

PEKING REVIEW

13

March 31, 1972

**Attach Importance to the Role of
Teachers by Negative Example**

**Cambodian People's War Against
U.S. Aggression and for National
Salvation Will Win**

**Egyptian Government Delegation
Visits China**

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Egyptian Government Delegation Welcomed

An Egyptian Government Delegation led by Mahmoud Riad, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs to President Anwar Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Special Envoy of the President, was warmly greeted by more than 3,000 people when it arrived in Peking on March 22.

In the evening, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a welcome banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo were present. Vice-Premier Li and Counsellor Riad spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li first of all spoke highly of the Egyptian people. He said: The Egyptian people are a great people. Over the past century, the Egyptian people have waged protracted, heroic and indomitable struggles against aggression by imperialism and colonialism.

Referring to the current international situation, Vice-Premier Li pointed out: The world situation is becoming increasingly favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and its lackeys.

He said: The Middle East question is a major question closely linked with the anti-imperialist struggle of the people throughout the world. The reason why the Middle East question remains unsettled up to now is that Israeli Zionism stubbornly clings to its policy of aggression and expansion and that the one or two superpowers are seeking hegemony and contending for spheres of influence. Of late, the Jordanian reactionaries have come forth with a plan for creating a so-called "united Arab kingdom." This is a new plot engineered by imperialism in the face of the ever-

deepening anti-imperialist struggle of the Palestinian, Egyptian and other Arab peoples. It is designed to split the unity of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and undermine their struggle against aggression in a vain effort to eventually liquidate the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people. As soon as it came into the open, "Hussein's plan" was strongly condemned and firmly opposed by the Palestinian, Egyptian and other Arab peoples.

He added: The Arab people's struggle against aggression is a just one and enjoys abundant support. The Chinese Government and people sternly condemn and firmly oppose the acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, resolutely support the Palestinian, Egyptian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for the restoration of the national rights of Palestine and the recovery of the occupied Arab territories, and firmly oppose the superpowers subjecting Arab countries to their aggression, subversion, control and interference and firmly oppose their conspiracy to divide up spheres of influence.

In his speech, Counsellor Riad said: Today, Egypt is carrying on a struggle for liberation against the colonialist forces. The Egyptian people are determined to liberate their own territories and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel, lackey of colonialism and imperialism.

He said: Over long years, Egypt has remained firm and unyielding in the face of the most brutal aggressors and gluttons, foiled their aggression and buried them together with their ambitions. Egypt is determined to combat Israeli aggression and the ambitions of world imperialism backing it; Egypt will

carry on the struggle until every inch of land of the Arab motherland is liberated and the rights of the Palestinian people are restored.

He added: Whatever assistance Israel may receive from the United States of America, the Zionist plan is doomed to failure, while the people will eventually triumph.

He paid tribute to the heroic Vietnamese people who, through their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, have set a most brilliant example for the people who are fighting valiantly for independence and unification.

He continued: We hold that the people of each country have the right to decide their own destiny. We support the people everywhere in their struggle for liberation and progress. Neither imperialist pressure nor the Israeli occupation we are facing can make us give up principles or abandon our role of fighting together with the people of other progressive countries against colonialism and imperialism.

On March 23, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Chen Mu-hua met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation led by Counsellor Riad and the correspondent accompanying them.

On March 26, Counsellor Riad gave a farewell banquet. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo attended.

At this banquet, Counsellor Riad said:

—The Egyptian people are determined to carry on the struggle and fight for the liberation of every inch of their land, and for the liberation of all Arab territories snatched by Israel with the support of U.S. imperialism.

The Egyptian people will continue to give all-out support and assistance to the Palestinian people in recovering their rights.

— We reject all the plans put forward by the United States, which only serve imperialism and its lackey Israel; we also reject any plan, whatever its source, which is not based on the liberation of all Arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

— You reaffirmed your support to our just struggle against the aggression by Israel with the support of U.S. imperialism, and this has strengthened our determination to combat the forces of aggression. The unity of all the peace-loving peoples is a guarantee for frustrating the desperate attempts of imperialism to sabotage the achievements of the peoples and infringe upon their freedom and independence. Imperialism is bound to suffer defeats everywhere.

— Your experiences in the struggle against imperialism are a brilliant example for the people of all countries. The Chinese people firmly and unswervingly stand on the side of the fighting peoples, and this constitutes a powerful support to the cause of liberation.

Minister Chi Peng-fei said in his speech:

— For the restoration of national rights of Palestine, the Egyptian people, together with other Arab countries and people, have publicly declared their rejection of "Hussein's plan." This is a heavy blow to imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese Government expresses its praise and support for this.

— The Egyptian Government is carrying on a struggle against the aggression by imperialism and Israeli Zionism. It has announced its determination to liberate every inch of the territories of the Arab motherland and is making active preparations for a fight. The Chinese Government believes that it is impossible to gain at the conference table what one cannot win on the battlefield. We resolutely support the Egyptian Gov-

ernment in its protracted struggle to recover the occupied Arab territories.

— We are glad to see that the Arab Republic of Egypt, under the leadership of President Sadat, is advancing on the road of safeguarding national independence, territorial integrity and state sovereignty. This is what no foreign force can hold back. Every country, big or small, can certainly increase its national strength and defeat foreign aggressive forces by pursuing a policy of maintaining independence and of relying mainly on its own strength and regarding foreign assistance as supplementary.

The Egyptian Government Delegation and a correspondent accompanying it visited a factory, an army unit and scenic spots and places of historical interest in Peking.

On March 27, the delegation left Peking for visits to Hangchow and elsewhere.

Premier Chou Meets President Bhutto's Special Envoy

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Liu Hsi-yao, a leading member of the Scientific and Educational Group Under the State Council, on March 27 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Minister of Education and Provincial Co-ordination and Special Envoy of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Abdul Hafeez Pirzada has come to China for a friendly visit after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the evening of March 27, Liu Hsi-yao and Han Nien-lung gave a banquet in honour of Minister Pirzada.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking

A Chinese table tennis delegation left Peking for friendly visits to Canada, the U.S.A. and Mexico on

March 27 at the invitation of the table tennis associations of the three countries.

Heading the delegation is Chuang Tse-tung, a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation and Vice-President of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China. Deputy heads are Li Meng-hua, a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Chien Ta-yung, council member of the All-China Sports Federation. There are 13 coaches and players in the delegation. They are the playing coach of the women's team Lin Hui-ching, women players Cheng Min-chih, Cheng Huai-ying, Lin Hsiu-ying, Yang Chun and Shih Ping-lin, the playing coach of the men's team Chang Hsieh-lin, and men players Li Fu-jung, Liang Ko-liang, Ho Tsu-pin, Chen Pao-ching, Hu Wei-hsin and Chiu Yen-liang.

The delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Wang Meng, Chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China; Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and leading members of the organizations concerned as well as over 300 coaches and sportsmen.

Also present were R.E. Collins, Canadian Ambassador to China, and his wife, and officials of the Canadian Embassy in Peking.

Mrs. Edgar Snow Arrives in Peking

Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow, widow of the late Edgar Snow, well-known American writer, Kashin Wheeler, sister of Mrs. Snow, and Christopher Snow, Mr. Snow's son, arrived in Peking on March 26 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Ma

(Continued on p. 20.)

Attach Importance to the Role of Teachers by Negative Example

by Chi Ping

GIVING importance to the role of teachers by negative example is an important hallmark of a thoroughgoing dialectical materialist. This is also a Marxist-Leninist art of struggle.

Teachers by negative example are an objective reality. In the course of the proletarian revolution, there are bound to be various kinds of such teachers giving us "lessons." The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of various countries often give us "lessons," as do the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists at home as well as representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into our Party. As far as the revolutionary people are concerned, it is not a question of whether they want these teachers or not, but a question of whether they can consciously make use of them to learn from their negative example so as to carry out more effective struggles against them and continually promote the cause of the revolution.

View Everything From Positive and Negative Aspects

Using the dialectical materialist and historical materialist viewpoint, Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and penetratingly pointed out: "It is only through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory." "Whoever underestimates the role of teachers by negative example is not a thoroughgoing dialectical materialist." This scientific thesis of Chairman Mao's correctly reflects the objective law by which men know and transform the world. It is an ideological weapon

of the Chinese proletariat in their fight to defeat the enemy.

Marxism holds that the law of the unity of opposites is the basic law of the universe and everything divides into two. To know anything, we must view it from every aspect, both positive and negative aspects, otherwise we cannot have a relatively complete and correct knowledge. This is true both in knowing nature and in knowing human society. In class society, there are always class contradictions and class struggle. To carry out revolutionary struggles successfully, the proletariat must make a concrete analysis of the class relations and the class forces. Only in this way can it grasp the objective laws and seize the initiative in class struggle.

Some of our comrades often lack the viewpoint that one divides into two. While they know one aspect of a thing, they are ignorant of the other, and so lack comprehensive knowledge. When the revolution wins success after success, as often as not they see only the excellent situation but are blind to the fact that class enemies are making trouble and carrying out sabotage, so they are ideologically unprepared for the intense class struggle. On the other hand, when class struggle becomes acute, they often see only the class enemies' desperate struggles and counter-attacks but are blind to the latter's feebleness and disintegration. The role of teachers by negative example lies precisely in the fact that they confront us with questions from the negative side, thereby fully exposing the class contradictions, enabling the people to recognize the protracted and complex nature of class struggle, and calling on them to maintain high revolutionary vigilance under all circumstances and to adopt correct methods of struggle. In this sense, teachers by negative example are indispensable "teachers" who help us to have a correct know-

ledge of the classes, class contradictions and class struggle.

Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it. To know the reactionary nature of class enemies, there is also the process of proceeding from perceptual to rational knowledge. "How do the counter-revolutionaries carry on their double-dealing tactics? How do they succeed in deceiving us by presenting a false appearance, while secretly doing things we did not foresee? All this is unknown to thousands upon thousands of men of goodwill." To raise the people's class consciousness and political sensitivity and know clearly the reactionary nature of class enemies, an important aspect is to let the cadres and masses come into contact with material which teaches by negative example. The counter-revolutionary sayings and actions of teachers by negative example, especially those who have thrown aside their masks, are extremely trenchant and clear-cut in stand, and completely reveal their true features. From them the people can clearly see what the enemies think and do, and what are their methods and aims. This helps us to have a deep knowledge of the essence of these enemies. At the same time, we can decide, in the light of the enemies' counter-revolutionary tactics, how we should struggle against them. When the enemies have taken up the sword, we must follow their example and take up the sword too. Since the enemies have resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics, we must deal with them accordingly by using revolutionary dual tactics. Therefore, by attaching importance to the role of teachers by negative example and letting the cadres and masses come into contact with the material which teaches by negative example, everyone can be helped to learn how to get a correct knowledge of the enemies and overcome them more effectively.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "There can be no differentiation without contrast. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle." We attach importance to the role of teachers by negative example because it helps the people to contrast and differentiate between the true and the false, the beautiful and the ugly, and the good and the evil. Truth exists when contrasted with falsehood, and develops in the struggle against it. It is not possible to deepen our knowledge of positive things without contrasting them with negative ones. So without a knowledge of opportunism of every hue, it is not possible to have a deep knowledge of Marxism-Leninism which has emerged and developed in the struggle against opportunism. In

1918, while criticizing that renegade to the proletarian revolution Kautsky, Lenin received a letter from a comrade in Berlin which said that "practically no one here knows" Kautsky's revisionist pamphlet *The Dictatorship of the Proletariat*. Lenin immediately wrote: "I would advise our ambassadors in Germany and Switzerland not to stint thousands in buying up this book and distributing it gratis among the class-conscious workers so as to trample in the mud this 'European' — read: imperialist and reformist — Social-Democracy, which has long been a 'stinking corpse.'" Lenin regarded criticism of material which teaches by negative example as a very important way of raising the consciousness of the working class. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we have step by step deepened the exposure and criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers like him, thereby enabling everyone to see clearly that they have an all-embracing counter-revolutionary revisionist line for both domestic and foreign affairs. By comparing and contrasting, the cadres and masses have been able to draw clear distinctions concerning cardinal questions of right and wrong and come to a deep understanding that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of the proletariat and other working people in our country. In this way, they have further raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and strengthened their determination and confidence in carrying the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

A Thoroughgoing Materialist Is Fearless

A thoroughgoing materialist is fearless, and Marxist truth fears no attack or slander. We dare to make public the counter-revolutionary statements of teachers by negative example because truth is on our side, and it shows that we are fully confident of certain victory in our cause. Only a Marxist-Leninist Party which represents the basic interests of the proletariat and the masses of people can do this, while those reactionary forces representing the corrupt and decadent classes, like the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, will never dare do so because they are extremely afraid of the truth and the people.

The historical experience of revolutionary struggles in China has proved that using material which teaches by negative example to educate the people not only does no harm to our revolutionary cause but achieves an effect unattainable by positive examples. In 1955

when the Hu Feng clique's crimes against the Communist Party, the people and the revolution were exposed, our newspapers throughout the country published the *Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique*, and Chairman Mao personally wrote a preface and the main notes to it. This helped the cadres and masses to see clearly the counter-revolutionary double-dealing features of the Hu Feng clique, and opened our eyes to the seriousness of the fact that after we had seized political power the enemies used the method of worming their way into our very heart to carry out sabotage activities. With our revolutionary vigilance greatly heightened, we successfully carried out the great mass movement to eliminate the hidden counter-revolutionaries. In 1957, the bourgeois Rightists launched a wild attack against us. For a period, we published their reactionary statements in all Party newspapers throughout the country, the aim being to let all the ghosts and monsters "air their views fully" and the poisonous weeds grow at will, so that the people, astonished to see that there were still such things in the world, would set about clearing away these degenerate things. Through the intense class struggle, the cadres and masses distinguished the fragrant flowers from the poisonous weeds, and came to a better understanding that, after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had basically been completed, the question of who would win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere was still not settled. So they actively participated in the intense anti-Rightist struggle and won a great victory in the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. When the modern revisionists represented by Khrushchov acted in co-ordination with the class enemies in China and stirred up an anti-China and anti-Communist adverse current, we openly criticized them; at the same time we published the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's anti-China materials and compiled and published *Statements by Khrushchov*. As an ancient Chinese poet said: "A remarkable work should be enjoyed together and doubts analysed in company." What we published helped everyone to distinguish Marxism-Leninism from revisionism and enabled the masses to realize the extreme importance of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and launch a widespread struggle against modern revisionism more effectively. Not long ago, at the time when the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly was being held, we published not only the speeches by Chinese representatives sternly refuting the representative of Soviet

revisionism but also the absurd statements by the latter in support of aggression and expansion. The contrast provided by the speeches helped the people to see the true features of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism more clearly. All this was a great education to the people of the whole country and helped mobilize them to struggle against class enemies at home and abroad, thereby consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country more than ever before.

Some comrades admit the role played by teachers by negative example, but they are doubtful about publishing the latter's counter-revolutionary sayings and actions. They think that poisonous weeds will have a passive influence on the masses. Such worries are unwarranted.

Such vicious stuff surely cannot be passed by the masses of people. This is because these teachers are pitting themselves against the masses. Diametrically opposed to the interests of the masses, their arguments are against the objective law of social development. What they oppose is supported by the masses and what they hate is loved by the people. This determines that they will surely be resolutely opposed by the masses. What is more important, under the Party's leadership and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and tempered by long-term revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people have accumulated rich experience in struggling against these teachers of various descriptions. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has taken deeper root in people's minds. The masses have greatly enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines and increased their ability to detect genuine and sham Marxists. Before the revolutionary masses, any double dealing by cunning teachers by negative example is nothing more than an ugly act by those with no other way out. Rumours fabricated by them and their sophistry can only become their counter-revolutionary confession. Whenever we expose this material which teaches by negative example to the light of day, it invariably arouses great proletarian indignation among the masses. Then the masses will expose and criticize these teachers and, together with their poisonous weeds, sweep them on to the garbage heap of history!

The masses' political consciousness and ability to discern are gradually raised through struggle. Letting the masses come into contact with material which teaches by negative example means letting them face the world and brave the storms and increases their

ability to detect poisonous weeds by struggling against them. Just as Chairman Mao has said: "Fighting against wrong ideas is like being vaccinated — a man develops greater immunity from disease as a result of vaccination." It is impossible to develop greater immunity from disease without being vaccinated, and it is also impossible to talk about increasing ability in detecting poisonous weeds without participating in the struggle of criticizing them. It is likely that those who are not sharp politically may fail to make out in time what such material really is. This makes it still more necessary for them to raise their political consciousness and increase their ability in distinguishing cardinal questions of right and wrong by criticizing poisonous weeds, thereby understanding the real feature of these teachers and tempering themselves to become politically keen.

Exposure of this material to the public will surely catch the attention of a handful of counter-revolutionaries, and some may even take advantage of this to make trouble. This is predictable. These teachers by negative example are agents of all counter-revolutionary classes, cliques or individuals. Their sayings and deeds naturally will be echoed by a small number of counter-revolutionaries. This is nothing. The echo serves to expose this small number of counter-revolutionaries and helps the masses see their reactionary faces, thus speeding their doom. If they dare to stir up trouble, we can mobilize the masses to criticize them thoroughly.

All Poisonous Weeds Must Be Subjected To Criticism

Attaching importance to the role of teachers by negative example does not mean that as soon as their reactionary stuff is exposed, it will by itself serve to educate the people by negative example. When we say that such teachers can educate the people by negative example, we mean that there is such a possibility. To realize this, one of the fundamental things is to carry out revolutionary mass criticism well. Chairman Mao has taught us: "All erroneous ideas, all poisonous weeds, all ghosts and monsters, must be subjected to criticism; in no circumstance should they be allowed to spread unchecked." This is a basic Marxist-Leninist principle. No poisonous weed will become fertilizer without being uprooted and no reactionary stuff can be used to educate the people by negative example without being criticized. Teachers by negative example can be really used only by exposing and criticizing

them. All reactionary fallacies and shameless slanders by these teachers are at once openly reactionary and fairly deceptive. If no earnest study and incisive criticism are carried out, people often cannot discern and understand very well where the poison is and how deceptive these fallacies and slanders are. Only through revolutionary mass criticism in which such wares have been thoroughly criticized and reactionary fallacies refuted and their deceptive and counter-revolutionary essence exposed, can the masses' militant determination to struggle against the enemy be stimulated.

To let teachers by negative example really play their role, we must thoroughly criticize their reactionary sayings with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The naked eye is not enough, we must have the aid of the telescope and the microscope. The Marxist method is our telescope and microscope in political and military matters." Not only the reactionary plots of Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other chieftains of opportunist lines in our Party's history could not be realized, but they became our best teachers by negative example. This is because Chairman Mao has led us in persisting in using the Marxist standpoint, views and methods to expose and criticize thoroughly their opportunist lines and reactionary programmes and fallacies. Therefore, every struggle between the two lines has helped the whole Party enormously raise its theoretical level and enhance its consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, making revolution advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao. We must act like Marx who criticized the "Gotha Programme," Engels who criticized Duhring's series of absurd theories, Lenin who criticized "empirio-criticism" and Chairman Mao who criticized the material on the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique. We should never let reactionary stuff go by easily until it has been criticized politically, ideologically and theoretically.

In the great struggle of knowing and transforming the world, the proletariat and revolutionary people encounter disturbances and sabotage by various reactionary forces. This is a bad thing. However, so long as we have grasped revolutionary dialectics and are guided by circumstances in fully utilizing these teachers by negative example to educate and mobilize the masses, we can turn bad things to good account. Revolutionary parties and revolutionary people are sure to temper themselves and mature through education from both the positive and negative sides to win still greater victories for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 3, 1972. Subheads are ours.)

Cambodian People's War Against U.S. Aggression And for National Salvation Will Win

ON March 23, 1970, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, solemnly announced the birth of the National United Front of Cambodia and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia in his five-point declaration brimming with patriotism and a militant anti-imperialist spirit. Under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk and the N.U.F.C., the Cambodian people took up arms and waged a vigorous war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in the last two years. The Cambodian people celebrated this memorable day at a time when the situation in this war was excellent.

Warmest Greetings

Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on March 22 sent a message to Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, expressing the warmest congratulations on the second anniversary of the founding of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. The message said:

"Under the brilliant leadership of the Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, demonstrating a dauntless revolutionary spirit and bringing into play the insuperable power of people's war in most difficult circumstances, have in the past two years dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, frustrated the enemy's programme for "Khmerizing" the war, consolidated and expanded the liberated areas and won brilliant victories. By their victories the Cambodian people have not only made important contributions to the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, but also greatly inspired the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world.

"The present situation in Cambodia's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is developing victoriously. The traitorous clique in Phnom Penh, beset with internal and external difficulties and numerous contradictions, is already at its last gasp. We are deeply convinced that the Cambodian people, united as one with the other Indochinese peoples and fighting valiantly and perseveringly, will certainly defeat the enemy thoroughly and win the complete liberation of their fatherland.

"China and Cambodia are close neighbours. The Chinese people and the Cambodian people are true

friends. Our friendship and solidarity have been forged in long struggle against common enemies, and they are unbreakable. Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the Cambodian people and all the Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory."

Plots Against Cambodian People Can Never Succeed

In its March 23 editorial "The Cambodian People's War Against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation Is Bound to Win," *Renmin Ribao* said: "The founding of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. marked the beginning of a new historical stage in the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. After two years of valiant fighting, the Cambodian people have won great victories, liberating eight-tenths of the territory and seven-tenths of the population. The P.A.F.N.L.C. has grown into indomitable people's armed forces. Recently, these heroic forces used heavy artillery fire in attacking the Pochentong Airport and military establishments of the puppet troops in Phnom Penh, dealing the traitorous Lon Nol clique another devastating blow. The Royal Government of National Union led by the N.U.F.C. now enjoys the extensive support of the people at home and growing prestige abroad. The Cambodian people are continuously strengthening their militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples and advancing shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. The situation of the Indochinese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has become even more excellent.

"Hit hard and encircled ring upon ring by the patriotic Cambodian armed forces and people, the U.S. aggressors and their lackey the Lon Nol clique have landed themselves in a graver predicament than ever before.

"The dog-bite-dog farce recently staged by the handful of Phnom Penh traitors with the aim of maintaining their tottering rule and scrambling for power and wealth fully reflects the deep crisis besetting this puppet clique which is rotten to the core and inevitably heading for its doom. U.S. imperialism, however, has not given up its aggressive ambitions towards Cambodia. It is stepping up its criminal programme of

'Khmerization' of the war and sending large numbers of Saigon puppet troops to invade Cambodia in an attempt to avoid defeat in Cambodia. At the same time, certain powers have been very active recently in scheming to rig up a so-called 'third Khmer force' in a vain attempt to split the N.U.F.C. and undermine the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the militant unity of the Indo-Chinese peoples. All these new plots against the Cambodian people can never succeed. Facts in the past two years have proved: **'The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.'** The heroic Cambodian people are determined to carry the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory. No military threats or political plots can stop their advance."

Grand Banquet

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the mansion of the R.G.N.U.C. on the evening of March 23 in warm celebration of the second anniversary of the founding of the N.U.F.C. and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

Among the guests seated at the main table were:

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Comrades Lin Chia-mei, Yu Li-chun and Hsu Han-ping;

Mahmoud Riad, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs to President Anwar Sadat of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Special Envoy of the President;

Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Minister of Education and Provincial Co-ordination of the Islamic Republic of

Pakistan and Special Envoy of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto;

Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China;

Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; and

Mrs. Hyun Jun Keuk, wife of the Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

Present were Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia; and Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the R.G.N.U.C., and Madame Sarin Chhak.

Samdech Sihanouk and Premier Chou En-lai spoke at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of Cambodia and China.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

In the name of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C., Samdech Sihanouk first of all expressed sincere gratitude to the guests at the banquet. He said: Your presence testifies to the sympathy and support you and your respective peoples give the Khmer people who, arms in hand, have been fighting for two years without retreat or compromise against the aggressor, U.S. imperialism, its valets and mercenaries in Bangkok and Saigon and its sub-valets and mercenaries in Phnom Penh.

He then gave a brief account of the military and political struggle of the N.U.F.C. and the P.A.F.N.L.C. inside Cambodia against U.S. imperialism and against the anti-popular and anti-national regime of Lon Nol-Son Ngoc Thanh.

He said: The Cambodian young people's forces thus demonstrate, on the occasion of their second anniversary, that they hold impregnable positions on the very periphery of the capital and that on the outskirts of Phnom Penh they were like "fish in the water" among the population and that was why Lon Nol's army and police can never foresee nor forestall attacks by the people's forces on Phnom Penh or the airport and military base at Pochentong!

He added: Also in order to celebrate the second anniversary of its official founding and to show that it had established its own bases very close to the biggest and strongest enemy bases, the P.A.F.N.L.C. on March 21, 1972 succeeded in completely destroying the munitions depot of the "formidable" military base of the Saigon armed forces at Neak Luong (50 kms. from Phnom Penh).

The invasion of the provinces of Svay Rieng, Takeo and Kompong Cham by another 50,000 south Vietnamese mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, he said, has at present obtained none of the results desired by the Pentagon.

He then presented an objective balance-sheet of the political situation in Cambodia after two years of the "republic" in Phnom Penh.

Quoting some passages from French reporter Jacques Decornoy, he gave a picture of the political situation without hope and without a way out for the illegal regime of Lon Nol-Son Ngoc Thanh, and consequently for U.S. neo-colonialism in Cambodia. He said: In despair, the latter has engaged in political and psychological manoeuvres with a view to dividing the "red Khmers" and the "Sihanoukists" in the N.U.F.C. (in Cambodia) and (dividing), in Indochina, the Khmer people and the Vietnamese people. However, in both aspects the defeat of U.S. imperialism has been total.

He pointed out: In the joint statement of Norodom Sihanouk (Cambodia) and Tong Duc Thanh (D.R.V.N.) dated March 5, 1972, it is said, in particular, that "while fighting resolutely against the common enemy, the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese people are striving for the strengthening of their solidarity and friendship. Over the past two years, years of crucial trials and very big victories, the two peoples have sealed their friendship with their own blood. They rejoice over the strengthening of their confidence, their reciprocal esteem and their mutual assistance; they are determined to remain united to win total victory."

Samdech Sihanouk concluded: Through my voice, the Khmer people hereby proclaim their determination to preserve as the apple of their eye their friendship with the Vietnamese people as well as with the Chinese people, the Lao people, the Korean people and the peoples of Europe, Africa and Latin America, who are their comrades-in-arms and inseparable brothers in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

In his speech Premier Chou said: By their great victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic Cambodian people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world, showing that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." Their victories are outstanding contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries and also a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. The Cambodian people's heroism and tenacious fighting spirit of no compromise or retreat deserve our emulation and admiration.

The present situation in the Indochinese area is excellent. The heroic Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, holding aloft the brilliant banner of unity and struggle of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, are advancing in big strides in their victorious march. Driven into a passive position and badly battered, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys are finding

the going tougher and tougher. The so-called programmes of "Khmerization," "Laotianization" and "Vietnamization" of the war pushed by U.S. imperialism are going bankrupt. The plot for a compromise designed by the international reactionary forces to split the National United Front of Cambodia and undermine the unity and struggle of the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples is likewise bound to suffer an ignominious defeat. Although the three Indochinese peoples are still confronted with arduous fighting tasks, no force on earth can alter the trend of their inevitable victory. The sacred goal for which the three Indochinese peoples are fighting and shedding their blood will surely be attained.

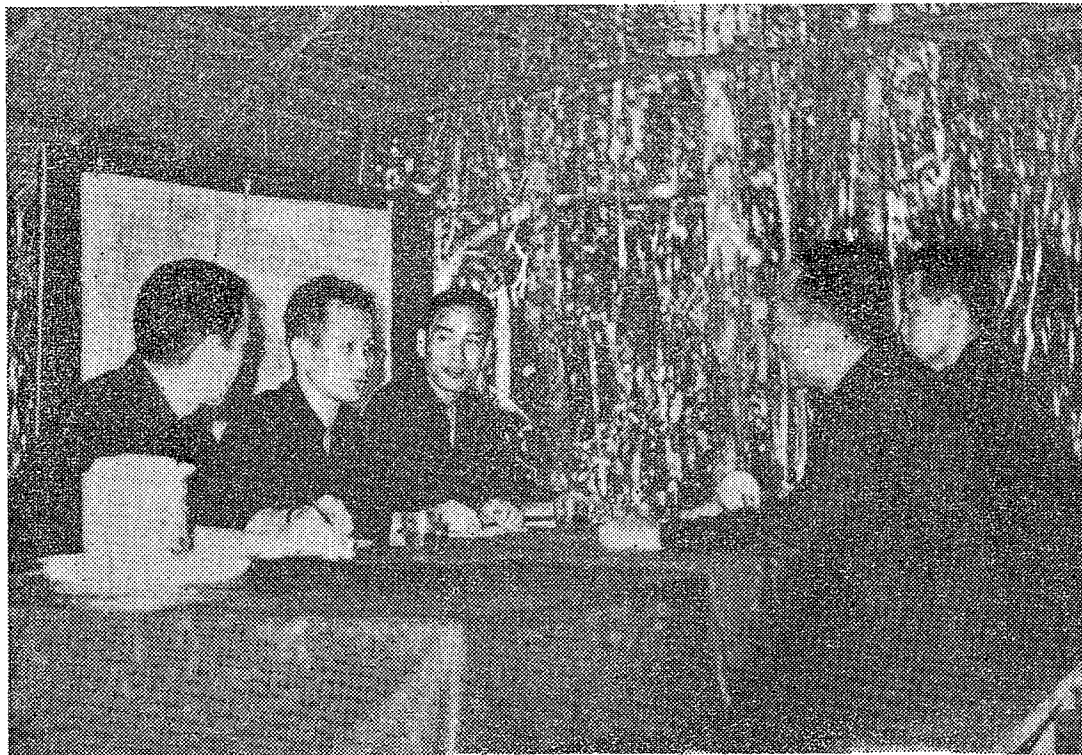
At present the anti-imperialist revolutionary tide of the people of the world is continuing to develop vigorously. Hegemony practised by the superpowers is becoming increasingly unpopular and is bumping against the wall everywhere. But the reactionary forces invariably are not reconciled to their defeats and will employ every military and political means to put up a last-ditch struggle. The people of all countries have to maintain their vigilance against imperialist tricks and plots of all kinds, uphold unity and persevere in struggle, so as to win ever greater victories.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries. We resolutely support the fraternal Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory. The U.S. Government must stop its war of aggression of all forms against the Indochinese countries, withdraw the armed forces and military installations of the United States and its vassals immediately, totally and unconditionally from Indochina, and cease to support the puppet cliques and Rightist forces in the Indochinese countries so that the Indochinese peoples can settle their own problems free from any foreign interference.

We resolutely support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors; we firmly oppose the sinister plan of Jordan's Hussein, which vainly attempts to split the unity of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and liquidate the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people; and we firmly oppose the superpowers subjecting the Arab countries to their aggression, subversion, control and interference and their scheme of dividing up spheres of influence.

We resolutely support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and resolutely support all the oppressed nations and people of the world in their just struggle for freedom and liberation. The Chinese people will stand by the people of the whole world for ever and together with them wage a joint struggle against imperialism.

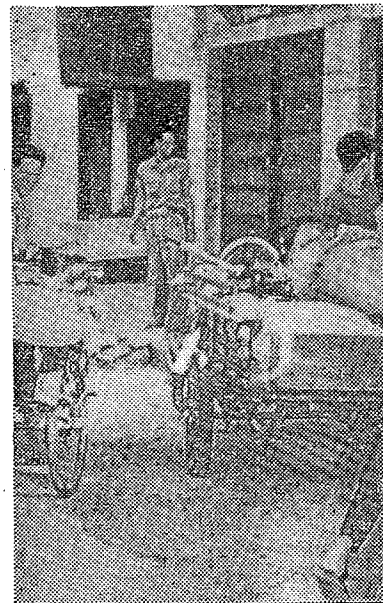
Cambodian Patriotic Army and People March On Victoriously



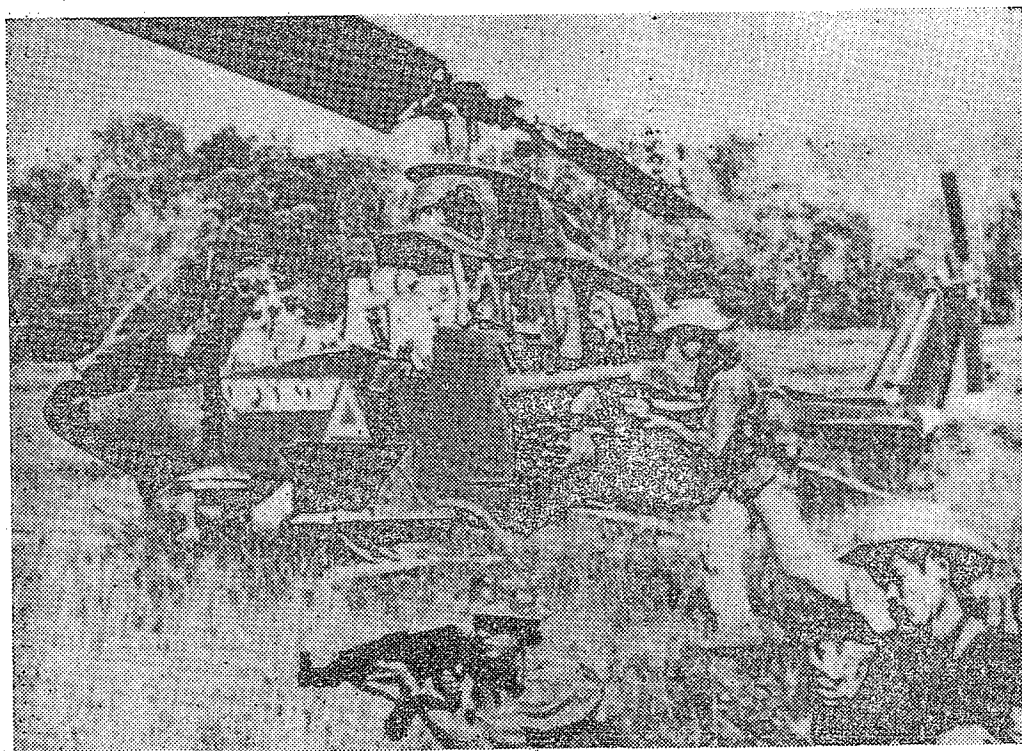
Vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan discussing an operation plan with ministers.



People in a liberated area
delivering grain to support
the front.



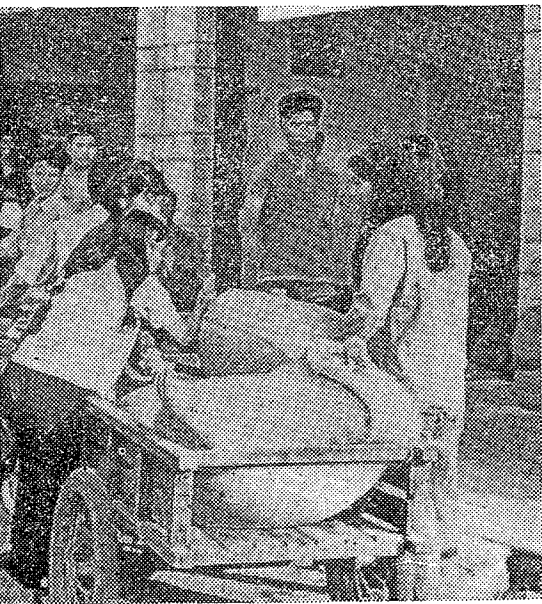
Pursuing the enemy.





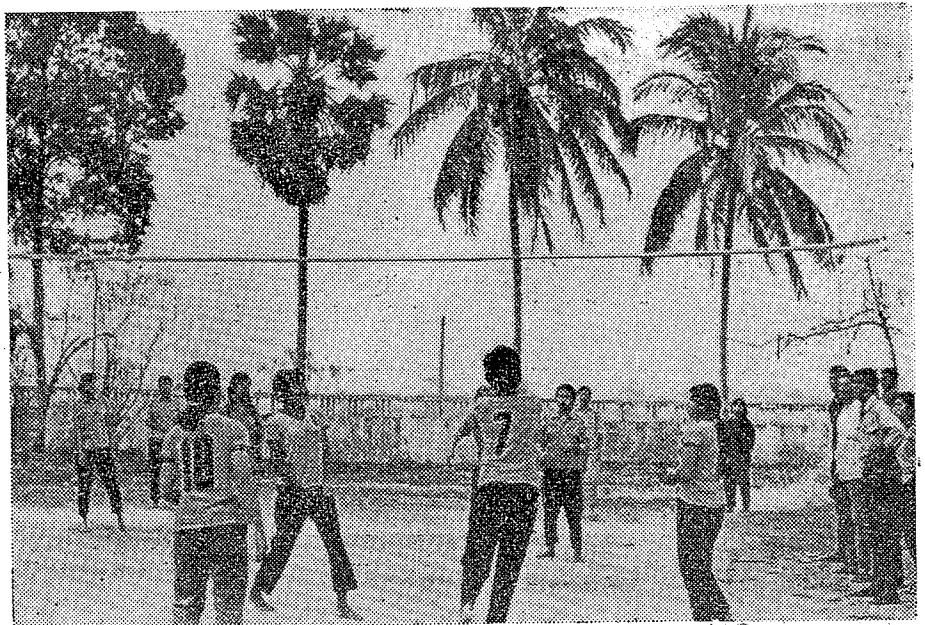
The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation growing ever stronger.

Guerrilla fighters working in the fields.



Women messengers.

Youth playing volleyball in a liberated area.



Small Hydroelectric Stations in Rural Areas

by Chiang Lei

ELECTRIC energy generated in China in 1971 was 18 per cent more than in 1970; the increase in kilowatt-hours was the highest ever.

In addition to a number of large and medium-sized hydroelectric stations and thermal power plants, last year also saw many small hydroelectric stations built in villages all over the land. If we add these small power stations to similar ones built in 1970, the number exceeds the total for the previous 20 post-liberation years. Today's more than 35,000 small hydroelectric stations account for 16 per cent of the total capacity of hydroelectric stations in the country.

Electric power is a prerequisite for developing the national economy. But in pre-liberation China, the power industry was very backward. At the time of liberation in 1949, there were only 26 hydroelectric power stations all told, with practically none in the rural areas.

China has a vast territory and rich resources, and an especially large population living scattered in the countryside. To enable the villages and remote frontier regions to have electricity at the earliest possible date, it is necessary to make full use of local water resources and rapidly build small hydroelectric stations in the countryside.

Chairman Mao put forward years ago the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the principle of "walking on two legs" in construction—simultaneously devel-

oping industry and agriculture, building large, medium and small enterprises and using both indigenous and modern methods. Chairman Mao also clearly pointed out that "we should set up more small and medium enterprises." But Liu Shao-chi and his agents interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They showed interest only in building big enterprises but not small ones, stressed industry but not agriculture, and paid attention to building up the plains but not the mountain regions. In the case of hydroelectric power, they went in blindly for the "big, modern and all-inclusive," and spread the fallacies that "small hydroelectric stations are no use" and that "the power industry is complicated and cannot be built by the local authorities," in an attempt to dampen the enthusiasm of the masses. The result was that though the power industry developed quickly after liberation, electricity was still lacking in the countryside and many border regions.

In a mountain region, Kwangtung Province's Enping County has rich water resources. The people there had long cherished the wish of building small hydroelectric stations to speed up the transformation of their locality. Influenced by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, however, they waited in vain eight years for the state to extend the power network to their county instead of setting about the task themselves. After the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, they criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line in the power industry. With the masses mobilized and using local

materials and adopting methods suited to local conditions, the county built over 130 small hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 5,300 kw.

Mass Line

A correct principle in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results is to mobilize the masses to use indigenous methods to set up small power stations.

Small hydroelectric stations are easy to build and require comparatively little investment. They can be built by the masses in places where there are rivers and streams, and quick results can be obtained.

Two-thirds of the land in Kwangtung Province, where rainfall is abundant, are hilly and criss-crossed by rivers. Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, notable results have been achieved by mobilizing the masses to build small hydroelectric stations. Over 5,000 have been built and put into commission in two years. Their total capacity is more than 100,000 kw., or more than double that before the Great Cultural Revolution. More than 95 per cent of the counties on the plains or in the hilly areas now have their own small hydroelectric stations.

Making generator equipment is a key factor in developing small hydroelectric stations. When Liu Shao-chi pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, only a few specialized big factories made such equipment. What they produced was far short of the demand. Having eliminated the

interference of the revisionist line after the Great Cultural Revolution started, the masses brought about an upsurge in producing the much-needed generator equipment with machine tools they had made themselves, using available local material and mastering the necessary techniques while doing their work. The problem of the supply of generator equipment was thus quickly solved.

has built 124 such stations with a capacity of 6,000 kw. in remote hilly areas. Now every one of its 22 communes has a power station, and 22 production brigades have their own processing workshops. All the water turbines in the power stations were made by a county general machinery plant. First set up in a broken-down ancestral hall by a middle school physics teacher, a carpenter and a bicycle repair worker, the plant had only a hand-operated machine to make wooden water turbines. They carried out technical innovations and experiments, and gradually succeeded in making different kinds of iron water turbines. After being expanded, the plant now has more than 260 workers, annually producing water turbines with a capacity of 6,000 kw. and making other farm machines.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." This is also true in building small hydroelectric stations.

Kiangsi Province's Lichuan County relied entirely on specialists to build a 70 kw. hydroelectric station. The project took eight years and entailed a state investment of over a million yuan. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the masses were mobilized to work together with the technicians and in three years they built 133 small hydroelectric stations with a capacity of over 3,000 kw.

By mobilizing the masses to build power stations, Chinglung County in Hopei Province has also set a good example. In a mountainous region north of the Great Wall, the county lacked water resources

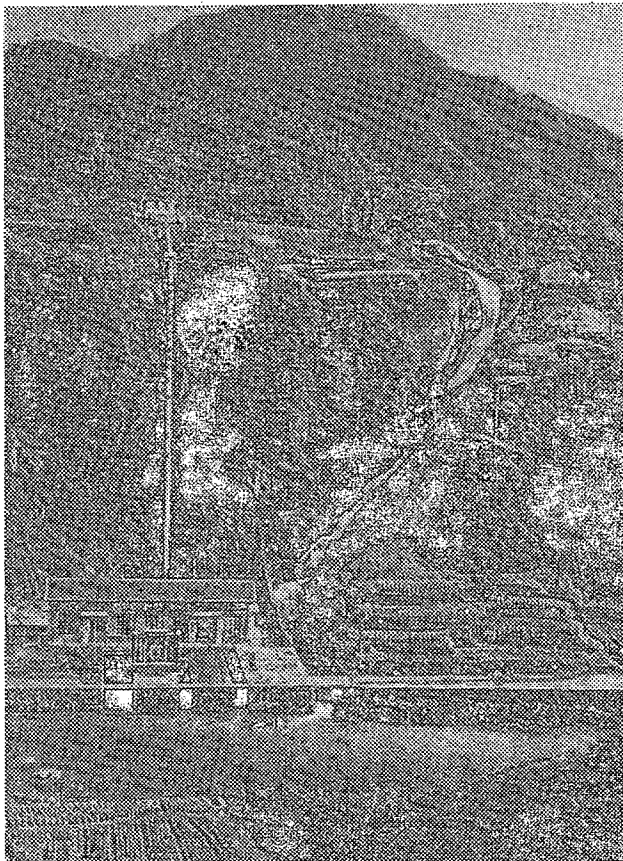
because of dry weather. The five rivers there often ran dry when there was no rain, while during the rainy season, floodwaters rushed down the mountains only to vanish by flowing under the river-beds. To end this situation, the people there worked hard, surveyed the land, innovated and designed by themselves various methods of diverting the water to build 89 small hydroelectric stations in a little more than a year. They are now building an additional 78 power stations, the largest will have a capacity of 1,500 kw. With the exception of one project undertaken by the county, the rest are all being built with investments and labour power provided by the communes and production brigades themselves.

Small Stations Bring Big Changes

Small hydroelectric stations have contributed to the rapid development of China's power industry as well as farm production and local industries. At the same time, they have created favourable conditions for popularizing culture and science and techniques and enlivening country life.

A number of far-off hilly regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities now also have electricity. Villages formerly using butter in lamps have electric lights, and radio rediffusion networks have been installed. More than half the counties in Tibet and many of its communes and brigades have small hydroelectric stations. Over 40 hydroelectric stations were built in one year in southern Tarim in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. On Hainan Island, in areas inhabited by the Li and Miao people, over 400 small hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 10,000 kw. were built in the last two years.

In Chinhua County, Chekiang Province, only the county seat had electric lights, in addition to a 7 kw. flour mill and a diesel-generator of less than 100 kw. The county started building small hydroelectric stations in 1958. On an inspection tour in 1960, Chairman Mao saw their first hydroelectric station. This was a great



The Hungchikang Hydroelectric Station in Changshan County, Chekiang Province.

In Kwangtung Province, various trades and professions contributed to making equipment for hydroelectric stations. The number of factories making generator equipment in the province has increased from 11 to over 140, and every county can now make water turbine generators. To meet the increasing needs of small hydroelectric stations, the whole province turned out equipment with a capacity of 120,000 kw. in 1971, which was 35 times that of 1969.

Yunchun County in Fukien Province is an advanced unit in developing small hydroelectric stations. It

inspiration to them. Over the past dozen years or so, they have built 138 small and medium power stations with a capacity of over 21,000 kw. and installed some 600 kilometres of high-tension transmission lines, thereby forming a local small power network. All this has brought in its wake the setting up of some 130 industrial and mining enterprises producing, among other things, iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizers, farm

machinery, cement and textiles. A rising industrial area, Chinhua County's 1970 industrial output value rose 6.8-fold over that before power stations were built.

Before it set up any power stations, Yunnan Province's Tengchung County had no industry at all. But with the building of small power stations, it now has smelting works and can produce electrolytic copper.

Other industries in the county include lead and zinc mines and caustic soda works. With the electric power from a 500 kw. hydroelectric station, Chekiang Province's Hsienchu County obtains hydrogen through electrolysis of water and uses it instead of coal to produce chemical fertilizer and some drugs and rare raw materials for the chemical industry. Over the last few years its total industrial output value has increased some four-fold.

Despicable South Korean Puppet Clique's Conspiracy Doomed to Fail

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement on March 19 sternly refuted the south Korean ruling clique's shameless lie about the so-called "threat of southward aggression" from the north, and exposed its criminal acts in reinforcing its fascist rule and making frenzied war preparations. The Chinese Government and people fully support this just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly denounce the south Korean ruling clique's war provocations.

While intensifying its fascist rule, the Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea, a lackey of U.S. imperialism, has continuously stepped up military provocations against the northern half of Korea. To carry out barbarous suppression of the south Korean people, it proclaimed a so-called "state of national emergency" and concocted various reactionary decrees. It has illegally moved large quantities of weapons into the demilitarized zone, held repeated military exercises and attacked D.P.R.K. fishing boats. Of late, the south Korean puppet clique has stepped up its collusion with Japanese militarism to bring more of the Japanese reactionaries' aggressive forces into south Korea. The Pak Jung Hi clique has shouted that people should not be under "the illusion that tensions on the Korean Peninsula would be relaxed" and fabricated a host of lies about the so-called "threat of southward aggression." All these criminal acts, which fully expose the clique's reactionary features and its scheme to aggravate tension, have aroused strong opposition from the people of Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently advocated the realization of the independent

and peaceful reunification of Korea without any interference from outside and has made tremendous efforts to this end. On April 12, 1971, the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly put forward an 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, made an important proposal for promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea on last January 10. Pointing to the correct path towards peaceful reunification and expressing the common will of the Korean people, these peace initiatives have won the firm backing of the entire Korean people and extensive support from public opinion in various countries. Enormously frightened by the great influence resulting from the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique, confusing right and wrong, spread rumours to obstruct and destroy the efforts to reunify Korea. Obviously, the aim is to suppress the south Korean people's growing strong demand for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The earnest and urgent desire of the entire Korean people is to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and to realize the reunification of the fatherland through contacts and negotiations between the north and south and by relying on the efforts of the Korean people themselves. Whatever sabotage the Pak Jung Hi clique may resort to, it can in no way thwart the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. All its despicable schemes can only result in a more isolated position and a more ignominious defeat for the south Korean puppet clique.

(March 22)

Refuting Superpowers' Sophistry at the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor Committee's Meeting

SUB-COMMITTEE 2 of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction held a meeting on the afternoon of March 24. Shen Wei-liang, Deputy Representative of the Chinese Delegation to the committee, spoke at the meeting. He said:

The Chinese Delegation has listened carefully to the speeches made by the representatives of various countries. In their statements, the representatives of quite a few developing countries firmly defended their national rights over the seas and oceans and their natural resources, opposed the superpowers' policies of hegemony and plunder and stood for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans. However, some people have recently echoed the other superpower with hypocritical arguments, flagrantly attacking the just stand of the developing countries for the protection of their maritime resources and in defence of their national sovereignty and security, and openly defending the policies of aggression, plunder and hegemony. In this connection, the Chinese Delegation deems it necessary to state its position.

At the recent meetings, some people tried to find a theoretical basis for the superpowers' wilful plunder of the fishery resources of other countries. They asserted that fish can live only a limited period of time, that leaving it uncaught will cause unnecessary losses, and that with the catch of fish protein which man needs will increase for the benefit of mankind. Under the cover of these fine words, they stubbornly oppose the exercise of any jurisdiction by the developing countries over the seas beyond 12 nautical miles. They even asserted that if this practice is carried out, "the interest of most of the states will suffer," and demanded that "the interests of the states the fishermen of which carry out distant water fishing be taken into account." This means that the superpowers' fishing vessels should be allowed to continue to run amuck on the seas and oceans and plunder the fishery resources of other countries. They claimed that such plunder is meritorious rather than criminal, because it can make a so-called "valuable contribution" to the solution of the question of starvation on the globe. On the other hand, they maintained that it was improper and guilty for the developing countries to take the acts of widening their territorial seas and fishery areas to defend their state sovereignty, develop their national economy and protect their maritime resources, because such acts harm the "interests of most states." It is sheer deceptive sophistry for them to claim as representing "most states" by reversing the right and wrong. The people of the world

will never accept such fallacy spread by the superpowers that "it is meritorious to plunder and criminal to defend one's sovereignty."

In order to justify the superpowers' theory for plundering the fishery resources of other countries, those people have further put forth the argument that "fish does not recognize the borders imposed by man." This seems to be very plausible. However, it should be pointed out that fish recognizes neither the 200-nautical-mile limit nor the 12-nautical-mile limit. Therefore, this argument can in no way help the superpowers prove their claim for a 12-nautical-mile limit to be more justifiable than that of 200 nautical miles, but can only make themselves an object of ridicule.

In trying to restrict the territorial seas and fishery areas of various countries within the limit of 12 nautical miles, the purpose of the superpowers is not only to facilitate their wilful plunder of maritime resources, but, what is more important, to push their hegemony over the world. In their opinion, a country which first gains control of the sea-bed will control the whole world. Consequently, apart from large numbers of ocean-going fishing vessels, they have sent out what they call "research vessels" to carry out activities everywhere and are stepping up the development of nuclear submarines and the establishment of various military installations, using the sea-bed for arms expansion and war preparation. Facts are more eloquent than words. No amount of high-sounding words about the "peaceful uses of the sea-bed and ocean floor" at the meeting can cover up their wild ambition for big-power hegemony and world domination.

Posing themselves as the protector of the landlocked countries, those people are saying profusely that they cannot ignore the deprivation of the right of dozens of landlocked countries to use the maritime resources. This is aimed at sowing discord in the relations between the landlocked and coastal countries and sabotaging the unity among the developing countries so as to extricate the superpowers from their political isolation. However, this is utterly futile. Despite the difference of geographical conditions between the landlocked and coastal countries, the countries of the third world are bound together by their common goal of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding national independence; they share the same basic interests. We believe that all the developing countries will co-operate with and support each other and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the questions between them on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. This is borne out by the fact that during the present

session, the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, through full consultation, have reached agreement on a common list of questions concerning the law of the sea. This demonstrates the developing countries' desire and determination for unity.

At present, the struggles of the developing countries to defend their rights over the seas and oceans and to oppose the superpowers' maritime hegemony have become a powerful historical trend. In order to attain their aim of world hegemony, the superpowers are exerting economic pressure and carrying out military threats and political sabotage against the developing countries. This can only evoke the stronger opposition

of the developing countries and hasten the bankruptcy and failure of the policy of hegemony.

The above facts have further shown that the current international struggle with regard to the rights over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, between plunder and anti-plunder and between hegemony and anti-hegemony, a struggle of the developing countries and other small and medium-sized countries against the superpowers' hegemony over the seas and oceans. The Chinese Delegation is ready to co-operate with the delegations of all countries upholding justice and work for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

Soviet Representative Repudiated

Speaking at sub-committee 2 of the U.N. Committee of the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction on March 22, Vladimir Kamentsev, First Deputy Minister of Fisheries of the Soviet Union and Deputy Head of the Soviet Delegation, objected to the right of coastal states to determine their own territorial water limits and insisted that these limits must not exceed 12 nautical miles.

Kamentsev said: "We are against extension of jurisdiction of a coastal state beyond a 12-mile zone." "We think that the certain proposed means of solving the problems of development of fisheries by extension of territorial waters and fishing zones beyond the 12-mile limit or establishment of economic zones beyond these limits cannot solve this problem."

He stressed that "the Soviet Union is a country the fishing fleet of which goes to the remote areas," and alleged that the Soviet Union which has a distant water fishing capability must fish in the territorial seas of other states. "It is impossible to rationally use riches of fisheries only within the boundaries of coastal waters of one state," he said. He went so far as to accuse states which have extended their territorial water limits and fishing zones of harming the interests of most of the states, and described the Soviet Union as the protector of the interests of the developing countries.

With a view to justifying the Soviet Union's insolent position, Kamentsev created a variety of preposterous "grounds." He had this to say: "There emerges the task of the fullest utilization of the stocks of sea fish, keeping in mind that, unlike the mineral resources, fish can live only for a limited period of time and then perish." He added: "The countries engaged in expeditionary fishing may catch the remaining part of fish reserves taking

into consideration the necessity of their normal reproduction. Fish reserves will not be perishing uselessly." He went on to say: "We consider that under the circumstances when a considerable part of the world population is starving, the waste or under-utilization of fish resources, which could make a valuable contribution to men's diet, is inadmissible."

Using lame arguments, he claimed: "Fish do not recognize the borders imposed by man. It spawns, migrates in accordance with the laws of nature."

The statement of the Soviet representative was immediately repudiated by representatives from Peru and Ecuador. Alfonso Arias Schreiber of Peru pointed out that the proposed territorial sea limits were not for the enjoyment of fish but of people. The migratory habits of fish did not matter in laying down the rights of coastal states. He added that the developing countries could not compete on an equal basis with the developed countries, which were using their technical resources to exploit fish resources.

Gonzalo Alcivar of Ecuador said that some were offering us paternal protection. But the developing countries were perfectly capable of looking after their own interests and did not need paternal protection from any other state.

French representative Roger Jeannel told the meeting that in principle the French Government was in favour of a 200-mile limit as regards the zone over which a coastal state should exercise its jurisdiction with regard to the sea-bed and ocean floor, excluding superjacent waters. It was only fair that coastal states, particularly those among the developing countries, should benefit from the resources of the seas adjacent to their coasts, he said.

Dollar Devaluation and Capitalist World's Monetary Crisis

THE U.S. Senate on March 1 and the U.S. House of Representatives on March 21 gave congressional approval to a bill devaluing the dollar 7.89 per cent by raising the official U.S. price of gold from 35 to 38 dollars an ounce. The first since 1934, the devaluation shows that as U.S. imperialism is on the decline, the dollar's dominant position in the monetary system of the capitalist world is rapidly weakening.

The dollar devaluation was agreed upon last December at the Washington conference of finance ministers of the "group of ten" (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden). The conference decided on a parity realignment of the currencies of the major capitalist countries, with an average 12 per cent devaluation of the dollar against other currencies.

Continuing Upheavals in Monetary Situation

Underlying the capitalist world's financial and monetary crisis, the dollar crisis is the result of long years of large international payments deficit brought about by the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression, expansion and war. Last year's Washington agreement represented only a partial and temporary compromise arrived at following fierce wrangling between the United States and its allies. Since this agreement could provide no basic solution for the capitalist world's monetary crisis, upheavals and chaos gripped the Western money markets at least four times within three months after the December agreement. Any trouble in the capitalist world's finance and trade has brought about serious repercussions on the dollar's shaky position. When Washington announced that the 1971 U.S. international payments deficit was nearly 30,000 million dollars and that the fiscal 1972 deficit was expected to go up to 38,800 million dollars, there

were rushes in Western money markets to sell the dollar.

U.S. Cannot Reverse Unfavourable Trend

By devaluing the dollar and compelling other capitalist countries to revalue their currencies, the United States had hoped that its commodities would become more competitive on international markets and thereby reverse its unfavourable foreign trade position. However, because of the sharpening of the scramble for markets among the major capitalist countries, the growing deterioration of the U.S. economy and the 135-day strike by the west coast longshoremen, the United States registered a record-high 2,000 million trade deficit for the whole of last year and a deficit of 319 million dollars last January. U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally admitted recently that the U.S. international payments deficit for this year will remain big. Thus, the U.S. balance of payments situation as a whole can hardly be expected to improve in a short period. Present dollar holdings in Europe amount to as much as 50,000 to 60,000 million, with some 45,000 million held by central banks, whereas U.S. gold reserves have dropped to less than 10,000 million dollars. Consequently, in spite of the denunciations and claims of the West European countries, the U.S. Government refuses to resume the convertibility of the dollar. Connally has made it clear time and again that it would be "sheer folly" to consider resumption of the dollar's convertibility before the U.S. balance of payments and trading positions are secure.

In the last few months, official circles and press comments in many capitalist countries have again and again severely condemned the United States for its selfish measures of forcibly suspending conversion of dollars into gold, refusing to resume the dollar's convertibility, reducing

bank interest rates, and preventing dollars flowing back into the United States. French Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Giscard d'Estaing pointed out: Last December's Washington agreement did not bring an atmosphere of trust back into the world monetary system. People were "disappointed and perplexed" over monetary developments for months. There is no longer an organized international monetary system and the International Monetary Fund is in "complete collapse." "There is no chance for a stable monetary order if the United States persists in its present external money policy." If present uncertainty continues the political and monetary consequences will become more serious than the financial and monetary crisis in the first half of 1971. Detlev Karsten Rohwedder, State Secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of West Germany, has openly charged that the United States is shifting the crisis on to others and leaving its international partners to deal with monetary problems created by the United States itself.

Sharpening Contradictions

As no solution can be found to the muddled monetary situation in the capitalist world, contradictions between the United States and other capitalist countries have steadily sharpened. West European countries have long regarded the 50,000 to 60,000 million inconvertible "Eurodollars" as a source of trouble for the Western monetary market. Many of them have taken measures to reduce bank interest rates, slow down the capital drain and tighten foreign exchange controls in order to check the further inflow of dollars to Europe and cut down the use of the declining dollar as reserve currency. French President Pompidou recently held talks with West German Chancellor Brandt and British Prime Minister Heath. They agreed on hastening the process of establishing an European economic and monetary union to unify the West European economic and monetary system. Finance ministers of the E.E.C. countries decided at a meeting on March 7 to narrow fluctuations in

the exchange rate among European currencies by 50 per cent. An article entitled "The Continent Takes Hard Line on the Dollar" in the British paper *Daily Telegraph* said, "We have to protect ourselves against the dollar's is the continental cry." The article added, "Unless the United States does take any necessary steps to restore confidence in the dollar, the Europeans will raise the most formidable barriers they can devise to prevent dollars moving into Europe."

At the end of February, the Japanese Government reactivated the exchange controls which it had removed not long ago, as a curb against a dollar inflow. A former Canadian Government minister suggested that inconvertible dollars "should be used for buying up some major U.S.-controlled industry in Canada."

Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, the U.S. Government had to devalue the dollar. But the capitalist world's financial and monetary crisis centring around the

dollar crisis remains unsolved, despite the Washington agreement and the dollar devaluation. As long as the dollar crisis exists, the monetary chaos in the capitalist world can hardly come to an end and the conflict and struggle between the United States and its allies with regard to the dollar's convertibility, the scramble for markets, abolition of the privileged position of the dollar and a reform in the international monetary system will be sharpened and aggravated.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Hai-teh (George Hatem), a friend of Mr. Snow, arrived by the same plane.

Greeting them at the airport were Chiao Kuan-hua, Wang Kuo-chuan and others.

Premier Chou En-lai and Comrade Teng Ying-chao called on Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow on March 27. They extended cordial regards to Mrs. Snow and had a friendly conversation with her.

Present on the occasion were Kashin Wheeler and Christopher Snow.

Chinese Delegation Returns From Egypt

The Chinese Government Trade Delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo, which made a friendship visit to Egypt recently at the invitation of the Egyptian Government, returned to Peking on March 21.

While the delegation was in Egypt, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat received Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo. Egyptian Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzy and Sayed Marei, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, and Egyptian Deputy Premier Mohamed Ahmed Sadek separately met and had friendly talks with the delegation.

The delegation visited Cairo, Aswan, Luxor, Alexandria and Port Said.

During its stay in Egypt, the delegation signed a trade protocol for 1972 with the Egyptian Government.

Concern for Peruvian Flood And Earthquake Victims

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on March 20 to President Juan Velasco of Peru, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude to the Peruvian Government and people on the recent big floods in Peru.

Successive hailstorms and torrential rains in mid-February brought on floods in the central and southern parts of Peru. In mid-March, coastal areas of northern provinces were hit by rainstorms and 80 per cent of the cultivated land in these areas was flooded. A violent earthquake on March 20 struck the area bordering San Martin and Amazonas Departments in the northeastern part of the country. Causing serious losses to Peru, the floods and earthquake killed dozens of people and affected half a million inhabitants.

The Peruvian Government has taken various steps to provide aid and relief for the victims. Efforts are also being made by the afflicted inhabitants to overcome difficulties and rebuild their homes. The Chinese people are deeply concerned about the victims and the Red Cross Society of China decided to donate

to the stricken people the sum of 600,000 yuan to show their sympathy.

* * *

Some areas of Bolivia were recently hit by floods and many inhabitants were made homeless. Ninety per cent of the corn, rice, banana and other crops in these regions have been destroyed. The Red Cross Society of China sent a telegram on March 22 to the Red Cross Society of Bolivia expressing the deep sympathy and concern of the Chinese people for the Bolivian victims and donated the sum of 200,000 yuan to them.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on March 22 sent a message to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, greeting the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

▲ Minutes of the talks between the Governments of China and the Arab Republic of Yemen on building the Taiz Hospital for the Arab Republic of Yemen were signed in Sana on March 16.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung met Philippine Senator Mr. Salvador H. Laurel and Mrs. Laurel, as well as members of his party on March 20. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a dinner in honour of the Philippine guests after the meeting.

ROUND THE WORLD

NORTHERN IRELAND

British "Direct Rule" Announced

The British Government announced on March 24 a decision to suspend the parliament and government in Northern Ireland and impose "direct rule" over it. This was the result of the rapidly sharpening contradictions between the British Government and the Northern Irish authorities under the heavy blows of the struggle of the Northern Irish people. It reflects a striking aspect of the current political crisis of British ruling circles.

In a statement on March 24 at an urgent meeting of the House of Commons, British Prime Minister Edward Heath admitted that the situation in Northern Ireland was grave and that "new and more radical measures" had been decided on. He asked parliament to pass an act to "transfer all legislative and executive powers now vested in the Northern Ireland parliament and government to the United Kingdom parliament and a United Kingdom minister."

He then announced the establishment of a new ministry of Northern Ireland affairs and appointed William Whitelaw secretary.

In his statement, Heath avowed his intention to free those Northern Irish internees who are thought unlikely to resume activities which will constitute a "risk to security" and to hold "plebiscites" on the Northern Irish question. At the same time, he stressed the need to further intensify repression of the Northern Irish people's struggle. He clamoured: "As long as active terrorism persists and bombings and shootings continue, and until respect for law and a normal situation of order have been restored throughout the province, we must retain the power to arrest and intern those who there is good reason to believe are actively involved in terrorism and violence." After Heath made his statement, 4,000 British troops were put on the alert to be sent to Northern Ireland at any moment.

The British Government's decision signifies the bitter failure of its repressive policy in Northern Ireland. It was thus compelled to discard the Northern Irish authorities and deal more directly with the struggle of the Northern Irish people.

Since the people launched their struggle in August 1969, the largest mass fight in half a century, the British Government and the Northern Irish authorities have steadfastly pursued a high-handed policy against them. The masses have been subjected to ruthless suppression, with some 1,000 people unjustifiably thrown into jail and bare-handed demonstrators massacred. Far from subduing the Northern Irish people, all this has aroused them to a more and more vigorous struggle.

Since the beginning of the year, they have launched struggles on a scale larger than those in 1969. Four demonstrations took place in the last two months alone, each with 10,000 participating. The entire situation in Northern Ireland is one of unprecedented upheaval.

People in British political and press circles are of the opinion that the British Government's decision cannot solve the fundamental problem of Northern Ireland, but it is sure to stir up stronger resistance from the people, and the situation there will be more unstable.

COMMON MARKET

Agreements Reached on Many Questions

The ministers of foreign affairs, economics, finance and agriculture of the six nations of the Common Market held meetings in Brussels from March 20 to 24. They discussed the procedure to reactivate the plan for economic and monetary union, phasing-out of border taxes on farm produce, price increases for farm products, agricultural reforms and other questions, and exchanged views concerning the Common Market summit meeting to be held this October. The meetings marked a

step forward in establishing closer political and economic relations and strengthening the union among the Common Market countries. They reflect the desire of the West European countries to get rid of superpower domination and interference by strengthening unity.

At their March 21 meeting, the ministers of foreign affairs, economics and finance unanimously approved initial measures to be taken to implement the plan for economic and monetary union. This formal reactivation of the plan was the most important achievement of the negotiations.

The union plan was worked out by the ministers of the six Market members in February last year with a view to realigning their economic and monetary policies for the achievement, in ten years' time, of an economic community and a single West European currency. This was an important step by the Market nations to counter U.S. economic and monetary domination and challenge the privileged position of the U.S. dollar.

The measures agreed upon by the Council of Ministers to reactivate the plan include the following major points:

- 1) to halve the fluctuation margins between their currencies set forth by the "group of ten" at the Washington conference last December, so as to fortify community currencies against the dollar and facilitate credits, trade and capital movements within the Common Market;

- 2) more community currencies instead of the dollar to be used by the central banks of the six member nations as intervention currencies on exchange markets, so as to weaken the role of the dollar;

- 3) to take joint measures to curb the inflow of dollars;

- 4) to increase consultations within the community on economic and financial policies and set up a coordinating committee for this purpose.

The West German news agency DPA reported that the decision of the ministers was "regarded as the official launching of 'phase one' of

the Market's project for an economic and monetary union." The move was "universally hailed" in Western Europe. It was reported that Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland will work in full concert with the six Market nations before they officially become members.

At the meetings of the agriculture ministers which lasted more than four days, a hot dispute arose due to a conflict of interests. Their final meeting on March 23 on farm produce prices lasted 22 hours until the early hours of March 24. But they "finally reached overall agreement," AFP reported.

The agriculture ministers agreed that West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands would phase out border taxes to facilitate free trade of farm products within the community and ensure a common market for agriculture.

The agriculture ministers also decided on an increase by large margins of farm produce prices. The farmers of the Common Market countries had been asking for such an increase because of the price differentials with manufactured goods. But the United States obstructed the increase in prices because it feared that high farm prices would encourage agricultural production in the Common Market countries and thus make it hard for American products to compete. Despite U.S. pressure, the ministers decided on a drastic increase, the biggest in the history of the Common Market. This is undoubtedly a blow to the United States.

The ministers also worked out preliminary measures to put into practice the agricultural reform plan drawn up last March, in order to reduce production costs and make products more competitive.

Official circles of the Common Market countries have expressed satisfaction at the agreements reached by the agriculture ministers. The accord "will give new impetus to the E.E.C.'s farm policy," a Reuter report said. The six Market countries will consult with Britain and the other three applicant countries so that they will accept the agreements.

SOVIET REVISIONIST LEADING CLIQUE

New Evidence of Criminal Collusion With Chiang Gang

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which stops at nothing in its eagerness to oppose China, has sunk so low as to give publicity to and openly laud Chiang Kai-shek who has long been spurned by the Chinese people.

Showing its interest in the recent "plenary session of the central committee" of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Soviet weekly *New Times* in its latest (12th) issue reported the session and had the audacity to call the Kuomintang reactionaries "the ruling party in Taiwan" and Chiang Kai-shek "generalissimo" and "director-general" who was "nominated" for a new term as "president of the republic of China." With ulterior motives, this Soviet journal even quoted from a Western news agency report the chant of "long live the director-general" in hailing Chiang. This is new evidence of the crimes of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique which, acting against the will of the broad masses of the Soviet people, is stepping up its flirtation and collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique which long ago was overthrown by the Chinese people.

Overt and covert contacts between the Soviet revisionist leading clique and the Chiang Kai-shek gang began long ago. As early as 1963, the Soviet revisionists openly let the Chiang Kai-shek gang sign the so-called partial nuclear test ban treaty as a "sovereign state." In 1965, Chiang gang elements were invited to a reception given by the Soviet Embassy in Japan. The Soviet Union even sent a "correspondent" to Taiwan on special missions for direct counter-revolutionary collaboration with the Chiang gang. The Soviet press has on many occasions printed the flag of the Chiang gang, described China's Taiwan Province as a "state" and called Chiang Kai-shek "president." Especially since 1969, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has further stepped up its flirtation with the Chiang gang. Soviet

diplomats and correspondents abroad have had frequent contacts and made friends with the Chiang gang's "diplomats" and "correspondents." The Soviet revisionist leading clique in May 1969 even allowed Chiang gang elements to attend a "world inter-governmental conference on tourism" held in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria. In 1970, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, taking the opportunity of U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew's tour of Asia, referred time and again to China's territory Taiwan Province as a "state." At the "38th International Pen Congress" in Dublin, capital of Ireland, in 1971, a Soviet representative chatted warmly with Chiang gang elements and sent "regards" to Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chinese Government has on more than one occasion lodged protests with the Soviet Government against the Soviet revisionist leading clique's criminal acts of hostility to the Chinese people, but the Soviet Government has ignored the repeated stern warnings of the Chinese Government. The Soviet revisionist leading clique has now made a new provocation against the Chinese people by lauding Chiang Kai-shek more loudly than ever. One cannot help suspecting that this clique is trying to have a hand in the conspiratorial activities of creating "two Chinas."

The times are advancing and the world is changing. The world's peoples, including the Soviet people, invariably want friendship with the Chinese people. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and Taiwan is a Chinese province. Whoever plots to create "two Chinas" in whatever form will never succeed and will be firmly opposed by the Chinese people. The Chinese people are watching how far the Soviet revisionist leading clique will go down this road of hostility against them.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Colour Film "The White-Haired Girl"

FOURTH of the colour films made from revolutionary model theatrical works (the first three were the Peking operas *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* and *Shachia-pang* and the ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*), *The White-Haired Girl* is a modern revolutionary ballet created by Shanghai's revolutionary art and literary workers during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. More people are now able to enjoy this excellent piece of ballet art.

Originally an opera, *The White-Haired Girl* was one of the most popular theatrical works in the old liberated areas in the 1940s. It depicts the poor peasants' struggle against the landlords in north China during the War of Resistance Against Japan, their liberation and their punishment of a traitorous despot-landlord with the help of the Eighth Route Army.

The ballet was created from the opera. Compared with the opera, it brings into greater prominence the theme of class struggle, armed struggle and Party leadership. First presented in 1965, the ballet was

made into a documentary film from television screen in 1970.

The new colour film produced by the Shanghai Film Studio not only retains the ballet's theatrical effects, but gives the audience a deeper impression by making full use of the cinematographic art.

Hsi-erh, the heroine, is a poor peasant's daughter with a passionate spirit of revolt. The film emphasizes the strong rhythm and passion embodied in her dance movements.

Wang Ta-chun, the hero, is a typical example of how a poor peasant matures into a class-conscious staunch revolutionary in the old society. The film makes the image shine brighter by carefully revealing his noble inner world.

Peasants Produce "920"

ONLY a small number of research institutes previously studied and manufactured "920"—an effective hormone that stimulates plant growth. Output was low and cost high at that time. Doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their minds, the poor and lower-middle peasants have succeeded in making this hormone themselves during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Both the production and use of "920" have been increasing.

When a place in Kuangchi County in Hupeh Province began trial-producing this hormone, old poor peasant Fu Hsin-ti first volunteered to learn the production technique. Somebody commented: "If land tillers can make that kind of modern stuff, then the ox is able to fly." Another person advised him, saying: "Since you haven't gone in for

science and are old, better not get into it!" Fu Hsin-ti was not discouraged. Devoting himself to agricultural scientific experiments and studying hard, he soon mastered the methods of cultivation and fermentation. After he went back to his production brigade, he led the youngsters to organize a scientific research group and trial-produced the first batch of "920." Their success was a tremendous encouragement to the local poor and lower-middle peasants. The group's experience was rapidly spread over the local area which now has a 800-strong technical force with local poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body. Every brigade has set up a small factory turning out "920."

The method of liquid fermentation in tanks was generally used in producing "920" and this called for large equipment and a big investment. Breaking with this convention, the poor and lower-middle peasants and scientific and technical personnel worked out a whole set of new fermentation process. In the Santai Commune in Chiutai County, Kirin Province, a brigade set up a workshop by using sticks to make frames on the brick beds in a few rooms. It also made boxes which kept the temperature constant, bacteria-free boxes, fermentation vessels and loops by indigenous methods. The brigade has continuously produced fine-quality and inexpensive "920."

Some people regarded the falling off of cotton bolls as something beyond control. After the poor and lower-middle peasants on the outskirts of Shanghai applied "920" over large areas of cotton fields, the proportion of falling cotton bolls was reduced and yields increased in most fields. People said that using "920" in paddyfields would cause overgrowth of rice plants. Peasants in Kwangtung Province and the suburbs of Shanghai conducted experiments by applying "920" over large areas of paddyfield. The results proved that provided it was used in adequate density and at the proper time, it would not cause overgrowth and could increase yields to a certain extent.



Hsi-erh and Ta-chun.

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