no conviction for such a support, because to keep the Chiang Kai-shek clique at the U.N.O. it is not only politically groundless and harmful to the U.N.O. itself in the first place, but would also mean to keep at home a dead unburied person, an uncovered and decomposed corpse.

It is known that as a result of the manipulation by the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, the authority, prestige and the acting

capacity of the United Nations Organization have greatly fallen. Precisely because the presence of the People's Republic of China in the U.N.O. would be a heavy blow at this manipulation, the U.S. plot of "two Chinas" has also had the tacit approval of the Moscow social-imperialists.

At the present international situation and in the interests of the United Nations Organization itself and of the growth of its universal authority and character, it is indispensable that all the member countries, which cherish freedom, justice and real international collaboration, should reject the pressures of the U.S. Government and its manoeuvres about the "two Chinas," about "one China, one Taiwan" or the fraudulent slogan of "admitting the People's Republic of China this year with the Chiang Kai-shek clique also remaining, and wait and see for the coming year."

Public opinion rightfully expects that at this U.N. session an end should be put once and for all to this absurd situation, to the great injustice done to the great Chinese people which has been continuing for 22 years in succession, and that the People's Republic of China should be immediately invited to occupy its lawful seats in all the U.N. bodies, expelling from there the puppet Chiang Kai-shek clique. The presence of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Organization will be a great contribution not only to the revival and strengthening of this international organization, but also to the vital interests of the freedom-loving peoples and sovereign countries against the attempts and plots of the imperialist-revisionist powers, to the correct examination of the problems really preoccupying the peoples of the world. Therefore, all the member countries, which bear in mind the interests of peace and real international security, rejecting the intrigues and plot of the Nixon administration about "two Chinas," must vote without hesitation for the Albanian draft resolution for the admission of People's China to the United Nations Organization and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from it.

Determining the Insulin Crystal Structure

CHINESE scientific workers have succeeded in determining pig insulin crystal structure by means of X-ray diffraction at a resolution of 2.5 angstroms.

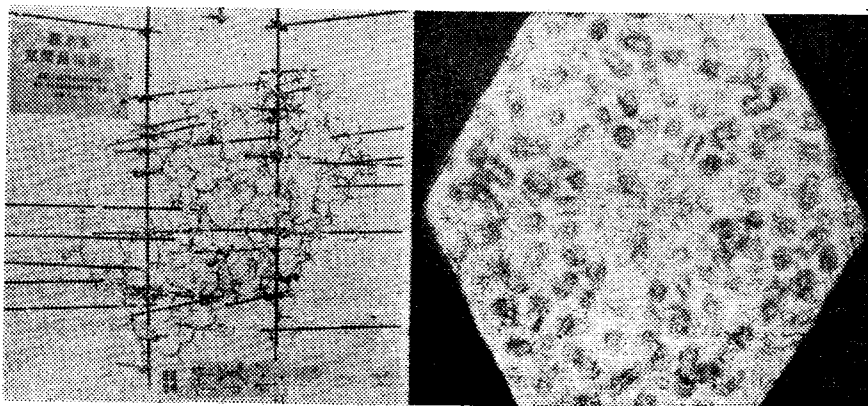
Insulin is a protein macromolecule; it has about 700 atoms and the distance between the atoms is some 1.5 angstroms (one angstrom is a hundred-millionth of a centimetre). As yet there is no method for direct observation of such a fine spatial structure; instead, X-ray diffraction is used to derive it indirectly. After evaluating this new achievement by Chinese scientists, the Chinese Academy of Sciences rated it as up to advanced world levels.

The great teacher Engels pointed out long ago: "Life is the mode of existence of albuminous bodies." This dialectical materialist conclusion is the most powerful criticism of metaphysical and idealist religious fallacies. Research work on protein is therefore also of great significance for philosophy.

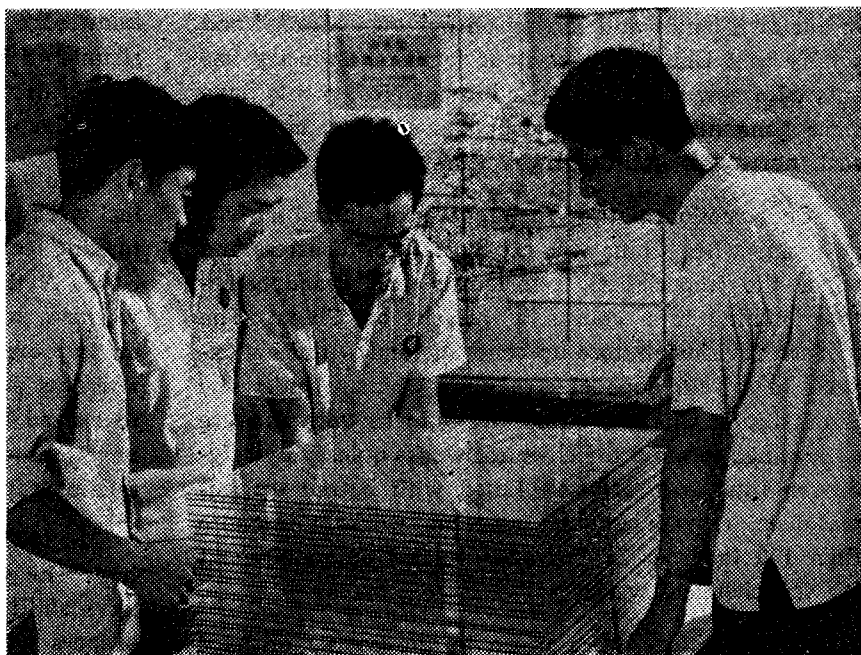
Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Chinese scientific workers were the first in the world to achieve total synthesis of a biologically active protein — crystalline bovine insulin — by chemical method in 1965. But the spatial structure of the insulin molecule and how it functions were still not known. Chinese scientific workers have now basically clarified its fine spatial structure. This facilitates the study of the relation between the structure and function of the insulin molecule and Chinese scientific workers expect to make further advances in probing the secrets of life.

The use of X-ray diffraction to determine the crystal structure of insulin started abroad more than 30 years ago. However, breakthroughs have been made only in the past decade or so with the refinement of methods to determine the crystal structure of biological

macromolecules. China began such studies on pig insulin in 1967. Inspired by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, scientific workers from Peking University and research institutes in Peking and Shanghai studied Mao Tsetung Thought, relentlessly criticized



Results of determining pig insulin crystal structure at a resolution of 2.5 angstroms: At right is part of the electron density map obtained by calculation. At left is a model of the spatial structure of insulin based on an analysis of the electron density map.



Scientists discussing the electron density map obtained by calculation.

revisionism, did away with all fetishes and superstitions, combined their efforts and wisdom and overcame numerous difficulties.

One of the key projects in the research was preparations of heavy-atom derivatives of insulin suitable for X-ray diffraction study. After more than 1,000 experiments, the scientists succeeded in producing several derivatives of fairly good quality. This was followed by an analysis at a resolution of four ang-

stroms in September 1970. It established the outline of the insulin molecule and the basic course of the two peptide chains. In January 1971 they completed the main analysis at a resolution of 2.5 angstroms. Further technical refinements enabled them to establish in June 1971 the details of the fine spatial structure of the insulin molecule and they thus completed the work of determining pig insulin crystal structure at a resolution of 2.5 angstroms. The whole project took just four years to complete.

Example of Self-Reliance

Wuching Chemical Works

THE big, modern Wuching Chemical Works in Shanghai topped the state targets for its major products, including synthetic ammonia, methanol, sulphuric acid and urea, every month from January to July this year. Total output value in the seven-month period was 21.3 per cent above the same period a year ago.

On the bank of the Whangpoo River on Shanghai's southern outskirts, this chemical works is the first big, modern, Chinese designed and built chemical works equipped with Chinese-made machinery. Its completion and progress are a victory for Chairman Mao's principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** and signify that China's nitrogenous fertilizer industry has entered a new stage. Similar big chemical plants have since gone into operation over the country, in north, east, northwest and southwest China.

Construction of the Wuching works started in 1960 at a time when China was hit by natural disasters and when the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries were joining in a chorus of attacks on China. The modern revisionists tore up contracts and withdrew experts in a vain hope of strangling China. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Chinese workers were determined to build the chemical works quickly by relying on their own efforts. Filled with hatred for imperialism, revisionism and reaction, workers in more than 100 factories in Shanghai turned out equipment for the chemical works.

The machines were made in the course of hard struggle. The Shanghai Boiler Plant was assigned to

build the synthetic tower, key equipment in making synthetic ammonia, which is as high as a six-storey building with a wall 150 millimetres thick capable of standing up to 300 atmospheres. Before liberation, the plant was a small workshop assembling electric fans and other products with imported parts. It had made boilers capable of withstanding 13 atmospheres after 1949. It faced many difficulties in building the big synthetic tower in 1960. The workers showed their revolutionary enthusiasm in solving over 100 difficult technical problems and speedily turned out the tower.

The Shanghai workers and technicians pooled their knowledge to make all the 500 machines and 1,000 instruments and meters for the chemical works. This project, put into trial operation in 1963, produced first-class chemical fertilizer.

The workers soon brought production at the chemical works up to the designed capacity. They proposed making technical innovations to double production capacity. A three-in-one combination group composed of workers, technicians and leading cadres experimented on improving the water scrubber and gas compressor and was successful. This proved that it was possible to exceed the designed capacity. Then they made innovations on the synthetic tower and doubled its production capacity.

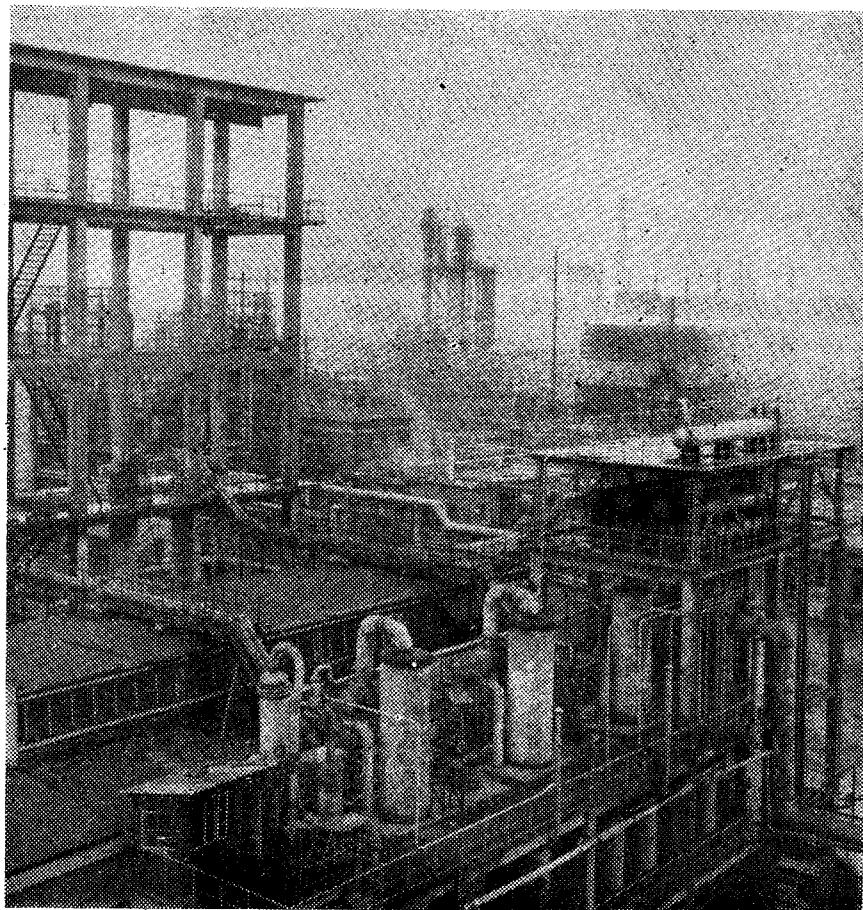
In 1964, the workers studied Chairman Mao's teaching **"The Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."** They decided to produce urea, a highly ef-

fective nitrogenous fertilizer which is also used in manufacturing plastics, medicine and synthetic fibres. China had never made urea before. Taking advantage of this, the imperialists tried to prevent China from knowing the technique involved. The workers announced: We will produce urea by our own efforts! In co-operation with other factories, they did just this after a period of experiment. Soon after this, a number of Shanghai factories turned out a whole set of equipment for making urea. The equipment, the first in China, was put into trial operation in the spring of 1965. It filled in a blank in China's chemical fertilizer industry.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the workers and technicians have studied and applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way. New workshops and new equipment were put into operation, new techniques were adopted and new products made. China's first methanol-making equipment of advanced design, built in 1968, was an example.

Following the rapid development of China's socialist construction, there has been a growing need for methanol, a chemical used in making insecticides, plastics, synthetic fibres and dyestuffs. The workers displayed the spirit of daring to think and act in manufacturing the equipment for making methanol. Compared with equipment of the same capacity made in foreign countries, the Chinese-devised methanol equipment calls for less steel and money. The workers also invented a technological process which is efficient and simple to handle.

Doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their minds, in the spring of 1970 workers in one workshop successfully produced a high pressure power-operated valve, an important piece of equipment commonly used in the chemical and petroleum industries. The high pressure valves made in the past by copying from abroad were heavy and clumsy. The workers in this workshop organized a group to make high pressure valves of the Chinese type. After repeated experiments, they solved the problem of balancing the pressure and produced a high pressure valve which has a simple structure and is easy to operate. The weight of this new valve is less than one-third of that of the power-operated valve used in the past. Electricity consumption has been reduced from 4,000 to



25 watts. The workers said that it was a great achievement in following China's own road in developing industry.

In the same year, the workers undertook to build equipment for producing octadecylamine for colour film.

Octadecylamine is an important chemical used in the metallurgical, textile and film industries, and also in printing and dyeing. As a result of sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and company, China's film industry was unable to manufacture whole sets of equipment. The imperialists and revisionists tried in every possible way to obstruct China from importing octadecylamine. China's chemical workers were determined to make it themselves by overcoming difficulties. They produced the equipment and turned out fine-quality rolls of colour film.

The Wuching Chemical Works is advancing along the road of self-reliance. Over ten kinds of products were made in 1970 as against only several made shortly after the plant was commissioned and output value was raised 13-fold. To serve agriculture better, the plant also turns out equipment for small chemical fertilizer works to meet the needs of the development of local chemical fertilizer industries.

Living Standards in China Improve

ADHERING to the principle "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," the Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, have smashed blockades and sabotage by imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries, and their living standards keep rising gradually as industrial and agricultural production steadily increases.

In tackling the question of people's livelihood, the Chinese Government, proceeding from the interests of its population of 700 million, makes overall plans and proper arrangements.

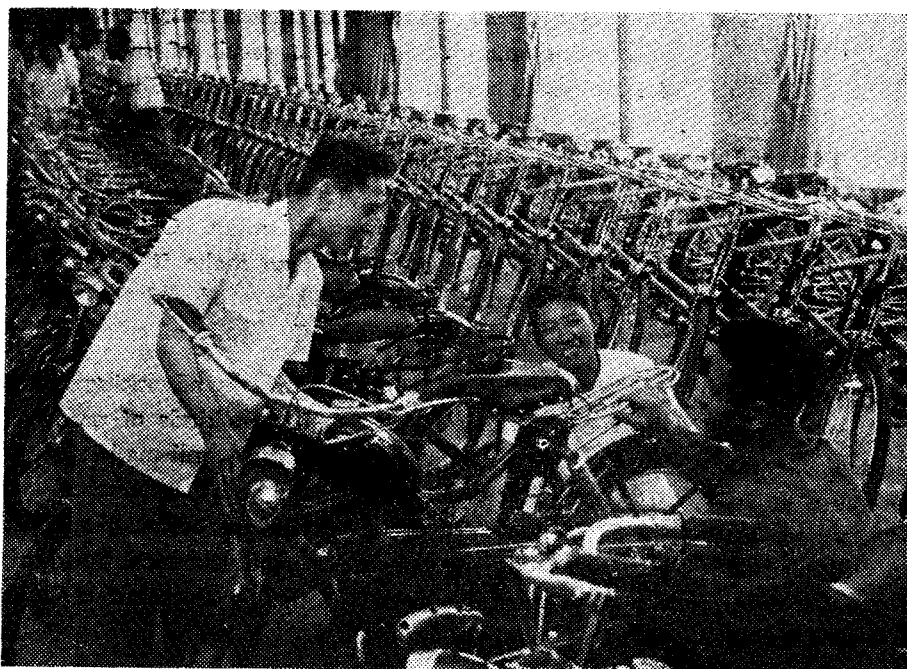
Following the development of production and the continual rise in labour productivity over the past two decades or so, the state has on several occasions readjusted the wages of the workers and staff members and brought about a gradual rise, particularly in the case of those with a low income. The average yearly wage of Chinese workers and staff members (except those who started working in recent years) is around 650 yuan Renminbi, over 50 per cent above the 1952 figure. There is only a small wage gap among the workers, the highest grade receiving less than five times the lowest. The wage level has been set relatively low in order to strengthen worker-peasant unity and consolidate their alliance. However, because of universal employment, low rents, cheap prices and no personal income tax, the

livelihood of the workers and staff members is not only guaranteed but is gradually improving.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Government adopted many measures to ensure employment of adult inhabitants in the cities and towns. Growing numbers of people got jobs year by year and unemployment was eliminated in China over ten years ago. The number of workers and staff members is more than six times what it was before liberation. College and middle school graduates are assigned work by the state to take part in building socialism. Many families now have several people working. Prices of daily necessities are low and have remained stable over a long period. In general, monthly rent and charges for water and electricity account for only 4 or 5 per cent of a worker's income. In addition to their wages, Chinese workers enjoy free medical service and labour protection and other welfare benefits, and arrangements are made for child bearing, the aged, the infirm, the injured and the disabled. Therefore, there has been notable improvement in the welfare of China's urban workers and other labouring people in the past two decades.

People's communes were set up throughout the countryside and all able-bodied people take part in collective productive labour. For more than a decade, the peasants' net income and cash income have increased with the development of the collective economy. Almost every year, the production teams set aside a certain amount from their total income to cover the expenses for social insurance and collective welfare facilities. Production teams provide supplies or give subsidies to the aged, the infirm, old widows and widowers and orphans, or members who are incapacitated and have difficulties. Those communes and production teams with low yields as a result of natural calamities or temporary difficulties receive state help in getting production going again besides getting relief.

With the development of farm production, the agricultural tax gradually has accounted for less and less of the total output value of farm and side-line production;



it has dropped from 12 per cent in 1953 to 6 per cent in 1970. This has guaranteed the peasants that the more they produce, the more their income will be. There is a world of difference between the life of the peasants today and their life in old China.

Inflation and skyrocketing prices in old China made life unbearable for the people under reactionary Kuomintang rule. After the founding of New China, the Party and the Government adopted the policy of stabilizing prices. On the basis of stable prices and expanding industrial and agricultural production, planned readjustments were made of unreasonable prices, particularly the low prices left over from old China for agricultural and side-line products. The state now pays about 90 per cent more for the main agricultural and side-line products it purchases than it did in 1950, while the means of production for the countryside are sold by the state at lower prices. Chemical fertilizer, insecticide and diesel oil prices have dropped from one-third to two-thirds, compared with 1950. Prices of consumer goods have generally remained stable. There has been almost no change in the prices of daily necessities, including grain, cotton cloth, edible oils and salt, over the past dozen years. While the price paid by the state for grain has been raised several times, the selling price to the consumer has remained on an even keel. The cost of such price differentials and management expenses are all covered by the state. No capitalist country can operate in this way. This shows the concern of the Party and Government for the livelihood of the working people, and demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, prices of some popular manufactured goods, including radios, plastic goods and enamel-ware, have been cut step by step. Production of medicine is developing steadily and price cuts have been gradually made. In 1969, the prices dropped by a big margin throughout the country, amounting to more than 1,000 million yuan that year alone; as a result, prices were 80 per cent below the 1950 figure.

Thanks to these measures taken by the Government, the living standards of the people in town and countryside have risen markedly and the disparity in living standards between town and countryside and between worker and peasant is being narrowed step by step.

With the increase in their income and rising living standards, the workers and peasants now have enough money for savings accounts to support national construction. Total bank savings by the end of 1970 in China were 28 per cent higher than in 1965.



A mobile stall in Sinkiang's Hsinyuan County comes to a Tianshan pasture.

Increased output by industry and agriculture and greater purchasing power account for China's thriving market. Total value of retail sales in the 22 years since liberation has risen more than sixfold. Town and countryside are now fairly well supplied with commodities.

China had its ninth consecutive good harvest in 1970 and a good harvest of early rice and summer grain this year. It is now more than self-sufficient in grain. State and collective grain reserves continue to increase. Although the population has increased by nearly two hundred million people since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the grain average for each person has risen. China continues to import some grain mainly to increase varieties and help other countries.

It will still take some time to bring about a fundamental change in our country's "poor and blank" backward state which resulted from long years of imperialist, feudal and bureaucrat-capitalist rule. However, China's industry and agriculture will continue to develop rapidly and the living standards of the Chinese people will be further improved.

Integrating With the Workers

by Cheng Tai-yu



Comrade Cheng Tai-yu

The chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Anshan Power Bureau, the author is an engineer who graduated from an electrical engineering vocational school in 1950. In the upsurge of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1968, he and the workers evolved the new technique of free live-line operations. Using light and simple equipment, electric workers can operate on the 220,000-volt high-tension wires without any insulators. This is a new leap in the technique of live-line operations. In the following article he tells of his experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and in integrating with the workers. — Ed.

THROUGH my experience over the past 20 years, I have gained the deep understanding that Chairman Mao's teaching "**The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants**" is absolutely correct.

Learning from the Workers

Although I come from a poor-peasant family, I was poisoned by bourgeois education for many years in the old schools and had only vague feelings for the labour-

ing people. When I graduated in 1950, I thought that since I was the first one in our family who had had an education I should not take part in manual labour all year round like my father and elder brothers. I strove to be an "expert." At that time, I admired bourgeois "experts," "authorities" and "professors" and patterned myself after them, consciously or unconsciously. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "**Even those who come from workers' or peasants' families are still bourgeois intellectuals because the education they received before liberation was a bourgeois education and their world outlook was fundamentally bourgeois.**"

Once the leadership gave me the task of surveying and designing a 25-kilometre-long transmission line. The line had to go through a vast mountainous area which involved complex and difficult engineering work. The task was to be completed within a week. When I found the job too puzzling, the leadership sent four veteran workers to help me do it. One of them said: "The educational level of the four of us is limited, but we have experience in this kind of work. The task is urgent. We must finish it even if there is no surveying equipment, only experience to depend on. You've had more education than us and you know how to use instruments and meters. You should contribute a bigger share." His words made me feel ashamed of having vacillated before difficulties.

The work was done on the first day according to my planning. I made a topographical drawing first and then moved the model of the calculated sag of the line on it to decide the points and height of the poles. At night, two of the workers let me calculate how far we had gone. I was surprised to find that only a little over 1.5 kilometres had been covered. They said anxiously: "How about trying our way tomorrow." The next day, a veteran worker walked in front to select the points with a signal post. They decided the points and height of the poles on the plain just by experience. As to the complex terrain, they decided the points on the map they drew in relation to the sag of the line. By integrating their experience on the job with the necessary surveying and drawing, they progressed rather quickly. We covered six, seven or eight kilometres a day and finished the work ahead of schedule. This struck a responsive chord in me. I realized that in dealing with concrete problems workers were more capable than intellectuals.

From then on, I often took part in labour with the workers and discussed how to solve technical problems with them. But in my mind it was not the workers' ideology and character that I wanted to learn. It was

their technique. I was ready to take part in labour that I thought would teach me technique, otherwise I was not.

One particular incident impressed me very much. Several workers and I had to check a line and repair it. On the last afternoon a sudden downpour descended on us. As I was about to ask the comrades working overhead to come down, one veteran worker shouted: "Comrades, it's not likely to be raining all along the 300-kilometre-long line. Let's pay attention to safety and continue our work to finish the job on time." All of us responded unanimously. We went on in spite of the rain to ensure a smooth circuit.

Why had the workers and I approached the same problem so differently? Confronted with difficulties, I thought of retreat, but the workers considered things as a whole and were concerned about overcoming difficulties and fulfilling the task. I saw the ideological gap between the workers and myself. I realized that these workers were not only far better than me technically but also far better ideologically.

Since then I have become more conscious in learning from the fine qualities of the workers. I not only took part in ordinary manual labour, but also in hard work like working overhead or surveying lines at night. In the course of doing this, I made conscious efforts in overcoming selfish ideas and fostering the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue and the world outlook of devoting myself wholly to the public interest. As a result of long-term working, studying and living together with the workers, I gradually became closer to them and at one with them.

Long-term Task

It takes a long time to remould world outlook. The intellectual should never divorce himself from labour and the masses. Failure to integrate with the workers will at once lead to changes for the worse in ideology. I went astray for a time because I cut myself off from labour and the workers.

That was in 1956, when I was promoted to deputy-head of a section. I felt out of place at first when I found myself in the somewhat comfortable office my comrades had prepared for me. But I later became accustomed to doing my work there. In former days I had been outfitted almost the same as a worker, in overalls all day and with my tools. Now I began paying real attention to my clothes. Seldom going to the worksite, I had little contact with the workers. One day when I went there, they didn't tell me to sit down with them on the ground and talk and joke as they had done before.

During that period, too, I was eager to write books. I threw myself into this day and night. I was overjoyed when I saw "Cheng Tai-yu" on the front cover of a sample copy of my first book. Someone once said to me:

"Wasn't it the workers who found the methods and data on the operation you've written about in your books? But there's no mention of their contribution at all." I flushed when I heard this. I realized that I had written off the workers' role because I was only seeking fame in writing books. Then, when I studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "**Selfishness, slacking, corruption, seeking the limelight, and so on, are most contemptible.**" I felt that it got to the bottom of my individualist ideology. The following day, I asked the leadership for permission to return to the production frontline so I could take part in labour, solve production problems together with the workers and remould my ideology by learning from the workers. My request was granted.

Working with them, I saw that the workers had many technical innovations and creations to their credit. Summing up their work theoretically was of great value. Towards this end, several engineering technicians, including myself, wrote four books in over a year's time with the co-operation of more than sixty workers. Workers had told us about their experiences in detail. Many vivid experiences had been quite inconceivable to me when I shut myself up in my office. Our books were published in Peking.

A comparison between my different experiences in writing led me to realize that so long as the aim was to serve the working people and not personal gain and fame and the method was correct my books would improve in quality and be welcomed by the workers.

Through integrating with the workers for years, I have learnt more and more about the wisdom of the proletariat.

The experiment on the free live-line operation on high-tension wires we worked out was blocked and cast aside by the capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities," despite the opposition of the workers involved. A handful of absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders were overthrown, as was the revisionist line of relying on a few experts to run an enterprise, in the Great Cultural Revolution. The workers insisted on carrying on experiments in this new method. And when a three-in-one group of veteran workers, leading cadres and technicians was formed, I was made a member.

After careful research, a technical programme was drawn up to ensure safety in the experiment. Several veteran workers asked to be the first to tackle the job. Deeply moved, I made the same application which was approved by the leadership at last.

I safely entered the "forbidden area" within two metres of a high-tension line. The experiment succeeded. This new technique has now been popularized in many places.

Taking part in the creation of this advanced technique, I have again benefited from integrating with the workers. And this has been a good education.

No Way Out for Ailing U.S. Economy

The "new economic policy" announced by U.S. President Nixon on August 15 is an emergency measure which U.S. imperialism has been compelled to take due to its tremendous domestic and overseas difficulties. It reflects the daily decline of U.S. imperialism. The following article shows that U.S. ruling circles are bogged down in an economic mire and how they are desperately trying to get out of it. — Ed.

THE United States is in a critical period in which it has to deal with the simultaneous financial-monetary and economic crises. This is a rare phenomenon in U.S. history. It is suffering, as the U.S. press says, "simultaneously [from] both recession and inflation." The main symptoms are: Production declines, a slack market, a sharp rise in unemployment, soaring prices, a huge budgetary deficit, heavy internal and external debts, continuous foreign trade deficits, a rapidly deteriorating international payments situation, increasing drains on gold reserves and the speedy deterioration of the dollar's position. The decline of the U.S. position today is the inevitable result of the malignant development of U.S. monopoly capitalism; it also stems from the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war which it has been pursuing for a long time.

Vicious Circle: "Expansion" — "Retrenchment" — "Expansion"

There have been five economic crises in the United States since the end of World War II. Whenever one breaks out, the U.S. ruling group, to tide over its difficulties, artificially boosts the economy by increasing government expenditures, especially military spending.

The Kennedy-Johnson administration, which came to power during the fourth economic crisis (1960-61), greatly increased its military spending year by year, especially when the Johnson government brazenly expanded the war of aggression against Viet Nam in 1965. This "expansion" policy, however, failed to resolve the inherent contradictions in the U.S. economy; instead it aggravated the financial and monetary crisis.

The Nixon government came up against this tough situation when it came to office in 1969. To control inflation and defend the dollar it had to adopt a "retrenchment" policy, which instead of achieving the

hoped for result, hastened the approach of a new economic crisis.

Two-Year Economic Crisis

The fifth postwar economic crisis erupted in the United States in August 1969. It has continued up till now. No postwar economic crisis has lasted as long as this one. As a result, industrial production keeps falling. By November 1970, it had dropped 7.6 per cent since August 1969.

Beginning from last December, industrial production actually has been stagnating, with ups and downs by small margins. Key industrial production again showed a sharp drop in July this year. This was 5.3 per cent below the 1969 peak in July of that year, prior to the outbreak of the current crisis. It was even lower than the level in December 1968, before the Nixon government took over. July's retail sales were 352 million dollars less than the previous month.

As a result of the drop in industrial production, many industrial and commercial enterprises have gone bankrupt and the number of unemployed has increased sharply. In the first quarter of this year, 2,807 industrial and commercial firms went bankrupt, 335 more than in the corresponding period last year. According to greatly minimized official U.S. figures, the number of unemployed in December 1968 was 2.6 million, with the unemployment rate standing at 3.3 per cent, while the number of unemployed throughout the first half of this year exceeded 5 million, about 6 per cent of the working population. The unemployment rate reached 6.1 per cent in August this year, nearing the peak unemployment rate in the past nine years.

Faced with this situation, the Nixon government had to give up step by step its "retrenchment" policy last year and switched to a policy of "expansion," which was manifested in deficit financing, easy credits and an increase in the money supply in an effort to stimulate economic recovery. Instead of helping to get out of the economic crisis, these measures have greatly aggravated the financial and monetary crisis.

Financial-Monetary Crisis

The U.S. Government's policy of "expansion" has brought a big increase in its budgetary deficit. U.S.

Treasury Secretary Connally recently estimated that the fiscal 1972 deficit will hit 27,000 million to 28,000 million dollars, breaking all postwar records. Thus the total deficit in the three fiscal years under the Nixon government will reach 54,000 million dollars, greater than the deficit in any postwar U.S. President's term of office. To make up for the huge financial deficit, the Nixon government has floated bonds and issued money on a colossal scale. The national debt, according to U.S. press reports, totals 405,000 million dollars, or an average of about 2,000 dollars for each American. The interest on this debt is 21,000 million dollars a year, about 10 per cent of total government expenditures for the current fiscal year.

The money supply during the first half of this year rose steeply at an annual rate of 10.4 per cent in the United States, which is greater than the rate of increase in any half year throughout the postwar period. By mid July, the total amount of money supply had reached 226,700 million dollars. Soaring inflation has led to a steady price increase. In the more than two years since Nixon took over, prices of consumer goods climbed 15 per cent, and the May-June cost of living this year showed an increase by a wide margin. The consumer goods price index in June rose to 121.5 (taking 1967 as 100). In August, wholesale prices increased at an annual rate of 8.4 per cent, bigger than in any single month since February.

Mounting prices have pushed up the cost of U.S. commodities, thereby greatly weakening their competitive ability on domestic and foreign markets. Beginning from April, U.S. foreign trade deficits have lasted for four months running, although the United States used to have a huge favourable balance of trade. U.S. Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans said apprehensively that the United States will show a foreign trade deficit this year, the first time since 1893. Foreign trade deficits in the first seven months, coupled with the massive outflow of capital resulting from the successive lowering of the interest rate, brought the balance of payments deficit to 11,300 million dollars in the first half of 1971.

As a result of this growing deficit, dollar holdings by foreigners in June reached 51,900 million dollars, including about 32,000 million dollars in the hands of foreign central banks which could have exchanged their dollar holdings for gold from the United States. On the other hand, U.S. gold reserves backing the dollar have dropped steadily, down to 9,700 million dollars in early August. Confidence in the dollar has fallen

sharply. Since May when the capitalist world monetary crisis broke out, there have been several runs on gold and Western currencies and big dollar sales on the Western money markets. Between late July and early August there were three rushes to dump the dollar which resulted in a sharp drop in its price. The dollar can no longer maintain its dominant position in the capitalist world monetary system which was established at Bretton Woods 27 years ago. The once almighty "dollar empire" is sinking fast and nearing its doom.

Sharpening Internal and External Contradictions

It is in this critical situation that Nixon came up with his "new economic policy." The purpose is to fleece the working people at home and shift the trouble on to other countries, prevent the financial-economic crises from deteriorating still further, defend the privileged position of the dollar and maintain U.S. imperialism's economic domination in the capitalist world. But this can only lead to heightened class contradictions in the United States and ever sharper conflicts in the whole capitalist world. The U.S. working class will not accept the Nixon government's wage freeze and bans on new strikes even though these measures, which are aimed at serving U.S. monopoly capital, are only temporary. The west coast longshoremen's strike despite the bans and threats by the authorities is a recent example.

In the international sphere, Japan, Canada, West European countries, as well as Asian, African and Latin American countries, have denounced Washington for its selfish action. U.S. efforts to force other countries to revalue their currencies have met resistance, while the demand for abolishing the U.S. import surcharge is growing ever stronger. Some West European countries even proposed that the U.S. dollar should cease to enjoy the privileged position as the capitalist world reserve currency. A fiercer struggle is obviously developing between the United States which wants to preserve its hegemony in the capitalist world and the other capitalist countries in their fight against U.S. domination. This struggle will last a long time.

Whatever "new policy" the Nixon government concocts to serve the interests of U.S. monopoly capital will fail to rescue the ailing U.S. economy. Neither will it help solve the fundamental contradictions in the capitalist system. On the contrary, it will only be a futile gamble, bringing bigger chaos to the capitalist world and enabling the struggle of the people of the world, including the American people, against U.S. imperialism to forge ahead with great momentum.

ROUND THE WORLD

UNITED STATES

Longshoremen on Strike

The strike by 15,000 U.S. west coast longshoremen went into its 80th day on September 18. The strikers continued to hang tough against U.S. monopoly capital's efforts to undermine their walkout.

West coast longshoremen have carried out a number of big strikes for workers' rights and decent living conditions. They have written a memorable page in the history of the U.S. workers' movement in the past, such as in 1934 when workers all over the country began a struggle against hunger and exploitation. At that time the longshoremen on the Pacific coast carried out a hard-fought strike for a week against vicious suppression by the reactionary ruling class and forced the monopoly capitalists to give in to some of their demands.

Defying suppression, obstruction and deception, the longshoremen in 1948 stayed off the docks for 95 days in their struggle against ruthless exploitation and oppression and struck a telling blow at the monopoly capitalists. This year's strike which began on July 1 is the third big one by west coast longshoremen in almost 40 years.

For more than two months now the longshoremen have frustrated various efforts by the reactionary authorities and monopoly capitalists to break the strike. Supported by workers in other trades, they have refused to yield. After failing in his harsh and mild measures, Nixon sent Curtis Counts, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to San Francisco from Washington on September 14 to put pressure on the striking longshoremen. Counts blustered on September 18 that if they persisted in their strike, "other measures" would be taken. An official of the federal government also

threatened that a move to break the strike under the reactionary Taft-Hartley law was a "possibility." In co-ordination with federal threat in many ways, the monopoly capitalists have also tried to sabotage the strike. But the west coast longshoremen have stuck to their guns.

The strike has won active support and sympathy from other American workers who have made substantial donations to help them while they are on strike.

The long strike has been a harsh blow to monopoly capital. Picket lines by several thousand longshoremen in major ports from Seattle in the north to San Diego in the south have almost paralysed Pacific coast shipping, and about 200 vessels were lying idle. It has seriously affected the U.S. import and export trade. The strike brought a loss of 700 million dollars each month in California exports alone, and the U.S. Government is growing uneasy.

The American workers' struggle this year against exploitation and suppression by monopoly capital is continuing. It was reported that 2,750 strikes took place in the first half year with 1,600,000 workers taking part and monopoly capital losing 16,320,000 work days.

SOUTH VIET NAM

New Wave in Anti-U.S. Struggle

The south Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous Nguyen Van Thieu clique is rolling ahead and putting U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in a new difficult position.

Beginning September 4, students in Saigon launched a movement to "burn U.S. vehicles and strike at U.S. soldiers." Their struggle won active

support from all strata of the population. Over 20 U.S. military vehicles in Saigon were burnt and a number of U.S. soldiers guilty of crimes punished.

With the active support of the citizens, group after group of Saigon youths and students tore down, smeared or burnt the election posters of puppet president Thieu. They distributed leaflets against voting him into the puppet "presidency" for a second term.

The morning to night demonstration by Saigon students and other people against the U.S. aggressors and their lackey, the Thieu clique, reached a new high on September 18. Battling the clique's cops, demonstrators burnt six U.S. military vehicles, the biggest daily number in the struggle against the U.S.-puppet clique during the past month.

On the same day, Saigon buddhist university students held a rally against the U.S.-puppet clique in the campus demanding that Thieu stop forcing students to receive military training and cancel the puppet "presidential election." Defending university buildings, they threw incendiary bottles and stones at the puppet police sent to suppress them. Shouting anti-U.S. and anti-Thieu slogans, they burnt an effigy of Thieu. Then they went on a street demonstration, holding placards inscribed with "Down with Nguyen Van Thieu!" "Down with the U.S. aggressors!" and "Cancel the October 3 election!"

Another demonstration took place in front of the puppet "lower house" in the centre of the city. Nearly 30 members of the Saigon "parliament" and political figures who oppose Thieu were in the demonstration against his one-man "presidential election" campaign.

That evening, Saigon's Minh Manh University students went into the streets on a demonstration, defying tear-gas shells fired by puppet police.

The people of Hue also set off a new struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

On September 13, a U.S. soldier openly shot two young men in the street, killing one and wounding the other. This atrocity aroused great indignation from the students and other people in the city. The city's university students immediately held demonstrations. Shouting anti-U.S. and anti-Thieu slogans, the demonstrators marched to the U.S. military "assistance" command office, setting a U.S. military vehicle on fire on the spot.

The Hue people's new anti-U.S. struggle which grew in intensity entered its fourth day on September 16. The angry demonstrators demanded immediate U.S. troop withdrawal and Thieu's resignation.

The students in Da Nang started a struggle against the U.S.-puppet clique at the end of August. More and more people joined them, swelling their ranks on some occasions to 40,000 strong.

Workers in the cities of south Viet Nam staged successive struggles against the U.S.-puppet clique's crimes in prolonging and extending the war of aggression and extorting heavy taxes and levies. Many personages in press, business, religious and women's circles in various cities also carried out struggles demanding that the United States stop its war of aggression and withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam and that Thieu step down.

SAIGON PUPPET CLIQUE

"Presidency" Race Farce

The farce in Saigon, the race for the "presidency," is being staged by U.S. imperialism to meet the needs of its war "Vietnamization" scheme. In this farce, the Saigon puppets are engaging in both overt and covert struggles and scheming against each other, while contradictions also exist between U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, each trying to outwit the other. With the bogus election scheduled for October 3 drawing near, the Saigon dogfight has become

more intense and the political situation unstable.

Western news agencies and press reports have disclosed that in order to disguise the bogus "presidential election" as "democracy," U.S. imperialism has in the past few months secretly supported its number one servile lackey Nguyen Van Thieu in manipulating the election to get himself re-elected "president"; at the same time, it has adopted an appearance of "fair-mindedness" by encouraging others to run in the "election." But the scheme has backfired. The ugly performance of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys has thoroughly exposed the "democratic election" as a sheer fraud.

Rivalry among the various factions of the Saigon puppet clique, particularly between puppet "president" Thieu and puppet "vice-president" Nguyen Cao Ky, is reportedly sharpening daily in the "presidential race" farce. Emboldened by the backing of his U.S. master, Thieu coerced the puppet "house of representatives" to adopt at the beginning of June an "election law" beneficial to him and tried his utmost to edge out Ky from the race. After Ky declared his intention to run, Thieu instigated at the beginning of August the puppet supreme court to "rule" Ky "unqualified" to be a candidate and attempted to make another candidate Duong Van Minh play a minor role in the farce. Though U.S. imperialism expressed the wish to provide Minh with money for running, the latter, angered by his U.S. master's partiality to Thieu in manipulating the election, declared his withdrawal from the campaign on August 20. Thus, the U.S. master himself was thrown into extreme embarrassment as the so-called "democratic" election under its direction became a "monologue" with Thieu as the sole performer.

U.S. imperialism has racked its brains in directing the farce. Kissinger went to Saigon for that purpose in early July this year and Nixon has twice summoned U.S. "ambassador" to Saigon Bunker back

to Washington to plot ways and means of making the Saigon lackeys act in accordance with the U.S. desire. After Minh withdrew from the race, U.S. imperialism had to instigate Thieu to have the puppet supreme court make a "ruling" for a second time permitting Ky to run in the campaign so as to avoid a Thieu "monologue." But Ky, seizing the opportunity to boost himself, declared that he would not run and demanded the resignation of Thieu and a reorganization of the election. In these circumstances, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers tore off the guise of "democracy" and came out in person to defend the ugly farce. He alleged that "elections in a country like Viet Nam [meaning the Saigon puppet clique] are not pristine and pure," "neither are ours for that matter," and so on. He has lost all sense of shame indeed!

As the puppet "presidential race" draws near the struggle within the Saigon puppet clique is sharpening.

Of late, Ky toured various military sectors for his own manoeuvring and threatened violence against Thieu. He said that he would give Thieu two weeks to consider the postponement of the scheduled October 3 election, failing which he is "prepared to take military action in a last-ditch effort to force president Thieu from office before he wins an uncontested election for a second term."

Thieu countered by taking a series of security measures. The recent days have witnessed extra police patrols and more identification checks in Saigon, while more roads than usual round the already heavily guarded puppet presidential palace are barricaded at night. To strengthen his influence among the puppet armed forces, he upgraded eight puppet military chiefs recently. At the same time, he moved "crack" puppet marines to Saigon.

AFP reported that what reigns in Saigon today can be compared with "the jumpy atmosphere that gripped Saigon in 1963 just before the bloody overthrow of president Diem."

(Continued from p. 3)

Political Bureau of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Premier of the Government, received all members of the delegation on September 26 and gave a dinner in their honour.

The 1972 Agreement on China's Economic and Military Material Assistance to Viet Nam was signed in Hanoi on September 27 by Comrades Le Thanh Nghi and Li Hsien-nien on behalf of their respective Governments. Comrade Pham Van Dong attended the signing ceremony.

That evening, Comrade Li Hsien-nien gave a farewell banquet. Present on the occasion were Comrades Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Thanh Nghi and others. At the banquet, comrades-in-arms of China and Viet Nam had cordial conversations. They repeatedly proposed toasts to the great victories of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to the steady consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two Parties and two peoples of China and Viet Nam.

The delegation returned to Peking on September 28.

Cambodian Delegation Ends Northwest China Visit

Accompanied by Special Envoy Ieng Sary, Samdech Penn Nouth and the Cambodian Delegation led by him arrived in Peking by special plane on September 23 after a visit to northwest China. At the airport to welcome the guests were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other comrades.

After concluding their visit to the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the distinguished Cambodian guests visited Lanchow in Kansu Province and Yen-an in Shensi Province from September 17 to September 23. They received tremendous welcomes wherever they went. The revolutionary committees of the two provinces gave banquets in their honour. During the banquets Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Hsien Heng-han and Chairman of the

Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee Li Jui-shan said that the people of the two provinces will, together with the people throughout China, firmly support the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

11th Anniversary of Founding Of Republic of Mali

Premier Chou En-lai on September 21 sent a message to Moussa Traore, Head of State and President of the Government of Mali, warmly greeting the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali. The message said: "We are glad to see that the Malian Government and people, under Your Excellency's leadership, have continuously achieved successes in the struggle of opposing imperialism and safeguarding national independence. We sincerely wish you new victories on the road of advance."

Malian Charge d'Affaires a.i. Gives Reception

Yaya Diarra, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Malian Embassy in Peking, gave a reception on September 22 in celebration of the 11th anniversary of Mali's founding.

At the reception were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chiu Hui-tso, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang and others.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Yaya Diarra and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke at the reception. In his speech, Yaya Diarra emphatically pointed out that Mali is ready to cooperate with all countries in the world on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit.

He also said: In concert with the progressive and peace-loving countries, we have stood for and demanded the restoration of all the rights of the People's Republic of China in the U.N.O. and its special organizations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Mali will always oppose the imperialists' scheme and designs

for "two Chinas," and "one China, one Taiwan."

Warmly praising the friendship between the Malian and Chinese peoples, Yaya Diarra declared: The well-understood interests of our two peoples urge us to further strengthen the common front of anti-imperialist struggle.

In his speech, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said that the Chinese Government and people admire the just stand in international affairs taken by the Malian Government and people.

He said: An encouraging situation prevails in the African peoples' struggle against imperialism. The African people have continuously won important victories in the struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national liberation and in defence of national independence. The Chinese Government and people will firmly stand on the side of the great African people in this just struggle.

He continued: The friendly relations and co-operation between China and Mali have been developing on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Malian Government has consistently stood for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposed the U.S. imperialist scheming activities of creating "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," etc. I would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the Malian Government and people for all this.

National Day of Arab Republic Of Yemen Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on September 25 sent a message to President of the Republican Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen Abdu Rahman Al Eriani and Prime Minister Mohsin Al Einy, greeting the republic's National Day.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou on September 21 sent a message to Mr. Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese

Komeito (Komei Party), tendering sympathy to him on his being wounded in an attempted assassination. Kuo Mo-jo, Honorary President, and Wang Kuo-chuan, Vice-President, of the China-Japan Friendship Association, also sent a message of sympathy.

▲ Premier Chou recently met and had friendly talks with the Delegation of New Diet Members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, the Japanese Seamen's Friendship Group to China and the Japanese Kansai Economic Circles' Delegation.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien recently met some foreign friends now visiting China. They were Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology of the former British Labour Government, and his wife; Marcel A. Naville, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and his wife; the Delegation of the Tanzanian Red Cross Society; and the Philippine Women's Educational and Cultural Group.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on September 27 met the Iranian State T.V. Delegation

headed by Mr. Behrouz Kia, and the Editor-in-Chief of Iran's *Ettela'at* Mr. Mansour Taraji. Premier Chou had a friendly conversation with them and answered their questions.

▲ Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Hsieh Hua, leading member of the Chinese Medical Association, on September 25 met visiting American medical friends Dr. Paul Dudley White, Dr. Samuel Rosen, Dr. Edmunds Grey Dimond, Dr. Victor W. Sidel and their wives.

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Important Documents on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China

In English

China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a great political revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great revolution in the realm of the superstructure. It is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

This book, which helps the reader understand the significance and course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, is a collection of important documents on the revolution published between May 1966 and April 1969. These include Comrade Lin Piao's Report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (May 16, 1966), the Decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Communiqué of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Communiqué of the Enlarged Twelfth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces With Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ching and important speeches delivered by Comrade Lin Piao at mass rallies.

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