

PEKING REVIEW

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August 16, 1974

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And Exclusive Economic Zone**

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The Screen**

— Comments on China's new feature films

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Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation In Peking

Don Miguel Eyegue Ntutumu, Vice-President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Minister of National Security and Minister-Delegate to the Presidency, and the Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation led by him arrived in Peking on August 9 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. The distinguished guests from the west coast of Africa were accorded a warm welcome by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and several thousand people at the airport.

When Vice-President Eyegue and other distinguished guests stepped off the plane, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping went forward to the plane-side to give them a warm welcome. A grand ceremony took place at the airport.

The next day, a banquet was given in their honour at the Great Hall of the People by Vice-Premier Teng. The banquet hall was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. Vice-Premier Teng and Vice-President Eyegue delivered speeches.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping praised the Equatorial Guinean people who, under the leadership of President Francisco Macias Nguema, have repeatedly shattered schemes of subversion and aggression engineered by imperialism and colonialism and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture.

He continued: "In international affairs, the Government of Equatorial Guinea has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposed imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism and supported the just struggles of the African, Korean and Indochinese peoples, thus making

positive contributions to the cause of unity of the Third World countries against imperialism."

Dwelling on the excellent international situation at present, Vice-Premier Teng pointed out: "All the more heartening is the situation in great Africa, which is an important part of the Third World." He said: Particularly gratifying is the excellent new situation brought about through fighting by the people of Portuguese colonies who have persisted in protracted armed struggles for national independence.

"The recent glorious birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and collapse of the fascist regime in Portugal were major victories for the unremitting struggles waged by the people in the Portuguese colonies and by the African states," he added.

"We are convinced," he said, "that so long as the people in the Portuguese colonies strengthen their unity, persist in resolute struggle of various forms against Portuguese colonialism and guard against the intervention and disruptive schemes of all foreign forces of aggression, they will certainly win complete victory in the struggle for national independence with the energetic support and assistance of the African countries and the people of all countries." "Following the consistent teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people will, as always, unflinchingly support the people in the Portuguese colonies in Africa and the entire African people in their just struggles," he said.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have made satisfactory progress. He expressed the conviction that the current visit to China by the delegation would surely make a positive contribution to further enhancing the fraternal sentiments between the two peoples and promoting the friendly

relations and co-operation between the two countries.

In his speech, Vice-President Eyegue said: "There exists an everlasting friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and the relations between our two countries are developing advantageously."

Vice-President Eyegue pointed out: "The Republic of Equatorial Guinea which had experienced the most barbarous colonial oppression highly sympathizes with those people who are now still subjected to oppression, and unreservedly supports all movements for liberation."

Vice-President Eyegue said that the Government of Equatorial Guinea stands unwaveringly for the just struggles being waged by the fraternal people of Korea, Cambodia and Viet Nam against imperialism and for complete liberation and territorial integrity. "We wish them success," he added.

On August 10, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-President Eyegue held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The distinguished guests visited a people's commune in Peking and watched the performance of a modern revolutionary Peking opera at an evening party.

Vice-President Eyegue and his delegation left Peking to visit other parts of China after he gave a return banquet on August 12. They were seen off at Peking Railway Station by Vice-Premier Teng, Foreign Minister Chi and several thousand well-wishers.

Romanian Foreign Minister Visits China

George Macovescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife, as well as his party arrived in Peking on August 4 for a friendly visit to China.

The next day, Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished guests. Chi Peng-fei and Macovescu spoke at the banquet which was permeated with friendship between the people of China and Romania.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Chi praised the Romanian people for the important achievements they had made in socialist construction by adhering to the principle of independence under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He said: "Romania firmly holds that national independence and sovereignty, equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs must be strictly respected and that all countries, big or small, have the right to participate in solving international problems. She opposes national oppression and threat of force in any form, actively develops relations of friendship and co-operation with large numbers of developing countries and resolutely opposes imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and the issuing of orders by others and power politics. These propositions of yours have won extensive sympathy and support in the world."

The Romanian people, defying brute force, have firmly stood their ground in the face of outside pressure and courageously defended their national independence and state sovereignty. We express our heartfelt admiration for your militancy and firmly support your just struggle," he added.

The Chinese Foreign Minister said: "China and Romania are both developing socialist countries. The peoples of China and Romania have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction, and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and have cemented a profound friendship. The friendly relations between China and Romania have greatly developed since the visit to China by Comrade Ceausescu at the head of the Party and government delegation in 1971."

"The friendly relations between the two Parties, two countries and two

peoples of China and Romania are founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand any test. We will, as always, make unremitting efforts for the development of such friendly relations," he concluded.

Referring to the foreign policy pursued by the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Romanian Foreign Minister Macovescu said: "Romania deems it necessary to enable all countries, irrespective of size, to participate in the settlement of questions in international political life in the interest of their peoples. She stands for the establishment, in the relations among nations, of a new, democratic principle based on respect for equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to arms or threat of arms, mutual respect and mutual benefit, and acts to this end."

"The foreign policy of our Party and state," he added, "consistently supports the people of various countries in their struggle to win freedom and national independence and to oppose colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and the practice of ordering others about. Our Party and state consider it an urgent task of all anti-imperialist forces to increase their combined strength in the struggle to strive to completely abolish colonial rule and any form of oppression imposed on other peoples, and to respect the right of each nation to dominate its riches, keep its destiny in its own hands and found a free and prosperous life."

Foreign Minister Macovescu spoke highly of the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Romania and China.

On August 9, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly talk with the Romanian Foreign Minister, and his wife and members of his party, Ion Ciubotaru and Aurel Sanislav.

During the visitors' stay in China, the Chinese and Romanian Foreign

Ministers had an extensive and thorough exchange of views on questions of common interest. Foreign Minister Macovescu and his party visited Peking and Tientsin and the Takang Oilfield, factories and places of historical interest. Wherever they went, they were given a warm welcome.

Chang Chun-Chiao Meets Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party Delegation

Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, recently met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Argentina led by Guillermo Sanchez.

After the meeting, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Among those present on the occasions were Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation came to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The guests toured Linhsien County, Changsha, Shaoshan, Ching kangshan, Shanghai and Yenan before leaving for home.

News Briefs

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 12 had a friendly conversation with Leopoldo Benites, President of the 28th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and Ecuador's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

• Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Chen Hsi-lien had a cordial and friendly conversation on August 13 with Colonel-General Ion Gheorghie, First Vice-Minister of National

(Continued on p. 17.)

At U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea

China Supports 200-Mile Sea Limit and Exclusive Economic Zone

THE 2nd Committee of the 3rd U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas concluded its 4-day debate on the establishment of an exclusive economic zone on August 6. Representatives from more than 90 countries spoke on the issue.

The debate fully reflected the excellent situation of Third World unity against hegemony. In strong terms, representatives of many Asian, African and Latin American countries condemned the superpowers for pushing maritime hegemonism. They voiced a demand for the total abolition of the old regime of the law of the sea based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and the enactment of a new law including establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with a maximum 200-mile limit.

Soviet Revisionist Trick

Seeing the struggle of the Third World countries to defend 200-mile maritime rights and establish the exclusive economic zone evolving into an irresistible trend in the course of the debate, the delegation of the Soviet revisionists dished up what it called draft articles on the economic zone. Ostensibly, it agreed to the establishment of an economic zone, but asserted in the same breath that "all questions concerning the law of the sea are interrelated and must be resolved as a package deal." These draft articles made an absurd claim. The Soviet Union, the articles said, is prepared to "agree," but on condition that the 12-mile breadth of territorial waters, the "freedom" of passage through straits, "freedom" of navigation, "freedom" of scientific research, and so on, are accepted by the conference. These prerequisites exposed Soviet revisionism in all its hideousness as an out-and-out marine despot. The representative of the United States, the other superpower, also raised many restrictions and reservations concerning the economic zone.

In direct opposition to the Soviet revisionists' posture, the Nigerian representative put forth his draft articles on an exclusive economic zone which declared that a coastal state has the right to establish, beyond its territorial sea, an exclusive economic zone the outer limit of which shall not exceed 200 nautical miles meas-

ured from the applicable base lines. In this economic zone, a coastal state has the exclusive right to explore and exploit renewable living resources of the sea and the sea-bed; the sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting the non-renewable resources of the continental shelf, the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof; and the exclusive jurisdiction for the purpose of control, regulation and preservation of the marine environment including pollution control and abatement, and control and regulation of scientific research. These draft articles put forward by Nigeria, which received the support of many Third World countries, pointed out that all other states are duty-bound not to interfere with the exercise by the coastal state of its rights and competences in the exclusive economic zone.

Canada, Chile, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand and Norway put forth a joint proposal, calling for an economic zone stretching to 200 miles from the coast, within which each coastal state would have sovereign rights over the resources.

Deputy Leader of the Chinese Delegation Ling Ching in his speech at the second committee meeting on August 1 supported the reasonable proposal of the Third World countries for the establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with a maximum 200-mile limit and denounced the superpowers' scheme to wrest from the developing coastal states the rights in their exclusive economic zones by recognizing the concept of economic zone in words but denying the full sovereignty of the coastal states over exclusive economic zones in deeds.

Reasonable Third World Proposal

Ling Ching said: "The establishment of exclusive economic zones is an important question under the new law of the sea. The numerous Asian, African and Latin American countries and peoples have long suffered from aggression and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers. In order to safeguard their state sovereignty and resources and develop the national economy, they demand the establishment of

a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles. Their demand is entirely proper and reasonable, and it is only right and natural that their position has won widespread support and response from many other countries in the world."

Referring to the full sovereignty of a coastal state over the renewable and non-renewable resources in its economic zone, he said: The renewable and non-renewable resources in the off-shore sea areas of a coastal state are an integral part of its natural resources and an important means for the development of its national economy. Today, the numerous developing countries have declared their permanent sovereignty over their own off-shore resources. This represents their legitimate rights and interests, which should be respected by other countries. But the superpowers, while giving verbal recognition to the economic zone, propose that restrictions should be placed on the sovereignty of coastal states over their resources. On the question of fisheries, for instance, one superpower proposed that "the coastal state shall allow foreign fishermen, on a non-discriminatory basis, the right to fish within this zone . . . in case when this state does not harvest 100 per cent of the allowable catch within the economic zone." That is to say, you developing countries may have economic zones nominally, but all the same I, a superpower, have the right to the fishery resources in such zones. This is in fact a refurbished version of the well-known proposition repeatedly tabled by this superpower that coastal states be allowed only "preferential rights" of fishing in their own off-shore areas. He added: "The developing countries will never take orders from others as to which of their rights may be regained and which must be waived."

He said: "We are of the opinion that a coastal state may, in accordance with its wish and needs, allow foreign fishermen to fish in the sea areas under its jurisdiction by bilateral or regional agreements, since it is a matter of the exercise of sovereignty by the coastal state and should be decided by the coastal state itself. But it must not be provided beforehand that the coastal state shall have the 'obligation' to grant foreign states any such rights. What the developing countries want is full sovereignty over their resources and not a few roubles. We also hold that the land-locked countries should enjoy reasonable rights to and benefits from the resources in the economic zones of their respective neighbouring coastal states. Concrete arrangements can be made through full consultations between coastal and land-locked countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. Appropriate arrangements should also be made by regions concerned to take care of the interests of geographically disadvantaged countries. Any attempt to make use of this question to poison the relations between coastal states and land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states, and to deliberately muddy the waters, so as to carry out aggressive designs on the

rights of the coastal states over their exclusive economic zones will be futile."

Exclusive Jurisdiction Over Economic Zone

On the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction of a coastal state over its economic zone, he said: Since a coastal state exercises full sovereignty over the natural resources of its economic zone, it follows naturally that the coastal state should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the economic zone. For instance, the coastal state has every right to protect, use, explore and exploit all the natural resources in the zone, to adopt necessary measures and regulations to prevent these resources from being plundered, encroached on, damaged or polluted, and to exercise overall control and regulation of the marine environment and scientific research within the zone. However, the superpowers do not recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state over the entire economic zone. Both of them proposed that coastal state jurisdiction should be subject to "international standards," should be "in conformity with the recommendations of the competent international organization," and should even be "in compliance with any internationally agreed rules." Recently, a superpower, after listing a series of coastal state "duties" in respect of the economic zone, went so far as to openly indicate that the coastal state may not regulate scientific research and prevention of vessel-based pollution in the economic zone. Therefore, to place restrictions either on coastal state sovereignty over the resources of the economic zone, or on coastal state jurisdiction, is to deny the "exclusive" nature of the exclusive economic zone, in other words, to profess acceptance of the concept of the economic zone but actually castrate its essential contents. This is absolutely impermissible.

Ling Ching pointed out that the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America including Nigeria as well as a number of other countries have already put forward principles and propositions in this respect. These propositions not only safeguard the coastal state's sovereignty over the resources and its jurisdiction over the zone, but also take into account the convenience of navigation and other legitimate rights and interests of other countries. The Chinese Delegation supported these principles and propositions, he said.

He pointed out in conclusion: The Chinese Delegation is firmly opposed to the attempts to take other issues as preconditions to a solution of the question of the exclusive economic zone. For instance, someone declares that free passage of his warships through straits lying within the limits of the territorial seas must be recognized before he can accept the proposition of establishing economic zones. This is no "package settlement"; this is out-and-out blackmail. The Chinese Delegation reiterates that any attempt to strike a deal at the expense of the sovereignty of other states will definitely not be tolerated.

Chinese Representative Refutes Soviet-Peddled "Preferential Rights"

THE second committee debated on August 7 the question of so-called "coastal state's preferential rights or other non-exclusive jurisdiction over resources beyond the territorial sea."

The debate followed the deliberations, which ended August 6, on the establishment of an exclusive economic zone. During the 4-day economic zone debate, representatives from many Third World countries, including Algeria and Tanzania, as well as other small and medium-sized countries sharply exposed and denounced the insistence of the two superpowers, particularly Soviet social-imperialism, on maritime hegemonism and their intrigue to deny the coastal states full sovereignty over the exclusive economic zone while admitting verbally the desirability of such a zone. This put the Soviet representative in great embarrassment and utter isolation. However, on the last day of the debate (August 6), the Soviet representative, ganging up with those from some other countries, dished up and distributed certain draft articles on the economic zone which peddle the long-discredited proposal for "preferential rights" in fishing. In so doing, the Soviet revisionists tried to strip the economic zone of its essential contents and to restrict and abolish the legitimate exclusive rights of the small and medium-sized coastal states over their own economic zones. The debate of August 7 was unfolded in connection with these draft articles of the Soviet revisionists.

The draft articles were severely criticized and repudiated by the representatives of China, Peru, the Congo, Nigeria, Ghana, Iceland and many other countries.

Ling Ching, Deputy Leader of the Chinese Delegation, pointed out that the item entitled "preferential rights" was imposed on the Sea-Bed Committee by the two superpowers in order to oppose the proposition of the developing countries for the establishment of exclusive economic zones. At present, someone is professing recognition of the economic zone while actually trying to impose on the coastal states such stuff as "preferential rights," thereby robbing the economic zone of its essential contents. This is a mockery, and a denial, of the demand of the numerous countries of the Third World for the establishment of the exclusive economic zone.

The draft articles on the economic zone submitted by the Soviet Union and some other countries are a masterpiece which gives a concentrated expression to such attempts.

He went on to refute the absurd propositions contained in the draft articles. The theoretical basis of the denial of coastal state exclusive jurisdiction over the economic zone as contained in the draft articles, he said, is the assertion that the economic zone which falls within the scope of national jurisdiction should be treated as part of the high seas. If the economic zone were truly part of the high seas, then it would simply make no sense to talk about the establishment of such a zone. And, as a matter of course, all the coastal states could do would be meekly to submit themselves to the will of the superpower who monopolizes the high seas to bestow some "preferential rights" upon them.

The draft articles, Ling Ching said, provide that each state may freely carry out fundamental scientific research "unrelated" to the exploration and exploitation of the living or mineral resources of the economic zone. It may be asked: Can there be any "fundamental scientific research" in the present-day world that is not related, directly or indirectly, to specific military or economic purposes? It is common knowledge that the very superpower which has sponsored this draft constantly sends, under the signboard of "fundamental scientific research" or "freedom of scientific research," large numbers of "research vessels" or "fishing fleets" equipped with electronic devices to worm their way to the coastal areas of other countries, on or beneath the waters thereof, for the sole purpose of carrying on espionage activities. Isn't there more than sufficient evidence of this in the press all over the world which has brought to light such activities?

All the 11 articles under Section II of the draft articles, the Chinese representative went on, are limits to the sovereignty of the coastal state over fishery resources. This section constitutes the main body of the draft. Assertions that the maximum annual allowable catch of fish shall be determined in accordance with the recommendations of international fishery organizations, that fishermen of foreign states shall be allowed to fish for the unused part of such allowable catch, that payment for the grant of licences shall be settled in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations, etc., are all aimed at peddling the "preferential rights" the draft advocates. Such assertions have long been refuted down to the last point by the developing countries. But why should this superpower again and again dish them up to pass off as something new? The only answer to this question is that, no matter what radical changes may have taken place in the situation, there must be absolutely no change in the vested hege-

monistic interests of this superpower and its policies of aggression and plunder.

Here it is arbitrarily provided that the coastal state shall grant foreign vessels permission to fish in its economic zone, while first and foremost in the priority list is none other than the so-called "states which have borne considerable material and other costs of research, discovery, identification and exploitation of living resource stocks, or which have been fishing in the region involved." This is really an excellent confession! To put it bluntly, this is the same as saying: I, a superpower, should be given priority with respect to the right of fishing.

He added: Here, we must also point to the fact that, in drafting the provision on priority of the right of

fishing in the economic zone to be granted to foreign vessels, this superpower, which has professed concern for the interests of the land-locked states, places only after itself the land-locked states which should have a certain proportion of ownership of the resources found in the economic zone. After all is said, the plain truth remains that this superpower cares for nobody except itself!

In conclusion, Ling Ching said: The Chinese Delegation reaffirms its position: We resolutely support the proposition of the developing countries for the exclusive economic zone and we are firmly opposed to the attempt by the superpowers to substitute by underhand means the essential contents of the exclusive economic zone with so-called preferential rights.

Criticism of Confucius and Two-Line Struggle

— Notes on studying Chairman Mao's writings on criticism of Confucius

by Chin Chih-pai

The first part of this article appeared in our last issue. Following is the concluding part. — Ed.

Period of Socialist Revolution

FOLLOWING the founding of the People's Republic of China, our country entered the period of socialist revolution and the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has become the principal contradiction inside the country. There have been repeated, sharp struggles between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and others. The focal point of these struggles is whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road, and whether to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and carry the revolution through to the end or to restore capitalism and put back the clock of history. The basic idea of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is restoration and retrogression: under the conditions of socialism, the ringleaders of opportunism wishing to restore capitalism invariably take to the doctrines of Confucius and

Mencius whose reactionary spectre haunt these counter-revolutionary revisionists. This is why, during this period, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines has been linked up with the struggle between opposing and worshipping Confucius.

Liu Shao-chi, a faithful running dog of the landlord and capitalist classes, had started his activities against the socialist revolution before and after the founding of the People's Republic. He brazenly advertised that "exploitation has its merits," clamoured for the need to "consolidate the order of new democracy" and "ensure the protection of private property," which in actual fact means going in for capitalism and not socialism. In conformity with this reactionary political line, Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the literary and art circles produced the reactionary film *The Life of Wu Hsun*¹ which feverishly propagated the worship of Confucius and opposed the people's revolution. Wu Hsun, whom the film extolled, was a devout defender of feudalism and an extremely mean and vulgar Confucius-worshipper. When Liu Shao-chi and his like extolled Wu Hsun, they were actually extolling Con-

fucius and trumpeting the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Chairman Mao personally led the struggle to criticize *The Life of Wu Hsun*, a struggle concerning the ideological and political line. Thoroughly exposing the ugly features of Liu Shao-chi and his gang of Confucius-worshippers, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"In the view of many writers, history has developed not by the replacement of the old by the new, but by the exertion of every effort to preserve the old from extinction, not by class struggle to overthrow the reactionary feudal rulers who had to be overthrown, but by the negation of the class struggle of the oppressed and their submission to these rulers, in the manner of Wu Hsun."** This statement by Chairman Mao hit the revisionists and all Confucius-worshippers where it hurts and dealt a crushing blow to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

But the struggle continued. Every effort was made by the revisionists to use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to preserve the old from extinction—this has constantly found its expression in an acute form in the course of socialist revolution and construction. In 1953 when he was impugning the reactionary thoughts of the landlord and comprador-capitalist classes which opposed socialist transformation, Chairman Mao pointed out that Confucius was very much like a scoundrel in behaviour and had a smack of fascism. What Chairman Mao meant was that Confucius was a diehard reactionary and that all revolutionary and patriotic people must draw a line of demarcation between themselves and things Confucian. Beginning in the latter half of 1955, China saw an upsurge of socialist transformation as millions upon millions of peasants took the broad avenue of agricultural co-operation in high spirits. Liu Shao-chi and his gang once again stepped forth with the hackneyed doctrine of the mean and slandered that the co-operation movement was "going too fast" and that "too many" co-operatives had been set up. They dissolved a large number of them at one fell swoop. Chairman Mao immediately published *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation* and other writings and, in addition, edited a book entitled *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* to counter-attack the disruptive activities of Liu Shao-chi and his gang. In the introductory note to one of the articles in the book, Chairman Mao profoundly criticized the ugly performance of worshipping Confucius and returning to the old by Liu Shao-chi, who went on a "pilgrimage" to Chufu (native place of Confucius in Shantung Province), and repudiated Confucius and his "canons." Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The people in his [Confucius'] home-town have set up socialist co-operatives. After three years of co-operation, the economic and cultural life of the people, who remained in poverty for more than 2,000 years, has begun to undergo radical changes. This testifies to the fact that the socialism of today is indeed without parallel in history. It is infinitely superior to the Confucian 'classics.' I would like to suggest to those interested in visiting the Confucian Temple and the Con-**

fucian Woods that on their way there, they might as well go and have a look at this co-operative." From this profound class analysis, it can be seen clearly that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are worthless to the working people and that only socialism can save China and bring happiness to the people. Led by the Party, the Chinese people realized in the main the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in a fairly short space of time.

In the struggle to criticize the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique in 1955, Chairman Mao resolutely defended the proletarian dictatorship and refuted each and every attack on it launched by the counter-revolutionaries. Criticizing the sinister letters exchanged between members of the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"In this letter, the phrase 'those potential feudal forces madly killing people' betrays the feeling of terror the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique experiences in the face of the great struggle of our people's revolutionary forces to suppress the counter-revolutionary forces, and this feeling is typical of all counter-revolutionary classes, groups and individuals. What strikes terror into their hearts is precisely what makes the revolutionary masses jubilant."** The Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique's attack and calumny that the proletariat constitutes "potential feudal forces" are typical of the reactionary views of those revering the Confucian school and opposing the Legalist school. This struggle was a profound education to the people of the whole country by helping them identify counter-revolutionary cliques or elements engaged in intrigues, and it also raised their consciousness in the struggle against the enemy.

In 1958, guided by the Party's general line of **"going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism,"** the people throughout the country, who dared to think, to speak and to act, brought about the big leap forward. Elated at the news that the Chinese working class had made the first tractor through self-reliance, Chairman Mao wrote this inscription: **"The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant."** This scientific thesis, which is a profound criticism of the reactionary conception of history that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" as the followers of Confucius and Mencius have taken pains to publicize in the last 2,000 years, has been a great inspiration to China's revolutionary millions with the result that the masses have become militant and daring as never before. **"All decadent ideology and other incongruous parts of the superstructure are crumbling as the days go by. To clear away the rubbish completely will still take some time, but there is no doubt of their inevitable and total collapse."** The fierce attacks launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture, have promoted the vigorous development of the socialist cause.

The speedy advance of the socialist revolution and construction in our country caused great alarm and hatred among the bourgeoisie and its agents inside the Party—Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao, Peng Teh-huai and their like. In 1959, at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, Peng Teh-huai, stripping off all his disguises, came to the fore to venomously attack the Party's general line, oppose the big leap forward and the people's commune and oppose the revolutionary mass movement in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership and seize power and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao led the whole Party in smashing Peng Teh-huai's Right opportunist line in good time and in the struggle deeply exposed the reactionary world outlook of Peng Teh-huai who has never been a Marxist. Back in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he talked a great deal about "liberty, equality and fraternity," and peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "Don't do to others what you don't want others to do to you." These viewpoints, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out, are bourgeois viewpoints that run counter to Marxism and are meant to deceive the people. To propagate "Don't do to others what you don't want others to do to you" before victory is won in the revolution is tantamount to bringing about class reconciliation, opposing the use of a revolutionary war and other political means to topple the enemy, and liquidating revolution. To preach it after victory in the revolution means to voice discontent on behalf of the toppled landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, liquidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Such is the essence of Peng Teh-huai's Right opportunism. Chairman Mao's criticism of this reactionary viewpoint is of great importance to us in upholding the Marxist theory of classes and class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. As long as there are classes and class struggle, the practice can only be this: "Do to others what you don't want others to do to you," and clench the iron fist of proletarian dictatorship to deal firm blows at the enemy and safeguard the interests of the proletariat and the people.

After Peng Teh-huai's Right opportunist line had been smashed, Liu Shao-chi in his turn blew up a sinister wind aimed at counter-revolutionary restoration in unison with the anti-China, anti-Communist and anti-revolutionary adverse current stirred up by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction abroad. In 1962, Liu Shao-chi for the third time dished up his sinister book *Self-Cultivation* which was soaked through and through with the poison of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In it he did not say a word about the dictatorship of the proletariat or the struggle between the bourgeoisie trying to bring about capitalist restoration and the proletariat determined to defeat attempts at restoration. Instead, he talked at great length about "self-cultivation" behind closed doors divorced from

the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—and called on Communists to learn and follow the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "loyalty and forbearance," "return good for evil," "suffer wrong in the general interest" and "swallow humiliation and bear a heavy load"; he also lent his support to a sinister meeting lauding Confucius. What Liu Shao-chi attempted was to bring about a "peaceful evolution" through the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, push his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Countering the intrigues of Liu Shao-chi and his gang madly trying to effect a restoration, Chairman Mao at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee made the great call "**Never forget classes and class struggle**" and put forward in a more comprehensive way the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. In 1963, Chairman Mao wrote another celebrated essay *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* It criticized the idealist theory of knowledge in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius peddled by Liu Shao-chi and refuted his preachings of self-cultivation which opposed proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao was a general liquidation of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line as well as a deep-going movement to criticize Confucius. In the May 16, 1966 *Circular* of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, a programmatic document of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao himself wrote a passage refuting the fallacy that "everyone is equal before the truth" trumpeted by Liu Shao-chi and his like and the so-called "relation of kindness or magnanimity" advocated by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Chairman Mao very explicitly pointed out: "**Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and various cultural circles are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists.**" "They are faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie and imperialism. Together with the bourgeoisie and imperialism, they cling to the bourgeois ideology of oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and to the capitalist system, and they oppose Marxist-Leninist ideology and the socialist system. They are a bunch of counter-revolutionaries opposing the Communist Party and the people. Their struggle against us is one of life and death, and there is no question of equality. Therefore, our struggle against them, too, can be nothing but a life-and-death struggle, and our relation with them can in no way be one of equality. On the contrary, it is a relation of one class oppressing another, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. There can be no other type of relation, such as a so-called relation of equality, or of peaceful coexistence between exploiting and exploited classes, or of kindness or magnanimity." This

has pointed out the correct orientation for this great revolution, which is to criticize revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and all other ideologies of the reactionary and declining classes; it has expounded the nature of this great revolution, which is a great political revolution to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a capitalist restoration. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the whole Party and army and the people throughout the country, following Chairman Mao's teachings, waged a life-and-death struggle against Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and won decisive victories, thereby greatly consolidating and strengthening the proletariat's all-round dictatorship in the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture.

After the bourgeois headquarters with Liu Shao-chi as its ringleader had been shattered, our Party followed up by smashing the bourgeois headquarters with Lin Piao as its ringleader. Lin Piao was every inch a devoted disciple of Confucius. His sinister hide-out which could not see daylight was stacked with the ideological rubbish of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, which stank of the malodorous odour of Confucius-workshop and retrogression to the old order. The ideological basis of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line was a hotchpotch of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, which tried to uphold and restore the slave system, and revisionist trash. He had taken over Confucius' programme for restoring the slave system — "restrain oneself and return to the rites" — and regarded it as the most important of all things. To realize his dream of "returning to the rites," that is, restoring capitalism and subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lin Piao hastily produced his political programme, which insisted that the state must have a chairman, and his theoretical programme, which was the idealist theory of "genius." With great insight, Chairman Mao detected Lin Piao and his gang's conspiracy to usurp power and restore capitalism and repeatedly gave instructions that the state will not have a chairman. Countering the anti-Party theoretical programme advertised by Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta, Chairman Mao laid special emphasis on criticizing the theory of "genius" and incisively pointed out: With regard to the questions whether history is made by heroes or slaves, whether man's knowledge (talent also falls under the category) is inborn or acquired, whether we should uphold idealist apriorism or the materialist theory of reflection, we can only take the Marxist-Leninist stand and must not in any way associate ourselves with Chen Po-ta's rumours and sophistry. Chairman Mao's profound criticism of idealist apriorism showed that the renegade and traitor Lin Piao, who considered himself a "genius" "endowed by Heaven," "the noblest of men," a "superman" and "heavenly horse," was only an asinine blockhead going against the tide of history.

While invoking the dead soul of Confucius and lauding the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to the skies, Lin Piao frenziedly cursed that Chin Shih Huang

was "cruel and tyrannical" and that the Legalists were "punishers" by way of opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao had many years ago sharply criticized this reactionary viewpoint held by Lin Piao. It was at the Second Session of the Party's Eighth National Congress in 1958 when Lin Piao viciously berated Chin Shih Huang for "burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive" that Chairman Mao sternly refuted him then and there and fully affirmed Chin Shih Huang's resolute suppression of the reactionary Confucian scholars as a revolutionary action; Chairman Mao also expounded the progressive role of revolutionary violence and exposed the reactionary essence of attacks on Chin Shih Huang as attacks on revolutionary violence and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat by cursing Chin Shih Huang, Lin Piao was simply lifting a rock to crush his own feet!

The ringleaders of the opportunist lines invariably sought the help of Confucius who, however, could not extricate them from defeat which was their lot. Lin Piao, who bragged that he was "the heavenly horse flying through the skies, solitary and free," had twice launched counter-revolutionary coups³ which all ended in complete failure. Betraying the Party and the nation, he fled the country in a hurry, went over to the enemy in desperation and got killed in a plane crash in the desert.

Important Historical Experience

It is by no means fortuitous that all the ringleaders of the opportunist lines in China worshipped Confucius and exalted the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. All of them were representatives of the exploiting classes who had sneaked into the Communist Party, and the nature of the decadent and declining exploiting classes determined that they were bound to oppose revolution and progress and advocate restoration and retrogression. Confucius was their venerable master in preaching restoration and retrogression. Inherited and developed by the reactionaries throughout the ages, Confucius' ideology has become a complete regime for the preservation of reactionary rule; since it dovetails with the political needs of all decadent and moribund reactionaries, it is only natural that the ringleaders of the opportunist lines inside the Party also use it as their ideological weapon to oppose proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

Confucius not only had a reactionary political line for restoring the slave system, but also a reactionary ideological line to go with it, that is, idealism and metaphysics. To support the argument that oppression and exploitation by the reactionary slave-owning class were justified, and to speak in defence of the perverse actions of the declining slave-owning aristocrats, Confucius madly propagated the idealist theory of "mandate of Heaven" and the apriorist theory that some are "born with knowledge." All the opportunist lines inside the Party were "characterized by the breach between the

subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice." They all followed the reactionary ideological line that "proceeds from the subjective to the objective," and one of the sources of this reactionary ideological line is Confucius' idealist apriorism. In *On Practice*, Chairman Mao gave a profound characterization of the thinking of all diehards. He said: **"Their thinking is divorced from social practice, and they cannot march ahead to guide the chariot of society; they simply trail behind, grumbling that it goes too fast and trying to drag it back or turn it in the opposite direction."** Confucius was such a diehard, so were the ringleaders of the opportunist lines inside the Party. Opportunists who wanted to check the advance of the revolution and put back the clock of history could not but borrow from Confucius his reactionary idealism and metaphysics as the basis of their philosophy.

Owing to the fact that Confucius' reactionary political line and ideological line had been promoted and enforced by the reactionary ruling classes in the past, the reactionary ideological system of Confucius became the dominant ideology in the declining feudal and semi-feudal, semi-colonial society in China. Chairman Mao said: **"In those days the ruling classes indoctrinated students with Confucian teachings and compelled the people to venerate all the trappings of Confucianism as religious dogma."** He further pointed out: To enable the whole people to free themselves completely from the domination of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, **"a very great effort — a huge job of work on the road of revolutionary remoulding — is still necessary."** The history of struggle in the last few decades proves the complete correctness of this thesis of Chairman Mao's. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are still exerting some influence in various spheres of society. Therefore, whoever practises opportunism in China is bound to use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and their traditional influence to peddle their wares. This is the historical reason why all the ringleaders of the opportunist lines in China revered Confucius.

Grasping this special characteristic of the opportunist lines inside the Chinese Communist Party by tracing their class and ideological roots, Chairman Mao always combines the criticism of the opportunist lines with the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and upholds Marxism, proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. This is an important historical experience gained by our Party in waging two-line struggles. During the new-democratic revolution, the fundamental task of our Party and the revolutionary people was to seize political power. The ringleaders of the opportunist lines advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for the purpose of safeguarding the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. Consequently, the two-line struggle and the struggle between opposing Confucius and worshipping Confucius in this period centred mainly around this fundamental question: to make or not to make revolution, to carry or not to carry the revolution through to the end, and how to arrive at a correct

understanding of the law of the new-democratic revolution in China. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, China entered the period of socialist revolution. The two-line struggle and the struggle between opposing and worshipping Confucius in this period is focused on the fundamental question of whether or not to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, whether or not to persist in continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship, and whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road. The ringleaders of the opportunist lines continued to invoke the dead soul of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius all for the purpose of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites," subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. In the two-line struggles at different historical periods, through the criticism of Confucius and bringing to light the relation between the opportunist lines and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, Chairman Mao profoundly exposed their common reactionary nature. With the continued in-depth development of the socialist revolution, the struggle to criticize revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is bound to develop in depth on the various fronts and in the various spheres of ideology and culture and touch people's world outlook. Through these criticisms, the traditional influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and all other ideologies of the reactionary declining classes will be steadily eliminated. This is of tremendous significance to combating and preventing revisionism, to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

¹ *The Life of Wu Hsun* was a notorious film which slandered the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese people and propagated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Wu Hsun, who lived in the Ching Dynasty, was a lackey of the landlord class, but in the film he was portrayed as a "great man" who did not hesitate to do anything even at his own expense in order to provide schooling for the children of the impoverished peasants.

² Chin Shih Huang (259-210 B.C.) founded the first unified feudal dynasty under the dictatorship of the landlord class in Chinese history. "Burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive" was a measure taken by Chin Shih Huang to consolidate the newly founded feudal regime of the landlord class at that time and exercise dictatorship over the forces trying to restore the slave system. (See the article "Clarifying 'Burning Books and Burying Confucian Scholars Alive'" in *Peking Review*, No. 19, 1974.)

³ Lin Piao staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'état, which was aborted, at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in August 1970. In March 1971 he drew up the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'état entitled *Outline of Project "571,"* and on September 3, he launched the coup in a wild attempt to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao and set up a rival central committee. On September 13, after his conspiracy had fallen through, Lin Piao surreptitiously boarded a plane, fled as a defector to the Soviet revisionists and died in a crash at Undur Khan in the People's Republic of Mongolia.

(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "*Hongqi*," No. 7, 1974)

Heroic Proletarian Images Occupy The Screen

— Comments on some new feature films

by Chiang Tien

THE recently produced feature colour films *Fiery Years*, *Bright Sunny Skies* and *Pine Ridge* are very popular with workers, peasants and soldiers. The creation of these feature films has been inspired by model revolutionary theatrical works. With the concern of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, model theatrical works such as modern revolutionary Peking operas *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, *On the Docks* and *Song of the Dragon River* and modern revolutionary dance-dramas *Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl* were made into films a few years ago. These films not only help popularize model theatrical works among workers, peasants and soldiers, but also accumulate experience in how to use the art of the film to portray heroic proletarian images. A result of learning from the experience of creating and shooting revolutionary model theatrical works, these newly produced films have helped to a

certain extent expand the achievements of the proletarian revolution in art and literature.

Reflecting Struggle in Socialist Period

The subject-matter of these new films is taken from the heat of the struggle on the industrial and agricultural fronts in the socialist era. In *Fiery Years*, steelworkers break through the economic blockade of social-imperialism and produce a special steel from domestic material. In *Bright Sunny Skies*, under the correct leadership of the Party, members of an agricultural producers' co-op struggle against an overthrown landlord and a counter-revolutionary who sneaked into the Party, and against spontaneous capitalist forces. They pledge to keep to the socialist road of agricultural collectivization. In *Pine Ridge*, a veteran cattle-tender pits himself against a reactionary rich peasant who tries to undermine the socialist collective economy. Praising the victory of the socialist cause and the people's revolutionary spirit, these films have a realistic impact and encourage people on various fronts.

The primary cause of popular acclaim for the films is that their subject-matter comes from real and important revolutionary struggles.

Selection of subject-matter concerns the major question of the orientation of a creation. Chairman Mao has instructed us to write about "the new people and the new world." Yet counter-revolutionary revisionists Lu Ting-yi, Chou Yang and their like opposed this instruction of Chairman Mao's with the so-called theory of opposing the "decisive role of the subject-matter." Under the rule of their sinister revisionist line in art and literature, many feature films took their themes either from family trifles, the feudal despotism of emperors, kings, generals and ministers, or from the love stories of scholars and beauties.

Although the new films present the struggles which took place before the Great Cultural Revolution, the subject-matter is handled and the theme is refined from the approach of the present era. Thus they not only reflect the militant life of that period quite accurately, but present the theme on a high ideological plane and in a clear-cut spirit of the times.



Chao Szu-hai's group succeeds in making a special steel from domestic material (*Fiery Years*).

From the very beginning, *Fiery Years* raises the major question concerning political lines. We don't have the raw material for an alloy at hand and at the same time the imperialists and revisionists want to choke us. Shall we produce the rolled steel which the state badly needs? As a matter of fact, this is a question of whether or not to stick to the road pointed out by Chairman Mao to "maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts." This is of realistic significance for every revolutionary comrade today. *Bright Sunny Skies* was screened from the novel of the same title. What it describes is the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads centring on the question of distribution in an agricultural co-op in the mid-50s. Thanks to the efforts of the author, scenario writers and directors who use the Party's basic line* to observe and generalize life, the film shows in a deep-going way that the struggle in this agricultural co-op is a miniature of the class struggle in society as a whole. It tells us that after the basic victory in transforming the ownership of the means of production has been won, protracted struggle still has to be waged on the political and ideological fronts.

This is also true of *Pine Ridge*. Centring on the question of who shall wield the whip for the cart in a production brigade, it shows that under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, class enemies will never be reconciled to their defeat, but will test strength with us in a protracted and repeated way. Their tricks are really cunning and we must heighten our revolutionary vigilance in every respect.

All this fully shows that in socialist film creation, only under the guidance of Party's basic line can the ideology of the theme have a profound and educating meaning.

Full-Fledged Heroic Images

As a matter of fact, the profound ideology of a theme can only be expressed through full-fledged heroic proletarian images. The remarkable success of these feature films lies in giving heroic proletarian characters the dominant position on the screen. Inspired by the creative experience of producing revolutionary model theatrical works and combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, scenario writers, directors and cameramen emphasize the delineation of the main heroic characters from various angles, so that audiences are encouraged and educated by the heroic proletarian

* The Party's basic line points out that in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration.



Hsiao Chang-chun speaks at a meeting of the farm co-op (*Bright Sunny Skies*).

images who are most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary.

Steelmaker Chao Szu-hai is the chief figure in *Fiery Years*. When that so-called "socialist country" sold us discarded rolled steel, substituting it for special alloy steel, he says: "We must blaze our own trail and live up to the expectation of China's working class." Together with the work-mates of his team, he proposes using a domestically made alloy to trial-produce the special alloy steel needed for building warships. He struggles against the plant's director who has blind faith in a few specialists instead of the workers' strength and who has slipped on to the revisionist road in running an enterprise. When the director orders Chao Szu-hai to "leave the furnace and make a self-examination," after the experiment has failed, the latter replies firmly: "You may stop my duty as team leader, yet steel has to be made later on. We are firm in taking the road of self-reliance." Together with his comrades, he exposes the sabotage activities of a hidden counter-revolutionary after investigating and analysing all the fishy signs. The experiment ends in success.

Chao Szu-hai is warm to his class brothers. He encourages one of his fellow-workers, who flinches from difficulty, to work for the Party's cause with great fervour. He repeatedly criticizes the plant's director who has carried out an erroneous line. When this veteran comrade who has forgotten the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance in the years of the revolutionary wars comes to realize his error, Chao warmly encourages him: "Wake up and work with us!"

During the fierce struggle which Chao experiences, the secretary of the plant's Party committee is always on his side, inspiring the workers with Mao Tsetung Thought to march forward and struggle against the erroneous line. A group of young workers who fear



Veteran peasant Chang Wan-shan, a Communist Party member (*Pine Ridge*).

neither hardship nor fatigue but are full of ideals and determination unite and battle along with him from beginning to end. A retired worker comes to help in the experiment when the news of making the special steel spreads. Women workers select and send first-rate raw materials. . . .

The film gives prominence to the main character Chao Szu-hai and at the same time shows socialist collective strength. To adhere to the principle of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts"** like Chao Szu-hai does, and his determination to fight modern revisionism through to the end, is the common aspiration of the Chinese workers and people, and is the spirit of our socialist era. Herein lies the film's practical significance.

From different approaches in rural life, *Bright Sunny Skies* portrays heroes and heroines keeping to the socialist road with a high consciousness of the class struggle and the two-line struggle. Representative of them is young Communist Hsiao Chang-chun.

A newly formed agricultural producers' co-op encounters serious waterlogging in 1956. Hsiao Chang-chun and the co-op members persist in fighting the disaster and defeating it by increasing production and other self-reliant methods. They oppose the illegal activity of using state loans for making money in trading, a trick played by a hidden counter-revolutionary who usurped the posts of secretary of the Party branch and the co-op head.

The following year Hsiao is elected leader of the co-op and secretary of the Party branch. He wages a tenacious struggle along with the masses in wresting a bumper wheat harvest. A sharp struggle follows, focusing on which principle should be adhered to in distributing grain. The concealed counter-revolutionary incites some persons to ask for distribution accord-

ing to the land each member brought into the co-op in opposition to the socialist principle — to each according to his work. This distribution method only benefits the well-to-do middle peasants who had more land before the co-op was formed. Relying on the Party and the majority of co-op members, Hsiao Chang-chun resolutely exposes and counter-attacks the bad egg's plot.

A heroic character's high level of socialist consciousness is carefully described through details. During the busy wheat harvest, the hidden counter-revolutionary, in collusion with a landlord, makes off with Hsiao's only son. Their attempt is to make the co-op members who are busy harvesting to go and find the boy so that harvesting work will be neglected and the newly formed co-op will collapse.

Learning of the disappearance of the boy, the villagers stop harvesting and begin searching everywhere. Suppressing his own grief over the lost child, Hsiao hurries to sound the bell under a locust tree for assembling the co-op members. He tells them that harvesting is a battle to defend the co-op. "This plot of the class enemy is to make us waver in our determination to take the socialist road. This can never be done!" He consoles his father who is very sad over the incident, saying: "Pull yourself together and let the bad eggs see that those who want socialism are made of iron." All these moving scenes help project Hsiao Chang-chun as a heroic proletarian image.

Pine Ridge depicts veteran peasant Chang Wan-shan who perseveres in taking the socialist road. He dares to wage a firm struggle against capitalist evil trends and at the same time warmly trains successors to the revolutionary cause.

A reactionary rich peasant who fled from another village disguises himself as a middle peasant in mountainous village Pine Ridge. He takes advantage of his post as a cart driver to engage in speculation activities, trying to undermine the socialist collective economy. To ensure his post as a cart driver, he has trained the horses to bolt when they pass an old grotesque elm tree outside the village so that nobody else can handle the cart. After being criticized for inciting the villagers to give up collective work and gather nuts in order to make extra money, he lays down the cart whip so as to threaten the people at the time of the busy harvest season. If the big quantity of fruit is not transported, the production brigade will suffer a great loss.

Chang Wan-shan is a veteran cart driver. Afflicted with serious rheumatism, a result of poverty and too much hardship during his youth when he drove carts for a landlord, he is no longer able to do

the job. Despite his aching legs, he has trained a group of young co-op members to drive the cart. When the class enemy lays down the whip as a threat, he picks it up and declares: "We must let the cart go in the correct direction. If we don't take the whip over, who will!" Under the Party leadership, Chang Wan-shan and other villagers expose the sabotage activities of the bad element and identify him as a rich peasant. From Chang the veteran peasant, we can see the dauntless revolutionary calibre of China's proletariat in building socialism.

To show the mentality of heroic characters, these new films make full use of the cinema art. A new

level in ideology and art has been attained, the result of improved handling of scenes, colouring, lighting and cutting since the Great Cultural Revolution started.

Tempered in the Cultural Revolution, China's scenario workers are striving to create more and better feature films so that excellent proletarian characters and heroic images embodying the spirit of the socialist era will appear on the screen. In this way films, a branch of revolutionary art and literature, can display their effective role as "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy."

Third World Countries Develop Agriculture

IN their efforts to develop the national economy, Third World countries which are giving ever more attention to expanding agricultural production have achieved notable successes.

With good natural conditions and brave and industrious people, the Third World countries have great potentials to tap as they set their minds on developing a flourishing agriculture. Plundered and exploited over the years by imperialism and colonialism, many, however, are either still not very developed in farming, with grain production far from sufficient to meet the people's needs, or only have a monoculture or grow a few industrial crops with the result that they have to import food grains from abroad.

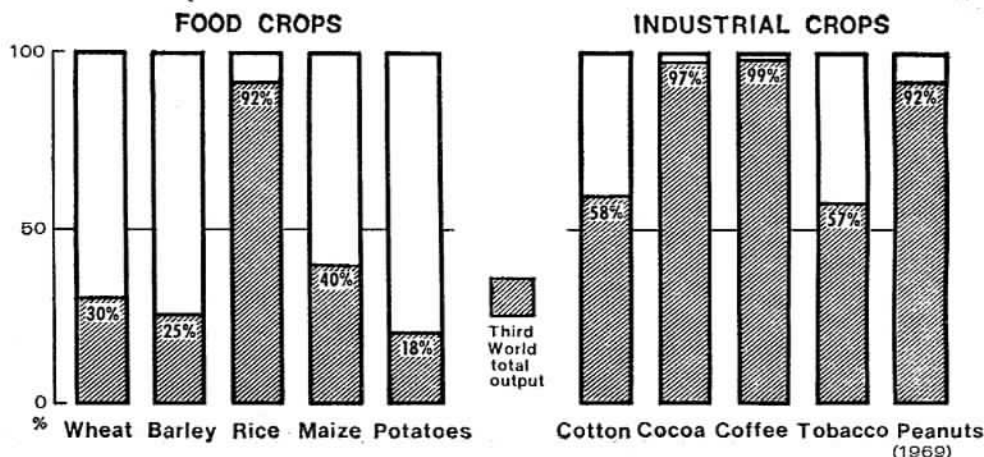
According to U.N. statistics, the Third World accounted for 97 per cent and 99 per cent respectively of the 1970 total world output of cocoa and coffee, 58 per cent of cotton, and 57 per cent of tobacco. As to grain output, rice registered 92 per cent, barley 25 per cent, wheat 30 per cent and maize 40 per cent. These figures show that development of agricultural production, especially grain production, is an extremely important link which the Third World countries must grasp in building independent national economies.

Leaders of many Third World countries attach great importance to agricultural production. Positive measures

have been taken by the governments of these countries to advance their agricultural growth, such as setting up development banks; establishing firms to provide credits, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and selected seeds; using tractors for ploughing; expanding the areas under cultivation; raising the prices of farm products; introducing new varieties of high-yield crops and industrial crops; setting up agricultural experimental stations to improve farming techniques and train agro-technicians among their own people and holding agricultural exhibitions to exchange experience and encourage agricultural development.

Construction of rural water conservancy projects has been given great attention in many Third World countries in order to increase irrigated areas and

THIRD WORLD PERCENTAGE OF CROP OUTPUT IN THE WORLD TOTAL (1970)



CROP OUTPUT (1970)

unit: million tons

Food Crops

	Wheat	Barley	Rice	Maize	Potatoes
World Total	318	139	308	259	311
Third World Total	97	35	284	106	56

Industrial Crops

	Cotton	Cocoa	Coffee	Tobacco	Peanuts*
World Total	11.5	1.5	3.9	4.6	16.6
Third World Total	6.7	1.4	3.8	2.6	15.3

* 1969

strengthen the ability to fight drought and waterlogging. From May 1970 to September 1973, Sri Lanka invested over 200 million rupees in water conservancy works and completed 11,000 small irrigation projects. As a result, irrigated land has been expanded by 63,000 acres. Nepal has built 25 small irrigation works and nearly 50 ponds since 1961 in the areas of the river bend of Kathmandu, thus transforming over 44,000 *ropany* (over 2,340 hectares) of land into irrigated fields and bringing about an increase of 33 per cent in grain output. Pakistan is also enlarging the size of irrigated land by busy building water conservancy projects and encouraging the peasants to sink wells. Iran, with water resources nationalized in 1967, has built 12 large dams and many more small ones with a total water storage capacity of 13,000 million cubic metres. For a five-year period beginning March 1973, the Iranian Government is to invest 159,000 million rials to exploit water resources and improve the irrigation networks in the country. Tanzania, according to the government's irrigation programme, is scheduled

to reclaim 1.62 million hectares of wasteland in the ten years from 1968 to 1979. Since 1970, its reclaimed wasteland, all suitable for irrigation, has averaged 90,000 hectares a year. The national irrigation programme drawn up by Mexico stipulates construction of 3,100 irrigation projects which, when completed, can water over 200,000 hectares of land. The country's irrigated land was expanded by 4.5 per cent in the 1972-73 agricultural year.

Thanks to the efforts of the governments and people, many Third World countries have made rapid progress in agricultural production, with grain output showing a remarkable increase. Some have even done away with imports of food grains. In Nepal, the total output of grain in 1971-72 was 3,490,000 tons, 200,000 tons more than in the period of 1965-66. Marked increases in wheat, cotton, rice and sugar-cane were reported in Pakistan. Taking the index of the country's general farm output in 1959-60 as 100, the index in 1972-73 stood at 198. In Malaysia, rice output was 2 million tons in 1973, as compared with 1.65 million tons in 1970. Iran's annual grain output is expected to rise to 8.3 million tons from some 5.6 million tons after completion of its five-year development plan, which started in March 1973. Zambia became self-sufficient in its staple food by reaping over 600,000 tons of maize in 1972. Argentina gathered in 1972-73 a wheat crop of 8.1 million tons, a 42.6 per cent increase over the previous year's figure. Panama's 1973 rice output was 37.6 per cent more than in 1972, enabling the country not only to meet its own needs but have enough and to spare for export. Many countries have successfully experimented with growing rice, a high-yield crop, and are popularizing it to augment grain production.

Apart from expanding grain production, many Third World countries are also growing or experimenting with cash crops to push the development of national light industries.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Defence and Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife Professor Ion Angila, Doctor of Philology.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 6 had a friendly conversation in Peking with the members of the Swiss Economic Delegation led by Gerard Bauer, President of the Swiss Office of Trade Expansion and Presi-

dent of the Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers, and Werner Sutter and Hans Halbheer, leading members of the Swiss Industrial Technology Exhibition.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on August 6 had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Friendship Delegation from Niigata Prefecture of Japan which was on a visit to China.

During the meeting Vice-Premier Teng welcomed delegation leader Ta-

keo Kimi, deputy leaders Kohei Kobayashi and Shin Hasegawa, Secretary-General Toei Seki, Deputy Secretary-General Kataro Tako and the other guests coming from Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's home prefecture.

• The Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the U.N. World Population Conference, led by Huang Shu-tse, Vice-Minister of Public Health, arrived by air in Bucharest on August 11.

So-Called "Good-Neighbourly Friendship"

by Pin Ya

THE Soviet revisionist chieftains always profess readiness to "co-operate" with Japan, asserting that the Soviet Union has "amicable feelings" for Japan and works to "lay a foundation for good-neighbourly relations" between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet Union, they say, "takes an attitude of relaxing tension and promoting co-operation and good-neighbourliness in its relations with Japan," etc. But do they really want to establish "good-neighbourly relations" with Japan? Or are they merely turning the heat on that country to commit expansion in order to dominate Asia? The facts are all too clear.

A Threat to Japan

Japan holds an important strategic position in Asia and the Pacific region. In their contention with U.S. imperialism for hegemony in this part of the world, the Soviet revisionists use cajolery and coercion, the carrot and the stick, in an attempt to control Japan.

Taking over the old tsars' mantle, they are trying hard to push a "gunboat policy" by constantly increasing their naval force in the Pacific region. Directed against the United States, this also constitutes a threat to Japan.

According to data released by the Japanese Defence Agency, the Soviet Pacific fleet of 750 warships totalled 1.1 million tons at the end of 1973 as against 500,000 in 1962. Soviet aircraft and warships rampage in Japan's off-shore waters and the Western Pacific sea areas to make a show of force. Here they carry out "bombing exercises" and "shooting practice" and "launch rockets," creating miasmata in the Sea of Japan and the Western Pacific.

The Soviet revisionists claimed that their missile-carrying nuclear submarines are the "masters of the seas." Soviet missile cruisers and destroyers often roam the Japanese off-shore waters and shuttle the Tsugaru, Tsushima and Soya Straits. Soviet warships passing through the Tsushima Strait alone increased from 50 in 1966 to 220 in 1970, and the number has kept rising in recent years. Soviet aircraft flying over areas around Japan make 200-300 sorties a year.

Japan's territorial air space and territorial waters are subjected to frequent Soviet violations. Japanese fishermen are bullied and hounded, and those working

in the four northern islands are often carried off without cause by the Soviet authorities. Official Japanese statistics show that the Soviet revisionists detained 880 Japanese fishing boats and arrested 6,790 Japanese fishermen in the 1954-73 period. Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet Union has repeatedly blackmailed and held to ransom Japanese fishermen under various pretexts in Japanese off-shore waters. Referring to these incidents, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka pointed out: What the Soviet Union has done is really too much, no matter how it chants "goodwill and friendship."

Refusing to Return the Occupied Territories

Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu, the four islands in the north, have been Japanese territory since ancient times. Historically part of Hokkaido, these islands have long been inhabited by Japanese people who toiled and sweated here. Then these islands were occupied by the Soviet revisionists who to this day have refused to return them to Japan.

They use these islands as a base for extending Soviet expansionist activities. Both the Takan Bay of Etorofu and Shakotan of Shikotan are good natural deep harbours, big enough to accommodate large fleets. On these islands the Soviet revisionists have built important military bases, complete with radar stations, airfields and so on. The Takan Bay of Etorofu is where the Soviet warships are concentrated. From these bases Soviet planes can penetrate inland Japan in a few minutes, thus posing a direct threat to that country.

The people and Government of Japan strongly demand the return of their four northern islands and the nationwide struggle for their recovery is growing in depth. During his visit to the Soviet Union last year, Prime Minister Tanaka made it clear to the Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev that their return is a categorical prerequisite to the conclusion of a peace pact between Japan and the U.S.S.R. While he held the Foreign Ministry portfolio, Masayoshi Ohira had this to say: "The recovery of these islands is a long-cherished aspiration of the nationals of Japan." Kimura, the new Foreign Minister after the recent Upper House elections, stated in similar terms, "The demand for the return of the northern territories is the people's aspiration. There can be no retreat. It is on this basis that the peace pact negotiations will be conducted."

But this just demand of the Government and people of Japan has been brushed aside by the Soviet revisionists, who quibbled that "the territorial problem had already been solved," that the demand for the return of the four northern islands was "instigated by revanchists," that it was "a deliberate provocation to raise the so-called 'territorial issue,'" etc. Such sophistries are overt slanders and attacks on the Japanese people and Government. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Troyanovsky even publicly threatened: "To improve Japanese-Soviet relations, it is important to create an atmosphere in keeping with it, but the movement in Japan for the return of the northern territories is not for creating a good atmosphere." After the recent Japanese Upper House elections, the Soviet revisionists even more openly exerted pressure on Japan, threatening that the Soviet revisionist chieftain will not visit Japan unless the Tanaka government takes a "friendly" attitude. In the eyes of the Soviet revisionists, "friendly" or "unfriendly" hinges on insistence or non-insistence on the recovery of the four northern islands by the Japanese Government. According to the Kremlin's logic, "a good atmosphere" can be created for "good-neighbourly relations" only if the victim makes no demand for the return of the territories under Soviet occupation. Those who demand their return must be labelled as "revanchists," "provocateurs," lacking the desire to "create a good atmosphere." This is out-and-out gangster logic, the logic of big-power hegemonism, the logic of aggressors. Does not such an argument nail Soviet revisionism down as social-imperialism?

Exploitation of Resources — A Bait

Apart from applying military threats and high-handed measures, Soviet revisionism tries to exercise control over Japan by dangling the so-called "project to exploit Siberia."

In 1972 when the Kremlin dished up its specific Tyumen oilfield project as part of the programme of "co-operation" in the exploitation of Siberia, it asked Japan for a loan of 1,000 million U.S. dollars and aid in laying oil pipe-lines more than 4,000 kilometres in length, extending from Irkutsk to a Soviet port in the Far East. Soviet revisionism, according to the terms of the project, would in return supply Japan with 25 to 40 million tons of oil annually for a period of 20 years beginning 1981. But last March it revised the terms, increasing the loan to the tune of over 3,200 million dollars and reducing the annual oil supply to somewhere between 5 and 25 million tons while replacing the plan to lay the pipe-lines by a proposal to build a second Siberian railway.

Not a few Japanese figures in the political and economic circles and the Japanese press have seen

through Soviet revisionism's ulterior motives behind the offer. At present, they pointed out, the annual oil consumption by the Soviet Union in Siberia amounts to 8.5 million tons, mostly for military needs — for its Pacific fleet and its troops along the Sino-Soviet border, and the entire supply has to come all the way from the European part of the country. Five years from now, its annual oil consumption in the Far East will probably go up to 15 to 16 million tons. So the Soviet plan to open up the Tyumen oilfield and construct a second Siberian railway "is not intended to supply Japan and the United States with oil but for an unfailing supply of energy the Soviet Union itself needs in its Asian expansion." What Soviet revisionism has in mind is to bring in foreign capital and technology to meet its needs in arms expansion, war preparations and economic development.

The Soviet revisionist intention, as some Japanese newspapers further pointed out, is to "tie the Japanese economy to Siberia to the exclusion of the United States and thus drive a wedge into Japanese-U.S. relations." "The construction of a second Siberian railway and the exploitation of the Tyumen oilfield," noted *Yomiuri Shimbun*, "not only call for a huge investment but also take quite a long time. So the Soviet Union holds that once it obtains Japan's co-operation on the question of exploiting Siberia, it will be able to draw our country to the Soviet side in a long run."

The Japanese media noted at the same time that one of the aims of Soviet revisionism in trying to win over Japan is to peddle its "Asian collective security system" for its aggression and expansion in Asia. According to *Mainichi Shimbun*, if Japan were to have a hand in the exploitation of Siberia, that would last some 20 to 30 years. In the circumstances, "Japanese-Soviet relations would inevitably become 'so close that any estrangement would be out of the question' so much so that the Soviet Union could take advantage of this to push its Asian collective security system." Officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry too believe that the offer to build a second Siberian railway is designed to draw Japan into the "Asian collective security system." "This is behind the Soviet scheme to coerce Japan, with 'an enthusiasm that has reached the point of frenzy,' into the exploitation of Siberia."

While talking glibly about "good-neighbourliness," "friendship" and "amity," Soviet revisionism is actually working for aggression, expansion, control and intervention. Commenting on the policy of the old tsars, Marx said: "Its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the Polar Star of its policy — world domination — is a fixed star." The new tsars in the Kremlin now alternate threats with baits; their manoeuvres may change but the Polar Star of its policy is definitely fixed, that is, the practice of big-power hegemonism.

ROUND THE WORLD

MOZAMBIQUE

Growing Armed Struggle

The armed struggle by the Mozambican people against Portuguese colonialism and for national liberation continues to grow in strength.

On July 1 this year, FRELIMO (the Mozambique Liberation Front) opened its fifth front in Zambezia Province. This signifies an important victory in the Mozambican people's armed struggle. In less than two weeks, guerrilla fighters occupied Morrumbala in the west, forcing the white settlers in the city to flee to the coastal cities. In less than one month, operation by the guerrillas covered one-

third of the province, extending in the west to the vicinity of Tacuane and Lioma — southeast of the Malawi border — and in the east to a place only 30 miles from Port Quelimane. Over 5,000 patriots joined the freedom fighters. Under FRELIMO's leadership guerrilla fighters in the province, together with their comrades-in-arms on the other four fronts, are continuing their triumphant advance.

Meanwhile, guerrilla fighters have attacked the enemy continuously on the two railway lines crossing Manica and Sofala Province, disrupting enemy transport. In the latter part of

July, the guerrilla fighters attacked the enemy on the Beira-Tete Railroad and the railroad near Amatongas, west of Port Beira. The Portuguese colonial authorities in Beira were forced to admit that all rail traffic was in a state of confusion.

Pounded ceaselessly by the guerrilla fighters, the Portuguese colonial army's morale has sagged to a new low. Two thousand colonial soldiers receiving military training in Lourenco Marques, capital of Mozambique, issued a statement on July 19 declaring their refusal to go to northern Mozambique to fight the guerrillas. Over 1,000 colonial soldiers deserted in Zambezia Province. A number of them went over to the FRELIMO side. Under the guerrillas' attacks, the colonial army had to abandon six camps along the Rovuma River bordering on Tanzania. White colonialists are leaving Mozambique one after another.

The successful armed struggle by the Mozambican people has landed the Portuguese colonial authorities in desperate straits. The colonialists now find it difficult to maintain their rule. FRELIMO President Samora Machel said in a recent statement that the entire Mozambican people want freedom, peace and independence. "Portuguese colonialism will be crushed; the Mozambican people will win," he declared.

PANAMA

Upholding State Sovereignty

David City in Chiriqui Province was the locale of a big rally of banana workers, individual banana producers and many people from other walks of life in Panama on August 1. They voiced at the rally their determination to strengthen unity and fight the pressure on Panama by the U.S.-owned United Brands Company (formerly known as the United Fruit Company.)

Since July 24, the company has suspended the plucking and shipment of bananas as a retaliative measure against the Panamanian Government's imposition of a surtax on exported bananas.

Panamanian Head of Government Omar Torrijos Herrera pointed out in

"NUEVA HORA" (ARGENTINA)

Two Superpowers' Stand At Sea Law Conference Condemned

Nueva Hora, organ of the Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party, published an article in its early July issue condemning the position taken by the two superpowers at the U.N. law of the sea conference.

Entitled "The United States and the Soviet Union Oppose Third World," the article points out that the central point of the conference in Caracas was the discussion of the question of the defence of sovereignty over 200 miles of coastal waters put forward by the Third World nations, especially the Latin American countries. However, "the United States and the Soviet Union oppose this recovery of rights by the countries of the Third World."

"The adoption of such a stand by the Yankees is nothing new; everybody knows that they are imperialists. That the Soviet leading clique has followed suit reveals again the expansionist ambitions of the chieftains who have usurped

power in Lenin's motherland," it says.

The article exposes the imperialist argument put forward by the two superpowers on the question of the exploitation of maritime resources. "The argument that the Third World cannot exploit their own sea resources for 'lack of means' and 'backwardness' is precisely the argument which the imperialist powers used to justify their conquest of territories and plunder of poor nations last century," it states. It adds: "Today the Yankees and Russians have appropriated the rights to exploit fishery, oil and all resources of our seas, alleging that we are not in a position to do it ourselves."

"Argentina's continental shelf is one having the most abundant resources in the world; it is also a spot where Yankees and Russians are daily stepping up their frantic contention to decide which will seize our resources," it declares.

It notes, "So long as the Third World unites to defend their own interests and oppose the policy of aggression and plunder of the two superpowers, neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. can realize its ambition to win domination."

his speech at the rally that "this pressure was hurriedly applied (by this trans-national company) with the aim of preventing us from signing the agreement on the formation of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries." "We are not isolated in this struggle," he said. "The Third World, the union of exploited countries against the exploiters, is watching the results of the struggle."

A workers' leader from the Chiriqui Land Company stressed that the banana workers would not concede an inch in their struggle for defending national dignity and sovereignty.

President of the National Commission of Supply Manuel Balbino Moreno said in his speech at another mass rally in Panama City on August 5: "We are facing an act of economic aggression which a trans-national company makes on a government, a state and a people."

Panamanian Minister of Industry and Trade Fernando Manfredo, on behalf of the Panamanian Government, has notified the representatives of the U.S.-owned United Brands Company that the Republic of Panama will continue to impose the surtax on the company's banana exports.

In the notification, the minister also announced that during the period of the company's unilateral suspension of banana exports, the enterprise is not permitted to dismiss any employee and should continue to pay full wages to all its personnel. The company should also pay the independent banana producers who are economically dependent on the company, he added.

The company was also notified that it should be held responsible for any loss the banana estates might suffer during the period. Otherwise, necessary measures will be taken by the Panamanian Government.

In the last few days, the Panamanian National Commission in Defence of Sovereignty and Peace, the Popular Nationalist Front, the national federation of the petroleum, chemical, petro-chemical and related workers, the Federation of Students as well as organizations of peasants, educational workers and journalists issued statements and communiques, expressing their solidarity with the

banana workers' struggle for defending national sovereignty and economic interests and condemning the United Brands Company for its political and economic blackmail against Panama.

ITALY

Protest Against Fascist Atrocity

Labouring people in various parts of Italy held a 4-hour general strike and massive demonstrations on the afternoon of August 5, strongly protesting a new atrocity committed by the fascists.

On August 4, Italian fascists made a bomb attack on the Rome-Munich international train, killing 12 persons and injuring more than 40. This aroused great indignation among the masses throughout Italy. On August 5, workers, farmers, craftsmen, white-collar workers and service workers protested by staging a general strike. At the same time, demonstrations were held in Rome, Bologna, Florence, Milan and other cities to condemn this fascist crime.

On May 28 of this year the fascists had exploded a bomb in the northern Italian city of Brescia, killing six people and injuring over 90. Impressive strikes, rallies and demonstrations were held by 20 million people throughout Italy the next day to strongly protest this fascist outrage.

ISRAEL

"July Unit" — An Armed Spying Gang

To commit further aggression against the Arab countries and suppress the Palestinian guerrillas, Israeli Zionists are rigging up an armed spying gang going by the name "July Unit."

According to a Western news agency report, the spokesman of the unit Etan said: "We intend to set up a . . . unit which operates in enemy territory without Israeli uniforms, without any identification marks. . . without being responsible to the army or the government." He blustered: "Our objective will be to clear the guerrilla stronghold in southeast Lebanon" and "install a demilitarized zone" there. "We will kill every man we find there," he added.

A recruitment of 10,000 members is planned and Major General Ariel Sharon "invited" to lead it. Sharon confirmed in an interview with newsmen that Israeli Premier Rabin and Defence Minister Peres were planning to ask him to return to "active duty" to help boost "morale."

A recent commentary by the Middle East News Agency pointed out: "The purpose of forming such a force is obvious and that is co-ordinating the operations of that force with the regular Israeli army forces against Palestinian resistance in south Lebanon." But "such a measure will not enable the government of Israel to escape responsibilities for terrorist acts."

WASHINGTON

Nixon Resigns, Ford Becomes President

In a nationwide televised address on the evening of August 8, U.S. President Richard Nixon announced his resignation of the presidency, and Vice President Gerald Ford succeeded him as President.

Nixon declared: "From the discussions I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to . . . carry out the duties of this [presidential] office." "Therefore," he said, "I shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow [August 9]. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour."

Recalling U.S. foreign relations during the past five and a half years when he served as President, Nixon noted in his address: "We have unlocked the doors that for a quarter of a century stood between the United States and the People's Republic of China."

Ford made a brief televised statement after Nixon's address.

President Ford met with Huang Chen, Chief of the Liaison Office of China in the United States, at the White House on the afternoon of August 9 at the former's request after he was sworn in on the same day. Among those present on the occasion was U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Teachers for Tibet

THREE hundred and eighty-nine teachers were selected by the Shanghai municipality, Liaoning, Kiangsu, Honan, Hunan and Szechuan Provinces as well as some departments under the State Council to help the Tibetan people develop socialist education. They have recently left for Tibet taking with them the deep concern shown by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people of all nationalities, and the Party Central Committee for the million emancipated serfs of Tibet and the class feelings and regards of the people of Shanghai and the five provinces for their fellow-countrymen in Tibet.

Before the democratic reform in 1959, the labouring people in Tibet were deprived of the right to receive an education under the reactionary rule of the serf-owners. Thanks to the Party's leadership, socialist education began to flourish after the democratic reform. The Tibet Autonomous Region now has more than 2,600 primary schools with a total enrolment of over 120,000 pupils. In addition to the Tibet Institute for Nationalities, there are middle schools in every administrative region and city. But owing to historical reasons, education in Tibet as a whole is relatively poor and there is a lack of teachers.

Specialized in political studies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, history, geography, agronomy as well as physical culture, music and the fine arts, most of the teachers will be assigned to eight middle schools and some will help in setting up a teachers' college in Lhasa.

When they learnt the news about selecting teachers to work in Tibet, large numbers of teachers put up

big-character posters in support and sent in applications to be included in the first group going there. They regarded the matter as one of great importance in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthening national unity and supporting construction in the frontier region.

Earnest efforts were made to choose the teachers. Thirty-two of the 35 teachers from Honan Province are members of the Communist Party or of the Communist Youth League; most of them are activists who have come to the fore in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. Among the teachers were 11 who served as Party branch deputy secretaries and chairmen or members of the revolutionary committees in their former schools. The 85 teachers from Shanghai were selected from five universities and colleges and 46 middle schools. All the teachers whose applications had been approved pledged to live up to the expectations of the Party and the people and contribute to the development of education in Tibet.

The five provinces and one municipality concerned and the Scientific and Educational Group Under the State Council have also provided teaching apparatuses and books for those schools receiving help from them.

Protection Against Summer Heat

FACTORIES and mines throughout China have taken active measures to keep workshop temperature down in summer and improve working conditions. This is part of the labour protection provided the workers with subsidy from the state. Special arrangements for this purpose had been made by Party committees at various

levels in industrial departments before summer set in.

Take the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking for example. Its methods of keeping down summer heat include the installation of heat insulators, ventilators and water screens for keeping off the heat radiated from the furnaces. All workshops are provided with various kinds of cold drinks free of charge. Physical check-ups have been given to those working in high-temperature shops. Medical workers often make the rounds of the workshops, bringing medicines to the workers for preventing heat strokes while paying great attention to improving hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Similar steps have been taken by other industrial enterprises where work is done in high temperatures, such as glass works, foundry shops, brick-kilns, pottery factories and construction sites.

Most of the 23 factories under the Tientsin Glass and Enamelware Company involve high-temperature operations. The company Party committee has set up a special group composed of leading cadres, workers and technicians to take charge of the heat-reducing work. As early as in mid-May, more than 600 ventilators, cold air sprayers and other heat-reducing devices were overhauled and more than 110 new ones were installed.

Recalling the past, many veteran workers said that the enamelware factory in the old society was a hell on earth. The capitalists only wanted to make money, and did nothing for the benefit of the workers. But today the Party and Chairman Mao pay meticulous attention to the workers who declare: "The hotter the weather, the greater our drive to turn out more products."

The workers have also introduced technical innovations to improve working conditions in summer. The Hsuanwu Glass Factory in Peking has substituted an automatic bottle-making device for the previous semi-

automatic one. This has greatly reduced the temperature and raised efficiency. The Tunghsien Flint Factory has moved all the eight electrolytic furnaces in its electrolysis workshop to one place and built a wall around them, with the result that the shop's temperature has been reduced considerably.

Huanglungtan Hydroelectric Station

FOLLOWING the completion of the Tanchiangkou water control project (see *Peking Review*, No. 11, 1974), another power station — the Huanglungtan hydroelectric station — was built recently in Hupeh Province. Located on the lower reaches of the Tuho River, the biggest tributary of the Hanchiang, it is one of the major projects for the multi-purpose exploitation of the Hanchiang River basin.

Huanglungtan used to be a barren and out-of-the-way place deep in the mountains in northwestern Hupeh. Today, the place begins to bubble with activity. A big dam stands on the Tuho River, a reservoir surrounded by hills mirrors the greenery around, and pylons up on the moun-

tains carry electric cables which send energy to the cities and villages far and near.

The whole project which began in 1969 includes a 371-metre-long and 107-metre-high concrete dam, a power station with a total installed capacity of 150,000 kw., a reservoir capable of storing 1,015 million cubic metres of water and a ship lift. The completion of this power station not only provides powerful motive force needed for socialist construction in northwestern Hupeh Province and amply water supply for industrial development, but immensely improves navigation conditions on the river. By using the reservoir to regulate the water level and through dredging, the section from Huanglungtan to Tanchiang is accessible to boats of 15 to 30 tons all the year round. In addition to these, large areas of farmland on the lower reaches of the Tuho are now well irrigated.

Shore Land Reclaimed

LAST winter and this spring several hundred thousand commune members living along the coastal areas of Chekiang and Fukien Provinces in east China reclaimed about 8,000 hectares of shore land.

The uneven coastline of the two provinces, stretching some 3,400 kilometres, has many bays. Wide tracts of land along the shore disappear and re-emerge with the ebb and flow of the tides. None of it was ever reclaimed or utilized in old China. Many years' failure to repair water conservancy works before liberation left villages and farmland open to inundation by sea tides, with widespread suffering and losses to the people.

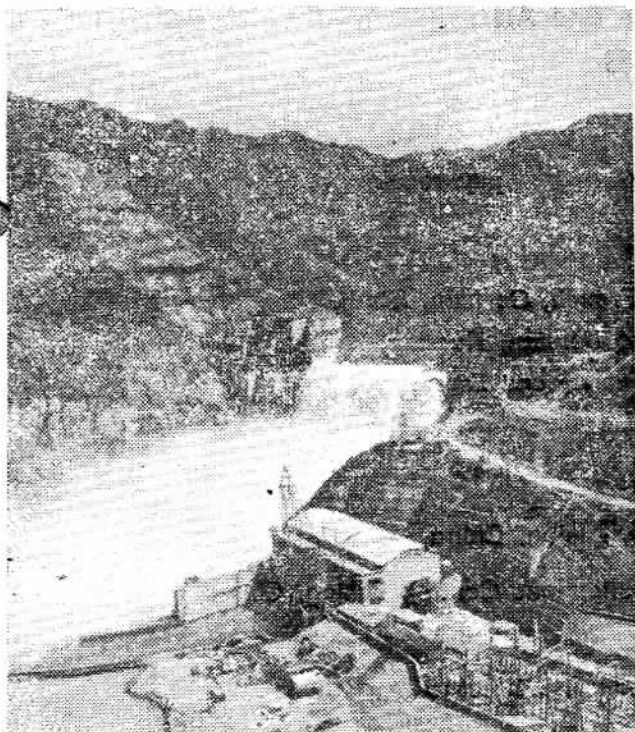
Since liberation, particularly with the founding of the people's communes in 1958, the collective economy has been steadily developed and consolidated. This has created favourable conditions for wresting land from the sea. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution that began in 1966 further spurred the commune members' enthusiasm for building socialism, and they started a new drive for reclaiming coastal land.

Chekiang's cultivated area has been increased by 85,000 hectares of land reclaimed from the sea since liberation. About 60,000 hectares of this were reclaimed after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. A big part of Fukien's 26,000 hectares of polder used since 1957 was also opened up after 1966.

Chekiang's Hsiaoshan County, situated in the vicinity of Hangchow Bay, has organized between 40,000 and 160,000 commune members every winter and spring since 1968 to reclaim land along the coast. They raised 97 kilometres of dykes to enclose nearly 20,000 hectares of bottom, and built several hundred kilometres of channels complete with sluice-gates and pumping-stations. By using fresh water to carry away the alkaline in the new polder and turning it into good farmland, they enlarged the county's cultivated area by one-third.

People's communes or production brigades generally undertake small reclamation projects on their own, while larger ones are constructed jointly by people's communes under county leadership with financial and technical aid from the state.

The newly reclaimed land has been improved by introducing fresh water for a few years to wash away the alkaline. Now steadily increasing yields of rice, cotton, oil-bearing crops and fruit have been harvested. Annual grain yields have reached from 6 to 7.5 tons per hectare. Some parts of the polder have been turned into forestry farms, fisheries, pastures and salt fields. Factories, schools and hospitals have been built in some other parts of it.



The Huanglungtan hydroelectric station.

MAO TSETUNG

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