

PEKING REVIEW

42
October 19, 1973

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**Chairman Mao Meets Canadian
Prime Minister Trudeau**

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**The Arab People's Cause
Against Aggression Is Invincible**

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

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**Combination of Old, Middle-Aged and
Young Cadres in Leading Bodies**

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Chairman Mao Meets Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at Chungnanhai in Peking on the afternoon of October 13. He extended a warm welcome to the Canadian Prime Minister on his official visit to China on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada.

Chairman Mao had a wide-ranging conversation with Prime Minister Trudeau in a friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the meeting were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, English interpreters Tang Wen-sheng and Shen Jo-yun and French interpreter Lo Hsu.





Prime Minister Trudeau Visits China

CANADIAN Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his wife arrived in Peking on October 10 on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Accompanied by high-ranking Canadian officials, they were warmly welcomed at Peking Airport by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Teng Hsiao-ping as well as several thousand people in the capital. When the Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau, accompanied by Premier Chou, drove through the thoroughfares of the city, thousands upon thousands of well-wishers lined the streets to applaud.

On the day Prime Minister Trudeau and the other honoured guests from Canada arrived in Peking, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial welcoming them. "China and Canada," the paper said, "whose social systems are different, nevertheless have the common desire to develop their friendly relations on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada in October 1970 was a major event in the annals of Sino-Canadian relations and has opened up a broad vista for the promotion of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Government delegations have exchanged visits many times; economic and cul-

tural intercourse has developed further; contacts between the two peoples, too, have been increasing daily. All these serve to help promote the two countries' mutual relations and enhance the friendly feelings of the two peoples for each other."

Prime Minister Trudeau, the editorial added, has always been working actively for the promotion of Sino-Canadian relations. He visited China in 1960. The editorial expressed the belief that his current visit would further promote friendly relations between China and Canada.

On the evening of October 11, Premier Chou gave a grand banquet in honour of the Prime Minister and his wife. In his banquet speech, the Chinese Premier said that the peoples of the two countries have always been friendly to each other. The vast Pacific Ocean which separates the two countries geographically is no barrier to their friendship, Premier Chou added.

He also said: In China, whenever people talk about Canadian friends, they think of Dr. Norman Bethune, who gave his precious life to help the Chinese people in their revolution. Chairman Mao's very well-known article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" gave full expression to the Chinese people's esteem and condolences for Dr. Bethune and has become a historic classic inscribing the profound friendship of the two peoples.

Referring to today's world situation, Premier Chou pointed out: It is fully understandable that the peo-

ple of all countries, out of their love for peace, hope to see an international move towards a detente. "However," he went on, "a good wish is one thing, and reality another. The superpowers, contending for world hegemony, are scheming against each other, digging at the cornerstone of each other's edifice and wilfully encroaching on the independence and sovereignty of other countries. They are very greedy and have very long hands. They squeeze in wherever there are gains to seek and shove their hands in wherever there are signs of weakness. It is their rivalry that has deprived the world of tranquillity. What merits vigilance is that the superpowers, exploiting the good wishes of the peoples of various countries for relaxing tension, are energetically creating illusions of 'detente,' in an attempt to lull the people of the world and cover up their own true features as aggressors and expansionists. Therefore, the peoples of all countries must heighten their vigilance, get closely united and persevere in the struggle against hegemonism practised by the superpowers. We are ready to unite with all countries that oppose aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and strive together with them to promote the improvement of the international situation."

Speaking at the banquet, Prime Minister Trudeau said: We meet today in Peking to discuss our relations with one another and find we have much in common. Our genuine desire is friendship towards one another, and the attainment of a similar condition everywhere in the world.

We are not unaware of the dangers of war that still exist in this imper-



fect world any more than we are unaware of our responsibility to ease, where we can, the underlying causes of those dangers, he said.

"The peoples of Canada and China," the Canadian Prime Minister noted, "have much to learn from one another and to share with one another. They each want peace and security, social justice, and a life of dignity and well-being. One Canadian, more than any other, dedicated himself to the assistance of the Chinese people in their quest for these goals. His contributions have been immortalized in the writings of Chairman Mao Tsetung. I dare to believe that the bond he created between our countries remains strong and resilient; that it will be nurtured and enhanced with good will and hard work, creating an entente capable of weathering any storm."

Premier Chou and Prime Minister Trudeau held talks in a friendly atmosphere. They exchanged views on Sino-Canadian relations and international issues of common concern.

They signed a government trade agreement on October 13.

The discussions between himself and the Chinese leaders were "extremely warm and indicative of a high order of mutual respect and regard," the Prime Minister told a press conference before leaving Peking.

He said the atmosphere at his interview with Chairman Mao Tsetung was extremely cordial and a memorable experience. Chairman Mao is in good health, he added.

He then told the Chinese and foreign newsmen at the press con-

ference of the results of the talks between the two sides.

There had been a favourable development of two-way trade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970, he said. As a further important step in the development of trade relations, the newly signed agreement would serve as a framework for the development of such relations in the next three years, he added.

Prime Minister Trudeau also dwelt on closer future ties between both countries in medicine, health, science, technology, culture, education and the press and on the question of exchanging delegations.

In the consular field, he noted that extensive discussions were held in a co-operative and friendly atmosphere. The broadest of these was an understanding on the formal establishment of consular relations which included a provision for each side to set up a consulate-general in the other's country.

On world affairs, he said that he had assured Premier Chou that Canada's friendship for China was and would continue to be an important element in her foreign policy.

On the evening of October 13, the third anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Canadian diplomatic relations, Prime Minister Trudeau gave a grand reciprocal banquet at which he said that his days in Peking had been very pleasant and he was heartened with the agreements reached and cheered by the frankness and fullness of the discussions. It portended, he said, a future bright with promise for friendship between the Canadian and Chinese people

that he and his guests were celebrating this evening the decision by the respective governments to enter into diplomatic relations.

Premier Chou said at the banquet that the Prime Minister's visit to China showed that relations between China and Canada were entering a new stage. The Chinese Premier asked his Canadian friends to convey the Chinese people's sincere friendship and good wishes to the Canadian people when they returned home.

On the same evening, accompanied by Premier Chou, the distinguished Canadian guests left the Chinese capital to continue their visit in other parts of the country.

Chinese Biology Professor and Chinese-American Scientist's Joint Achievement

Professor of Biology Tung Ti-chou of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese-American scientist Professor Man-chiang Niu of Temple University in the United States, working together at the Chinese academy's institute of zoology, verified for the first time through animal experiments that messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) isolated from cytoplasm (the protoplasm of a cell, exclusive of the nucleus) plays a significant role in cell differentiation, development and hereditary characteristics.

The differentiation, development and heredity of cells is an important topic in biological research, and a lively theoretical controversy concerning these matters is going on. The prevailing view is that they are controlled by the nucleus of the fertilized egg and cytoplasm is controlled by the nucleus. Professor Tung who has been doing research over a long period into the relationship between the cell nucleus and cytoplasm maintains that, according to the dialectical-materialist viewpoint and confirmed by his work in cytology and embryology, both the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm are involved in the differentiation, development and heredity of cells and that many genetic characters result from the interaction of the cell nucleus and the cytoplasm.

(Continued on p. 21.)

Premier Chou En-lai's Messages of Support To President Sadat and President Assad

PREMIER Chou En-lai met separately with Egyptian Ambassador to China Salah El-Abd and Syrian Ambassador to China Jabr Al-Atrache on the afternoon of October 11. He asked the Ambassadors to forward his messages of support to President Anwar El Sadat and President Hafez El Assad.

During the meetings, Premier Chou said: Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings, the Chinese Government and people always support you. We resolutely support the Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab peoples as well as the Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israeli aggression.

The message to President Sadat said:

"On October 6, 1973, Israel once again brazenly launched armed aggression against Egypt and Syria, committing new crimes against the Arab people. The broad masses of the armymen and civilians of Egypt, Syria and Palestine, united as one and fighting heroically with hatred against their common enemy, have dealt head-on blows at the aggressors. The Chinese Government and people express high admiration for your militant spirit of defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, and strongly condemn the Israeli aggressors for their criminal action.

"Over a long time, the Israeli Zionists have occupied large tracts of Arab territory, driven more than a million Palestinians out of their homeland and brought great national calamity to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The fact that the Israeli aggressors have been so daring and unbridled as to repeatedly unleash wars of aggression against Arab countries is an outcome of the policy of aggression and expansion pushed by imperialism in the Middle East and is inseparable from the support and connivance of the superpowers.

"The Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples are great peoples. Your struggle for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of national rights is a just one enjoying abundant support. It has won and will continue to enjoy the extensive sympathy and backing of the entire Third World, all the justice-upholding countries and the people the world over. The Chinese Government and people will unflinchingly support your struggle and resolutely stand on your side. We are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of Your Excellency Mr. President, the Egyptian people with their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle,

acting independently and with initiative, exerting themselves incessantly and persevering in unremitting and protracted struggle, will certainly be able, together with all other Arab peoples, to overcome any difficulties that may crop up on their road of advance and win the victory of their struggle against aggression."

The message to President Assad said:

"I acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's message transmitted to me on October 9 by your Ambassador in China.

"Recently, Israel once again brazenly launched a large-scale armed aggression against Syria and Egypt, committing new crimes against the Arab people. The broad masses of the armymen and civilians of Syria, Egypt and Palestine, united as one in their hatred against the common enemy, are fighting heroically and have dealt heavy blows at the aggressors. We highly admire the strong will and determination of the Syrian Government and people to resist aggression, as expressed in Your Excellency Mr. President's message, and I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to extend our fraternal militant salute to all the armymen and civilians of Syria fighting heroically against the enemy and strongly condemn the Israeli Zionists for their fresh crimes of aggression.

"Over a long time, the Israeli Zionists have occupied large tracts of Arab territory, driven more than a million Palestinians out of their homeland and brought great national calamity to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The fact that the Israeli aggressors have the audacity to repeatedly unleash wars of aggression against Arab countries is an outcome of the policy of aggression and expansion pushed by imperialism in the Middle East and is inseparable from the support and connivance of the superpowers.

"The Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples are great peoples. Your struggle is a just one, which is an integral part of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and hegemonism. You have won and will continue to enjoy the extensive sympathy and backing of the entire Third World, all the justice-upholding countries and the people the world over. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support your struggle and

stand on your side. We are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of Your Excellency Mr. President, the Syrian people with their glorious tradition of fighting against foreign aggression, acting independently and with initiative, exerting themselves incessantly and persevering in protracted and unremitting struggle, will

certainly be able, together with the other Arab peoples, to eliminate all difficulties on their road of advance, win still greater victories in their struggle against aggression, and ultimately attain their noble objective of recovering the lost territories and regaining the rights of the Palestinian people."

Arab People's Cause Against Aggression Is Invincible

THE armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine have achieved inspiring successes in their valiant battle against the Israeli aggressors since October 6. The national flag of Egypt once again flies over part of the territory on the east bank of the Suez Canal which has been occupied for more than six years. The armed forces and people of Syria have inflicted heavy losses on enemy troops on the Golan Heights, while Palestinian guerrillas have mounted attacks on the enemy in every direction. The successes they have won have broken the stalemate of "no war, no peace" brought about in the Middle East by the two superpowers in their own interests and have greatly raised the morale of the Arab and Palestinian people. The Chinese people express great admiration for the indomitable fighting spirit of the armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine and warmly congratulate them on their feats of war.

The Arab and Palestinian people are a heroic people and the struggle to recover lost territory and restore national rights, a struggle they have long persevered in, is a just one. A just cause is bound to win. They suffered a temporary setback in the fight against aggression in June 1967 not because of Israel's "might" but because Egypt and other Arab countries were bound hand and foot. As pointed out by some Arab leaders, it was the result of an "international conspiracy" hatched by the superpowers. In disregard of the obstruction and opposition of the superpowers, the armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine have now risen resolutely and advanced courageously. This vividly manifests the new awakening of the people of the Arab countries and Palestine and demonstrates the mighty strength of a just cause.

The unity of the Arab countries and people has further developed and been consolidated in the struggle against Israeli Zionist aggression. From the very outset of the present battle against aggression, the Arab countries and people, nursing hatred for the common enemy and united as one, have rendered moral, manpower and material support to the embattled armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and

Palestine. A number of countries have sent troops to the front to join the fighting. This spirit of acting in concert and fighting in unity is a reliable guarantee for the victory of the Arab and Palestinian people in their fight against aggression.

The superpowers lost no time in reproaching and hindering the struggle of the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian people for hitting back at the aggressors. One superpower raised the outcry that "relaxation" is "faced with a dangerous development of events"; the other superpower demanded that the Egyptian and Syrian troops return to the positions they held before they struck back at the Israeli aggressors. Such arguments are very absurd. Everybody knows that it is not the Arab and the Palestinian people but Israeli Zionist aggression, supported and connived at by the two superpowers, that has brought about a dangerous development of events in the Middle East. Now they vilify the struggle of the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian armed forces and people against the aggressors on their own sacred territory as "a dangerous development of events" and try by hook or by crook to stifle the struggle. This precisely shows that in peddling so-called "relaxation" the superpowers want the Arab and Palestinian people to stop fighting, to manacle them and leave them at the aggressors' mercy. As to the demand that Egypt and Syria return to the positions they held before they counter-attacked the aggressors, it is an even more brazen support for the aggressors. What the superpowers do indicates that they are at once contending and colluding with each other in the Middle East and are trying their utmost to reimpose a "no war, no peace" situation on the Arab people. This cannot but rouse people to burning indignation.

The struggle of the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian people against aggression is an integral part of the world people's struggle against imperialism and hegemony. It has won widespread sympathy and support from the countries of the Third World and all other justice-upholding countries as well as from the people of the world. Although there may be this or

that sort of difficulty and even temporary local setbacks in the course of the struggle against aggression, it is nothing to be afraid of. After such tempering, the people will become more staunch. We believe that the Arab and Palestinian people who have a glorious tradition of struggle against aggression will undoubtedly unite more closely in their common struggle, main-

tain independence and initiative, make unceasing efforts to strengthen themselves, persist in their unyielding and protracted struggle, constantly surmount obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance and carry the struggle against aggression through to the end.

(“Renmin Ribao” editorial, October 15)

Arab People Resist Israeli Aggressors

by Our Correspondent

THE flames of war flared up in the Middle East on October 6 when the Israeli Zionists suddenly launched a new military aggression against Egypt and Syria. This large-scale Israeli armed attack infuriated the Arab people and an angry wave to resist the aggressors is sweeping the Arab world. The governments and people of the various Arab countries are supporting Egypt and Syria in various ways—moral, material and manpower—to resist the aggressors on the land and sea and in the air. Just condemnation of Israeli Zionism and support for the Arab people rings out in all parts of the world.

First Success in Action

From the first day of the resistance, inspiring news of victories by the armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine continued pouring in. In their counter-attack, the Egyptian armed forces crossed the Suez Canal and pushed eastwards. They liberated the capital city of Sinai El Qantara which had been occupied by the Israelis since 1967 and broke through the Bar-Lev line—vaunted by the Israelis as “impassable.” On October 9 the heroic Egyptian forces fought a fierce tank battle with the enemy in the central part of the east bank of the Suez Canal during which they completely wiped out the Israeli 190th Armoured Brigade and captured its commander Colonel Assaf Yagoury.

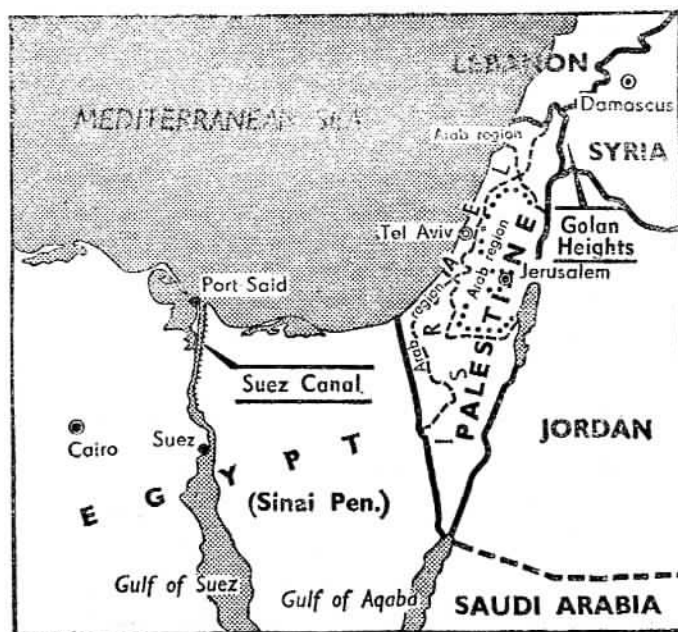
As on the western front, the northern front also saw favourable gains. The Syrian forces and Palestinian guerrillas who are buoyed up with a great fighting mood are dealing blows to the blustering Israeli aggressors. Fiercely engaging the enemy in the occupied Golan Heights, the Syrian forces destroyed a number of enemy fortified positions, beat back several enemy counter-thrusts and are resolutely organizing counter-attacks. At the front and in the enemy’s rear, the Palestinian guerrillas are successfully attacking Israeli army camps and reserve units, ambushing enemy convoys, blowing up enemy military installations, and disrupting enemy communications.

A Western news agency report said people with connections in the Pentagon believe that Israel suffered

greater losses in these several days than during the entire June 5 war in 1967. Yitzhak Hofi, Israel’s commander of the northern front, lamented: “We have never faced such difficult and critical conditions as we have here.”

Fighting the Common Enemy

On the evening of the day the war broke out, many leaders of Arab countries strongly denounced the Israeli Zionists for launching the new aggression against Egypt and Syria and expressed all-out support for the two countries in their just struggle to resist the aggressors. From Algeria to Saudi Arabia, from both shores of the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden, the Arab world was astir: In their messages to President Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria, President Boumedienne of Algeria, Chairman Kazafi of Libya, President Nimeri of Sudan, Prime Minister Solh of Lebanon, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Emir Khalifa Benhamed Al Thani of Qatar, Amir Sabah Al-Salem



Al-Sabah of Kuwait, King Hassan of Morocco, President Abdu Rahaman Al Eriani of the Yemen Arab Republic, President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr of Iraq, President Bourguiba of Tunisia, Premier Ali Nasser Mohamed Hassoni of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, President Zayid Bin Sultan Alanahayan of the United Arab Emirates and Emir Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa of Bahrain said that they stood on the side of their Egyptian and Syrian brothers and that they had decided to provide men and material resources to support Egypt and Syria in their war of resistance.

Combat troops from Algeria, Sudan, Morocco and Iraq had either already gone to the front lines or had arrived in Cairo to await orders. A Jordanian military spokesman announced over Amman Radio on October 13 that the Jordanian Supreme Command had decided to send its armed forces into Syria to shoulder their military duty in the present battle in defence of sacred Arab land. The Saudi Arabian Defence Ministry announced on October 14 that Saudi Arabian troops had entered Syria to fight by the side of the Syrian armed forces against the Israeli aggressors. Some Arab countries like Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon and Kuwait sent medical teams and large quantities of medicine. Kuwait's Ministry of Public Health announced cancellation of leave for doctors and nurses and called for readiness to receive the wounded in its hospitals.

A Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support

The just struggle of the Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab peoples against Israeli aggression received immediate and widespread sympathy and support. The Third World and other countries and people who uphold justice have clearly expressed their stand with the Arab world.

In Africa, President Daddah of Mauritania on October 6 sent identical messages to President Sadat and President Assad which said: "Just as I have solemnly assured you, our indefectible solidarity and unconditional support to you will continue till triumph in our common just cause." On the same day, President Amin of Uganda cabled President Sadat and Chairman Kazafi informing them that all Ugandan military officers undergoing training in Egypt and Libya had been instructed to join the two countries' troops fighting Israel. In separate messages to the Presidents of Egypt and Syria on October 7, President of the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Mohamed Siad Barre expressed full support for them in their "battle of destiny against the enemy." He urged all Arab heads of state to take collective action to support Egypt and Syria militarily and materially to defeat Israel. In



Breaching the so-called "impassable" Bar-Lev line.

his messages to the leaders of Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Algeria and many other Arab countries, President Toure of Guinea expressed full support for the struggle against Israeli aggression by the people of the various Arab countries. President Micombero of Burundi in his message to President Sadat said: "All available forces of Burundi are at your disposal for the fight with our common enemy." After Israel launched its aggression, Tanzania, the People's Republic of the Congo and other African countries issued government statements supporting Egypt and Syria in their struggle against aggression. Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia on October 8 issued a statement which declared: "It is clear that so long as the territories occupied by force are not returned to the governments concerned, these governments will be compelled to take any measure to regain their territories."

Statements denouncing Israel and supporting the Egyptian and Syrian peoples multiplied; in Cairo and Damascus, messages of solidarity kept pouring in from other capitals. Among those who sent messages to the Egyptian and Syrian Presidents pledging firm support for the Arab people's struggle against aggression were President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan, President Lleshi of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly and Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Statements showing solidarity were also made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

As the Arab people rose to repulse the Israeli Zionists' armed aggression, the governments of such African countries as Rwanda, Upper Volta, Dahomey

and Cameroon announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israel's Fourth War of Aggression

The massive armed attack on Egypt and Syria which the Israeli Zionists launched on October 6 with the support and connivance of the superpowers is Israel's fourth large-scale war of aggression against the Arab countries in a quarter of a century.

The first Israeli war of aggression began on May 15, 1948. In that war, which did not end until February 1949, Israel seized and occupied more than half of the Arab regions apportioned to the Palestinian people under a United Nations resolution and the western half of the City of Jerusalem, altogether covering 6,700 square kilometres. This brought about large numbers of displaced Arabs.

The second war of aggression started on October 29, 1956. Israel made inroads into Egypt and occupied by force the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula until March 8, 1957 when it was forced to withdraw.

The third one broke out on June 5, 1967. During this "blitzkrieg," Israel occupied the West Bank of the Jordan River, that part of Jerusalem under Jordanian jurisdiction, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights in Syria, totalling over 65,000 square kilometres, and made nearly half a million Arabs homeless refugees.

That Israeli Zionism dares to launch wars of aggression again and again against the Arab countries is the upshot of the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the imperialists in the Middle East; it is inseparable from the support and connivance of the two superpowers. What they have been doing is detrimental to the interests of the Arab nation, plung-

ing the Middle East into a prolonged state of "no war, no peace."

The initial victories in their heroic fight against the Israeli aggressors scored by the armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine have broken the stalemate of "no war, no peace" created in the Middle East by the two superpowers in their own interests, struck heavy blows at the arrogance of the Israeli aggressors and raised the Arab people's morale.

A Just Cause Is Bound to Win

In the present struggle against the Israeli Zionists' aggression, the Arab countries and people are more united than ever before, taking concerted action in dealing with the invaders. This fighting in unity is the very guarantee for victory.

The Arab people's just struggle has won the wide sympathy and support of the whole Third World as well as all countries and people upholding justice, a sympathy and support which in turn inspires the Arab people to carry on the fighting.

The Chinese people have all along sympathized with and supported the just struggle of the Arab countries and people. Immediately after Israel unleashed its October 6 war of aggression, the Chinese Government and people expressed firm support for the Arab people in their just struggle to recover their lost land and restore their national rights. "A just cause enjoys abundant support." The Chinese people are deeply convinced that as long as the Arab people close their ranks further, rely on their own strength and keep themselves strong, persevere in a prolonged struggle and continue to do away with the obstructions and difficulties in their advance, they are sure to win victory in their struggle against aggression.

Warm Greetings to Glorious Day Of Lao People

OCTOBER 12 is the 28th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos. With deep fraternal sentiments, the Chinese people warmly greet the glorious day of the Lao people and extend their heartfelt congratulations and high respect to the heroic Lao people.

The Lao people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, they have waged a long and unyielding struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the independence of the motherland and for national liberation and won one victory after another. On October 12, 1945, the Lao people who had defeated the Japanese fascist aggressors proclaimed the independence of Laos. Then they fought triumphantly for nine years in the war against French

aggression. Fearing no sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people have in the last ten years or so fought in unity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The valiant Lao people have gone through a glorious fighting course and have been tempered and tested in protracted revolutionary war over the last 28 years. Their great victories have encouraged the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for national independence and liberation and are a positive contribution to the revolutionary anti-imperialist cause of the world's people.

The Patriotic Forces of Laos and the Vientiane Government signed the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos last February. This has created favourable conditions for the Lao people to settle their own question without foreign interference. It is the fruit of victory of the Lao people's protracted struggle and marks the entry into a new stage of their revolutionary struggle. In the last six months or so, the Lao Patriotic Front, together with the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces, has strictly abided by and conscientiously implemented the Vientiane agreement and worked unremittingly for a peaceful solution of the Lao question. After thwarting the reactionary military coup by the Lao ultra-Rightist forces, the Lao parties concerned signed the protocol to the Vientiane agreement on September 14, thereby achieving new results in the realization of national concord in Laos.

The current situation in Indochina continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people and the Lao people are advancing on the crest of victory. They still face arduous tasks of struggle and will encounter various difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance. However, it can be said with certainty that the long-tempered Lao people will overcome all difficulties and obstacles and continually win new victories.

China and Laos are friendly neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. As close as brothers, the Chinese and Lao peoples have formed a deep militant friendship by always encouraging and supporting each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people will, as always, continue to resolutely support the just struggle of the Lao people. The friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples will definitely increase and develop daily.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, October 12)

Combination of Old, Middle-Aged and Young Cadres in Leading Bodies

WRITTEN into the new Party Constitution adopted by the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China is the principle of combining old, middle-aged and young cadres in leading bodies at all levels. This is a valuable experience created by the masses during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Our Party has always paid attention to combining old and new cadres in the leading bodies and to training and upgrading new-born forces. As early as the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop."

In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao, having summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, said in 1964: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." We must train not one or two successors, but millions of them. And Chairman Mao has put forward the five requirements* for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao proposed on many occasions selecting young people to take part in the work of the leadership. Combining senior, middle-aged and young cadres in leading bodies create favourable conditions for training millions of worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements.

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period, and to carry the socialist revolution forward to the end to ultimately realize the proletariat's lofty goal of communism cannot be accomplished in one or two generations. It takes the indefatigable efforts of many

* The five requirements are:

1. They must be genuine Marxist-Leninists;
2. They must be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world;
3. They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority;
4. They must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses;
5. They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work.

generations, so there must be a continuous inflow of large numbers of young cadres to the leading bodies at all levels. Forming leading bodies made up of senior, middle-aged and young cadres is a guarantee organizationally for training and bringing up successors to carry out the historical tasks of the proletariat.

To realize their nefarious aim of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemies at home and abroad remorselessly contend with the proletariat and try their utmost to win over the young people, pinning their hopes for a capitalist restoration in China on the third or fourth generation of Party members. Representing the interests of the class enemies at home and abroad, Lin Piao did all he could to oppose Chairman Mao's directives for training millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, tampered with the requirements for worthy successors to this cause, sabotaged the setting up of leading bodies made up of senior, middle-aged and young cadres, formed a coterie of sworn followers, engaged in machinations and caused schisms in an attempt to usurp Party and state leadership. With the deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, we must pay closer attention from top to bottom and in an overall way to constantly train and bring up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. This is a crucial question for generations to come in order to resolutely continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guard against a capitalist restoration.

Revolutionary senior cadres are an important component part of the cadre body. They are precious assets of the Party. After half a century or more of struggle our Party has a large number of tried and tested senior cadres with rich experience with which to form the core of leading bodies at all levels. In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the senior cadres have further enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution, established closer ties with the masses, further improved their style of work and effected a profound transformation in their mental outlook. Our Party has always paid and will continue to pay attention to bringing into full play their role as the nuclei in order to do a good job of building up a body of cadres.

The young cadres who are in their prime are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking and are particularly sensitive and receptive to new things. They are bold in thinking, in speech and action and constitute an invigorating factor in the cadre body. During the revolutionary war years, quite a number of 17- or 18-year-olds and people in their early twenties held leading positions and did their work with distinction. A large number of outstanding young cadres have emerged in the socialist revolution period, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which has educated and tempered them. Many elder comrades have expressed the strong desire that we must further improve the work of training succes-

sors. Many young cadres, on their part, have pledged to learn from the senior cadres' strong points so as to be worthy successors in carrying forward the revolution.

The middle-aged cadres, who have a certain amount of experience in work and are full of vigour, possess some of the qualities of both the senior and young cadres; so in the leading bodies they are the link between the two.

The composition of old, middle-aged and young comrades in a leading body promotes its own revolutionization. The members can complement each other and learn from each other. The senior cadres are in a better position to pass on their rich experience and fine work style and ideology to the young cadres, while the latter can learn from the senior and middle-aged cadres in practice, inheriting the fine tradition and work style of the Party and enhancing their ability in understanding and applying the Party line, policies and principles. At the same time, senior cadres will retain their revolutionary vigour by learning from the strong points and qualities of the young cadres while working together. This practice of combining the fine qualities of all three age groups, with the seniors leading the juniors and the latter stimulating the former and each encouraging the other, makes for stronger leadership and enables the leading body the better to fulfil the tasks of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution grow up in the midst of revolutionary storms. In the course of long revolutionary struggles, our Party has built up a powerful cadre body which is mainly made up of the young and the middle-aged who were activists in successive revolutionary struggles. Quite a number of them were either workers, peasants or soldiers and have forged close ties with the worker-peasant masses since all of them have, to varying extents, worked and tempered themselves at the grass-roots level. Conscientiously trained and brought up and boldly put to work, they can, under the guidance of a correct line, play a promising role. In 1905, during the Russian revolution, Lenin pointed out: "There is no dearth of people; never has revolutionary Russia had such a multitude of people as now." The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China is a great political revolution that has given the young cadres their baptism in battle, trying and testing them, enhancing their ideological and political level and increasing their revolutionary abilities so that there is a broad, solid basis today for training and upgrading young cadres.

Putting young cadres in leading positions tempers them through practice, thereby enabling them to accumulate experience in struggle and add to their ability to lead.

The practice of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership ensures millions of qualified successors to the revolutionary cause led by the Party.



Chinghai Is Changing

by Our Correspondent

The first of three articles on Chinghai Province in west China: its extensive resources, diverse nationalities, the provincial capital Sining.

ATOP the "Roof of the World," the majestic Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, Chinghai Province borders on the western fringe of central China.

Chinghai—the "Blue Lake"—of the past was a place shrouded in obscurity. Human beings had never set foot on many of its high mountain peaks and vast deserts, where only wild beasts roamed.

Not long ago, this correspondent took the express from Peking to Sining, the provincial capital of Chinghai. It was a long trip covering 2,250 kilometres going through four provinces. As I sat watching the changing landscape outside, the thought occurred to me that compared to the plodding camel-back travel of the past this was a pleasant ride indeed.

Abundant Resources

Almost without exception, the people I met in Sining, natives or non-natives of Chinghai, asserted their preference for it.

The province has an extensive area with many primeval forests, rolling pastures and rich mineral resources. Here rise the massive Kunlun and Chilian mountain ranges; here lie the sources of the mighty Yangtze and Yellow Rivers. Fertile plains offer millions of hectares of land for cultivation. All this has opened wide vistas for the development of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry.

Fish abound. Chinghai Lake—the "Koko Nor"—occupying an area of over 4,000 square kilometres is renowned as a "live-fish bucket." Oring and Tsaring Lakes at the source of the Yellow River yield catches up to 10 tons per haul in the fishing season.

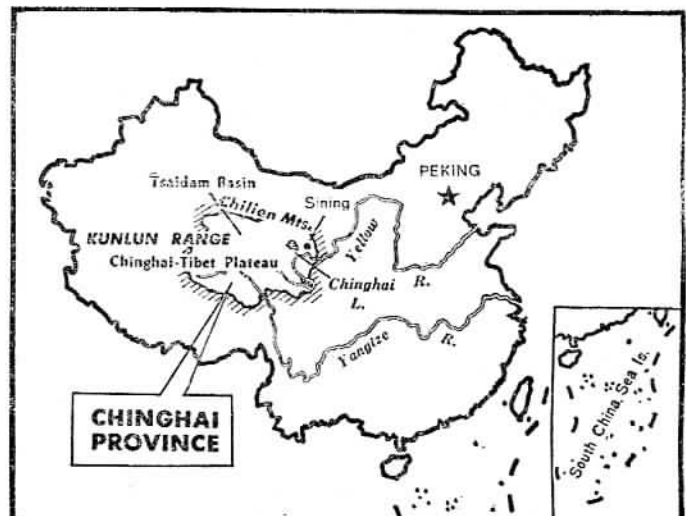
The province also has a well-known "treasure basin"—Tsaidam Basin—which covers an area of over 200,000 square kilometres. It has rich deposits of salt, petroleum, ferrous, non-ferrous and rare metals, and other minerals and ores.

Mountains, grasslands and jungles teem with all kinds of wild animals and birds, some being of rare species, turning the province into a veritable park.

With all its natural assets, the province has its deficiencies. For instance, the mean temperature here is only 5 degrees C. as the land lies mostly 3,000 to 4,000 metres above sea level (the lowest part in the east is 2,000 metres above). There is no absolute frost-free period. In old China, therefore, Chinghai's riches were not and could not have been tapped.

Chairman Mao points out: "Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society." This has been borne out by facts. After liberation, the people of various nationalities in Chinghai have made a big effort to build up the province and exploit its resources. They have scored no small successes.

A responsible member of the provincial revolutionary committee told me something about the province's past and present. He had been working here since 1949, soon after the province was liberated. Not without pride, he told me: "Before liberation, our province never produced any steel or cloth. But you can see that we now have an up-to-date iron and steel industry, and heavy machinery, machine-tool, motor vehicle and





Transporting crude oil from the Tsaidam Basin.

farm implement processing industries as well. Our mills are turning out cotton and woollen fabrics. We also have our own petroleum, chemical, plastics, paper-making and food processing industries. Light industry was virtually non-existent — people here had to depend on other provinces for the buttons on their clothes. Now most light industrial products and articles in daily use are locally produced. Grain production has gone up pretty fast too. Processing animal products is becoming mechanized. Also, we've built a highway network."

National Minorities

Chinghai's population is mainly made up of seven nationalities: Tibetan, Mongolian, Hui, Tu, Kazakh, Sala and Han. Some of the minority peoples, who comprise one-third of the population, have formed communities of their own, others live in mixed communities. Following liberation, in accordance with the Party's nationalities policy, national regional autonomy was instituted in the various minority areas or areas where some national minorities live together.

The languages and customs of the national minorities concerned are preserved in the autonomous areas. Cadres at different levels of state power are generally elected by the minority peoples themselves. Many cadres at the autonomous *chou* or county level belong to national minorities.

The province publishes a Tibetan language newspaper, and there is a special factory for making national minority costumes and articles for daily use. The Chinghai Institute for Nationalities trains minority cadres and teachers.

The institute was one of the places I visited.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely."

This has been the orientation for the Chinghai Institute for Nationalities, the first institution of higher learning to be founded in the province after liberation. In the past two decades, the cadres and teachers of various minority nationalities trained here have taken up work all over the province; many have become leading members at the *chou*, county or commune level.

In a classroom of the national minority languages department, I met five Tibetan girls — Paimatutso, Yangchung, Chahsichuehchung, Chushihchi and Ting tsaiyun. They form an advanced collective in the school. Coming from five different counties, they have lived in the same dormitory since entering school last year, and have organized themselves into a group to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's writings in their spare time.

From slave or serf families, all of them have grown up after 1949. The contrast between their parents' wretched fate and their own happy life, constantly before them, is an added link binding them together.

I met many other students, all sons and daughters of grass-roots cadres or of peasants or herdsmen in the different people's communes. After three years of study, they will go back to their native villages to become cadres or teachers.

Ancient City Rejuvenated

With a history of over 2,000 years, the ancient city of Sining has taken a new lease on life since liberation.

The population, 50,000 in early post-liberation years, has swelled to 430,000. The city area has expanded scores of times. Schools, factories and residential districts have sprung up in former wildernesses. The narrow dirt roads of old, once described as "three feet deep in dust on a dry day and full of mud puddles when it rains," have been replaced by a web of 75 tree-lined asphalt roads. There is a big park occupying 30 hectares of ground. Viewed from a hilltop to the south of the city, Sining is a mass of green trees dotted with red-tiled buildings, hemmed in by mountains in the distance. Old timers told us that even the weather has changed: it has become warmer and less windy than before. They attributed this to afforestation and other efforts.

Before liberation, the reactionary warlord Ma Pufang who ruled Chinghai for some 40 years, in a great

fanfare about "opening up Chinghai," set up eight factories which employed a total of only 200 people. The hide and fur processing and the blanket factories catered exclusively to Ma himself and his troops. Today, there are more than 100,000 workers and staff members in the many factories; mines and other enterprises in the Sining area. The total 1972 output value of industry was 22 times that of 1952. Some industries are turning out complete sets of equipment and a number of advanced products. Chipless cutting and other advanced technologies have been introduced.

I went around some modern enterprises, among them the Sining Iron and Steel Plant, the Chinghai Heavy Machine-Tool Plant and the Chinghai Woollen Mill, all built in the 60s. A large undertaking with smelting, forging and rolling workshops using the latest techniques, the steel plant manufactures many types of special steel and rolled steel. Since going into operation in 1967, its workers have diligently learnt from the experience of Taching Oilfield—the national pacesetter in industry. In 1972, steel output went up 63.6 per cent over 1971 while that of rolled steel increased 112.51 per cent; 15 new types of steel were added to the production list.

Construction of the heavy machine-tool plant began in 1967, with most of its machine tools transported from other provinces. Operations started as soon as each workshop was completed, without waiting for the whole works to be finished. Most of the workers in the five workshops in operation were locally recruited. They had no experience at all at first, but courses at the spare-time technical school established by the plant gave them the necessary start. All the plant's younger workers—numbering 951 in all—have been to this school.

The modern woollen mill turning out over a dozen major products in the eastern part of the city went into operation soon after construction in 1958. Mostly women, the workers came from the various national minorities. Many of them had been sent to learn technique in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and other places and are now skilled workers.

Though Chinghai is one of China's major wool producers, the herdsmen could find no outlet for their wool in the old days and fell easy prey to sharp merchants. With all their wool, they were inadequately clad. Setting up the mill after liberation was a major event in their lives. For the first time, they were able to put on clothes made from their own wool.

The many cultural relics in this ancient city have been well preserved since liberation. Twenty-five kilometres southwest of the city is the birth-place of Tson-kha-pa (1357-1419), founder of the Yellow Sect of Lamaism. Here on an eminence stands the palatial Taerh (Gumbum) Monastery with its 4,500 halls and rooms. The roofs of all the major buildings are laid with gold-plated brass tiles, which glitter in the sunlight. The sculptures and paintings in the monastery are of a high artistic standard.

Large-scale repairs were carried out after liberation and the sculptures and paintings renovated. The famous "butter art"—sculptures of Buddha, birds and animals, trees and flowers, pavilions and mansions all carved out of yak butter—has been carried on and developed. In the building where these sculptures were on display, I saw a miniature model of Tien An Men in Peking and life-like figurines of workers, peasants and soldiers.



Getting woollen blankets and fabrics ready for packing at the Chinghai Woollen Mill.

Protest Action Unseen Before

DELEGATES from more than 100 countries including China walked out of the meeting hall October 5 as the "foreign minister" of the South African racist regime Hilgard Muller was about to take the floor. Some had boycotted that day's meeting from the start. The move unmistakably was in protest against the apartheid policy of the South African authorities and their atrocities against black people. It is unprecedented in the history of this world organization of 135 member states that delegates from over 100 countries made the protest action simultaneously.

Most delegates who took the action were from Third World countries and small and medium-sized countries. Their united protest left the hall nearly empty, which fully demonstrated the strength of the Third World in united struggle and the extreme isolation of the South African racist regime.

The previous day, the Credentials Committee had adopted a U.S. resolution by a vote of 5 to 4, considering the credentials of the "representatives" of the South African racist regime as valid. At the October 5 plenary meeting the Syrian delegate put forward an amendment to the Credentials Committee report, demanding inclusion in the report of the following sentence: "The General Assembly rejects the credentials of the representatives of South Africa." When put to the vote, the Syrian amendment was carried by an overwhelming vote in favour.

Call for Restoring Lawful Rights to Kingdom Of Cambodia

Representatives of 31 Countries Write Jointly To U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim

REPRESENTATIVES of 31 countries to the United Nations on October 11 jointly wrote a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim formally requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly of the question of restoration to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia of its lawful rights in the United Nations Organization.

The 31 countries are: Albania, Algeria, Burundi, the Central African Republic, China, the Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, the Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic,

Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Enclosed in the letter are the draft resolution on the above-mentioned question and the explanatory memorandum.

Following are the full text of the draft resolution and the explanatory memorandum:

Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, presided over by Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is the sole lawful representative of the Cambodian people and of the state of Cambodia,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is in accordance with the purposes and provisions of the Charter,

Decides to restore the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations Organization, recognizing its representatives as the sole lawful representatives of Cambodia and to expel the representatives of the Lon Nol group from the seat they illegally occupy in the United Nations and in all its related bodies.

Explanatory Memorandum

1. The request to include in the agenda of the 28th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the item entitled "Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations Organization" is based on the necessity to remedy, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the situation created in the United Nations concerning the representation of Cambodia.

The governments signatories of the letter consider the recognition of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations to be an urgent question.

2. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is the sole lawful government of Cambodia and should represent the state of Cambodia and its people in international relations, including the United Nations Organization.

In March 1970, under the instigation of foreign forces, the Lon Nol group staged a coup d'etat by rebellion, which deprived the lawful Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in contravention of the provisions of the Charter, of inalienable right to represent the state of Cambodia in the United Nations.

The people of Cambodia launched a resolute struggle to regain their freedom, independence and national rights.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was established by the National United Front of Cambodia, which rallies all the broad strata and patriotic political forces of the Cambodian people, expressing the profound aspirations of the Cambodian people. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia exercises control over nine-tenths of the national territory and enjoys the support of the Cambodian people. In the liberated areas of Cambodia, comprising over 80 per cent of the population of the country, the lawful power of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has now been established at all administrative levels, from the villages to the provinces, on the basis of free and democratic elections.

3. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia consistently pursues the policy of maintaining national independence, peace, non-alignment and friendship with all countries. It has constantly broadened its relations and international activities.

The Fourth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers in September this year, in which the great majority of U.N. member states participated, declared that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia presided over by Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the sole lawful government of Cambodia, called upon the non-aligned and all the other countries to recognize that government. The conference pledged its firm support to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in its struggle to realize its legitimate right to represent Cambodia in the United Nations and in other international organizations.

4. The Lon Nol group which maintains only a tiny portion of the country, thanks to foreign intervention, has illegally occupied the seat of Cambodia in the United Nations.

5. Our governments consider that the United Nations Organization has the duty to restore the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in this organization and all its related bodies while expelling at the same time the representatives of the Lon Nol group.

6. Our governments are convinced that the inscription on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations of the question "Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations Organization" and the decision to expel the Lon Nol group will redress a great injustice with regard to a sovereign country and will contribute to the enhancement of the role and prestige of the United Nations.

Urging Expulsion of Representatives of the Chiang Clique

UNESCO Executive Board Adopts Resolution

THE 93rd Session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted a resolution on October 8 urging the international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with UNESCO to expel representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The resolution, submitted by China, was adopted by 17 to 1 with 10 abstentions.

It was learned that there are more than 300 international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations of "consultation and association," relations of "information and consultation" or relations of "mutual information" with UNESCO.

The resolution notes: "Bodies or elements linked with Chiang Kai-shek and usurping the name of China continue to conduct illegal activities within certain international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with UNESCO." So, it "urges international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with UNESCO and in which bodies or elements linked with Chiang Kai-shek participate, having illegally usurped the name of China, to take measures to exclude them immediately and to break off all relations with them."

The resolution also requests the Director-General of UNESCO: "(1) To communicate this resolution to all international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with UNESCO; (2) to request the international non-governmental organizations concerned to inform him of the action they have taken to comply with the resolution; and (3) to submit a report on this subject to the Executive Board at its spring session in 1974."

Speaking before the resolution was adopted, Chinese Representative Hu Sha pointed out: "After the Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of China in 1949, the representative of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal representative of China and any organizations and individuals under the jurisdiction of the Chiang Kai-shek clique are absolutely unqualified to take part in any international organizations in the name of China. On October 25, 1971, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution on the restoration of the legitimate rights to the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the so-called representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the U.N. and all its organizations. On October 29

ballistic missiles has increased more than fivefold and the strength of Soviet strategic rocket units has more than quadrupled. U.S. imperialism and the Soviet Union have devised and signed one treaty or agreement after another on so-called reduction of nuclear armaments, trying their best to restrict others while developing their own nuclear weapons to attain nuclear monopoly. They conduct frequent nuclear tests; the Soviet Union has repeatedly clamoured that the Soviet strategic rockets "can hit any point on the earth" and "can destroy any objective at any place," resorting to undisguised nuclear threat against the world's people. Public opinion in one non-aligned country has pointed out that "the nuclear monopoly now enjoyed by the American imperialists and Russian social-colonialists should and must be eliminated. Only then can small nations escape the frightening domination of the big guns of Moscow and Washington."

Maritime Overlord. The non-aligned conference also demanded "forbidding the warships of big powers to run wild in the Mediterranean and other areas and oceans." Even the Soviet Union itself has to admit the fact that it is in a scramble for hegemony with U.S. imperialism in the Mediterranean and other oceans. Since Leonid Brezhnev came to power, the Soviet Union has accelerated the building of various ocean-going warships and doubled the tonnage of Soviet naval ships so as to build up a modern ocean-going navy "capable of tackling strategic tasks." Today, Soviet warships are cruising in areas far beyond their traditional bounds, sailing into the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans from the Mediterranean, acting recklessly and showing their strength and thereby threatening the security of other countries and plundering their resources. A Soviet revisionist naval chieftain has boasted cockily that "the establishment of the Soviet navy has spelled an end to the age of domination of the sea by the British and U.S. navies." Another Soviet naval chief declared that "the exclusive domination of the sea" today "no longer belongs to the capitalist powers." This reveals that the Soviet Union wants to replace Britain and the United States as an overlord ruling the sea. Who has put the Soviet Union and the United States "on the same plane" as imperialists and superpowers? It is none other than the Soviet Union itself.

One of the Two Biggest Plunderers and Exploiters. The non-aligned conference said that "the world is divided into rich and poor countries" and condemned the "economic exploitation and plunder" of the poor countries by the rich and this made the Soviet revisionists mad with fury. Why can't they contain themselves? The simple reason is they have a guilty conscience. Like the U.S. imperialists, they are the biggest plunderers and exploiters in the world today. Soviet military and economic "aid" is not only their important tool for infiltration and expansion abroad, but also a major means of their plunder and exploitation of other nations. The arms they supply to other countries are to be paid for. According to a Japanese press report,

from 1961-71, the Soviet Union sold over 14,760 million U.S. dollars worth of arms to other countries. Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have become the two biggest arms merchants in the world. Through so-called "economic assistance," they sell out-of-date machinery to the Third World nations at a high price and buy agricultural products and natural resources from these countries at a low price. It was reported that the price of Soviet exports to the Asian, African and Latin American countries was generally 20-30 per cent higher than, and in some cases even trebled, those in the international market. The Soviet revisionists want the Asian, African and Latin American countries to provide the Soviet Union with cotton, wool, skins and hides, dressed non-ferrous ores, vegetable oil, fruit, coffee, cocoa beans, tea and other products the Soviet Union "is interested in," while it offers to supply these countries with sets of equipment, machinery, machine tools, spare parts and other materials. The Soviet revisionists euphemistically call all this "international division of labour" and "co-operation in production," but actually this is a neo-colonialist policy of plunder nakedly pursued by Soviet revisionism, namely, "industrial Soviet Union, agricultural Asia, Africa and Latin America" or "industrial Soviet Union, subsidiary processing workshop Asia, Africa and Latin America." This is also an extension of neo-colonialism long practised by Soviet revisionism in certain East European countries and Mongolia.

Act of Pure Imperialist Pedigree. The Political Declaration of the non-aligned conference also solemnly proclaims "the rejection" by the countries of the Third World "of any form of subordination or dependence and of any interference or pressure whether political, economic or military." Numerous facts have proved that Soviet social-imperialism is no better than U.S. imperialism in this regard. The "theory of limited sovereignty" of the "Brezhnev doctrine" has long been applied in the Third World apart from its application in the Soviet revisionists' "socialist community." Soviet revisionism tries every possible way to punish those who disobey its orders; in milder cases it withdraws experts, forces others to pay debts and stops its "assistance" while in serious cases it subverts legal governments, even sends troops to launch armed aggression. A case in point was the dismemberment of Pakistan by India in a large-scale war of aggression instigated by the Soviet revisionists. It is the Soviet revisionists' common practice to send agents to carry out subversive or sabotage activities in other countries. Incomplete statistics show that in the last ten years, nearly 40 countries have deported Soviet diplomatic personnel engaged in spying and subversion. This included more than a hundred Soviet people who were exposed and expelled in the last two years by Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and other countries in Latin America. Soviet revisionist personnel involved in

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

THAILAND

Big Students' Demonstration

Calling for democratic rights, recent student rallies in many parts of Thailand were in protest against the unreasonable arrest of students, lecturers and others by the Thai authorities. With hundreds of thousands of students taking part, the student movement spread from Bangkok to more than 10 provinces, the biggest such movement ever seen in the country. Their just struggle won wide support from people of all walks of life. A great number of people donated money and material to the movement.

Bangkok press reports said that on October 6 a number of university students and lecturers took to the streets and distributed leaflets calling on the public to join the movement for democracy. The authorities arrested 13 students, lecturers and other persons on charges of breaking a law forbidding the gathering of more than five people. The aroused students held large-scale demonstrations in protest.

The Thai authorities called an emergency cabinet meeting on October 12 and announced the "release on bail" of the 13 people who had been arrested on October 6. The students, who gathered at Thammasat University and continued the struggle, rejected the government's decision and insisted on the unconditional release of the arrested. On October 13, over 200,000 Bangkok students held a big demonstration in vehement protest against the authorities' suppression.

The Thai authorities ordered the closing of all universities and secondary schools in the country and sent large numbers of troops and police to put down the student movement. On October 14, army tanks appeared in the streets of Bangkok. Policemen from buildings machine-gunned the

students, killing or wounding many. The students fought back valiantly. Bangkok was in chaos.

It was reported that Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn had submitted his resignation to the King because of the October 14 event in Bangkok. The King accepted his resignation and appointed Sanya Dharmasakti, Dean of Thammasat University, as the new Prime Minister.

I.M.F. MEETING

No Significant Progress

Ending on September 28, the five-day annual meeting in Kenya's capital Nairobi of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development failed to make any significant progress in the main topic on the agenda, namely, monetary reform in the capitalist world.

The Nairobi meeting adopted a specific proposal entrusting the Committee of Twenty with the job of working out a monetary reform blueprint before next July 31.

Attended by the finance ministers and representatives from more than 120 countries and regions, the meeting was held at a time when the financial and monetary crises in the capitalist world are rapidly going from bad to worse with great chaos in Western money markets. The Committee of Twenty authorized by the I.M.F. in September 1972 to draw up a monetary reform plan had met many times but failed to achieve anything — no agreement was reached because of the big differences between the United States on the one hand and Western Europe and Japan on the other, and between the developed and developing countries.

There is a conflict of views between the Western countries on two major issues of monetary reform. The first is the question of "adjustment process" with the United States claiming

that the currency of a country should be "automatically" revalued upwards if it has a favourable balance of payments and devalued if it is the other way round. Both Western Europe and Japan strongly oppose such adjustment by "objective indicators." "In no country," fumed Japanese Finance Minister Kiishi Aichi, "has a computer been appointed as Minister of Finance."

The second major issue is "convertibility." The United States is being asked to agree to convert the U.S. dollars held by foreign governments into gold. In the words of French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing, "The touchstone of reform lies in convertibility." He added that common law requires "one to pay one's debts out of one's assets." The United States opposed this throughout the meeting.

Representatives of the Third World countries showed their great discontent over the losses suffered by the developing countries from the capitalist world monetary upheaval. They unanimously demanded that monetary reform should take the specific interests of the developing countries into account and link SDR (special drawing rights) allocations with development assistance. The link between the two, as stressed by the finance minister of one African country, was "one of the substantive issues of monetary reform."

With the Third World countries pointing an accusing finger at the developed countries, AFP reported that "the Nairobi meeting has shown that the gap is widening between the rich and the poor countries."

I.T.U.

South Africa and Portugal Excluded

At its plenary meeting in late September in Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union adopted two resolutions proposed by 32 African countries concerning the exclusion of South Africa and Portugal from the Plenipotentiary Conference and

all other I.T.U. conferences and meetings.

Many African delegates in their speeches at the meeting strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its apartheid policy and denounced the Portuguese colonialist authorities for savagely massacring the people of the Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

The head of the Zambian delegation said: "We are not against the South African regime because it is white but because its policies are oppressive. It has usurped the inalienable rights of the majority."

The deputy head of the Tanzanian delegation said: "South Africa is not only a police state applying brutal and barbaric laws but it continues in the furtherance of its inhuman and oppressive policies, collaborating with Portugal and the illegitimate Smith regime in Rhodesia in systematically plundering African villages in Angola, Mozambique and even Zambia."

In their speeches at the meeting, a number of Arab delegates also strongly condemned Israel for its aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and demanded that Israel also be expelled from the I.T.U.

ISRAEL

Steady Inflow of Soviet Jewish Immigrants

During the Arab people's protracted confrontation with the Isra-

eli aggressors, the Soviet Union has allowed group after group of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel. Despite repeated censure and remonstrations by the Arab world over this, Soviet Jews have nevertheless continued to pour into Israel in an endless stream. The French paper *Figaro's* special correspondent in Jerusalem reported that on September 25 alone "the airline company 'El Al' mobilized all its planes for the transportation of over 1,000 Soviet Jewish emigrants in the forthcoming 24 hours" to Israel.

The Arab nations and people hold that the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel reinforces the Israeli aggressors and constitutes the biggest peril to the rights of the Palestinians to return to their homeland. In a cable to the governments of its 18 member states on October 3, the Arab League urged them to tell the European countries, the Soviet Union in particular, of "the danger of providing facilities for the Jewish emigration to Israel, for this helps to consolidate the Israeli aggression and Zionist expansionism." Speaking at an interview in Beirut with the Austrian paper *Kurier*, Prime Minister Solh of Lebanon said: "The emigration of Soviet Jews has aroused the displeasure of the Arabs in particular. Thanks to the emigration, Israel has increased its population and is able to continue its aggression against the Arabs."

The Arab people's indignation has been clearly evidenced.

But on October 8, the third day of the Arab people's resistance to

the new Israeli military aggression, news from Tel Aviv showed that another 500 Soviet Jews had arrived in Israel.

It was reported that Mrs. Sara Sadinsky, Office Manager of the Association of New Soviet Immigrants, said that a number of these Soviet Jews asked to join the Israeli army and take part in the fighting as soon as they arrived. In reporting these 500 immigrants on October 9, *Bonner Rundschau* of the Federal Republic of Germany said: "The younger emigrants were immediately sent to the farm land for harvesting because most of the Israeli farmers had been drafted to the front."

In the five days from October 6, when the Arab countries began resistance to the new Israeli aggression, to October 10, three groups of Soviet Jewish emigrants arrived in Israel. Besides strong dissatisfaction from Arab public opinion over the Soviet action, the Pakistan daily *Ta'Meer* on October 10 carried an editorial commenting on this so-called "friend" of the Arab people. The editorial said that the Soviet Union was still issuing exit permits to Soviet Jews for emigration to Israel despite the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war. It pointed out: "The Russian rulers have been masquerading as the Arabs' allies and friends. Their sending thousands of people to Israel barely one month before and during the war is therefore amazing."

(Continued from p. 5.)

Professor Man-chiang Niu discovered in the course of many embryological experiments that mRNA in cytoplasm is essential for the differentiation and development of cells. He became aware of Professor Tung Ti-chou's research work last year while visiting relatives in China and early this year said he would like to come to China and co-operate with Professor Tung Ti-chou in this research for a short period. Profes-

sor Niu and his wife Pao-ying Chang were invited to Peking in May this year. During their joint research, work progressed smoothly with both professors learning from each other and fully using their respective specialities.

In experiments with fish conducted under the direction of the two professors, mRNA was extracted and purified from matured ovarian carp eggs and injected into freshly fertilized goldfish eggs. Of the 320 fry

bred 106 had a single tail fin, characteristic of carp since goldfish have a double tail fin, thus proving that the injected mRNA plays a significant role. The successful experiment is a new contribution to the fundamental theory of cytogenetics and opens broad prospects for medical science and agriculture.

The professors are now writing a thesis on their experiments for a scientific journal.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Primary and Middle School Education in Sinkiang

SINCE the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, primary and middle school education in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has developed rapidly. At present there are 854 middle schools, an increase of 539 since 1965, just before the Cultural Revolution started. The number of middle school students has trebled. There are now 10,051 primary schools—2,936 more than in 1965, with a 35 per cent increase in total enrolment.

On the eve of liberation there were only nine middle schools in Sinkiang, accommodating 3,000 students in all. The few primary schools in existence were located mostly in towns or on the estates of landlords. Only about 10 per cent of the school-age children went to school. As for the villages and pasture lands where more than 90 per cent of the people lived, there were virtually no schools. Similarly, in the mountainous frontier areas inhabited by the Tadjiks, Khalkhas, Kazakhs, Mongolians and other nationalities, the working people were mostly illiterate and had been so generation after generation.

After liberation the People's Government allocated large sums of money to set up primary and middle schools in the region. Where farmers and herdsmen were widely scattered, mobile educational centres were organized. This gave the children of working people the opportunity to receive free education.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started, larger allocations of funds have been made by the state to finance education in Sinkiang. Special subsidies have been granted in national minority areas in the frontier regions to build schools and dormitories, establish libraries, buy equipment and pay

teachers. As a result, education is flourishing in these places. For example, in the Ketzulesu Khalkhas Autonomous Chou in southern Sinkiang, middle and primary school enrolment is now 80 per cent higher than before 1966. On the Pamir Plateau, in the Wukeshalu Commune of Wuchia County where there is less than one person in every ten square kilometres, the children of the local herdsmen received no education whatever in the past, but now 96.4 per cent of all school-age children are attending school.

The number of teachers of various nationalities has been growing fast. In the last five or six years the teaching staff of middle and primary schools has increased 33.3 per cent.

Training Successors to the Cause of Revolution

MANY people visiting Hsikou Brigade are particularly impressed when they meet the successors to the cause of the revolution started by the older generation of Communists.

This brigade is located in Ping-shun County, Shansi Province—an old revolutionary base area in the Taihang Mountains of north China. Led by the famous national labour

model Li Shun-ta, it has been an advanced unit for many years.

The Party branch of this village was set up in 1938. The brigade has for years attached great importance to the task of "training large numbers of new cadres in a planned way," as instructed by Chairman Mao. Now most of the cadres in leading positions are vigorous young people.

The Hsikou Brigade general Party branch carries out centralized leadership. The secretary, Comrade Li Shun-ta, is often absent because of his many outside duties, and responsibility for the Party's work falls upon the deputy secretary Chang Chun-hu, a young cadre. He was promoted to this position although there were quite a number of eligible veteran cadres who had joined the revolution during the period of the anti-Japanese war (1938-45). Here, the brigade was proceeding from a long-term view on the question of training successors.

Li Shun-ta put it well: "For Hsikou Brigade to continue to thrive depends upon whether there is a revolutionized leading group. We must start cultivating and training successors early, then we can test and help them over a long period." Chang Chun-hu is 36 years old, and so is Chin Chou-tse, another deputy secretary of the general Party branch, who is responsible for the militia and propaganda work.

Kuo Kang-chu, member of the general Party branch and leader of the brigade, is 32. Four other members on the general Party branch committee are between 25 and 28. Young comrades hold leading positions in the brigade's 12 production teams and in its fields of forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.



Li Shun-ta (1st row, second from left) and young cadres.



New cadre Kuo Kang-chu (first from left) and members of the brigade's scientific experiment group.

Veteran cadres share their experiences with the younger ones, helping the latter to develop competence in the course of the mass struggle and to gain the confidence of the people. They see to it that the young cadres have opportunity to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They pass on revolutionary traditions and explain how the successes of Hsikou Brigade were won through struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The young people, as they mature with the help of the older revolutionaries, become more conscious of the two-line struggle.

When young comrade Chang Ming-chao first started out as a new mem-

ber of the general Party branch committee, he tended to handle matters in a simplistic way. One day his neighbour Chang Yang-shui, a family member of a revolutionary martyr, fell ill. It did not seem like a serious matter to the young cadre since the hospital was not far away. Two veteran cadres, on the other hand, went to see the old man as soon as they heard he was ailing. Chang Ming-chao, to say nothing of the patient, was deeply moved. Since then, he had taken the masses' interests to heart and helped them whenever he could.

Apiculture Promoted

BEE-KEEPING has been expanding rapidly in China. There are 33 per cent more beehives than in 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. State purchases of honey last year showed a 73 per cent increase over the 1965 figure.

Every commune and brigade in Shangchih County of northeast China's Heilungkiang Province raises bees. This year the county purchased 1,500,000 kg. of honey and 5,000 kg. of nectar. Each production team received 4,000 yuan from a total output value of 4600,000 yuan.

Miyun County in Peking's northeast suburb has tripled its number of beehives in the last three years. By the end of July this year the

state had purchased 240,000 kg. of honey, 71 per cent more than last year's total output. A number of high-output beehives emerged in various places, some of them yielding as much as 200 to 300 kg. a year.

Plants useful in raising honey bees grow abundantly over wide areas in China, and there are flowers in bloom throughout the year. With such favourable conditions for promoting apiculture, state-run bee yards have been set up in many places throughout the country in recent years. While grasping grain production, more and more communes and teams are establishing and expanding apiaries. In the last six years since 1966 the income from bees of the Hungwei Brigade, Wantien Commune in east China's Chuhsien County, reached 140,000 yuan. With the money, the brigade bought some farm machines and implements, built a grain-processing shop, a piggery, warehouses and school buildings, and installed electric lights for the commune members.

Bees not only make honey, wax, nectar and other products, but can also markedly raise the production and quality of certain crops, fruit trees and grasses through pollination. Scientific experiments show that production is increased to a certain extent by the pollination of rape, sunflowers, cotton, melons and oranges, in some cases over 30 per cent.

(Continued from p. 19.)

espionage and subversion have also been deported or exposed by African and Asian countries, including Ghana, Egypt, Zaire, Ivory Coast, the Sudan, Tunisia, Pakistan, as well as Thailand and Malaysia. Public opinion in a non-aligned country pointed out: "The Moscow government has in effect pursued the policy of the court of imperialism" and this is "an irrefutable fact." "Who could possibly deny that the Russian intervention in another country constitutes an act of the purest imperialist pedigree?"

Lenin pointed out: "Imperialism is becoming more arrogant every day and we find there beasts of prey more predatory than anywhere else. They are plundering the world, fighting each other, and arming against each other. This cannot be concealed for long."

The whole world today can clearly see that by its own deeds Soviet revisionism has placed itself on a par with U.S. imperialism as an imperialist and superpower. All the crimes of the two superpowers exposed at the conference of the non-aligned countries have been recorded by history and fully reflect the reality of the world today. All this cannot be covered up by any strange tale of the Soviet revisionists.

The Soviet revisionists are rather uncomfortable with the two caps on their heads, those of "imperialism" and "superpower," and are eager to have them removed. But you have put on the caps by yourselves, frying in your own grease so to speak, so what is the use of your complaining?

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, October 7)

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