

PEKING REVIEW

5

February 1, 1974

北
京
周
報

**Deepening Criticism of Lin Piao
Through Repudiating Confucius**

**A Vicious Motive, Despicable
Tricks**

— A criticism of M. Antonioni's anti-China
film "China"

***Paris Agreement Should Be Thoroughly
Implemented***

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 17, No. 5 February 1, 1974

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Deepening Criticism of Lin Piao Through Repudiating Confucius	
Protesting Soviet Government's Kidnapping of a Chinese Diplomat	
Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang Returns to Peking	
Repatriation of Captured Personnel of Saigon Troops	
Malagasy Government Delegation Visits China	
North China Theatrical Festival in Peking	
"Rupture With Traditional Ideas"	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
A Vicious Motive, Despicable Tricks — A criticism of M. Antonioni's anti-China film "China" — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	7
Paris Agreement Should Be Thoroughly Implemented — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	11
Accent on Selecting Leading Cadres From Among Workers and Peasants — Chung Tso-wen	12
Soviet Revisionist Spies Caught Red-Handed — Hsinhua dispatch	14
Deposition by Soviet-Sent Agent Li Hung-shu	16
Revolution and Development (V): When the Earthquake Came — Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao	17
ROUND THE WORLD	20
Japan: Tanaka's Visit to Southeast Asia	
Ghana: Another Soviet "Diplomat" Arrested	
"Class Struggle" (Norway): Essence of Soviet "Aid"	
U.S.A.: Sharp Rise in Private Debt	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
New Colour Feature Films	

Deepening Criticism of Lin Piao Through Repudiating Confucius

BY deepening their criticism of Lin Piao through repudiating Confucius, the workers at the Peking Art Handicrafts Plant have raised their political consciousness and developed their plant's excellent situation in revolution and production.

Led by the plant's Party committee, the workers regard the criticism of Confucius as an important part in deepening the criticism of the ultra-Right nature of Lin Piao's revisionist line from the level of world outlook. They criticize Confucius' reactionary points of view and at the same time expose and criticize the criminal aims of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and other swindlers who worshipped and exalted Confucius. This helps raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and guarantees that proletarian thinking steps up its occupation of all positions in the field of the superstructure.

In the last few months the plant has held many criticism meetings and has encouraged workers to write articles of criticism. Mass criticism has heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm and the plant fulfilled its 1973 production plan two months ahead of schedule.

Visiting a small exhibition prepared by the plant, workers clearly saw the link between Confucius who lived more than two thousand years ago and the current class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. A comparative list of reactionary statements by Lin Piao and Confucius as well as workers' articles of criticism were on display.

By analysing the reactionary ideology of Confucius and Lin Piao, workers unanimously concluded: Lin Piao was truly a faithful disciple of Confucius and his reactionary world outlook was rooted in Confucius' re-

actionary ideology. Confucius was a spokesman of the declining slave-owning aristocracy more than two thousand years ago and Lin Piao was an agent of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie in contemporary times. Though they lived in different eras, both represented moribund reactionary classes and both tried to turn back the wheel of history. Criticism of Confucius and especially criticism of the crimes committed by Lin Piao and his gang in extolling Confucius and using his ideology to serve their plot for a counter-revolutionary restoration clearly shows that Lin Piao's reactionary ideology was a mixture of the ideology of all reactionary classes in history. The workers also recognized that criticism of Confucius' ideology means breaking with old, traditional ideas. This class struggle in the realm of ideology is an important aspect in implementing the spirit of the Tenth Party Congress held last August and grasping the revolution in the superstructure well.

Here are some examples showing how the workers through criticizing Confucius deepened their criticism of the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique which vainly tried to change the basic line of the Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

They criticized Confucius' fallacy "revive states that have been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession has been broken, and call to office those who have retired to obscurity" in relation to Lin Piao's attempt to "liberate politically" all the overthrown landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. On this basis they analysed Lin Piao's crimes in trying to change the Party's basic line and institute a

feudal, comprador and fascist dictatorship.

They criticized Confucius' saying "do not do to others what you do not want others to do to you" in relation to Lin Piao's fallacy of "harmony among all people." In this connection they analysed Lin Piao's reactionary essence in advocating the theory of "the dying out of class struggle."

They criticized the Confucian concept of "benevolent government" in relation to Lin Piao's attack on Chin Shih Huang (the emperor who founded the Chin Dynasty), which was in fact a disguised and sinister attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

They criticized Confucius' saying "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an official" in relation to Lin Piao's slander that educated young people going to settle in the countryside was "a form of reform through forced labour," a slander showing Lin Piao's plot to undermine the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

They criticized Confucius' concept of "heavenly mandate" in relation to Lin Piao's theory of "innate genius" and analysed the reactionary nature of Lin Piao's idealist apriorism and idealist conception of history.

Some veteran workers criticized Confucius' absurdities about "benevolence, righteousness and morality" on the basis of their own experience. They said: "Before liberation, we labouring people were enslaved and exploited. Many died of hunger and cold in desolate places. However, no ruling class ever showed benevolence or righteousness. Their benevolence, righteousness and morality meant consuming people. The doctrine of Confucianism is one of exploitation and oppression. Lin Piao's criminal purpose in worshipping Confucius was an attempt to restore the ex-

exploiting system of the landlords and bourgeoisie and make the labouring

people suffer again. This will never be allowed."

Protesting Soviet Government's Kidnapping of a Chinese Diplomat

CHINESE Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan summoned Soviet Ambassador to China V.S. Tolstikov on the morning of January 25 and handed him a note of protest. The note lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government against Soviet authorities' fascist atrocities of kidnapping a diplomat of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union and brutal treatment of China's international train.

Full text of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs note follows:

In a verbal statement read out to the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union on January 19, 1974, the Director of the First Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry slanderously charged Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang, attache of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, with "trying to obtain espionage information of a military character from a Soviet citizeness," and unwarrantedly ordered his expulsion from the Soviet Union. This is a mean act of retaliation taken by the Soviet Government against the expulsion of V.I. Marchenko and four other Soviet spies by the Chinese Government.

Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang was being transferred home upon completion of his tour of duty in the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. The Peking-Ulan Bator-Moscow international train No. 8 on which he was riding arrived at Irkutsk Station at 2:50 a.m. (Moscow time) on January 19, and the passengers aboard were all sleeping. Soviet police officers and men in white robes boarded the train. They stated that a Soviet citizen who had gotten off at the previous station Krasnoyarsk was found to be suffering from contagious black smallpox, and demanded that all passengers get off to submit to a "quarantine check." The Chinese train master repeatedly suggested to the Soviet

side that since the passengers were asleep and it was much too cold outside, the quarantine personnel should get on board the train to make the check if it was necessary. The Soviet side obstinately refused and insisted that the passengers get off. Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang was awakened from his bed and got off the train along with other passengers for the quarantine check. But the Soviet quarantine personnel didn't check the Soviet passengers in carriage No. 5, who had come into contact with the alleged "black smallpox case," and passed over other passengers with a brief questioning and casual look. Only Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang, whose seat was in carriage No. 7, was subjected to detailed inquiry. They deliberately asserted that he "looked pale, had bloodshot eyes and was a complicated case," and forcibly detained him alone in the Quarantine Station, seating him next to some persons disguised as suspected contaminated cases. At this juncture, a female agent planted by the Soviet side and claiming to be an overseas Chinese accosted Kuan and tried to shove a picture folder into his hands. Whereupon, another Soviet woman dressed as a nurse cried: Don't pass things! Before her words were over, a group of ruffians led by a police lieutenant charged into the room. The lieutenant snatched the picture folder from the hands of the female agent, the others rushed forward in a body, and the so-called suspected cases who had been sitting in the room joined them in pushing Kuan in spite of his protests into a police car parked at the back-door of the Quarantine Station, by which he was forcibly taken to the Kirov district police station of Irkutsk. Immediately after the Soviet side kidnapped Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang, it declared the epidemic report to be unfounded, stopped the quarantine check and told the train to leave at once.

At the police station, a police major unlawfully questioned Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang for 13 long hours. He ostentatiously took from the above-mentioned picture folder some planted "intelligence" and made against Kuan the slanderous charge of espionage, which Kuan sternly refuted. That night, Kuan was forcibly taken on board a plane and sent to Moscow. At the airport in Moscow, Kuan was again illegally questioned by the Soviet secret service in the presence of a representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. It was only after Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang made repeated protests that the Soviet side handed him over to the Chinese Embassy in the early hours of January 20.

The above facts fully show that the kidnapping of Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang was an anti-China farce wholly stage-directed by the Soviet authorities. The method used was indeed shockingly clumsy and vile.

The brazen kidnapping of Chinese diplomat Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang by the Soviet authorities in disregard of principles of international law aroused the utmost indignation of the entire crew and the Chinese passengers on the Chinese train, who made repeated strong protests to the Soviet side, demanded the immediate return of Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang and asked to get in touch with the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. The Soviet side not only arbitrarily rejected all these, but moved up large numbers of policemen and secret agents to encircle the Chinese train, damaged all the brakes on the Chinese train, grabbed or tore up red signal flags on carriages used to halt the train, smashed a window and dispatched some fifty to sixty policemen and secret agents to forcibly escort the Chinese train to the Soviet-Mongolian border.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against the Soviet authorities' fascist atrocities of kidnapping a Chinese diplomat and brutal treatment of China's international train and demands that the Soviet Government guarantee against

the recurrence of similar incidents in the future. Otherwise, the Soviet Government must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang Returns to Peking

Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang returned to Peking by air on the afternoon of January 23. He was greeted with a warm welcome and kind regards by Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan and dozens of other comrades, including relatives. A bouquet was presented to him by the welcomers.

On his departure from Moscow, Comrade Kuan Heng-kuang was seen off at the airport by Liu Hsin-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and other members of the Chinese Embassy there.

Repatriation of Captured Personnel of Saigon Troops

According to its dispatch of January 29, the Hsinhua News Agency is authorized to make the following announcement: In the fight of self-defence at China's Hsisha Islands on January 19 and 20, 1974, Chinese People's Liberation Army units, militiamen and fishermen captured Major Pham Van Hong and 47 other officers and men of the Saigon troops of south Viet Nam and an American, who intruded into China.

In its statement of January 20, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China announced that "the personnel of the other side whom we have captured in the fight of self-defence will be repatriated at an appropriate time." The Chinese Government has now decided to repatriate the above-mentioned captured personnel in batches. The first batch, consisting of five sick and wounded captured personnel of the Saigon troops and the captured American who is ill, will be repatriated on January 31 at Shumchun, Kwangtung Province, China.

The Chinese Red Cross Society will notify the International Committee of the Red Cross and the

American National Red Cross to send their representatives over to receive them.

Malagasy Government Delegation Visits China

Led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Didier Ratsiraka, a Malagasy government delegation paid a friendly visit to China from January 14 to 19 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

On January 18, Premier Chou En-lai met all members of the delegation.

At the banquet given in honour of the Malagasy guests, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke warmly of the satisfactory development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Malagasy since the establishment of their diplomatic relations.

Chi Peng-fei said: The present excellent international situation is characterized by great disorder in the world. The two superpowers have been contending for world hegemony with mounting ferocity. Stark reality has exploded the myth spread by Soviet revisionism about an international "detente." It is "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west," stretching out hands everywhere but running up against the wall in every direction. It is discredited all over the world and is becoming more and more isolated. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism is having a very hard time too. The people of the world have become more aroused and have made constant progress in the midst of this great disorder.

A new, encouraging situation has appeared in the united struggle of the great African peoples against imperialism, he noted. African countries have become an important force of the Third World and are playing a more and more important role in international affairs, he continued.

On the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and colonialism, Foreign Minister Ratsiraka said at the banquet: There are imperialist countries and colonial countries in the world. On the one side there are the exploiters and reactionaries, and on the other the exploited, the dominated and the pro-

gressive forces. Up till now, a developed part of the world, chiefly the result of the colonialist plunder, still dominates the other part, the deprived part. However, the world revolution commands us to change this order.

He pointed out: The historical trend is irresistible, the resultant of all the progressive forces is invincible; that goes in the right direction of history. He said that the Malagasy people are determined to defend, in spite of all opposition, their sovereignty, dignity and freedom.

An economic and technical co-operation agreement and a trade agreement between the Governments of China and Malagasy were signed in Peking on January 18.

North China Theatrical Festival In Peking

The traditional Spring Festival holidays (Jan. 23-25) in Peking this year was enlivened by sparkling items performed by the thousand and more literary and art workers assembled in the capital to take part in the North China Theatrical Festival.

Twenty programmes by performers from Peking, Tientsin, Inner Mongolia, Hopei and Shansi presented at the festival held under the auspices of the Cultural Group Under the State Council included Peking operas, plays, instrumental music, songs and dances, *chuyi* (ballad singing and story telling), puppet shows and local operas in the local idiom and sung to folk melodies.

On January 27 *Renmin Ribao* said in a commentary that the holding of this festival in the excellent situation now prevailing in literature and art throughout the country "is a new victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and is an important fruit of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius." It added: "The festival is of great significance to further implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, pushing forward the revolution in literature and art and making

socialist literature and art more flourishing."

The commentary pointed out that the items presented at this festival are the result of learning from the experience in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works in the course of the proletarian revolution in literature and art. Their salient features are: vivid portrayal of worker, peasant and soldier heroes and heroines, especially heroes and heroines who have emerged since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, lively depiction of socialist revolution and construction, acclamation of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the correct line of the Party—all serving to consolidate the socialist economic base and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The emergence of a large number of young artists is a most felicitous phenomenon.

The commentary went on to say that, at present, "the class struggle and two-line struggle in the field of literature and art are still very intense. The landlord and capitalist classes who have been overthrown are not taking their defeat lying down but are all the time dreaming and scheming for a restoration. In some places they use noxious plays, noxious books and songs to carry on their contest with us for positions in the cultural and ideological field; they use bourgeois ideas of seeking personal fame and fortune to corrupt the ranks of our literary and art workers. They maliciously attack the model revolutionary theatrical works and negate the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the revolution in literature and art. They slander that our artistic works are numerically few and the quality is not of a high order and so on. This is a sinister wind whipped up by class enemies. The number of model revolutionary theatrical works is being continually increased and the current theatrical festival give the lie to their shameless slanders. Everyone can see that proletarian literature and art has never been richer or more vigorous than today."

The *Renmin Ribao* commentary called on the literary and art workers to resolutely implement Chair-

man Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, fight the revisionist line, criticize the bourgeois world outlook and concept of literature and art, work hard to create more and better works and spur the cause of socialist literature and art to greater vigour and florescence.

The festival is continuing. During the 15 days of the festival literary and art workers of the various delegations will give special performances on the outskirts of the city in addition to their appearances in six theatres in the capital.

Newspapers have already carried reviews by workers, peasants and soldiers. An article by workers of the Peking No. 2 Machine Tools Plant said that these items which were imbued with the spirit of the age and full of militancy inspired and encouraged all who saw them.

Over the Spring Festival a large number of theatrical programmes in a great variety of forms and styles were put on in Peking. Among them were: ten model modern revolutionary theatrical works (Peking operas, ballets, symphonic music and others), and 44 other items including different renditions of the model revolutionary theatrical works, new plays, songs and dances and *chuyi* items.

Apart from these there were 14 new films. Four were feature films, one new local opera, one puppet film, two documentaries (the above all in colour) and six scientific educational films.

"Rupture With Traditional Ideas"

Renmin Ribao on January 5 front-paged the reply by Chai Chun-tse, a young educated man who has settled in the countryside, to a letter from his father.

After graduating from middle school in 1971, Chai Chun-tse, then vice-chairman of the Red Guard's congress of Chihfeng city in north-east China's Liaoning Province, was the first in his school to volunteer to settle in Yutienkao, an outlying village in Wengniute Banner (an administrative unit equivalent to a

county), where conditions are relatively harsh as compared with other places. He joined the Communist Party of China in June 1973 and later became deputy secretary of the production brigade's Party branch and concurrently deputy secretary of the commune Party committee.

A letter from his father last August told him that some factories were going to recruit new workers and the son was asked to return to the city and apply for a job. In reply, the young man criticized his father's idea and expressed his determination to remain in the countryside.

An editor's note to this letter in *Renmin Ribao* pointed out: "Chai Chun-tse as well as tens of thousands of other educated young people who have settled in the rural areas are firm in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants as charted by Chairman Mao. They are determined to settle in the countryside and build it up, and to make the most radical rupture with the old idea of looking down on the countryside and farming."

The note pointed out: "This letter is a challenge from our revolutionary young people to older revolutionaries in the ideological sphere: See who dares to break with traditional ideas most thoroughly."

In his reply, Chai Chun-tse wrote: "The Yutienkao Production Brigade has not yet been transformed into one like Tachai. As the child of poor and lower-middle peasants, I have not contributed much to changing the face of the brigade since coming here two years ago. However, as soon as I took my first step towards integrating with the workers and peasants, the Party and people encouraged me and put their trust in me. . . . There is no reason whatsoever why I shouldn't stay in the countryside and help build it up and why I shouldn't dedicate myself to our beloved Party, to the transformation of our countryside and to the liberation of mankind."

"Our family is of poor and lower-middle peasant origin," the letter continued, "and both you and I are

(Continued on p. 23.)

Peking Review, No. 5

A Vicious Motive, Despicable Tricks

— A criticism of M. Antonioni's anti-China film "China"

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

SINCE the day the five-star red flag was hoisted over Tien An Men Square and the birth of New China was proclaimed, different political forces in the world have assumed different attitudes towards the earth-shaking social changes in China and the tremendous achievements of her socialist construction. Hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and friends all over the world have voiced admiration and sympathy whereas a handful of reactionary forces are filled with great terror and deep hatred. This is what all great revolutions, whether in China or other lands, in ancient times or today, invariably meet. The anti-China film *China* by the Italian director M. Antonioni, which started showing in some Western countries last year, reflects the attitudes of the tiny handful of imperialists and social-imperialists in the present-day world who have inveterate hatred for New China. The appearance of this film is a serious anti-China event and a wild provocation against the Chinese people.

Antonioni came to China as our guest in the spring of 1972. With his camera, he visited Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow and Linhsien County. However, his purpose in making the visit was not to increase his understanding of China, still less promote the friendship between the people of China and Italy. Hostile towards the Chinese people, he used the opportunity of his visit for ulterior purposes; by underhand and utterly despicable means he hunted specifically for material that could be used to slander and attack China. His three-and-half-hour-long film does not at all reflect the new things, new spirit and new face of our great motherland, but puts together many viciously distorted scenes and shots to attack Chinese leaders, smear socialist New China, slander China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and insult the Chinese people. Any Chinese with a modicum of national pride cannot but be greatly angered on seeing this film. Tolerating such a film and permitting it to deceive people in various places would be tantamount to legitimization of reactionary propaganda that wilfully insults the Chinese people and capitulation to anti-China provocations by the international reactionaries. We will thoroughly expose and criticize this film's counter-revolutionary nature in reply to the challenge hurled at the Chinese people by the international reactionaries. This is a serious struggle

on the ideological and political front that merits great attention.

In the narration, the film says that it does not "pretend to explain China but only wants to start to observe this great repertoire of faces, gestures and habits" in China. This is a downright fraud. Every scene in the "documentary" makes its own explanation. These are scurrilous political explanations which use reactionary artistry to slander and smear China; they are outright reckless political attacks on China, on communism and on the revolution.

It seems quite natural that Tien An Men Square is shown as the film begins. In fact, this is designed to serve the reactionary intention of the "documentary." The narrator says: "Peking is the political and revolutionary centre of China," "the People's Republic was proclaimed here," "and here passed the waves of Red Guards marching for the Cultural Revolution." Then, the film leads the spectators "away from the Square" to "observe" China, supposedly to see what the Chinese revolution has brought the Chinese people. A series of reactionary scenes follow, distorting New China beyond recognition. This structure and composition of the film is designed solely for the purpose of concentrating its attack on the revolution led by the Communist Party of China. And here lies the nub of this film — reviling the revolution, negating it and opposing it.

This reactionary film completely ignores and totally negates the tremendous achievements China has made on all fronts of socialist construction. It wants people to believe that today's socialist New China is almost the same as the semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China of the past.

Antonioni presents Shanghai as "an industrialized city," only to sling mud at China's socialist industry. Shutting his eyes to the large numbers of big modern enterprises there, the director concentrated on assembling unconnected scenes of poorly equipped hand-operated enterprises. There are, in fact, shipyards that build 10,000-ton vessels by the Whangpoo River, and

Chinese-made ocean-going ships that berth in Shanghai. However, under Antonioni's camera, all the freighters on the river are from abroad and China has only small junks. Taking an outright imperialist stand, the director asserts that Shanghai's industry "was not born today" and "as a city, Shanghai was literally built by foreign capital in the last century." "The industries" built after liberation, he declares, "are often little better than big handicraft canopies built in a hurry." He says that "the biggest oil refinery in the city is a poor factory practically built with discarded material." Isn't that a brazen boast of the "meritorious service" of imperialist aggression against China in the 19th century and an effort to belittle the great achievements of the Chinese people in developing industry by self-reliance? The director also used very despicable means to take shots that distort the working people. His vicious implication is that if Shanghai, China's major industrial city, is like this, imagine other areas!

Antonioni distorts the image of Linhsien County which he presents as "China's first socialist mountain," his aim being to sling mud at China's socialist countryside. The Red Flag Canal here, known in China and abroad, is shown casually in passing and the film presents neither the magnificence of this "man-made river" nor the prosperity in the county following the transformation of its mountains and rivers. Instead, there is a boring succession of shots of fragmented plots, lonely old people, exhausted draught animals and dilapidated houses. . . . With great pains he tries to evoke "the poverty of the peasants" in Linhsien County, describing a mountain village as an "abandoned desolate place" and slandering the village school there. Antonioni says maliciously that "it would be naive if we think we have discovered a rural 'paradise'" in present-day China. Is this not an insidious trick slandering the Chinese countryside, more than 20 years after liberation, as a hell on earth?

The film vilifies China's socialist construction in a variety of ways, from municipal construction to the people's life, from culture and education to physical culture and sports, from medicine and health to family planning, sparing not even the kindergartens.

In total disregard of the tremendous changes that have taken place in China's cities, the film plays up Peking as "still an antiquated city" with "very simple and poor" housing and "disappointing urbanization." It describes Soochow as showing "little difference from what it was at the time of its distant origin," while the changes in Shanghai are given as no more than the old houses in the concessions built by "Western economic empire" having been turned into "public offices today."

The film resorts to all manner of trickery to deny the fact that the life of the Chinese people has markedly improved. It says that "the inhabitants of Peking look poor, but not miserable." The director seems to have shown leniency by saying that the Chinese peo-

ple are not miserable. But his real intention is to mock at their "poverty." Did he not work hard in cities and countryside to catch shots to describe people as "poorly dressed" and "doing hard labour," in order to spread the false impression that one could meet "poor people" everywhere in China? He did all this in the manner of an imperialist overlord!

Antonioni describes post-liberation China as pitch-dark, and tries to show that nothing is in good order and everything is wrong. His purpose is to make the audience draw the reactionary conclusion that China should not have made revolution. He attacks the people's communes, saying that they have gone through "disappointment." He spreads the lie that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has "thrown the system of production into confusion," and that it has spared "few" of the cultural relics left over from the past. He even goes so far as to make use of a shot of people doing the traditional *tai chi chuan* (shadow boxing) and lies that "the new leaders" of China want to "abolish" such "ancient tradition." In a word, in the eyes of this reactionary Antonioni, China's socialist system is no good, China's revolution is a mess, and the only way out is to go back and restore the old order. This shows the true counter-revolutionary features of Antonioni who poses as a "Leftist."

II

In the film, Antonioni misrepresents the Chinese people and their mental outlook to an intolerable extent in order to malign the Chinese revolution and attack China's socialist system. He tries to create the false impression that the Chinese revolution has neither changed the status of the Chinese people nor emancipated their minds, and that the Chinese people do not have enthusiasm for their socialist system.

The whole world knows that tremendous changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the liberated Chinese people. **"Do the Chinese working people still retain any of their past slavish features? None at all; they have become the masters."** In our country, **"never before have the masses of the people been so inspired, so militant and so daring as at present."** However, Antonioni describes the Chinese people as a mass of human beings who are stupid and ignorant and isolated from the world, and who knit their brows in despair, are listless, pay no attention to hygiene, love to eat and drink and enjoy themselves, and muddle along without any aim. In order to defame the Chinese people, he racked his brains to present in a grotesque way various expressions of people sitting in tea-houses and restaurants, pulling carts and strolling in the streets. He even did not stop at an old woman with bound feet. Moreover, he disgustfully filmed people blowing their noses and going to the toilet. In Linhsien County, he went uninvited into a mountain village and directed his

camera at the villagers. When the villagers objected, he slanders them by alleging that they were "frightened" and "often petrified and motionless." With "European pride," Antonioni deliberately sullies the Chinese people. This is a great insult to the Chinese people who have stood up!

More spiteful is Antonioni's use of devious speech and insinuations to suggest to the audience that the Chinese people are hard pressed and have no ease of mind and are dissatisfied with their life. In the scene of the tea-house in Shanghai's Chenghuangmiao, he inserts an ill-intentioned narration: "It is a strange atmosphere," "thinking of the past, but loyal to the present." He uses the phrase "loyal to the present" in a negative sense. Actually he is implying that the Chinese people are forced to support the new society but do not do so sincerely or honestly. Does not Antonioni again and again suggest the Chinese people are not free? He openly ridicules the workers' discussions as "repetitive and monotonous" and "not a true discussion." He slanders Chinese children, who sing "political" songs praising Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, as doing something incompatible with their innocence and attractiveness, and so are not doing it of their own will. He smears the people as being "prudent and reserved" so that "their sentiments and pain are almost invisible." To him, the Chinese people are not satisfied with their life and have tremendous "pain" but dare not express it. What nonsense! In our socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the people are the masters, the political situation is lively and vivid, the masses enjoy real democracy and have boundless ease of mind. Antonioni's attempts to crawl through cracks and fan up dissatisfaction among the Chinese people towards New China and the socialist system are futile. Those who do feel "pain" are the handful of reactionaries who vainly attempt to restore the dictatorship of the landlords and comprador-capitalists in China. Saying the Chinese people "think of the past" is even more slanderous. Who are "thinking of the past"? The Chinese people deeply hate the "past" when demons and monsters swept in a swirling dance for hundreds of years. It is only the imperialists and their agents in China who constantly yearn for their lost "paradise" and dream day and night of turning China back to a semi-feudal and semi-colonial state. But the wheel of history cannot be turned back. Anyone who attempts to do so is bound to be crushed by the wheel of history!

III

The techniques used by Antonioni in making the film are also extremely reactionary and despicable.

With regard to what scenes to select or discard and how to handle them, he took few or none at all of the good, new and progressive scenes, or took some of them as a gesture at the time he was shooting but finally cut them out. On the other hand, he grabbed inferior, old and backward scenes and took as many and as detailed shots of them as possible. Not a single new lathe, a tractor, a decent looking school, a construction site

seething with activity, or a scene of rich harvest . . . is seen in the film. But he took full shots and close-ups of what he considered as useful for slandering China and the Chinese people and did not think them tediously long. In photographing the Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking, the camera was intentionally turned on this magnificent modern bridge from very bad angles in order to make it appear crooked and tottering. A shot of trousers hanging on a line to dry below the bridge is inserted as a mockery of the scene. The film gives a still more disgusting presentation of Tien An Men Square. It does not show the panorama of this grand, magnificent Square but takes shots of the Tien An Men Gate, which the Chinese people ardently love, in such a way as to strip it of all grandeur. On the other hand, a lot of film is used to photograph crowds in the Square; there are sometimes long-shots, sometimes close-ups, sometimes from the front and sometimes from behind, at one moment throngs of heads and at another legs and feet moving helter-skelter. These shots are intended to make Tien An Men Square look like a boisterous market-place. Is this not aimed at defaming our great motherland?

In so far as editing is concerned, the film seems to be a jumble of desultory shots pieced together at random, but in fact all are arranged for a vicious purpose. For instance, the director presents the clay sculptures shown in the exhibition hall at the Underground Palace in the Ming Tombs depicting how the working people were oppressed and how they fought in resistance during the Ming Dynasty, accompanied by narrations about the peasants' suffering at that time. This is followed first by a shot of a group of young students with shovels going to the fields to work, and then by a scene in the Sino-Albanian Friendship People's Commune in which a woman commune member is wiping the sweat off her brow, all intended to show that "life in the fields means daily hard labour" and to assert that China's countryside is no "paradise." The director obviously uses these scenes to suggest that the condition of Chinese peasants today is little better than it was in feudal society several hundred years ago.

The use of light and colour in the film is likewise with malicious intent. It is shot mainly in a grey, dim light and chilling tones. The Whangpoo River appears as if enveloped in smog. Streets in Peking are painted in a dreary colour. Mountain villages in Linhsien County are hidden in dark shadows. All in all, there are many scenes which give the audience a forlorn, gloomy, melancholy and sombre impression. More venomous is the musical accompaniment. The director did not shoot a single scene of China's model revolutionary theatrical works, but unscrupulously ridiculed arias from these theatrical works. The aria "Raise your head, expand your chest" sung by Chiang Shui-ying in the *Song of the Dragon River* is used in the film to accompany the scene of a swine shaking its head. This was pure concoction because in fact no such music was being played when the scene was shot, the organization concerned has pointed out. This is a deliberate slander against

China's model revolutionary theatrical works and an attack on China's revolution in art and literature. It is venom carried to the extreme!

That Antonioni is hostile to the Chinese people can also be proved by the way he shot his scenes in China. He openly boasts in the film's narration of how he took sneak shots of many scenes in the film like a spy. He brags about how he "filmed a Chinese warship in the Whangpoo secretly by evading the restriction" and how he kept the "cine-camera hidden" to catch "the daily reality" in Peking's Wangfuching Street unexpectedly. He complains that "it was difficult to move with a cine-camera" in Chienmen Street. Difficult for whom? It is difficult for a thief. He even asked people to fake a fist-fight scene at the Sino-Albanian Friendship People's Commune in Peking so that he could shoot the scene to slander the Chinese people. On another occasion he asked people to change their clothes to suit his purpose, otherwise he would not photograph them. His trickery in taking sneak shots, forcibly taking shots against people's wishes and fabricating scenes is in itself grave contempt and disrespect towards the Chinese people.

IV

The appearance of this anti-China film on the international screen is certainly not an accidental, isolated occurrence. It has an international background.

Our situation at home and abroad has kept improving in recent years. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs has achieved new and bigger victories. China's international prestige is growing daily. The schemes of imperialism and social-imperialism to isolate and subvert China have gone bankrupt. But our enemies will not accept their defeat in China. Attacks on the Chinese revolution and throwing mud at socialist New China are ways used by them to prepare public opinion for a counter-revolutionary come-back and turning China once again into a colony and semi-colony.

It is clear to all that the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is the spearhead and chief boss behind the scenes in international anti-China activities. From Khrushchov to Brezhnev, they all exert themselves to the utmost to smear and assail the Chinese people. They said that the Chinese people were so poor that they drank watery soup out of a common pot and had no trousers to wear; that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had brought "new destructions" to China's productive forces; that the Chinese people were "worn out" and in "severe trials," "living in barracks," etc. But all these stupid slanders only serve to expose the ugly features of the Soviet revisionist renegades. They gain nothing from it. The Soviet revisionists' anti-China lies have a poor market in the world today. It is precisely in these circumstances that Antonioni's reactionary film, disguised as "objective" and "truthful," is released to deceive people. And, copying a page from the Soviet revisionist slanders and attacks, it attempts to play a role that cannot be played

by the Soviet revisionists' anti-China propaganda. In fact, Antonioni has only parroted the bankrupt anti-China propaganda of the Soviet revisionists.

After this anti-China film came out, the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) bought it for a quarter of a million dollars and put it on show in the United States. And some persons in America chimed in, describing this reactionary film as "fascinating." So it seems the spectre of John Foster Dulles still clings to a bunch of American imperialists, and Antonioni's anti-China film also serves the needs of these reactionaries.

Although he is an Italian, Antonioni in no way represents the millions of Italians who are friendly towards the Chinese people. The Italian people do not approve of hostility towards China. By making this anti-China film, Antonioni has obviously gone completely against the wishes of the Italian and Chinese peoples to strengthen their friendly relations.

The Chinese people consistently strive to develop friendly contacts and mutual understanding with the people of other countries. In our contacts with others, we never force people to accept our point of view. We have repeatedly pointed out that China is still a developing socialist country. Although we have made tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction, we do not try to hide the fact that our country still has shortcomings in its advance; there are still backward and reactionary things, and it is necessary to continue the revolution. Chairman Mao frequently reminds us that we must oppose big-power chauvinism. We welcome criticism of our work by friends from other lands. However, we will thoroughly expose anyone who passes himself off as a "friend" but actually engages in shameless anti-China activities to win the approval of imperialism and social-imperialism which are extremely hostile to China, so that he cannot bluff and deceive the people. Only by doing so will it be of benefit to mutual understanding and friendly contacts among the people of different countries.

This anti-China film by Antonioni reminds us to continue being sober-minded and never forget there are always forces hostile to the Chinese people in the world and sharp and complicated struggle continues, although the international and domestic situation is excellent. This reality is independent of man's will. Of course, there is nothing terrifying about attacks on China. All the doughty anti-China warriors, whether important people or otherwise, will only lift a rock to drop it on their own feet, no matter what weapon or method they use. The Chinese people will steadfastly and courageously advance along the socialist road. As our great leader Chairman Mao said long ago: **"Let the domestic and foreign reactionaries tremble before us! Let them say that we are no good at this and no good at that — we, the Chinese people, will steadily reach our goal by our indomitable efforts."**

(January 30)

Paris Agreement Should Be Thoroughly Implemented

A YEAR has passed since the signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam about which concern was shown by the people and public opinion all over the world. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam recently issued statements reviewing the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in carrying out the Paris agreement during the past year, denouncing the United States and the Saigon authorities for violating and sabotaging the Paris agreement, and reaffirming the solemn and just stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. on thoroughly implementing the agreement. The statements declare that the Vietnamese people will heighten their vigilance and continue their efforts to safeguard the Paris agreement and defend the fruits of revolution. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the Vietnamese people.

The signing of the Paris agreement is a great victory for the Vietnamese people in their protracted struggle to resist aggression and defend national independence and sovereignty. The agreement affirms the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south Vietnamese people, thereby creating the conditions for settlement of the Viet Nam problem in accordance with the national aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people's victory is convincing proof that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. It is the people of many countries fighting for justice who are really powerful, not imperialism which is strong only in appearance.

Certain achievements have been gained in implementing the Paris agreement in the past year and some important provisions of the agreement have been realized. For instance, the U.S. and other foreign troops have been completely withdrawn from south Viet Nam, the United States has ceased all acts of war in south Viet Nam, the mines laid by the U.S. in 10 waterways of the territorial waters of the D.R.V.N. have been deactivated and destroyed, and the international conference on Viet Nam has been convened. All this is conducive to improving the situation in Viet Nam and Southeast Asia, and is in conformity with the aspirations of all peace-loving countries and the people of the world.

It is clear to all that there are two diametrically opposed attitudes and actions in the course of the implementation of the Paris agreement. The D.R.V.N. Government and the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. have strictly carried out the provisions of the Paris agreement and put forward a series of reasonable proposals, thereby demonstrating the greatest sincerity in pursuit of national reconciliation and concord and making unremitting efforts for bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem. On the other hand, the Saigon authorities have ignored the provisions of the Paris agreement and repeatedly violated the agreement. They violated the stipulations of the ceasefire and launched tens of thousands of nibbling operations against areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. They continue to trample upon the various democratic rights of freedom of the south Vietnamese people and step up their "pacification" policy to victimize and suppress the south Vietnamese people. They delay and avoid the complete return of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's civilians they detain. They have used tricks at the two-party consultative conference of south Viet Nam and tried in a thousand and one ways to delay and obstruct consultations, thereby bringing the conference to a deadlock.

Of late, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique has gone so far as to make a series of frenzied war clamourings in open opposition to the Paris agreement and tried to deny the existence of two regimes, two armed forces, two regions of control and three political forces in south Viet Nam, a reality recognized by the agreement. This fully reveals the reactionary features of the clique as warlike and dictatorial. Obviously, the criminal actions of the Thieu clique have been carried out with U.S. support and encouragement. It should also be pointed out that the United States has left behind in south Viet Nam many military personnel in disguise under various pretexts. Because of the violation of the Paris agreement by the Saigon authorities and the U.S. side, many important provisions of the agreement so far have not been thoroughly implemented and the situation remains tense in south Viet Nam. This can only meet with the firm opposition of the Vietnamese people and strong condemnation by the people of the world.

The situation of the implementation of the Paris agreement in the past year shows that signing the

agreement does not mean its implementation. An acute and complex struggle has to be carried out before what was written on paper can be turned into reality and before the provisions of the agreement can be fully implemented. We are convinced that in the new excellent situation the heroic Vietnamese people will cer-

tainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles that may arise and will march forward courageously on the road to achieving peace, independence and democracy in Viet Nam and proceed to bring about the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

(“Renmin Ribao” editorial, January 27)

Accent on Selecting Leading Cadres From Among Workers and Peasants

by Chung Tso-wen

IN his “Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution” delivered at the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Wang Hung-wen pointed out: “We must, in accordance with the five requirements Chairman Mao has laid down for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, lay stress on selecting outstanding persons from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and placing them in leading posts at all levels.” This is an important experience gained from Party building and an important matter concerning the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Ever since the Ninth Party Congress in 1969, large numbers of outstanding Party members among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have been elected to Party committees at all levels in many localities. Thanks to their conscientious reading and study of Marxist-Leninist works, their deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and their close ties with the masses, these comrades have made notable achievements on all fronts.

A Matter of Great Importance

The proletarian revolutionary teachers have always paid great attention to training cadres from among outstanding workers and peasants. Lenin pointed out in 1905: “**To place workers on the committees is a political, not only a pedagogical, task.**” As far back as in 1928, Chairman Mao set down for the leading organs of the Party at all levels that “**the proportion of workers and poor peasants should . . . be increased**” so as to consolidate the Party organizationally and strengthen the proletarian leadership ideologically. Since then, he has on several occasions enjoined us to train and promote worker and peasant activists and have the worker and peasant masses take part in building up political power and in government administration.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao issued the instruction: “**It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the Great Cultural Revolution and in all fields of work.**” In the past decades, our Party, in line with Chairman Mao’s directives, has trained large numbers

of cadres from among the workers and peasants in the course of revolutionary struggles. Tempered in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, many have become the backbone of the Party and state leadership at all levels.

Our Party is a proletarian political party and our country a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The nature of our Party and state determines that special attention must be paid to placing outstanding persons from among the workers and peasants in the leading bodies at all levels. Organizationally, this is an important hallmark showing the class foundation of the Party and state. Training and selecting successors to the proletarian revolution from among the workers and peasants is conducive to our implementing Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line, holding fast to the socialist orientation, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and persisting in continuing the revolution under this dictatorship.

Lenin pointed out that putting outstanding workers and peasants in the leading posts of the Party and state was beneficial to safeguarding Party unity. The two-line struggles in the history of our Party, especially the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, have proved that one of the main tricks of the class enemies in undermining the proletarian revolution is resorting to intrigues and conspiracies to split the Party so as to achieve their criminal aim of usurping the supreme power of the Party and the state and restoring capitalism. Hence, safeguarding Party unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is an important principle for waging inner-Party two-line struggles and an important guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Most far-sighted politically, the working class always sets store by unity and observes discipline and resolutely opposes sectarian and splittist activities. Particularly in times of stress, the working class is always firm in its stand and daring in waging principled struggles. Participation by outstanding worker-peasant

comrades in the leading bodies at all levels is of great importance in waging active ideological struggle in the Party, safeguarding Party unity and opposing bourgeois careerists' plots to split the Party.

Placing outstanding elements from among the workers and peasants in the leadership is beneficial to strengthening the links between the Party and the masses and promoting the revolutionization of the leading bodies. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in particular, since the Party is the force at the core leading the socialist cause forward, it has become all the more important for the Party to continue to maintain and strengthen extensive, constant and close ties with the people and increase mass supervision over the cadres. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"Another hallmark distinguishing our Party from all other political parties is that we have very close ties with the broadest masses of the people."** Frequent contacts with the masses enable the worker-peasant comrades on the Party committees to become better acquainted with conditions at the grass-roots level and familiar with the life of the masses. With these comrades on the Party committees, the leadership will be informed in time of what is going on at the grass-roots, and the Party organizations will be in a better position to give expression to the masses' desire and demands and keep abreast of actual conditions when implementing policies and making decisions, thus avoiding bureaucracy and subjectivism. Harshly exploited and oppressed in the old society, many of these worker-peasant comrades generally have a relatively high level of class consciousness; they work hard and conscientiously and live a plain and simple life. When developed in the Party committees, these sterling qualities will help their members always bear in mind what the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants think and need and resist corrosion by the bourgeoisie.

Big Training Efforts

The Party organizations have taken effective measures to step up training those worker-peasant comrades who have been put in leading posts and let them play their role to the full. Fundamental in this respect is following Chairman Mao's teaching and organizing them to **"read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism"** so as to enhance their consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle. Our Party is one leading hundreds of millions of people in carrying out the great cause of socialist revolution and construction. It is, therefore, of great importance to study Marxist theory on a wide scale and in a deep-going way. Only thus can we persist in practising Marxism and discern and criticize revisionism. The worker-peasant cadres' class status and experience in struggles enable

them to be easily receptive to Marxism, but they cannot spontaneously acquire Marxism. Chairman Mao has told us many times that those with working experience must learn theory and must read and study in earnest.

By spreading the nonsense that works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were "beyond us" and "difficult to understand," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique vainly tried to pull us away from the right course of Marxism and lead us astray and on to the revisionist road. Practical experience is valuable, but without the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we are liable to mistake experience of a local nature for the universal truth and commit empiricist errors in our way of thinking. And in all likelihood, we shall not be able to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and between correct and erroneous lines in the complex struggles, and we shall lose our bearings and be led astray. While transforming the objective world, the proletariat must also remould its own subjective world, and this also calls for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Only by arming ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can we establish the proletarian world outlook, raise our consciousness in defending the proletarian revolutionary cause and courageously wage tit-for-tat struggles against revisionism.

Chairman Mao has recently taught us: **"It is necessary to run the study classes for worker-peasant-soldier cadres well, with classes lasting a term of three months and with four terms a year; they read books**



Veteran and young cadres studying together works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao.

Woodcut by Chu Yeh-ching

and at the same time take part in work." This instruction of Chairman Mao's is of far-reaching significance and points out the direction and method for furthering the work of training worker-peasant cadres. In some places, concrete measures have been taken to enable these comrades to spend some time every year doing physical labour and routine work at the grass-roots level, some time working in the office or making investigation and study, and some time reading some works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao in the study classes with specific problems of work in mind. Attending such study classes, the comrades are able to concentrate their time and energy in reading and study, which would otherwise be impossible because of busy routine work. In this way they acquire the basic viewpoints of Marxism and use them to sum up their work, particularly their experience gained in the two-line struggles so as to systematize and synthesize this experience and raise it to the level of theory and to get to the bottom of knotty problems by combining theory with practice.

Another important aspect of the work of training worker-peasant comrades on the Party committees is to boldly give them assignments and let them give full play to their ability. Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Let them go into action and learn while doing, and they will become more capable," many Party organizations see to it that these comrades get every opportunity to grasp the overall situation and they are sent to places or units where class struggle is more complex and conditions more harsh to carry out

investigation and study personally, direct work and improve their leadership ability in actual struggle.

In line with Chairman Mao's directive "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties," Party organizations in many places have made proper arrangements for the worker-peasant leading cadres to shoulder some responsibility in the Party committees and take part in physical labour at the same time. By regularly doing a stint of physical labour, they will maintain close ties with the masses, follow the trends of class struggle more directly, better understand and implement the Party's basic line and correct mistakes in work whenever they occur. If they remain in their offices for a long time and do not take part in collective productive labour at the grass-roots level, they will in all probability develop the bourgeois style of work and thinking, divorce themselves from the broad masses of the working people and turn revisionist. That Lin Piao maliciously attacked cadres' participation in physical labour was aimed precisely at turning our Party's cadres into a revisionist privileged stratum and tools for restoring capitalism. Drawing lessons from this negative example, we have come to a deeper realization of the far-reaching significance of taking part in physical labour.

After taking up leading posts, many worker-peasant comrades have been strict with themselves. Modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness, they are serving the people wholeheartedly and displaying a vigorous revolutionary spirit.

Soviet Revisionist Spies Caught Red-Handed

On the night of January 15 when the streets of Peking were thinning out, a light grey Volga limousine slipped out of the Soviet Embassy. Winding through streets and lanes, it sped towards the northeastern outskirts and suddenly pulled up at a dark place along Peihuantung Road about 4.5 kilometres from the city proper. Two persons, one tall, one short, cautiously got out of the car and headed for Hsipaho Bridge about 170 metres ahead, the tall one carrying a heavy travelling bag. They stopped at the northeastern corner of the bridge, which is about 30 metres long and 15 metres wide. Both looked around before they disappeared under the bridge one by one. The car, plate number *shi* (CD) 01—0044, left immediately in a north-west direction with one man and two women in it.

These people, five all told, were V.I. Marchenko, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in China, and his

wife, Third Secretary U.A. Semenov and his wife, and A.A. Kolosov, interpreter in the Office of the Soviet Military Attache. On leaving the Soviet Embassy, they took great pains to disguise themselves. Marchenko himself was at the wheel, his wife and Semenov's served as cover for Semenov and Kolosov who crouched and hid themselves inside the car. To avoid being noticed when the car stopped to drop the two men, the tail lights' circuit had been rewired so that they would not be on when the brake was applied. In the dark of night, these people had hastily set out to do their dirty espionage business.

Taken on the Spot

U.A. Semenov, the tall man, and A.A. Kolosov, the short one, hid themselves under the bridge. The time was ten past nine. All was quiet in the fields of the

Taiyangkung People's Commune. Only dogs were barking in a nearby village with a few motor vehicles speeding across Hsipaho Bridge every now and then.

Some 25 minutes later, two shadows suddenly appeared at the west end of the bridge. Loitering on the bridge for a while, they then walked to the north-east corner to give the password. This done, they went under the bridge. The two were the Soviet-dispatched agent Li Hung-shu and his accomplice. Li Hung-shu, the culprit, later confessed that as he went down under the bridge Semenov looked at him closely. It was only when the former repeated the password that Semenov grabbed and hugged him and called out in Russian: "Dear Alen!" (Alen was the code name used by culprit Li Hung-shu for Semenov and Kolosov to check identities.) Li Hung-shu then handed Semenov a white gauze surgeon's mask which contained intelligence in secret writing sealed in a tiny plastic pouch and also pin-shaped secret-writing instruments the Soviet revisionist espionage agency had instructed Li Hung-shu to return. Semenov in turn gave him the heavy travelling bag. By now, these enemies thought they had made it and were beside themselves with excitement. But they rejoiced too soon.

Just as these men hid themselves in a dark corner and were engaged in criminal activities against the Chinese people, a red signal flare burst over Hsipaho Bridge. This was followed by illuminating flares as courageous militiamen and public security personnel closed in from all directions, rushing down to the bridge and shouting "Catch the spies."

The agents and spies under the bridge were in utter confusion. Semenov who sensed trouble, trying to destroy the criminal evidence instantly threw into the creek by him the white mask containing the intelligence he had just got from the agent Li Hung-shu. But it was too late. Semenov and the others were caught by Chinese public security personnel and militiamen on the spot — under Hsipaho Bridge, together with the travelling bag Semenov had passed to Li Hung-shu. The white mask jettisoned by Semenov was also fished out from the creek by our vigilant militiamen.

Conclusive Evidence

Semenov and the others, caught on the spot and terrified, were trembling like leaves. It was then that the two Soviet revisionist spies with a guilty conscience were found to have disguised themselves beforehand. Semenov had covered his Western-style suit with a blue cotton-padded overcoat usually worn by Chinese. Kolosov wore a blue Chinese suit, a blue cap and a pair of black cloth shoes. Both of them wore big surgeon's masks.

An angry crowd demanded: "Who are you?" Semenov replied hurriedly in stuttering Chinese: "I am from the Soviet Embassy," at the same time producing his diplomatic identification card. This enraged the crowd even more and they asked: "What are you

people from the Soviet Embassy doing here under this bridge on the outskirts at this hour of the night?" The Soviet spy turned pale and was at a loss for an answer.

In the presence of the spies, Chinese public security personnel and militiamen opened on the spot Semenov's travelling bag intended for Li Hung-shu. Inside was a big parcel wrapped in a blanket with dark-grey and white designs. In the parcel were two oblong blue bags, and in the bags were a miniature radio composed of a high-speed transmitter and receiver (placed separately in two yellow metallic boxes, and the lid of each box was painted with a red cross and the Chinese characters "serve the people" as a camouflage), an illustration showing how to install antennae, a chart showing radio communication frequencies and a timetable and the methods of contact set up by the Soviet espionage agency for agent Li Hung-shu, another chart of frequencies and a timetable for emergency contact, a "directive" written in invisible ink from the Soviet espionage agency to Li Hung-shu and his accomplice, a copy of the programme for establishing a secret counter-revolutionary organization in China, two reactionary letters, two bottles of chemicals for developing copies of secret writing, eight packages of moisture-proof powder to protect the transmitter and receiver, a blank Chinese border pass forged by the Soviet revisionist espionage agency and a sample indicating how to fill it in, as well as 5,000 yuan Renminbi to be used as funds for espionage purposes, and Peking cloth, grain and flour coupons, and so on. Thus, with culprits and material evidence at hand, the crime was conclusively established.

Unable to deny the facts, the Soviet revisionist spies had to hang their heads. All this was filmed.

At this point Marchenko drove the light grey Volga (plate number *shi* (CD) 01—0044) back to the place with his wife and Semenov's wife to pick up Semenov and Kolosov. Chinese public security personnel immediately stopped the car and detained the other three Soviet spies.

Diplomatic Privileges Abused for Espionage Purposes

Over a long period of time, Soviet social-imperialism has been continuously sending agents and spies into China to collect intelligence, set up counter-revolutionary organizations and engage in other subversive and sabotage activities aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. The captured Li Hung-shu is an agent sent to China by the Soviet military intelligence organ in June 1972.

As was owned up by culprit Li Hung-shu, he received "instructions" from the Soviet revisionist espionage agency through a spy radio on December 27, 1973. According to the "instructions," he was to send signals by a miniature radio device to get in touch with the Soviet Embassy in China at a little past nine o'clock on the morning of January 15, 1974 and, between half past nine and ten o'clock of the same evening, to go under Hsipaho Bridge for a secret rendezvous with

Soviet Embassy personnel to get a new spy radio and other facilities for espionage activities and at the same time to hand over intelligence.

Interrogation of the agent Li Hung-shu shows that the facilities and money for espionage activities captured by Chinese public security personnel under Hsi-paho Bridge are only part of what he had received through the Soviet Embassy in China.

Culprit Li Hung-shu confessed that in addition to directly receiving "instructions" from the Soviet revisionist espionage agency and supplying it with intelligence by spy radio, he had on many occasions also sent intelligence to and received "directives" from it in secret writing through the Soviet Embassy in China. The espionage agency of Soviet revisionism in these messages time and again ordered Li Hung-shu to carry out spy and sabotage activities. The "directive" captured on January 15 designated four secret places in Peking for culprit Li Hung-shu to hand over intelligence to and receive means for espionage from spies in the Soviet Embassy in China. The "directive" also specifically listed the intelligence about China's Party, government and military affairs that Li Hung-shu was to collect. He was also asked to "ensure steady communication" after he had received the new radio transmitter-receiver, and so on.

The hosts of irrefutable facts which the Chinese department concerned possesses prove that under the direction of the Soviet authorities, a number of members of the Soviet Embassy in China, using various legal cloaks and abusing diplomatic privilege, have engaged in espionage, unbridledly violated the

sovereignty of the People's Republic of China and crudely trampled on generally accepted principles of international law. Is this the way the Soviet authorities are trying to establish the "good normal relations" with China which they have kept prating about even recently?

These Soviet Embassy personnel carrying out spying activities and the Soviet-sent agents were stupid enough to think no one could get to know the dirty business they did in secret. Their criminal activities by no means escaped the sharp eyes of the Chinese people who have maintained high revolutionary vigilance.

In fact, both the counter-revolutionary activities of the Soviet-sent agent Li Hung-shu and the espionage activities of Soviet Embassy members in China had long been noticed by the Chinese people. Therefore, when carrying out their dirty counter-revolutionary business on the evening of January 15, they were caught on the spot with none getting away.

Marchenko, Semenov, Kolosov and the two other Soviet spies were declared as *personae non gratae* by the Chinese Government on January 19, and immediately expelled from China. The agent Li Hung-shu and his accomplice, who betrayed the motherland and served Soviet social-imperialism, are under further interrogation. This is a stern warning to the Soviet Government and the Soviet Embassy in China. Should they dare to continue such criminal activities in China, they will surely eat their own bitter fruit and will come to no good end!

(Hsinhua dispatch, January 22, 1974)

Deposition by Soviet-Sent Agent Li Hung-shu

Soviet-sent agent Li Hung-shu, who was arrested under Hsi-paho Bridge, Peihuantung Road, on the northeastern outskirts of Peking on the evening of January 15, confessed his crimes of carrying out espionage activities after sneaking back into China on the instruction of a Soviet espionage agency. Following is the deposition he made about his secret rendezvous with spies of the Soviet Embassy in China that evening to accept a radio for spying purposes from the Soviet revisionist espionage agency and hand over intelligence, and his other crimes:

AFTER I was caught, the government explained its policy to me and gave me repeated education. This made me understand that my crimes are extremely serious. Betraying my motherland, I was used by Soviet revisionism and acted as a spy for it. I am sorry to have done this to the motherland and the people. I hate myself intensely, deeply regretting that I have taken the wrong road. I want to bow my head before the people to plead guilty and confess my crimes.

I betrayed my motherland and fled to the Soviet Union in April 1967. I was taken to Moscow in 1970 and received espionage training from a military intelligence agency under the Soviet Ministry of Defence. In June 1972, I was given assignments and sneaked back into China by crossing the border at a point on the Irtysh River in Sinkiang. Over the past year and more, I maintained contact with the Soviet espionage agency in Moscow and the Soviet Embassy in China and carried out a great deal of espionage activities under their direct command.

On December 27, 1973, I received a secret radio message from Moscow, ordering me to go to Peking with my "friend" to get in touch with personnel of the Soviet Embassy under Hsi-paho Bridge on Peihuantung Road between 9:30 p.m. and 10 p.m. on January 15 and get an "electrical appliance" (denoting the radio). I was also told to send in intelligence in secret writing at the same time. The password for the secret rendezvous was that I would say first: "I am Alen!" The other side would reply: "I am Pai-hua!" The message further said that if it was too dangerous to make the

rendezvous that evening, the mission should be fulfilled the next day.

After receiving this secret message from Moscow, I began making preparations for the rendezvous. I wrote in a secret letter the latest information I had collected about the activities of grass-roots Party organizations and military and other activities around Mutankiang and Chiamuszu in northeast China. I also reported in the secret letter on how I had fulfilled my mission. Then I enclosed the letter in a plastic pouch and sewed it in a gauze mask.

On January 14, we arrived in Peking by train and that evening went to the place appointed for the rendezvous and studied the terrain and road. Around 9:30 a.m. the next day (January 15), in accordance with the methods of contact laid down by the Soviet espionage agency, we arrived at the bank of the moat to the east of the Soviet Embassy and, using the miniature radio device forwarded to me by the Soviet Embassy before, sent coded signals indicating that "I have arrived safe in Peking." After sending the signals, I immediately received reply signals from the Soviet Embassy saying that "everything is ready."

On the evening of January 15, we took bus No. 13 and got off at the northern end of Ho Ping Street at a quarter past nine and walked along Peihuantung Road to the spot for the secret rendezvous. We reached

Hsipaho Bridge around nine forty. I gave the password. When we heard someone under the bridge reply, we went underneath and saw two Soviet men in Chinese clothing waiting there. One was a tall person in a cotton-padded Chinese-style overcoat standing by the creek under the bridge. The other, a young man of small build in a blue Chinese suit and blue Chinese cap, crouched on a slope under the bridge. When I came face to face with the tall one and repeated the password in Russian: "I am Alen!" and went up to shake hands with him, he hugged me warmly and repeatedly said in Russian: "Oh, dear Alen." I then handed him the white gauze surgeon's mask which contained intelligence in secret writing. He looked back and pointed at a travelling bag near him, indicating that I should take it. When I took the bag, a red signal flare suddenly burst overhead. The smaller Soviet man ran towards us in panic, shouting in Russian: "Signal flare! Signal flare!" Seeing that things had gone wrong, I took the bag and ran. I was captured by militiamen only some dozen steps away. The two Soviet men were captured together with us.

This is how I was captured at the secret rendezvous with the Soviet spies. My crimes are numerous. I will continue to confess frankly so as to earn lenient treatment from the government.

Li Hung-shu
January 17, 1974



Revolution and Development (V)

When the Earthquake Came

by Our Correspondent Chiang Shan-hao

REVOLUTION ended stagnation in Yunnan Province. There has been a steady upswing in industrial and agricultural production, the people are rid of malaria, a highway network now webs the province, connecting outlying farms with the towns. . . . All this is part of the material progress.

Meanwhile, there has been other progress which is less tangible but more important. One significant aspect of this is that, thanks to the revolution, the people have greatly raised their political consciousness and got themselves highly organized. This is all the more striking in time of unexpected disaster when consciousness is transformed into an indomitable material force.

In the Szumao Region (a province is divided into several regions which are divided into a number of counties) in southern Yunnan, an earthquake (6.3 in magnitude) occurred at noon one day last August. Two weeks later as after-shocks continued, I went

to Puerh County, the epicentre, to two mountain hamlets where damage had been severest. One is Tukuochai in Fengyang Commune, the other, Yenchingtung in Tunghsin Commune. Many houses had collapsed; a section of the highway had caved in about a foot deep, and in some places there were cracks in the ground.

Hour of Decision

Inevitably the first thing people told me about was what had happened at noon that day. The earth suddenly shook, people felt dizzy, walls and tiles began falling down like dominoes. It was a time for everyone to make the decision: Think of oneself or of others; take care of one's own family or the collective as a whole. Many people made the second choice.

Wu Yun-chung, political instructor of the Tukuochai Production Brigade, was at a meeting in the com-



At the co-op in Tunghsin Commune where life quickly got back to normal after the earthquake.

mune when the earthquake came. The commune leadership immediately told leaders of the production brigades present to get back quick and organize the masses for "combat." Upon his return, Wu, putting the safety of his own family out of his mind, straight away went to look for Chen Shih-lu, the brigade leader. Chen was working outdoors when the quake struck; he, too, didn't go home. Instead, he got himself and others busy attending the injured. The two hurriedly conferred and decided that Wu should take some people along to give first-aid while Chen and some others should go look after the grain in the storehouse. There was a threatening sky and if the grain got soaked by the rain that could fall at any moment, it would be a loss for the whole brigade.

Life has been getting better year by year. Some houses were new and most of the old ones had been reinforced. The villagers' zeal for labour was high and most people, including the school children on their summer vacation, were working outdoors at the time of the quake. As a result there wasn't a single death; only three people (the village population is 621) were seriously injured. One of them, a girl whose legs were broken, was immediately carried on a stretcher to the county hospital. On the highway outside the village, a passing truck stopped to give her a lift. The other two who were less seriously injured chose to wait for the doctors who were on their way to the village.

Smaller tremors continued and another big one could come at any time. The villagers spent the whole afternoon putting up makeshift safety shelters to avoid more casualties. It was not each household building its own but a collective effort, first for families without strong manpower — priority was given to dependents of martyrs in the revolutionary wars, of those serving in the Liberation Army and of workers at jobs somewhere

else. Instead of clearing up her own demolished house, Yang Feng-hsien, the woman deputy leader of the brigade, helped a mother of four put things in order all afternoon.

A meeting of the production brigade leaders was called the same evening, followed by one of the whole brigade the next day. The villagers were calm and optimistic. A resolution was adopted pledging to do a good job in farmwork and ensure "three no reductions" — no reduction in the planned amount of grain to be delivered and sold to the state in the year; no reduction in the brigade's grain reserve; no reduction in the quantity of staple food to be distributed among the villagers. Many suggested measures "to turn bad things into good things." All the adobes of the fallen walls, for instance, were to be taken to the fields since these clay bricks of the old houses made ideal fertilizer.

A disaster like this in the old days meant helpless peasant households fleeing the place, the land lying waste, followed by famine, disease and death. It was clear that all this would not happen again.

Many people in the Puerh county town had the same decision to make at the crucial moment. Rocking houses could crumble any minute. Telegraphers stood by their machines and telephone operators remained at their switchboards so that the county leadership could learn what was happening at the lower levels and keep the higher authorities well informed. Workers at the power station and the pharmaceutical plant rushed back from their midday break to move goods to places of safety and repair damaged equipment.

At the county hospital an expectant mother was about to have a caesarean, but the operating room was shaking. The deputy secretary of the Party branch in the hospital, together with doctors and nurses, moved the instruments to a safer place and had it sterilized in half an hour. The operation which took more than two hours was successfully carried out even while small tremors continued to be felt. No one thought of leaving their posts; they were sure that if their people at home were in danger they would be well taken care of which was exactly the case.

Outside the quake area, many people also had to make the decision. An army hospital several hundred kilometres away decided to send medical personnel to the scene. There was a heavy downpour and a high mountain to cross, but they did not hesitate to start right away that night. At Tukuochai, a grey-haired officer of the Liberation Army came out of a low-roofed safety shed to greet me. A veteran armyman, he had come to Yunnan over 20 years ago when he and his unit fought their way from north China to liberate the province. Now that the people were again in trouble, he volunteered to go to this most dangerous epicentre

to lend a hand. In Kunming, the provincial capital, scientists and technicians of the seismologic team started off the night of the earthquake, crossing mountains to get to the stricken area. . . .

The other seriously affected mountain hamlet I went to was Yenchingtung. A school teacher in his fifties and some young P.L.A. men who had come to help were putting tiles on the roof of a primary school building. Several women teachers down below were getting the tiles up to them. They wanted to finish the repairs before the end of the summer vacation and begin the school year in time.

A rumbling noise like the passing of heavy trucks suddenly was heard. The comrade accompanying me said it was an earthquake. It was then that I noticed a slight trembling. Meanwhile, the teachers and soldiers were intent on their work, undisturbed.

Here in this area one finds the communist spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" encouraged by Chairman Mao has become the criterion of many people's conduct. In the old society, there used to be some sayings spreading the selfish ideas of the exploiting classes. "Everybody sweeps away the snow outside his own doorstep; never mind the frost on the roofs of others" was one. Another proclaimed: "Heaven destroys those who don't look out for themselves!"

It cannot be said that today these selfish ideas have been altogether uprooted; there are still those who think of themselves first or even think of themselves only. But people like these cannot openly behave this way because such conduct and ideas are looked down upon and censured by society. With heightened political consciousness and the spread of the communist spirit, the millions

are fearless in the face of danger—this engenders a great force to overpower disaster.

The Three Commands

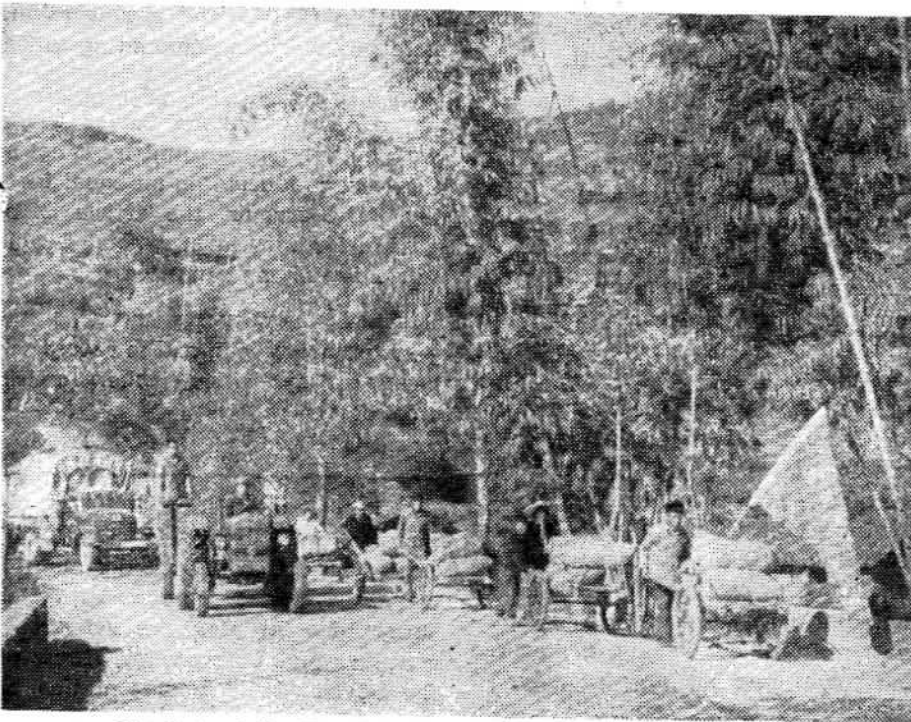
Szumao is in a zone noted for its earthquakes and several big ones took place before liberation. Some old-timers recalled how people uttered the superstitious cry when an earthquake struck: "Go back! There are human beings on earth!" This was a plea for the earth to return to the way it had been, to spare the poor creatures living on it. This desperate shrill echoed the plight of the people, people who were unorganized and completely helpless before a natural disaster.

Another result of the revolution is that the people have become highly organized under the leadership of the Party.

I spent some time at the "Fighting Earthquake Command" of the Fengyang Commune which has Tukuo-chai under its administration. Set up immediately after the quake, it looked like a battlefield military command post. There were simple bedding in the makeshift shed, ringing telephones, men in uniform and civilian clothes streaming in and out. The command had a mimeographed publication, *News Bulletin on the Fight Against the Earthquake*. Containing both news and comment, its contents were vivid and lively. Made up of a leading member of the county Party committee, the commune leadership, representatives of the Liberation Army and comrades from other counties who had come to help, the leadership of the command took on the job of co-ordinating the actions of the various parties concerned. A similar command was set up by the Tunghsin Commune to which Yenchingtung belongs.

The Puerh County which has jurisdiction over these two and other communes had its own command. As in military operations, it was necessary to have a well-organized command system before things can be carried out in good order according to a unified plan. For instance, when there were supplies to be rushed to the stricken areas, the question of who was to do the transport and which place should get the supplies first arose. This may sound like a trifle but things could get into a mess in the absence of a unified arrangement. Besides, the fight against the earthquake involved all trades and departments. Things would not evolve smoothly unless they were well organized under a unified command. It was largely due to this efficient organization that, in spite of the earthquake, office work in the county administration continued uninterrupted, business in the shops went on as usual and there

(Continued on p. 21.)



Members of the Tunghsin Commune in the epicentre deliver and sell grain to the state after bringing in a rich harvest.

ROUND THE WORLD

JAPAN

Tanaka's Visit to Southeast Asia

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka toured the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia from January 7 to 17.

During his trip, Prime Minister Tanaka repeatedly indicated that Japan "has noted the important role the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has been playing in the region" and highly estimated the efforts by the Southeast Asian countries for the realization of the neutralization of Southeast Asia. Touching on the "Asian collective security system" proposed by the Soviet Union, he said at a Singapore press conference: "I think this is not yet the order of the day."

As the joint communiqués released during his trip showed, Japan's economic relations with the host countries dominated Tanaka's talks with their state or government leaders.

The Japanese newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun* pointed out that the Prime Minister's tour was aimed at resources diplomacy. The Japanese side indicated it would continue to enlarge capital investments in the countries Tanaka visited and would offer them loans.

Kyodo reported on January 13: "Misgivings and anxiety about the threat by the Japanese economy to 'manipulate' their countries' economies are haunting the minds of the Southeast Asian people who are vehemently critical of Japan." Some people in Southeast Asian countries held that "the expansion of Japan's overseas markets by way of aid with strings attached will inevitably lead to economic control."

In Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, Tanaka was confronted with mass demonstrations in strong protest against Japan's economic expansion in those countries. Demonstrators

attacked the Japanese Embassy in Djakarta. Meanwhile, press commentaries in Southeast Asian countries voiced opposition to Japan's economic activities which undermine economic growth in those countries.

GHANA

Another Soviet "Diplomat" Arrested

The Ghanaian weekly *Palaver* reported on January 23 that First Secretary and Consular Officer of the Soviet Embassy Valentin Fomenko was arrested on January 21 by the Ghanaian military authorities for engaging in espionage activities. Fomenko was arrested near the Accra Race Course as he was receiving a very secret paper from a Ghanaian army officer.

The Ghanaian Government expressed its indignation at the incident and requested the Soviet Embassy to send Fomenko home within 72 hours because he was "engaging in activities incompatible with diplomatic status."

The report written by the weekly's editor Chris Asher said that for over a year Ghanaian military authorities had the Russian diplomat who was seen "fraternizing" with some army officers under surveillance. The authorities decided to close in on him on the night of January 21 when they had knowledge that the race course was to be used as a secret rendezvous for passing classified military information to the Soviet diplomat. As the army officer was handing over the top secret paper, a squad of troops emerging from a hideout pounced on him and the red-faced Soviet diplomat and arrested them. The diplomat resisted but was overpowered and taken into military custody.

This was not the first time a Soviet diplomat had been involved in es-

"CLASS STRUGGLE" (NORWAY)

Essence of Soviet "Aid"

Class Struggle, organ of the Workers' Communist Party of Norway (Marxist-Leninist), carried an article in its first issue this year exposing the Soviet Union's imperialist policy of plundering developing countries.

The article says that Soviet policies, whether they have to do with trade, credit, investment or activities of technical "advisers," are the same as the policies of all imperialist countries.

The Soviet leaders say Soviet "aid" to developing countries is "disinterested," intended to ensure their "economic independence." But simple facts show the contrary, the article notes.

Referring to Soviet credit, the article says that when a country is in urgent need the Soviet Union drives a hard bargain, linking credit to trade. Such circumstances make a vicious circle with the result that debtor countries must rely on the Soviet Union. To repay a debt, debtor countries have to contract new debts and sign discriminatory agreements. India, for instance, owes the Soviet Union 400 million rubles borrowed in 1971-72 and is now asking it to provide loans amounting to 200 million rubles.

Trade between the Soviet Union and the developing countries is not in the least conducted on an equal footing. The former, the article adds, goes in for imperialist export of capital to developing countries.

The Soviet Union's arrogant imperialist policy is bound to arouse the people's opposition, the article stresses.

pionage in Ghana. In 1971 two Soviet men were expelled from the country—Soviet diplomat Valter Vinogradov in May for subversive activities and Commercial Officer of the Soviet Trade Representation in Accra Potemkin two months later for espionage.

Sharp Rise in Private Debt

The sharp rise in consumer credit and huge increase in individual debt in the United States have more clearly shown the cruel exploitation of the people by monopoly capitalism and the inherent weakness of the U.S. economy.

Looking for maximum profits through selling goods at high prices and practising usury, the monopolists have all sorts of consumer credit schemes covering every aspect of the ordinary American's daily life.

More than 10,000 banks and even more department and chain stores offer several hundred million credit-cards or charge-accounts of various kinds. Holders of these cards have

to pay in instalments with interest and in a specified period of time. And the longer the payment is overdue, the higher the interest rate rises.

Dressed up as facilitating purchases, instalment loans to consumers boil down to usury. A commodity bought on credit, including interest, costs much more than a cash purchase.

Burdened by heavy taxation and soaring prices and, consequently, lowered purchasing power, millions of Americans are forced to buy on the instalment plan. Private debt — consumer credit, mortgages on houses and other forms of debt — totalled 714,700 million dollars at the end of 1972.

In normal circumstances, the working people, by tightening their

belts, can manage to meet their payments. If, however, they are unemployed, sick or injured in labour accidents, more often than not it can be disastrous. The number of personal bankruptcies rose drastically from 25,000 in 1954 to 100,000 in 1960 and then to 200,000 in 1971. The number of delinquent instalments, with payments overdue 30 days or more, in 1973 was greater than at any time since the 1950 recession.

The situation in the United States shows that the more rapidly credit swells, the faster the increase in the number of bankruptcies will be. Using extravagant amounts of credit as a stimulus for the economy is like drinking poison to quench a thirst. The "boom" supported by such practices is working up to an even more serious crisis.

(Continued from p. 19.)

was no evidence of panic or confusion among the people.

But Puerh by no means fought alone. To begin with, there was the leadership of the Szumao regional Party committee and the regional revolutionary committee. No sooner had the news of the earthquake reached the regional authorities than they sent leading cadres and functionaries to the scene. In Kunming, the provincial capital, a delegation of leading comrades from various departments also rushed to the stricken areas to make inquiries and keep up the morale of the local population. Kunming had formed a medical team ready to leave the night of the earthquake, but the plan was called off when it learnt that the situation had already been brought under control with the help of the Liberation Army units stationed in the localities. From Peking, leaders of departments concerned immediately sent telephone messages to ask for information and give advice.

The other counties in the region sent their own people to the afflicted areas to help. Large quantities of relief supplies poured in, including linoleum to roof the safety shelters, farm implements, noodles and other provisions as well as medicines. Some were supplied by the governments at the higher levels while others were donated by other counties in the region. Often there was difference of opinion over distribution — afflicted communes and production brigades argued, not to try to get the supplies for themselves but to let the others have them.

The people of Puerh County were really like a well-organized army going into a battle, so was the whole of the Szumao Region, the whole Yunnan Province and indeed the whole country — all well-organized under a

unified command. Gone are the days of old China when it was like "a plate of loose sand lacking cohesion." Here another saying speaks for what things are like today: "Pull one hair on the head and the whole body stirs." Remote as the stricken hamlets are, they are closely linked up with the great organic whole of the country.

Unshaken When the Earth Moved

It was the Party organizations at all levels that played the leading role in this system of command. Party leadership meant, first and foremost, leadership of ideology and line. In a big country such as ours, natural disasters of one kind or another are bound to come here and there. The Central Committee of the Party long ago laid down the guiding principle in the fight against natural disasters: "Mobilize the masses, rely on one's own efforts, engage in production to tide over difficulties, rebuild homes and the land." This is a manifestation of the correct line in relief work. Opposed to this are pessimism and despondency, waiting for outside assistance and so on.

It was along this correct line that the Party organizations and the people in the stricken Puerh area went into action. Their slogan was: "Our will remains unshaken when the houses go down; our hearts will not tremble when the earth shakes"; "Ask the earth for compensation and make it pay double the loss it has inflicted on us." They had gone all out to work for a good harvest and were ready to build stronger, new houses during the slack farming season.

Come what may, earthquake or war, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, will work with one mind, surmount every difficulty to win victory. What I saw in the disaster-stricken areas provide much food for thought.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Colour Feature Films

FOUR new feature films in colour have been showing in China's cities and countryside since January 22.



The group of steel workers led by Chao Szu-hai determines to produce a special steel from domestic material and break the modern revisionists' economic blockade (*Fiery Years*).

All four are about revolution and construction in the period of socialism. They deeply reveal class struggle and two-line struggle, and depict a number of worker, peasant and soldier heroes and heroines, are imbued with the spirit of the times and are rich in stirring revolutionary sentiments.

Fiery Years takes place in the early 1960s when a self-styled socialist country perfidiously carries out an economic blockade against China. This same self-styled friend foists defective steel on China instead of the special alloy steel contracted for building the country's fighting ships. This "friend" later tears up the contracts, stops supplies altogether in a vain attempt to sabotage China's navy-building effort.

Guided by Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own

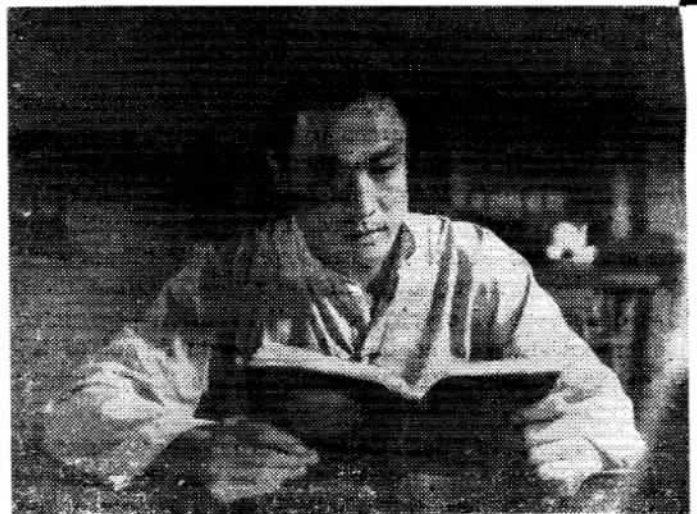
hands and relying on our own efforts," a group of Shanghai steel workers with Chao Szu-hai as their leader set their minds to make this special steel from domestic material

and shatter the blockade and sabotage of the imperialists, revisionists and other reactionaries. Their revolutionary action is fully supported by the secretary of the factory Party committee.

The workers work day and night at their experiments and at the same time carry on struggle against a concealed counter-revolutionary and the thinking of some within the revolutionary ranks who have blind faith in experts and rely on importing the needed steel. They finally win out.

Bright Sunny Skies, the screen version of the novel of the same name, is about class struggle and two-line struggle in the Chinese countryside in the fifties and shows the determination and confidence of China's peasants in taking the socialist road under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The film describes how the poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Hsiao Chang-chun advocate overcoming disaster and difficulties by their own efforts after their agricultural producers' co-operative has been hit by a serious flood in the autumn of 1956. While building up their co-operative with their own hands, they carry on a resolute struggle against the director of the co-op who advocates abandoning agricultural production and using state-provided credit to engage in private trading. The following year Hsiao Chang-chun is elected Party branch secretary and concurrently director of the co-op and leads the co-op members to build socialism. They reap a bumper wheat harvest. In this excellent situation, the deposed co-op director connives with spontaneous capitalist forces and gets an expropriated landlord to take part in disruptive and sabotage activities. The Party secretary unites all the co-op members to repulse these frantic attacks of the class enemies. The sabotage activities of the ex-director (a coun-



Hsiao Chang-chun, Party branch secretary of the agricultural co-operative (*Bright Sunny Skies*).

ter-revolutionary who has wormed his way into the Party) are uncovered as also is his criminal past as a Japanese agent. Both he and the reactionary landlord are handed over to the government for punishment. The peasants of the co-op press ahead more courageously than ever along the road of collectivization.

Pine Ridge illustrates class struggle in the countryside from another angle. A reactionary rich peasant in a distant mountain brigade clings to his position as driver of the brigade's cart and makes use of the opportunities offered by this job to engage in speculation detrimental to socialist collective production. Chang Wan-shan, an old poor peasant representing the majority members of the brigade, wages a tit-for-tat struggle against this carter and wrests back the right to drive the cart from him, and after a group of youngsters with a high level of proletarian political consciousness has been trained to drive it the brigade's cart is really and truly put on the socialist road.

Fighting Flood depicts the revolutionary courage and communist spirit of the people living along the Haiho River in fighting an unusually big flood.

Fruits of Revolution

These four films produced separately by the Shanghai and Changchun Film Studios are new achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are new victories for



Youngsters eager to learn how to handle a horse-team and cart (*Pine Ridge*).

the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao in literature and art.

In producing these films literary and art workers studied the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the teachings of Chairman Mao, drew on experience in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works and also carried out criticism of revisionism.

The old system under which the director had the final say was replaced by the Party's centralized leadership. Scenarists, directors, members of the cast, cameramen and other technicians and management staff formed a new-type collective and changed the former way of making a film behind closed doors. This

time the scripts were given to workers, peasants and soldiers to discuss, opinions from them were solicited and repeated improvements were made on the scripts.

Those engaged in making the films went among the masses and worked hard to transform their world outlook so as to better portray the workers, peasants and soldiers. Their maxim was: "One must be a revolutionary first before one can produce a revolutionary film." Workers, peasants and soldiers enthusiastically backed the making of these films. Their general opinion was: They too have a share of the responsibility in making revolutionary films.

(Continued from p. 6.)

Communist Party members. Our fundamental interests lie in eliminating private ownership and breaking with old ideas. All ideas which attach great importance to industry but ignore agriculture and which set store by things in the city but neglect the countryside, and looking after one's own interests, are based on private ownership. The *Manifesto of the Communist Party* points out: "The Communist revolution is the

most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas."

"Father! Like many other revolutionary forerunners, you bravely fought the enemy in the war years. At that time you revolutionaries never thought of your own safety and your families. This is how you helped gain our political power today. We of the younger generation will be successors to the rev-

olution. Our political qualities determine the future of the Chinese revolution. If the Party should turn revisionist and our country change its political colour, what would become of our family, let alone our political status?"

After reading this letter which gave him much to ponder over, Chai Chun-tse's father admitted that he had been wrong and asked his younger son and daughter to learn from their elder brother.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 19, 16†	11685*, 15060, 17673†
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25*, 24*, 19	7120, 9780, 11965*, 12055*, 15060
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25*, 24*, 19, 16†	11965*, 12055*, 15060, 15350, 17855†
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31*, 25	9480*, 11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31*, 25*, 24*, 19, 16†	9460*, 11650*, 12055*, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)			
	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)			
SOUTH ASIA	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	40, 30, 19†	7470, 9860, 15095†
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dacca)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)		
	15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	30, 19†	9860, 15095†
	21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
EUROPE	18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 39, 33†	6270*, 6610, 7590, 9030†
	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47*, 45, 25†	6270*, 6610, 11675†
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
	17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39*, 30, 19†	7620*, 9860, 15095†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31*, 30, 25, 19†	9440*, 9965, 11695, 15030†
		20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)		