

PEKING REVIEW

48

November 29, 1974

北
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周
報

**Message Greeting 11th Congress
Of Romanian Communist Party**

**Striking Contrast Between Two
Different Economic Systems**

32,000-Mile Voyage With Flying Colours

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Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves for Tirana

THE Chinese Party and Government Delegation left Peking for Tirana by special plane on November 26 to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Albania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Council of Ministers. Leader of the delegation is Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and deputy leader is Wu Kuei-hsien, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Members of the delegation are Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of

the C.P.C. Central Committee; Liu Chen-hua (already in Tirana), Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chinese Ambassador to Albania; Yu Chan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Chuan-chung, Deputy Section Leader of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Hsi Chao-ming, Deputy Director of the Soviet Union and East European Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Liu Hua, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien and Ni Chih-fu.

25th Anniversary of Establishment of Albania-China Diplomatic Relations

Albanian Ambassador to China Behar Shtylla gave a banquet in Peking on November 23 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and China.

Attending the banquet were Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Keng Piao and leading members of other departments concerned.

In proposing a toast, the Ambassador said that the establishment of diplomatic relations had ushered in a new era of unbreakable, everlasting friendship and unity and all-round fraternal co-operation between the peoples of the two countries. Albania-China friendship, he pointed out, has been daily enhanced in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their com-

mon struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and no storm whatsoever can undermine it.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua in his toast spoke of the constant consolidation and development of friendly relations and mutual assistance and co-operation between

China and Albania in the political, economic and other fields in the 25 years since the establishment of their diplomatic relations. "Your struggle is our struggle and your cause is ours too," he told the Albanian comrades-in-arms. "The Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the Albanian people's struggle against imperialism and revisionism and support their socialist revolution and construction."

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Liu Chen-hua gave a celebration reception in Tirana on November 22. Albanian Foreign Minister Nesti Nase and others attended.

U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger in Peking

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. Secretary of State and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and his party arrived in Peking by special plane on November 25 for a visit to China.

With Dr. Kissinger were Donald Rumsfeld, Assistant to the President and Chief of the White House Staff, Dr. Kissinger's wife Nancy M. Kissinger and others.



Premier Chou En-lai meets U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and Mrs. Kissinger.

Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greet Romanian Communist Party's 11th Congress

The 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends its warmest fraternal greetings to the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Since the 10th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people led by the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu have achieved new important successes in the cause of socialist construction by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and working hard. The Romanian Communist Party has led the Romanian people in carrying on a persistent and

heroic struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. The Romanian Communist Party has made positive contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people by combating imperialism and hegemonism, fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism and supporting the just struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

The 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party is being held in an excellent international situation. We are convinced that the congress will surely further inspire the Romanian people to march forward dauntlessly for winning new victories in the cause of socialist construction.

The two Parties and peoples of China and Romania always support

and encourage each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and in the cause of socialist construction. Our friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are firmly convinced that such friendship will surely be further consolidated and developed in our future joint struggle.

May the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party achieve every success!

May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Romanian Parties and peoples remain evergreen!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

November 24, 1974

In the afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital with Dr. Kissinger, Mrs. Kissinger, and Dr. Kissinger's son and daughter.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua gave a banquet in the evening in honour of Dr. Kissinger and his party at which Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was present.

Among the guests were George H.W. Bush and John H. Holdridge, Chief and Deputy Chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and other officials of the office.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua proposed a toast. He said: "In the last three years or more, Dr. Kissinger has come a long way across the ocean to visit our country on six occasions. We are glad that he has now come to Peking again, providing our two sides with an opportunity to continue the exchange of views on the normalization of Sino-American

relations and on international issues of common interest."

He went on: "A year has elapsed since the last visit of Mr. Secretary of State. In this year the international situation has undergone great changes, which further demonstrate that the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. The entire world is in the midst of intense turbulence and unrest. This reflects the sharpening of various contradictions and is something independent of man's will. The history of mankind always moves forward amidst turmoil. In our view, such turmoil is a good thing, and not a bad thing."

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua pointed out: "The Chinese and American peoples have always been friendly to each other. After more than two decades of estrangement, the door was opened for exchanges between the two countries, and the friendly relations between the two

peoples have developed. Here, we ought to mention the pioneering role Mr. Richard Nixon played in this regard. And we also note with appreciation President Ford's statement that he would continue to implement the Shanghai Communiqué.

"China and the United States have different social systems, and there are differences between us on a series of matters of principle. But this does not hinder us from finding common ground on certain matters. It is always beneficial for the two sides to have candid exchanges of views and increase mutual understanding. On the whole, Sino-American relations have in these years been moving ahead. We believe that the current visit of Mr. Secretary of State will contribute to the further implementation of the principles established in the Shanghai Communiqué."

In his toast, Secretary of State Kissinger said: "President Ford has

sent me here to continue the fruitful exchanges of views that we have had every year and to continue the process of normalization." Continuing, he said: "The beginning of the process of normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China and its continuation in the years since then has not been a matter of expediency but a fixed principle of American foreign policy." He said that President Ford had met with the Chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S.A. the first day he was in office and the President reaffirmed that "we would continue to pursue the principles of the Shanghai Communique and that we would continue to follow the goal of normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China."

Secretary of State Kissinger said: "I am glad that I have already had an opportunity to see the Prime Minister and to recall the many occasions of previous visits with exchanges of views." "In the last years, relations between our two countries have moved ahead steadily. I am here to continue this process and I am confident that it will succeed."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua held talks on November 26, 27 and 28 with Secretary of State Kissinger.

Secretary of State Kissinger gave a banquet on November 28. Attending the banquet were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, Chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S.A. Huang Chen, and others.

In his toast, the U.S. Secretary of State thanked the Chinese hosts for the reception he had received. He said: This visit to the People's Republic continues the progress that has been made on each previous occasion. We reviewed international problems and deepened our common understanding. We committed ourselves to continuing the process of normalization along the lines of the Shanghai Communique. He reiterated that improving relations between the People's Republic and

the United States is a fixed principle of U.S. foreign policy.

The Chinese Foreign Minister said in his toast: "In the last few days, our two sides have, in a candid spirit, reviewed the development of the international situation over the past year and exchanged views on international issues of common interest and the question of Sino-American relations. This has increased our mutual understanding and deepened our comprehension of our common points. Both sides have expressed their readiness to work, in accordance with the principles established in the Shanghai Communique, for the continued advance of Sino-American relations."

Big Farm Output Rise In Tibet

The Tibet Autonomous Region has achieved a big rise in farm output over large areas this year on the basis of last year's rich harvest. Initial figures put Tibet's total grain output this year at more than 15 per cent higher than last year, or nearly two and a half times that of 1958, the year preceding the democratic reform in that region. This historic change has laid a reliable material foundation for consolidating and developing the socialist system, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, defending the country's southwestern frontiers and speeding up socialist revolution and socialist construction in Tibet.

Under the cruellest and most barbarous feudal serfdom, Tibetan farming was extremely primitive. In 1959, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, feudal serfdom was overthrown and democratic reform carried out. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution brought on a high tide in the socialist transformation of Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry. Today, people's communes embrace over 93 per cent of the townships in the region. This basic change in the relations of production has opened broad avenues for swift advance in farming and stock-breeding.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the people of Tibet have broken with the concept that "everything is decided by heaven" and done all they can to ameliorate unfavourable natural conditions such as are found in places of high altitude and with a short frost-free period and freakish weather. They have done much to change the old ways of farming, build water conservancy works and eliminate insect pests, and they have succeeded in growing winter wheat over large areas. Wheat was sown successfully in areas as high as 4,050 metres above sea level. The 2,100 hectares under wheat this year mostly yielded upwards of 3 tons per hectare. High output was attained on a large area, and in some places the per-*ke* (one-fifteenth of a hectare) yield was as high as 700 kilogrammes.

Great advances also have been made in stock-breeding. The number of cattle, sheep, horses and other animals in the autonomous region is 2.3 times that of 1958. Pig-raising and afforestation also have developed apace. Orchards and tea gardens have emerged and vegetable growing is making headway. The growth of agriculture is pushing industry forward. The old Tibet, so terribly poor and backward, has changed beyond recognition.

On November 15 *Renmin Ribao* published a short commentary "Look at Today's Tibet" in which it said: "Chairman Mao has pointed out that **'the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome.'** The rapid development of agriculture in Tibet is another proof of this truth enunciated by Chairman Mao.

"Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led by the Chinese Communist Party, the million emancipated Tibetan serfs

who have stood up and taken their destiny into their own hands are able to bring into play their boundless creative power. Taking the Tachai Brigade (China's pace-setter in agriculture) as their model, resolutely taking the socialist road, relying on the strength of the communes' collective economy and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they have created miracles on this 'roof of the world.' This is a heavy blow to the shameless slanders and vicious attacks heaped on socialist new Tibet by the imperialists, revisionists, reactionaries and Dalai's traitorous gang. It is a powerful criticism of the concept that 'everything is decided by heaven' which Lin Piao and Confucius touted and a salutary lesson to certain comrades who thought it tremendously difficult to push low yields up."

The commentary also pointed out: "Chinese agriculture this year achieved another rich harvest, the 13th successive one. Agricultural production in a region like Tibet also has got off the ground."

In conclusion the commentary called on all cadres, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the people throughout Tibet to guard against arrogance and rashness, redouble their efforts, continue to do a good job in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, further implement the strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," resolutely continue to "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and strive to develop agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, side-line occupations and fisheries and "store grain everywhere."

Specialized Theoretical Study

Theoretical workers among the shipbuilders at the Talién Hungchi (Red Flag) Shipyard in northeast China's Luta city have created something new in theoretical study during the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Known as theoretical study in specialized subjects, this new study

method has come into being and has been popularized among the shipbuilders on the basis of the study of Marxism and the criticism of revisionism by the masses. Spare-time theoretical study groups were organized in this shipyard in 1969. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the members came to realize that Lin Piao's revisionist line had its reactionary theoretical basis and ideological roots which involved and influenced the various spheres of the superstructure. In order to make a penetrating and thorough criticism of this revisionist line, it is necessary to study Marxism in a comparatively systematic way and master it as their theoretical weapon.

But how was this aim to be attained? In the light of the characteristics of the workers' contingent of theoretical workers and the needs of revolutionary mass criticism and on the basis of furthering the study and criticism by the masses, theoretical workers gear their study according to special subjects. Dividing up into several smaller study groups, they study the three component parts of Marxism (philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism) separately and coordinate their efforts in mass criticism. As a result, they found that their theoretical study was deeper and more systematic and their level of criticism higher than before. For instance, in criticizing Lin Piao for following Confucius' reactionary programme of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites," the group studying philosophy uses the Marxist dialectical-materialist theory to expose and criticize the programme's idealist essence through an analysis of Lin Piao's world outlook; the study group in political economy employs the Marxist theory of surplus value to expose theoretically the exploitation and oppression of the labouring people under capitalism and denounce Lin Piao's crimes of trying to restore capitalism; the group studying scientific socialism, by its study of the course of development from utopian socialism to scientific socialism, elucidates the irresistible law of historical develop-

ment that socialism is bound to replace capitalism and points out Lin Piao's inevitable doom in working for restoration and retrogression.

The shipyard now has a contingent of 1,082 theoretical workers who are in 39 groups devoted to the study of Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism as well as the history of the Chinese Communist Party, the history of Chinese philosophy and other subjects. The fruitful results of their study have been widely acclaimed. Some of their articles have been published in newspapers and magazines, others read out at meetings held under the auspices of universities and libraries in Luta. Still others are supplementary reading material used by the shipyard's workers and staff members in their theoretical study.

Japanese Exhibition in Peking

The Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Aquatic Production Technology Exhibition opened in Peking on November 22.

Sponsored by the International Trade Promotion Association of Japan, the exhibition occupies a total floorspace of over 14,000 square metres. On display are mainly technologies and machinery and apparatus related to agriculture, forestry, animal products processing, aquatic production, sericulture and food processing.

Among those at the opening ceremony were Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Wang Yao-ting, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Aiichiro Fujiyama, leader of the Delegation of the International Trade Promotion Association of Japan and director of the Japanese exhibition, and other Japanese friends, and leading members of Chinese departments concerned as well as more than 600 people in the capital.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met all the members of the delegation and toured the exhibition on November 23.

Striking Contrast Between Two Different Economic Systems

by Hsia Li-chih

AN economic crisis characterized by slump, inflation and sharply rising unemployment is now pounding away at the entire capitalist world. The two superpowers, in particular, are having a very hard time. This is one manifestation of the prevailing international situation: great disorder under heaven, or, as a Chinese verse goes, "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains."

Contrary to the decline of imperialism and social-imperialism plagued by inescapable crises, there is a scene of growing prosperity in our country where production and construction are in full swing and the financial and monetary front is being more and more consolidated. The Renminbi, the Chinese currency, long stable in value, is one of the few exceptionally stable currencies in the world.

The glaring contrast between the two different monetary systems discussed in this article throws light on the incomparable superiority of the socialist economic system over the capitalist one.

Long-Term Stability of Chinese Finance And Currency

A currency's stability or instability is mainly indicated by whether or not its purchasing power can remain steady over a long period.

For the last two decades and more, the Renminbi's purchasing power has kept at the same level with no fluctuation whatsoever. All along prices of the daily necessities, such as grain, cotton cloth, salt and coal, have not fluctuated. While remaining stable, prices of a number of manufactured goods in daily use have gradually fallen. China is a developing country and the people's living standards at present are still not high. But because China has completed in the main the socialist transformation of the ownership system and because it has firmly adhered to the socialist road and continually repudiated the capitalist tendencies, the value of the Renminbi has long remained fixed and the people are ensured a stable livelihood which gets better and better as production develops. The steady rise in urban and rural people's savings deposits provides one proof.

At the same time, the stability of the value of the currency also serves to help promote the exchange of industrial and agricultural products at equal values and broaden connections between city and the countryside, thus consolidating the worker-peasant alliance economically. Internationally, the Renminbi enjoys ever

growing prestige. Neither devalued nor revalued, the Renminbi has remained stable in value in spite of foreign currency fluctuations. To date, more than 60 countries and regions are using it for reckoning and settling accounts in trade and other economic transactions with China. This plays an important role in persisting in the principle of equality and mutual benefit, developing foreign trade and expanding China's economic contacts with foreign countries, and also fending off interference by capitalism's monetary and financial crises.

Frequent Eruption of Financial and Monetary Crises in Imperialist Countries

With the deepening of the economic crisis, soaring prices, currency depreciation and monetary inflation, financial and monetary crises have broken out one after another in the imperialist countries.

For more than 20 years following the end of World War II, the United States, the reputed "dollar empire," has suffered a sustained development of monetary inflation; there has been a continuous dip in the dollar's purchasing power and a steady upturn in market prices. In more recent years, the situation there has further deteriorated. Compared with 1967, the U.S. consumer goods price index in the first half of this year was up 47.1 per cent. Under the strong impact of the financial and monetary crises, the United States was forced to announce, first in 1971 and again in 1973, the devaluation of the dollar whose prestige has been sinking fast. Lately, the price of gold in terms of the dollar quoted on the world free market is four times the official price. The so-called "dollar empire" has fallen.

Soviet social-imperialism has not fared any better in its financial and monetary affairs. Commodity shortages are acute, black market trafficking is rampant, prices soar and the ruble's purchasing power keeps plummeting. Statistics show that retail prices of 69 principal consumer goods sold in state commercial enterprises in 1970 were about 20 per cent higher than in 1963. Free market retail prices are still higher, by several times in some cases. The foreign exchange value of the Soviet ruble was devalued 55 per cent in 1961 when it was converted into the new ruble. The value of the ruble in fact started dwindling a long time ago.

Inevitable Result of Imperialist Policy

The capitalist world's current financial and monetary crisis is a reflection of its deepening political and

economic crises; it is also the inevitable result of the two superpowers' bid for world hegemony, overseas expansion and shifting the burden of crisis on to others, as well as of the policy of plunder and aggression they push.

To alleviate and extricate itself from the economic crisis, U.S. imperialism has for a long time been increasing government expenditures and military outlays, blindly stimulating production and creating a false boom at home. Externally, it has been boosting military spending abroad, stepping up exports of capital and scrambling for raw materials and markets. The aftermath has been runaway inflation, increasingly large financial deficits and unfavourable balances of payments for years running. Eighteen of the 20-odd years between 1949 and 1973 saw the United States in the red with an aggregate deficit amounting to more than 150,000 million dollars; 21 of these years saw an unfavourable balance of payments — an aggregate total of over 88,000 million dollars. To meet the financial deficit, the United States has resorted to higher taxation, the sale of bonds and the wanton issuing of banknotes. All this has caused debts to pile up and prices to soar.

Soviet social-imperialism too has been flung into an impasse out of which it can find no way. It runs economic affairs in a capitalist manner with a vengeance — going after high profits and blindly carrying out production — and the national economy has been thrown out of balance. It is feverishly engaged in arms expansion and war preparation and greatly increasing military outlays. According to data available, Soviet revisionism's actual military expenditures have already reached somewhere between 60,000 and 70,000 million dollars annually. These expenditures take up a greater share of the total national income and gross national product than do U.S. military expenditures. Because its strength is not enough to realize its wild ambitions, it has to postpone the repayment of internal debts while begging for foreign loans. By 1971, the public internal debt incurred by Soviet revisionism had reached 28,400 million rubles and the repayment of economic bonds worth 25,800 million rubles, which have fallen due, is deferred until after 1974, to be paid back in instalments over a period of 20 years. According to incomplete statistics, external debt incurred between 1964 and April 1974 amounted in the aggregate to 8,500 million dollars. This self-styled "developed socialist country" has now degenerated to the point of begging in order to live.

Two Hegemonic Powers Face Worldwide Opposition In Shifting Crisis On To Others

In an effort to shift the burden of crisis on to others, each of the two hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, seeks to place the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America under its own control, while at the same time bullying the developed countries that are not their match in strength. To exploit and plunder the developing countries, they do their utmost to hike prices of manufactured goods and force down prices of agricultural produce and raw

materials on international markets. As international merchants of death, they sell arms and ammunition in a big way to reap fabulous profits. They practise hegemonism in international financial and monetary affairs. To try to control the economies of the member states of its so-called "community," one of the two superpowers turns the ruble into an "international currency" by arbitrarily making the "ruble transferrable within the CMEA." The other superpower exports huge amounts of dollars to offset its balance of payments deficits, allowing the dollar to stir up trouble without restraint in the international financial market and thus aggravating the financial and monetary crisis in the capitalist world. What both superpowers have been doing has aroused the developing countries to fight against hegemonism, international exploitation and plunder. They have also provoked strong dissatisfaction and resistance from other developed countries. This in turn deepens the political and economic crises of the two superpowers.

Unavoidable Imperialist Economic Crisis

As early as 20 years ago, Chairman Mao had already foreseen the inevitability of the economic crisis of U.S. imperialism. He said: "The economic power of U.S. imperialism, which grew during World II, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. The further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks," *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. IV, p. 172, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961.) This thesis of Chairman Mao's is of great significance as a guide to our analysis of the political and economic crisis of the present-day capitalist world, especially the two superpowers.

In imperialist and social-imperialist countries, the means of production is in the hands of the monopoly capitalist class and its representatives who, to seize maximum profits, blindly develop production and invariably do all they can to keep the working people's living standards at the lowest level possible. The home market shrinks day by day accordingly. At the same time, the rise of the developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions after World War II greatly narrows down imperialism's international markets. In the imperialist countries the sharpening contradiction between the development of production and the unstable and daily shrinking markets both at home and abroad has reached the point where frequent economic crises as well as financial and monetary crises inevitably descend upon them. The results are further impoverishment of the masses of working people at home, increased unemployment, surging tides of strikes and ever more acute class contradictions. Outside their countries, time and again their policies of plunder and aggression fail; the scramble for raw materials and markets among the imperialist countries in general and between the two superpowers in particular is further intensified, so much so that they are faced with increasingly strong resistance from the developing countries.

Economic crisis is an incurable disease of the imperialist and social-imperialist countries, and an inevitable consequence of the growing contradiction between socialized production and capitalist ownership of the means of production. As Frederick Engels pointed out: **"The collision becomes inevitable, and as this cannot produce any real solution so long as it does not break in pieces the capitalist mode of production, the collisions become periodic."** (*Anti-Duhring*.) This is an objective law independent of man's will.

Socialist China Eliminated Inflation Long Ago

Neither economic crises nor financial and monetary crisis ever exist in a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Thanks to the fundamental victory won in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, socialist public ownership in our country has replaced capitalist private ownership. The working class and other labouring people are the masters of the country and of the means of production. The economic basis for the exploitation of man by man thus has been eliminated. Production in our country is for the purpose of meeting the needs of society as a whole. The guiding principle for the development of socialist production in our country is **"to develop the economy and ensure supplies,"** as put forward by Chairman Mao. ("Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War," *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. III, p. 111, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1967.)

All this provides the conditions for social production in a planned and proportionate way. In financial and monetary affairs, China long ago uprooted the virus of inflation left over by the old society and established an independent, unified and stable socialist monetary system. Over the last 20 years and more, the Renminbi has stood the test in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, in the three successive years of serious natural disasters and in the continual disturbance and sabotage by both internal and external class enemies. The Renminbi has been able to withstand the numerous storms and to remain stable at all times. This fully demonstrates the great vitality of the socialist monetary system in China and reflects the unrivalled superiority of her socialist system.

Why Has the Renminbi Long Remained Stable?

The Renminbi's long-term stability derives mainly from the fact that the state possesses a large stock of commodities which is put on the market at stabilized prices. This is a peculiar feature distinguishing the socialist from the capitalist economic system. Money serves as a universal equivalent of commodities; **"The circulation of money is merely a manifestation of the metamorphosis of commodities."** (Karl Marx: *A Critique of the Political Economy*.) The value of the currency can be kept stable when the socialist economy develops, with goods in ample supply and the state possessing

a large stock of commodities and always putting them on the market at stabilized prices. Since the founding of New China, the Chinese people, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have held fast to the principle of **"developing the economy and ensuring supplies."** This leads to steady development in agricultural production, a substantial growth of both light and heavy industrial production, and a large increase of consumer goods on sale in the market. State purchase of commodities and total retail sales in 1973 increased more than sevenfold compared with the early years of liberation. The state is keeping a growing stock of commodities. The commercial departments at the end of last June had in stock nearly twice as much goods as in June 1965. To date, every single yuan in circulation in our country is backed by commodities worth several yuan. This enables the currency in circulation to be commensurate with the supply of commodities, thus ensuring a long-standing stability of the value of the Renminbi.

Another important condition for the Renminbi maintaining long-term stability is to work out a state budget under the socialist system, a budget which is steady and sound and in which revenue and expenditure are balanced. In the early days of the People's Republic, Chairman Mao already had pointed out that **"the balance of revenue and expenditure and the stabilization of prices should also be consolidated."** ("Fight for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Financial and Economic Situation," *China Wins Economic Battles*, p. 7, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1950.) Whether a balance between revenue and expenditure can be brought about or not has a direct bearing on the issuance of the currency and the stability of its value. **"The issuing of notes by the state bank is based primarily on the needs of economic development."** ("Our Economic Policy," *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. I, pp. 144-45, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1967.)

In the course of socialist construction in China, the principle of balancing revenue and expenditure has all along been adhered to, and it is impermissible to increase the fiscal outlay by issuing more notes. The implementation of the state budget generally results in a favourable balance with a slight surplus so that the state's reserves is continually reinforced. In special circumstances, like natural calamities, the revenue and expenditure balance is ensured by increasing production and practising economy, tapping the state's reserves, making adjustments in a planned way and using what has been set aside in the bumper years for the lean years. Our country never relies on getting loans to solve the problem, still less on the issuing of more banknotes. Today, China is one of the few countries with neither internal nor external debts. Thanks to the consolidated and balanced fiscal position, currency in circulation is limited to a scale just enough to meet the development of production and the enlarged circulation of commodities. The kind of monetary inflation that

occurs in capitalist society as a result of issuing notes indiscriminately can never happen in our country.

The long-term stability of the Renminbi is also due to the state's centralized and unified control of the issuing of notes through adjusting, in a planned way, the amounts of money put into circulation and to be called in. Issued by the state bank in a unified way and subject to its centralized control, the Renminbi is the only currency in circulation in China. Money put into circulation by the bank flows back mainly through supplying commodities in a planned way. The amount of wages paid by the state, the quantity of farm and side-line produce purchased by the state, the amount of money to be put into circulation and the corresponding quantity of merchandise to be supplied — all these are arranged annually by the state according to plan. This makes it possible for the currency to be released and called back through planned channels and so ensures the normal circulation of the currency. When a temporary, partial imbalance takes place in an unexpected situation in the course of implementing the plan, the state is free to make adjustments through planning in order to reach a new balance. This is the superiority of the socialist planned economy.

The Line Decides Everything

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The long-term

stability of the Renminbi is, in the last analysis, a fruit of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line triumphing over the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. Babbling that "it is all right to have budgetary deficits" and "to issue more banknotes," Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and their gang tried to justify their reactionary stand for currency depreciation and monetary inflation. Their vain attempt was to open up a breach on the financial and monetary front — the chief link in the entire national economy — to undermine the socialist economy, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line pointing out the way, these sabotaging activities were rebuffed in time and failed to succeed. The two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao have been demolished by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and their criminal schemes for capitalist restoration smashed. The present movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is being broadened and deepened in a sustained way. Socialist construction in China is about to enter a new phase of development. The socialist economic system in China, the financial and monetary system included, is becoming daily more consolidated in the struggle between the two lines. Prospects are infinitely bright.

(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 11, 1974. Subheads are ours.)

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

On the Visit of Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to the People's Republic of China

November 20, 1974

HIS Excellency Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from November 10 to 18, 1974 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. Accompanying Chairman Robaya on the visit were Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Political Organization of National Front, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Planning, the Minister of Economy and Industry, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, other high-ranking government officials and responsible members of mass organizations.

During his visit in China, His Excellency Chairman Salem Robaya Ali visited factories, people's communes and places of scenic and historical interest in Peking, Linhsien County, Chengchow and Canton and was given

a warm welcome and cordial reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Chairman Salem Robaya Ali and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Premier Chou En-lai met Chairman Robaya, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Chairman Robaya held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Democratic Yemen and on international issues of common concern. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks. They signed a new agreement on economic and technical co-operation.

The two sides consider that at present, the international situation is developing in a direction more and

more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and power politics. The Third World is increasingly awakening and growing in strength and playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become the irresistible trend of history.

Both sides warmly praise the important victory won by the Arab and Palestinian people in the Fourth Middle East War against the Israeli aggressor. Uniting as one and using the oil weapon, the Arab countries have dealt a heavy blow at Zionism and imperialism. This struggle has a far-reaching significance and influence. Both sides warmly hail the important achievements of the 7th Arab Summit Conference held in Rabat. They reiterate that the Israeli aggressor must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored.

Both sides note with pleasure that the militant solidarity of the African countries is stronger than ever.

The struggles of the people of all African countries to win and defend national independence, safeguard their national resources and combat racism, Zionism, imperialism, colonialism and power politics are developing in depth and winning one victory after another.

Both sides reiterate their resolute support for all just struggles waged by Asian, African and Latin American countries and people to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop their national economy.

Both sides note with satisfaction that in recent years the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Democratic Yemen have steadily developed as a result of their joint efforts. The visit of His Excellency Chairman Salem Robaya Ali to the People's Republic of China is crowned with success. It has made a positive contribution to strengthening the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Democratic Yemen and further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries as well as to reinforcing the Third World's cause of unity against imperialism.

National Rights of Palestinian People Must Be Fully Restored

THE United Nations General Assembly adopted on November 22 two resolutions based on the draft tabled by many Third World countries, reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to national independence and sovereignty without outside interference, appealing to all states and international organizations to extend their support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and inviting the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer. This is a new victory for the Palestinian people in their fight for liberation as well as a new achievement scored by the Arab countries and other Third World countries in strengthening their unity with the Palestinian people in the joint struggle.

Due to superpower manipulation, the United Nations has for years adopted an extremely unjust attitude towards the Palestine question, all along describing the just struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their national rights as a "refugee question." Because of the resolute demand of the numerous Third World countries, the current session of the U.N. General Assembly invited for the first time the representatives of the Palestinian people to take part in the discussion of the Palestine question. At a plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the

Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat made a speech in categorical, bold and straight terms, strongly denouncing the monstrous crimes of Israeli Zionism, forcefully refuting all sorts of fallacies fabricated by Zionism and the superpowers to slander the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and reaffirming the militant determination of the Palestinian people to restore their national rights. His speech won firm support from many Arab countries and other Third World countries. This demonstrates that the Palestinian people's just cause has enjoyed abundant support while the unjust cause of Israeli Zionism and the superpowers has found little support.

It is mainly due to the obstruction and sabotage by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, that the Palestinian people's national rights have not been restored over a long period. The United States has all along fostered and connived at Israeli Zionism as a tool for expansion and aggression in the Middle East region and consistently opposed the Palestinian people's struggle to recover their lost territories and return to their homeland. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, while prating that it is the "natural ally" of the Arab countries, has actually been engaged in a scheme of sham support but real betrayal. In the past, it openly slandered the Palestinian people's armed struggle as

"adventurous riots," trying to wipe out at one stroke the Palestinian people's cause of national liberation; but now it has changed its tune, pretending to "support" the "legitimate national rights" of the Palestinian people in a vain attempt to bring their cause of national liberation into the orbit of its "political settlement" of the Middle East question and make this a pawn in bargaining with the United States. At the very time when the Palestine question was being debated at the U.N. General Assembly, the two superpowers were stepping up their rivalry and trouble-making in the Middle East. With their support and connivance, the Israeli aggressors have incessantly carried out war provocations and armed threats against the Arab countries. The Middle East situation is still very tense. This warrants high vigilance.

Since the Middle East war of October last year, an encouraging situation has emerged in the Middle East. In their common struggle, the Arab and Palestinian people have broken through the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the superpowers, demonstrated the mighty strength of fighting in unity and dealt heavy blows at Zionism and big power hegemonism by successfully using oil as a weapon. The recently held 7th Arab Summit Conference in Rabat reaffirmed the just stand for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of Palestinian people's national rights, and expressed once again the strong will of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people to fight in unity against the common enemy. Recently, a massive struggle against the Israeli

occupationists was launched by the Palestinian people on the west bank of the Jordan River. All this proves to the hilt that complete restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights and demand for the withdrawal of the Israeli Zionists from all Arab territories they have invaded and occupied are the common aspirations of millions upon millions of the Arab and Palestinian people. Any scheme to deny the Palestinian people's national rights and undermine Palestine's cause of liberation is bound to meet ignominious failure.

The struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people remains protracted and tortuous. By getting rid of superpower interference, infiltration and control, constantly strengthening national unity, and relying on their own efforts to wage the struggle, particularly the armed struggle, they will surely be able to recover their lost territories and achieve the sacred goal of restoring national rights. The Chinese people and the people of other Third World countries have consistently supported the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of national rights and firmly opposed the contention, aggression and expansion of the superpowers in the Middle East. We firmly believe that the tested and tempered Arab and Palestinian people will assuredly overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and win still greater victories.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, November 27)

At United Nations

Huang Hua's Speech on Palestine Question

- **Superpowers are condemned for intensifying their rivalries in the Middle East and encouraging Israel's aggression, and it is reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Palestinian people's just struggle**

The 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority on October 14 on inviting the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate on the Palestine question, which began at an assembly plenary session on November 13. At the invitation of the General Assembly, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, spoke first at the meeting. The presence of the PLO Delegation was warmly welcomed by an overwhelming majority of the member nations, especially the Third World countries.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua spoke at the assembly meeting on November 18, reaffirming the consistent support of the Chinese Government and people for the Palestinian people's just struggle. Excerpts from Huang Hua's speech follow. — Ed.

HUANG HUA pointed out: The Middle East embracing Palestine has long been an important scene of rivalry among the imperialist powers for hegemony. As early as World War I, the imperialist powers began to foster Zionism. In 1948, the imperialists artificially created the state of Israel. Thereafter, the Israeli Zionists, supported and abetted by imperialism, have

incessantly committed aggression and expansion against Palestine and the Arab countries and launched several large-scale wars of aggression within the short period of two decades and more. They evicted over a million Palestinian people who had lived in their homeland for generations. Furthermore, they invaded and occupied large tracts of Arab territories, inflicting untold sufferings on the countries and peoples concerned.

After World War II, the United States replaced the influence of the old-line imperialists in the Middle East. Later, the socialist Soviet Union degenerated into social-imperialism. In order to contend for world hegemony, these two superpowers have been stepping up their rivalry for spheres of influence in the Middle East, which is strategically important and rich in oil resources. One of the superpowers has long used Israel as its tool for expansion in the Middle East. Openly declaring that it is "committed" to Israel, it is sending an enormous and unceasing supply of sophisticated weapons and economic assistance in brazen support of Israel's aggression and expansion.

False Friend of the Arab People

The other superpower, under the slogan of supporting the Arab countries and Palestinian people, is actually employing reactionary dual tactics. Taking advantage of others' difficulties, it racks its brains to infiltrate into this region. Through the sale of munitions, it tries to control the source of their supply of arms in addition to extorting privileges and fabulous profits — while at the same time it uses the suspension of arms supply as political blackmail and even resorts to intervention and subversion to force the recipient countries to submit to its policy. In the 1967 war, its acts of betrayal brought setbacks to certain Arab countries. In October 1973 when the fight against Israeli aggression had just started, it resorted to the same old trick to engage in obstruction and sabotage at a critical juncture of the war of resistance of the Arab countries and Palestinian people against aggression. On the other hand, it continued to provide Israel with manpower and potential soldiers to bolster the Israeli Zionists. Over a long period, in tune with the other superpower, it has described the Palestine question as a so-called "problem of refugees" and vilified the persistent armed struggle of the Palestinian people as "riots," in an attempt to wipe out the Palestine liberation cause altogether, — all this is a well-known fact.

Essence of the Palestine Question

Recently, with the changes in the situation, it has altered its tactics to make itself appear as a most loyal supporter of the Palestine cause. However, despite its changes, this superpower has never departed from its ultimate aim, that is, to maintain a "no war, no peace" situation in the Middle East for contention with the

other superpower and expansion of its spheres of influence.

The essence of the Middle East and Palestine questions lies in the Israeli Zionist aggression and the contention between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for hegemony in the Middle East versus the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggression and hegemonism.

Huang Hua praised the Palestinian and other Arab peoples for their heroic and dauntless struggles. Particularly in the October war of 1973, the Palestinian people, together with the Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab peoples, brought about an excellent situation through their fighting.

He pointed out: "Over the years the United Nations under the manipulation of the superpowers adopted a most unjust attitude on the Palestine question."

He continued: "The Chinese Government and people have always stood on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who have been subjected to oppression and aggression and firmly support their just struggle. We have never been opposed to the Jewish people. However, we are resolutely opposed to the Zionist policies of expansion and aggression. Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China we have refused to have any contact with the Israeli Zionists who persist in aggression. We are resolutely against the two superpowers' contention in the Middle East and against their support and abetment of the Israeli Zionists. We maintain that the United Nations must rectify its past unjust attitude on the Palestine question and adopt a just resolution on this question to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights and support their restoration. In our view, the struggle for the restoration of the Palestinian national rights and the struggle for the recovery of lost Arab territories form an integral whole. In the interest of a real settlement of the Palestine question, the Israeli Zionist aggressors must withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, the Palestinian people must regain all their national rights and, moreover, it is necessary to maintain high vigilance and firmly oppose all superpower schemes of aggression, subversion, control and interference against Palestine and the Arab countries and peoples."

Soviet Representative's Attack Refuted by Chuang Yen

Before the meeting on the afternoon of November 18 ended, Soviet Representative Malik took the floor and viciously attacked Huang Hua's speech.

Malik's slander was forcefully refuted by Chinese Representative Chuang Yen. Chuang Yen asked Malik:

U.N. General Assembly Adopts Resolution on Palestine Question

THE United Nations General Assembly on November 22 adopted an important resolution reaffirming the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty.

The resolution further recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. It appeals to all states and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in their struggle to restore their rights, in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

The resolution emphasizes that full respect for and the realization of these inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine. It recognizes that the Palestinian people are a principal party in the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The resolution requests the U.N. Secretary General to establish contacts with the Palestine

Liberation Organization (PLO) on all matters concerning the question of Palestine.

It decides to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and requests the U.N. Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its 30th session on the implementation of the present resolution.

The General Assembly also adopted a resolution inviting the PLO to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer. The resolution also considers the PLO entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations.

China voted for both resolutions. When the voting results were announced, long and warm applause resounded in the assembly hall.

The Soviet representative has time and again unblushingly bragged about the so-called Soviet military "assistance" to the Arab countries. But why did he not dare talk about the essence of this so-called military "assistance"? Who was it that took advantage of others' difficulties to make fabulous profits through munition deals in the war? Who is it that has blackmailed and asked for all kinds of privileges by means of so-called military "assistance"? And who was it that used arms supplies as political blackmail to sabotage the Arab people's just struggle against aggression at the critical juncture of the October War last year? All these facts have been openly exposed and severely condemned on many occasions by impartial Arab public opinion. You have styled yourselves a "natural ally" of the Arab and Palestinian people. If this were true, why do you not dare, in response to the call of the Chinese representative, openly declare that all your military assistance for the Arab countries' resistance to foreign aggression will be free and gratis and that you will no longer be a merchant of death, or at least you will not press for debt-servicing if you had charged for your weapons in

the past, or to be more generous, you will simply declare the cancellation of all these military debts and let them be gone with the wind! Will not that be more practical?

Chuang Yen continued: As for the Soviet Government's long-time flirtation with the Israeli Zionists and its connivance at their aggression against Palestine and Arab countries, it is all the more a fact known to everyone.

The objective facts show that the frantic contention between the two superpowers for hegemony in the Middle East is the root cause of the turbulence in that region. The Arab and Palestinian people have come to see ever more clearly that in order to recover the lost Arab territories and regain the national rights of the Palestinian people, it is imperative not only to oppose firmly the Israeli Zionist policies of aggression and expansion but also firmly to oppose and get rid of superpower intervention, infiltration and control, the Chinese representative concluded.

The New Tsars Are Raving

THE heads of some self-styled "successors to Marxism-Leninism" in the 20th century are stuffed with the old-line colonialists' dream of territorial expansion.

In its article "For the Honour of the Motherland," the journal *Ogonyok* published by the Brezhnev clique has glibly talked about the so-called "important geographical discovery" of 80 to 90 years ago by a group of colonialist "explorers" led by tsarist officer M. Prezhevsky while gathering information in the western part of China. What did they discover? According to the article, Lop Nor in China's Sinkiang was "discovered by him (Prezhevsky) as early as 1876" and the Yellow River sources of Oring Nor and Tsaring Nor also were allegedly "first explored" in 1884 by this "exploring team," and the leader of the team "named one of the lakes the 'Russians' Lake' and the other the 'exploring team lake' by right of being the first explorer." This "exploring team" and the tsarist authorities also named some of the mountain ranges and peaks in western China the "Moscow Range," the "Prezhevsky Range," the "Kremlin Peak" and so on and so forth.

The Chinese people of various nationalities since ancient times have been living in the vast land of China, including its western part which had long been recorded in many books, such as an ancient work on Chinese geography *Yu Kung* written in the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.). The mountains and streams, deserts, climate and products of this area as well as its social background were described in detail in two books during the Han Dynasty, *Shih Chi* (Historical Records) written in the first century B.C., and *Han Shu* (History of the Han Dynasty) at the end of the first century and the beginning of the second century. Lop Nor is an example. According to *Shih Chi*, in the second century B.C. Chang Chien, a Han Dynasty official, arrived in this area which was called Yen Tse, or Pu Chang Hai in the Han Dynasty. Another Chinese geography book during the Northern Wei Dynasty *Shui Ching Chu* (Notes to the "Book of Waters") written in the early 6th century gave a detailed description of this lake and the various names it had been known. Beginning in 1755, the Ching authorities had sent officials to make successive geographical surveys of western China. On the basis of these surveys, an im-

perial-approved collection of maps and descriptions of the empire's western territory *Chin Ting Huang Yu Hsi Yu Tu Chih* was compiled, in which the name Lop Nor was recorded. "Nor" in Mongolian means a lake. Also take the sources of the Yellow River Oring Nor and Tsaring Nor for example. They were recorded in *Yu Kung* of the Warring States Period. It was recorded in *Chiu Tang Shu* (Old History of the Tang Dynasty) and *Hsin Tang Shu* (New History of the Tang Dynasty) that Hou Chun-chi and Li Tao-tsung, officials of the Tang Dynasty, went to the Yellow River sources in 635. According to *Yuan Shih* (History of the Yuan Dynasty), the then Chinese Government sent officials to survey the Yellow River sources in 1280 and the exact location of these two lakes then called "Ala Nor" was ascertained. In 1704, the Chinese Government sent officials to make another survey of the river's sources. In the book *Ho Yuan Chi* (The Record of the Yellow River Sources) written on the basis of the survey, the names of the two lakes were recorded as "Oring" and "Tsaring." These geographical entities had been recorded in Chinese history books 1,000 to 2,000 years before the title of the Russian emperors, the tsar, appeared. Past Chinese governments already had made complete surveys of these places. Brezhnev and company have described the penetration by the tsarist Russia's "explorers" into this part of China 80 to 90 years ago to collect information as an "important geographical discovery" of these geographical entities. They even have alleged that the "explorers" were their "first investigators." This is utter nonsense.

Why are Brezhnev and company so eager to peddle such goods? Obviously they have ulterior motives.

In a 1969 government statement, the Brezhnev clique alleged that prior to the Ching Dynasty, "in the west, the Chinese border had not extended beyond Kansu and Szechuan Provinces." Now, they claim that many places in western China were "discovered" by their predecessors, the old tsars, and talk glibly about so-called "rights of the first investigators." The evil intentions contained in these statements by the Brezhnev clique are clear to all and need no explanation.

This clique seems to have the special hobby of switching names for certain places. Last year, it sub-

stituted Russian names for the Han or Manchu names of some places seized from China by the old tsars. Now, it is interested in the old tsars' disgraceful act of giving Russian names to some places in western China and gives wide publicity to the related records it has found in the old tsars' files. Last year's move was meant to conceal the crimes of aggression and expansion perpetrated by its ancestors, the old tsars; the recent undertaking reflects its inheritance of the old tsars' mantle and its designs to step up aggression and expansion.

The Soviet revisionist gentlemen are not only interested in the old tsars' so-called "geographical discovery" in China but also keenly interested in the old tsars' "geographical discoveries" in all parts of the world. Referring to the Kurile Islands, which include Japan's four northern islands, in the *History of the Great Soviet Patriotic War of 1941-45*, they asserted that "Russian emigrants" were the "first discoverers" of these islands, as if the assertion provided "grounds" for their permanent occupation of the four Japanese northern islands. Another book, *The Navy in Times of War and Peace*, written by a Soviet marshal of the navy not long ago, also played up the "geographical discovery" by Russian "explorers." It alleged that "not only Alaska and its neighbouring islands and land in northwest America, but also part of the present U.S.

State of California, were first surveyed by Russians" and that Russian "explorers" also discovered "numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean," which "were all named after outstanding Russians." The marshal then could not refrain from declaring: "As the first discoverer of these places, Russia was fully entitled to occupy them." This openly revealed the rabid ambitions of Brezhnev and company in their slick talk about their ancestors' "geographical discovery": They want to take the places once occupied by the old tsars and to seize those which the old tsars "discovered" but not occupied. The new tsars surely have a huge appetite!

The days when the colonialists could run amuck are gone for ever. The colonial "undertakings" established by the old-line colonialists are scattered to the four winds and the colonial system has disintegrated. But so obsessed with world hegemony are Brezhnev and company that they are raving the same and dreaming the same fond dream of occupying the territories of other countries as the old-line colonialists did. We would like to tell the Soviet revisionist gentlemen in all seriousness: The old road of colonialism is a blind alley, you'd better stop raving!

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent,
November 22)

Soviet Revisionists' New Disarmament Fraud

IT is the custom for the Soviet revisionist clique to play the "disarmament" game at the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly. Naturally, this year witnesses no exception. Giving a new form to the game, the Soviet revisionists have come up with a proposal on the so-called "prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes." They lauded this as "another important and concrete step along the road of limiting the arms race and armaments." But this new proposal has further exposed the Soviet revisionists' advocacy of disarmament as a hoax.

What kind of stuff is the new Soviet proposal made of?

The Soviet revisionists explain that "achievements in scientific and technological progress" in recent years

have made it "possible to influence the natural environment and climate of the globe" and cause "earthquakes" and "landslides," and thus to turn the fruits of scientific research into "new means of war" "with the greatest destructive consequences" to mankind. Therefore, the Soviet Union submitted this proposal and an "international convention" binding on all U.N. member nations. It is claimed that "mankind will be saved" from disaster should they all abide by the principle laid down in the "convention."

No matter how hard the Soviet revisionists try to confuse the public, the Soviet proposal is pointless. Even Chairman of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations Malik admitted that the proposal only deals with questions of "potential danger." Since only

a matter of "potential danger" is dealt with, why is it that first attention is not paid to the real danger of war? People are well aware that the most serious and real threat to the security of mankind at present comes from the unbridled arms race between Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the other superpower, U.S. imperialism, and their aggressive and expansionist policies.

The harsh reality is that Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism have unceasingly produced and stockpiled large numbers of nuclear weapons; that they have nuclear bases on the territories of other countries; that their aircraft carrying nuclear weapons shuttle over other countries; that their atomic submarines equipped with rocket-nuclear weapons sail all the oceans of the world in a show of force; and that they resort to military aggression and political subversion against other sovereign countries at the slightest opportunity.

These are the real factors gravely threatening the security of the people of all countries. The Soviet revisionist clique says nothing about these real dangers to mankind; instead, it makes sensational statements that climatic and environment changes might cause worldwide catastrophe. The aim is to deceive the world and divert people's attention from its frantic expansion of conventional, and especially nuclear arms.

Passed or not, this proposal is not worth the paper it is written on. As the French representative said: "Is it not paradoxical to try to lay down rules and regulations in an area which remains one of hypothetical danger while at the same time doing nothing in the area of nuclear weapons?"

The Soviet revisionist clique is actually expanding its arsenal every year while crying noisily for disarmament. This can be proved by what it has done in recent years alone.

In 1971, it proposed at the United Nations the convocation of a world disarmament conference and since then has peddled this at every U.N. General Assembly session. However, the clique has never reduced its military force by a single military vessel, a single tank or a single missile. On the contrary, it has accelerated the tempo of its arms expansion from sea to land and from conventional to nuclear arms. Out of the need for foreign expansion, it has greatly enlarged its navy. Today the strength of Soviet revisionist armoured units in Europe is one-third more than in 1972. According to the International Peace Research Institute of Sweden, from 1971 to 1974, the number of Soviet revisionist strategic nuclear submarines increased by 50 per cent and submarine-launched ballistic missiles by over 40 per cent. At present, it is feverishly developing MIRV

missiles and mobile intercontinental missiles to step up contention with the United States for nuclear supremacy. All this is the most glaring self-exposure of the clique's repeated disarmament cries.

In an effort to disguise themselves as pious disciples of peace, the Soviet revisionists at the United Nations in 1972 offered another draft resolution on the so-called "non-use of force in international relations and banning for all time the use of nuclear weapons." Nevertheless, as is well known, they have always relied on armed force to carry out aggression and expansion abroad. They occupied Czechoslovakia by force of arms, encroached on China's Chenpao Island, and instigated India to invade Pakistan. Before and after this "draft resolution" was brought up, they secretly provided separatists in Pakistan with arms and gave them "guerrilla warfare" training in an effort to further dismember this sovereign country. In the 4th Middle East War in 1973, they rushed a task force to their Mediterranean fleet and swiftly increased their ships there to the record number of 95. Taking advantage of the Cyprus event in July this year, they immediately sent a number of military vessels to Cyprus to fish in troubled waters. Since the beginning of 1974, they have repeatedly deployed troops in Balkan areas and carried out military exercises there to put military pressure on some countries in these areas. These iron-clad facts have fully unmasked the Soviet revisionists as out-and-out militarists.

In 1973, the Soviet revisionists proposed in the United Nations that all permanent member states of the Security Council cut their military expenditures by 10 per cent to assist the developing countries. This was a double fraud. The fact is that the more they propose military expenditure cuts, the higher their military budget goes. In recent years, the Soviet Union's military spending has been increased by 5 per cent annually, according to Western news agency reports. The Soviet revisionists' talk about "assistance" is simply a cock and bull story for they are even unwilling to cancel the debts owed them by some developing countries for munitions used in the struggle against aggression. How then can they "assist" the developing countries with money saved from reductions?

Facts show that the "proposals" and "draft resolutions" in various forms concocted by the Soviet revisionist clique are all designed to hoodwink people. It will go on fabricating any pretext to put forward this or that proposal to deceive world opinion, but the result is only to further reveal to the people of the world its true social-imperialist colours.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Redoubled Efforts to Increase Food Production

ENDOWED with hard-working and valiant people, vast territory and rich natural resources, the Third World countries have every favourable condition and enormous potential for developing agriculture, food production in particular. Many Asian, African and Latin American countries once not only were self-sufficient in food but had surplus to export. Long-term colonialist and imperialist domination and plunder, however, have reduced them to mere markets and sources of raw material supply. With lop-sided economies and a crippled agriculture, most have not been able to support themselves in food. The food problem in many countries has been further aggravated in recent years by intensified aggression, plunder and exploitation on the part of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Accent on Food Production

Faced with this situation, an increasing number of the Third World countries have given high importance to food production. Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda put it well: "It was a shame that a country so well endowed with a good climate, natural resources and potential should allow imported foods to

dampen our development. We should now lay foundation for self-sufficiency in agriculture."

In Sri Lanka which used to support itself by exporting tea, rubber and coconut, a nationwide "food production war" has been going on since September 1973, in which the people have been urged to tide over the food difficulty by their own efforts.

In Nepal, King Birendra has put forward the policy of "giving priority to the improvement of agriculture."

Back in 1971, the Government of Equatorial Guinea set forth the policy of making agriculture "the foundation of the national economy" and called on the people to carry out an "economic revolution" centred on agriculture.

In order to gradually transform its lop-sided single-product economy left behind by colonialism, Ghana, which is dependent on the export of cocoa, has laid special stress on food production. The government declared 1972-74 "agricultural years" and launched "operation to feed yourself" aimed at gradually ceasing to live on food imports.

In Zaire, President Mobutu has set forth the Ten-Year Development Programme for Agriculture with special emphasis on the increase of food production. He called on the Zairian people to achieve self-sufficiency in food by carrying forward the "spirit of salongo" (meaning "labour is honourable").

Tanzania, an important sisal and clove producer, has attached great importance to transforming its monoculture into a diversified economy. President Julius K. Nyerere has time and again called on the Tanzanian people to develop agriculture with redoubled efforts to meet domestic needs.

Prime Minister Linden Forbes Burnham of Guyana has pointed out: "A country that is dependent on other countries for its food is not economically free."

Many Third World countries have adopted all kinds of positive measures to promote food production and realize step by step self-sufficiency in food supply.



Sri Lanka: Harvesting paddy-rice.

Increasing Investment. They have increased investment in agriculture. Statistics show that agricultural outlay in Algeria rose from 265 million dinars in 1969 to 775 million in 1973. Agriculture accounts for 67 per cent of the total investment of the Second Five-Year Plan for Economic Development Togo is carrying out. An agricultural bank has been set up in Nigeria to supply loans to peasants and co-operative organizations. Other Third World countries also have increased agricultural investments. Zambia supplies peasants with low-priced seed and fertilizer and has raised the purchasing prices for their grain.

Water Conservancy Projects Built. Many countries have built water conservancy projects to prevent drought and flood and expand irrigated areas. Iran announced the nationalization of water resources in October 1967. It has built 12 big dams and some small ones, with a total capacity of 13,000 million cubic metres of water. During the May 1970-September 1973 period, Sri Lanka invested more than 200 million rupees in water conservancy projects, completed 11,000 small irrigation projects and increased irrigated area by 63,000 acres. Good results have been achieved by many countries in reclaiming waste land and carrying out soil amelioration in deserts.

Science of Agriculture. Group after group of agricultural technical personnel are growing up in many Third World countries. Algeria has now trained 360 agricultural experts and 1,500 agricultural technicians, compared with two experts and 15 technicians in 1962 when it gained independence. In a number of countries, agricultural scientific experimentation and research have been strengthened to improve seed strains and the

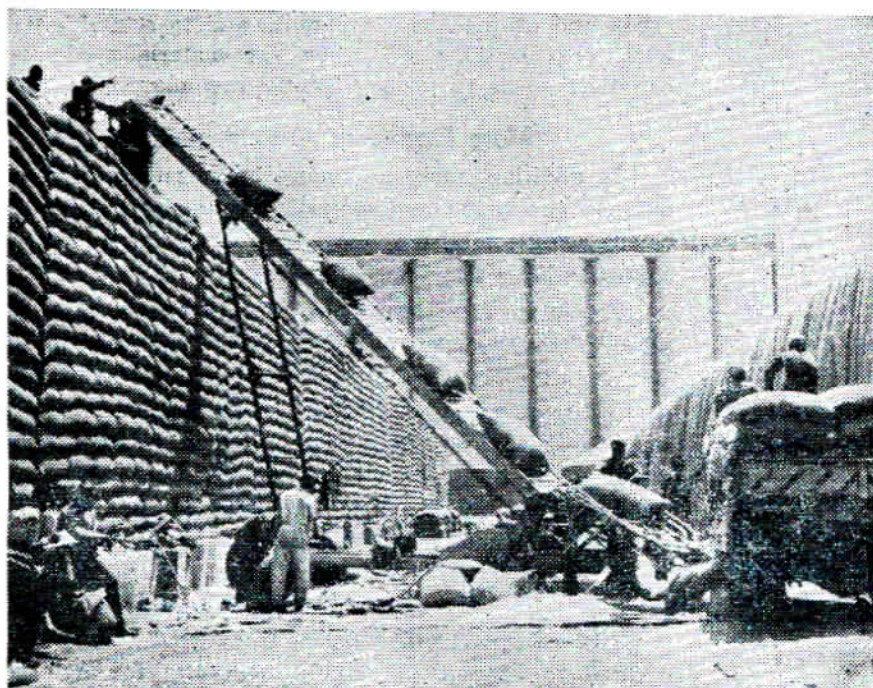
technique of cultivation. Pakistan agricultural departments are carrying out many research plans and there has been success in experimental planting of some new strains of wheat and rice. Marked achievements have also been made in the improvement of some grain strains in the Philippines and Mexico.

Mutual Assistance. While laying stress on self-reliance, the Third World countries assist one another and make joint efforts in developing food production. The Rice Development Association formed by 16 West African countries for achieving self-sufficiency in rice is now training cadres and technicians in Liberia. In Latin America, agriculture ministers of the member states of the Caribbean Community have met more than once to study measures for food self-sufficiency in their region.

Gratifying Achievements

Many Third World countries have made gratifying achievements in farm production thanks to the efforts of their governments and people. On the southern ranges of the Himalayas, "the ridge of the world's roof," Nepal reported a bumper harvest in fiscal year 1973-74, with the paddy-rice yield achieving an all-time high in its history. It now has surplus grain for export. This year Pakistan reaped a good harvest of wheat and Sri Lanka had the best harvest of the maha paddy crop since independence in 1948. Last year Ghana produced more maize than it needed and kept over 20,000 tons in reserve; rice produced in that country meets 70 per cent of its own domestic needs. Zambia is basically self-sufficient in maize, its staple food. Algeria achieved an unprecedentedly good harvest in 1972 with total grain output reaching 2,470,000 tons, 52 per cent higher than the previous year. Mexico's wheat output last summer reached a record high of 2.4 million tons, 20 per cent more than the summer of 1973.

Owing to prolonged colonialist rule and superpower plunder, exploitation and control, the Third World countries will have to make persistent efforts and go through fierce struggles in the course of tackling the food problem. Nevertheless, facts have proved that provided the Third World countries do away with superpower control and develop their national economies independently and by self-reliance, they will certainly achieve self-sufficiency in food step by step and overcome the state of monoculture resulting from imperialist and colonialist rule. The awakened Third World countries and people having won political independence through struggle, will also win economic independence, end the unreasonable situation of superpower monopoly and control and help establish a new international economic order.



Zambia: Maize purchases going into a state granary.

Raw Material Producers Strengthen Unity

THE raw-material-producing countries of the Third World have further strengthened their unity to wage a united struggle in defence of national resources and combat exploitation and plunder by imperialism, particularly the superpowers. This has been greatly inspired by the victories won by Arab countries with the oil weapon in the October war of 1973 and the victories in adopting the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action at the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly held April 9 to May 2, 1974.

Redoubling their efforts to overcome various difficulties, the numerous developing countries strongly demand implementation of the declaration and the programme of action. Corresponding resolutions were adopted at the 11th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity last June and the 14th Council Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development last August and September, calling on the member states to take measures to implement the provisions of the declaration and the programme.

Protecting Raw Material Prices

Meanwhile, the organizations of the raw-material-producing and exporting countries make active efforts to give play to the strength of united struggle, protect raw material prices and oppose the shifting of the burden of the disastrous effects of inflation.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which has played an important part in using the oil weapon decided at its 41st ministerial conference in mid-September that as of October 1, OPEC member countries would raise the royalty paid by the Western oil companies operating in their countries by 3.5 per cent, an increase of 33 U.S. cents per barrel, in order to compensate for the losses brought on the oil producers by inflation in the industrialized countries. The conference also decided that as of January 1975 the rate of inflation in those countries would automatically be taken into account with a view to preventing any future drop in the purchasing power of the member countries' oil revenue.

The Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) held a conference in June. A press release issued by the conference called for "full and sovereign exercise of their rights by countries possessing natural resources in order to attain a just and equitable international economic order." The conference also pointed out that should any of the member states be subjected to economic aggression, all other members

would adopt various measures to counter-attack. The CIPEC Marketing Committee unanimously decided at a conference at the end of October that the member states would unite as one to firmly defend a fair price for copper on the international market.

Established last March, the International Bauxite Association (IBA) had a council meeting of ministers in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, from November 4 to 8, at which the member states reiterated their determination to strengthen co-operation in countering pressures from the trans-national corporations and protecting their national interests. The number of bauxite-producing countries taking part in the activities of the association is steadily increasing.

After it failed to get an agreement at the Council Session of the International Cocoa Organization last March on its just demand for a 45 per cent increase in cocoa price because of the unreasonable opposition by the Soviet revisionists, the Cocoa Producers' Alliance met early in August to co-ordinate its stand at the Council Session of International Cocoa Organization the latter half of the same month to continue the struggle in defence of the cocoa-producing countries' interests.

In his October 11 statement to the press, President of the International Coffee Organization Fausto Cantu Pena said that the organization was prepared to form a united front with the organizations of banana, sugar, cocoa and oil-producing countries and to establish ties with organizations of other raw-material-producing countries so as to protect jointly raw material prices.

More Producers' Organizations

In addition, more and more organizations of raw-material-producing and exporting countries have been or are being established and a number of Second World countries have also joined the ranks.

A communique issued on May 18 by the meeting attended by Algeria, Turkey, Mexico, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain and other mercury-producing countries stated: After discussions, the producer states deemed it necessary to unite to protect their common interests and stabilize the international mercury market. The participants unanimously decided to set up immediately an international organization of mercury-producing states and a provisional secretariat.

The Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Iron-Ore-Exporting Countries in Geneva from November 4 to 6 decided to set up a preparatory committee for the

(Continued on p. 29.)

32,000-Mile Voyage With Flying Colours

by the Party Branch of the Freighter "Fengqing"

The "Fengqing," a 10,000-ton-class ocean-going freighter, returned from its maiden voyage to Europe on September 30. This was the first time in China's mercantile marine history that such a vessel, designed and built by China's own efforts and consisting entirely of domestic-made equipment, had sailed to Europe.

An editor's note to an article by the Party branch of the "Fengqing" in "Hongqi," No. 11, 1974, says: "In his 'Introducing a Co-operative' written in 1958, Chairman Mao pointed out: 'Do the Chinese working people still retain any of their past slavish features? None at all; they have become the masters.' Such a mental outlook has again found expression in the crew of the 'Fengqing.' This freighter's first and successful trial run on a long voyage is a paean to Chairman Mao's principle of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.' It heightens the morale of the proletariat and other revolutionary people and constitutes a forceful criticism of the ideology of the landlords and comprador-bourgeoisie such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. The significance of this accomplishment goes far beyond the shipbuilding industry and mercantile marine. We should carry forward the revolutionary spirit displayed by the 'Fengqing' crew."

Following are excerpts of the article. — Ed.

UNDER the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and with the support and concern of the people of the motherland and Shanghai's working class, our freighter *Fengqing* triumphantly returned to Shanghai Harbour, after a 150-day round trip of 32,000 nautical miles, carrying a total of 22,000 tons of cargo.

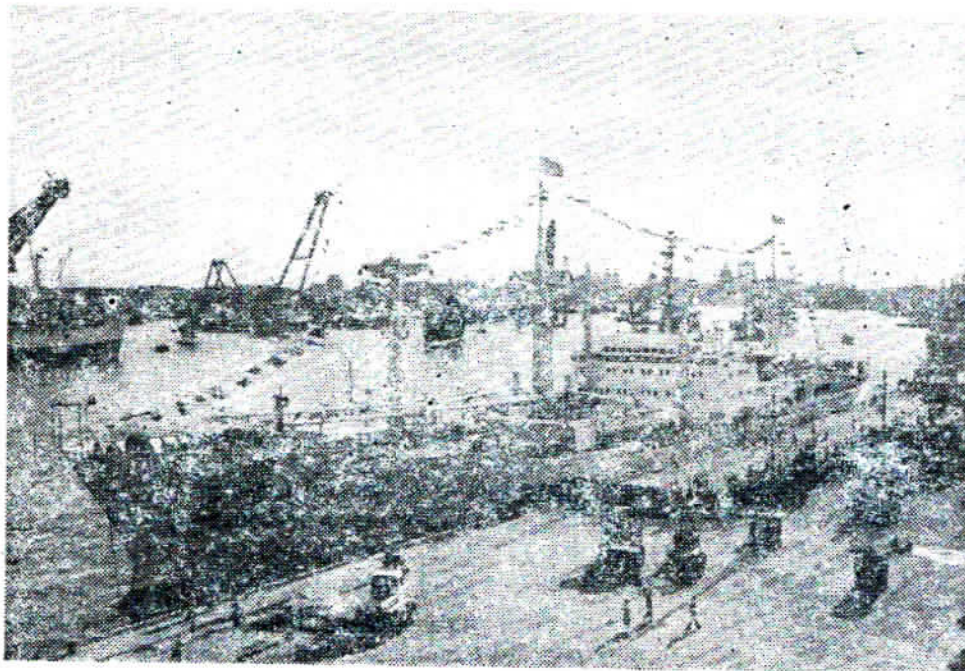
The new freighter's maiden voyage reached as far as the Mediterranean. Cleaving the waves of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, it covered a total distance equivalent to circling the Equator one and a half times. This was no ordinary long voyage, but a battle to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a review of the Chinese people's ability to stand on their own feet. It has inspired all who love the motherland and the cause of socialism and dealt a telling blow to the handful of anti-China buf-

foons. It serves as a forceful criticism of the ideology of the landlords and comprador-bourgeoisie such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

The *Fengqing's* successful long voyage has added a new page to China's shipbuilding industry and mercantile marine. It is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a victory for the principle of independence with the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance, and a significant achievement of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

A Result of the Movement to Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

China's shipbuilding industry before 1949 was entirely dependent on foreign countries for its rolled steel and machinery. Efforts over several decades had failed to produce a single ship up to the mark. The country built a 10,000-ton-class ocean-going freighter in 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction. Great progress has been made in this respect since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, with more than 20 such freighters launched in Shanghai alone. Why then did Chinese-made ships never sail to the Mediterranean until now? Was it because the vessels built before the *Fengqing* were of poor quality? Certainly not. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the shipbuilders relentlessly criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, which was a capitulationist and traitorous line advocating worship of everything foreign and fawning on foreigners. Relying on their own efforts and working hard, the workers have not only built ships in greater numbers but also kept improving the quality. Many are perfectly up to the requirements for long-distance voyages. Such being the case, could it be that our sailors did not want to put to sea in domestic-made ships? Nothing of the kind! Many of our weather-beaten sailors who had their fill of oppression and bullying by the imperialists and insults by foreign shipowners have longed day and night to sail in Chinese-made vessels. It was due to obstructions put up by the revisionist line that none of the 10,000-ton-class Chinese freighters ever made a long voyage earlier.



The *Fengqing* returns home after a long voyage.

There were some people who placed blind faith in foreign ships and always found fault with Chinese-made ones. They spread all kinds of ridiculous notions, saying that "domestic-made ships are fit for coastal waters and nearby seas but not the distant oceans" and that "Chinese 10,000 h.p. engines are not reliable." Others even went so far as to come to the absurd conclusion that a faulty foreign engine was fortuitous while a faulty domestic-made one was inevitable. Consequently, 10,000-ton-class vessels made in China were not allowed to make any voyage farther than the nearby seas even though they were completely capable of calling at ports all over the world.

A great debate eventually broke out at the beginning of this year when this state of affairs could no longer be tolerated. A test run of 300 hours proved that the performance of the *Fengqing's* main engine, hull, navigating instruments, leak-proof installations and rudder was reliable. Some people, however, were bent on putting up obstacles of one kind or another. Workers at Shanghai's Kiangnan Shipyard which had been given the task of building the hull and main parts took the lead in writing a big-character poster pinpointing the fact that it was not the vessel but the thinking of certain people that had gone wrong. They held that the debate which appeared to involve technical problems actually reflected a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. Their poster hit the nail on the head, to the delight of the masses. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the sailors joined efforts with the shipbuilders to repudiate Lin Piao's crimes of engaging in capitulationist and traitorous activities and trying to bring about restoration and retrogression as well as his revisionist line of worshipping everything foreign and toadying to foreigners. The crew put up a

big-character poster entitled "We Want to Make Revolution, the *Fengqing* Wants to Make an Ocean-Going Voyage." Many of them said: "It is human beings who make a path by walking on it again and again. And the first course for navigation is opened by human beings too. We will see to it that domestic-made ships will make long voyages." Backed by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the workers of the whole city, we succeeded in getting permission to go on an ocean-going voyage.

From this we came to realize the importance of taking firm hold of the revolution in the realm of the superstructure. If we do not pay attention to this revolution, all kinds of ideas of worshipping and having

blind faith in everything foreign will crop up and the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" cannot be implemented well. By grasping the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, we can effectively check evil tendencies of the bourgeoisie and carry forward the right and just cause of the proletariat. With revolutionary spirit uplifted as a result, many things once regarded as impossible can be accomplished and our socialist revolution and construction will advance faster. The successful voyage of the *Fengqing* is the inevitable result of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius — a great struggle in the realm of the superstructure by which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat defeats the bourgeoisie.

There are some people who always turn up their noses at things made in China. In the case of the *Fengqing*, some said it would be all right for it to sail far provided five Chinese-made instruments and equipment including radar and electric longitude comparator were replaced by imported ones. Replace them? That was a good idea! But not as those sceptics had wished. Instead, our sailors replaced the only three imported items on the ship — a direction-finder, super-high frequency radio-phones and nylon cables — with domestic-made ones by working together with Shanghai's industrial workers to make the freighter an all-Chinese affair.

Why did we do this? Does that mean we want to exclude everything foreign? Certainly not! We do not reject foreign things indiscriminately, and there is nothing wrong with equipping our ships with a few imported articles. We should study and learn from the positive and negative experiences of other countries. But the question is on what basis should our efforts rest.

"Fengguang" Back From Ocean-Going Voyage

Following the home-coming of the *Fengqing*, the *Fengguang*, another 10,000-ton-class ocean-going freighter designed and made in China, returned home on November 6 from its maiden voyage to the Mediterranean. Sailing on June 5 this year with full holds, it travelled a total distance of 32,000 nautical miles in 154 days. As with the *Fengqing*, the *Fengguang's* maiden voyage also involved a fierce struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies.

Built in 1971 on a 3,000-ton dock by workers of the Shanghai Shipyard, which mainly did repairs in the past, the vessel is equipped with a main engine — 9,000 h.p. heavy-duty turbo-charged diesel engine — made by the same shipyard. Tests in all sorts of weather throughout the voyage have proved that the structural strength of the ship's hull is excellent and its main engine, auxiliary machines, navigating equipment, electric

appliances and meters and instruments are of fine quality.

The main engine was fed with heavy oil for the greater part — in fact, more than 90 per cent — of the voyage. This not only is of great economic significance but marks a new level reached by main engines and fuel distributors designed and made in China.

The successful voyages of the *Fengqing* and the *Fengguang* demonstrate the rapid development of Shanghai's shipbuilding industry. Shanghai had built only one 10,000-ton-class vessel in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. But in 1970 alone, it launched six such vessels. Today both the fully equipped shipbuilding yards and those which formerly mainly repaired ships and are not so well equipped are able to build 10,000-ton ships and 10,000 h.p. main engines in greater numbers and of better quality. The metropolis has since 1971 turned out eighteen 10,000-ton or 20,000-ton ocean-going vessels and more than twenty 10,000 h.p. diesel engines.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." Obviously there are two different ways entirely different in nature in "replacing" things. One is replacing Chinese-made products with foreign ones, the other is replacing foreign products with Chinese-made ones. Far from being a purely technical matter, it involves the question of whether or not we should uphold the principle of self-reliance.

The fact that everything on the *Fengqing*, from machinery and equipment to facilities for the crew's daily life, is made in China fully testifies to the new level of industrial production reached by our country after 25 years of arduous endeavours under the leadership of Chairman Mao.

Some people might argue that they did not mean any dislike of Chinese-made things but that they were worried about their quality. Needless to say, the importance of the quality of equipment for navigation should never be neglected. But people taking different stands have different views on this issue. Moreover, whether a product is of good or poor quality cannot really be tested unless it is put to use. As a matter of fact, the process of the development of production has always been one in which the quality of a product is improved and perfected while it is used. Not to use a product unless it is perfect and flawless actually means discarding it altogether. It is only natural that the quality of a product becomes perfect through a certain

process. The history of building ships and their diesel engines around the world shows that it took the capitalist countries 70 years to improve diesel engines for ships from 25 h.p. to 10,000 h.p. ones with relatively reliable and steady performance. But can it be said that their products are now perfect and flawless?

Our voyage took us from the northern to the southern hemisphere and then back again across stretches of coral reefs, through turbulent straits and into narrow gulfs and bays. We safely skirted the Cape of Good Hope on two occasions even though we once were caught in a force-8 gale which whipped up waves four metres high. Operating for 2,300 hours without a hitch, the main engine twice worked for more than 16 days on end when the ship sailed past the east and west coast of south Africa. Throughout the journey, the *Fengqing* stood the tests of the four seasons, strong winds, raging waves, heavy fog, cloudbursts and low atmospheric pressure. Facts have proved that, in spite of certain imperfections in China's young shipbuilding industry and in building complete sets of equipment for ships, the ocean-going vessels designed and built by China are up to the requirements for long voyages. This is beyond question.

The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has helped the crew members enhance their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and heighten their revolutionary sense of responsibility. Before the voyage, they made earnest efforts to carry out revolutionary mass criticism while working hard

to acquaint themselves with the new ship's properties and performance so as to continually perfect their skill. The good care the crew took of its cargo is an example of its strong sense of responsibility. We set off with 11,000 tons of rice, a rather "delicate" item. In freezing winter or muggy summer, our first mate led a small group to inspect the cargo-holds three to five times a day to keep the temperature of the holds and rice and humidity at an appropriate level. With temperature kept at below 30° C. for nearly two months, the rice was free of mildew and worms when we reached our destination. Working in close unity, all 61 crew members were always in high spirits. They wrote poems and articles praising the great socialist motherland and the tremendous victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

A Protracted Struggle

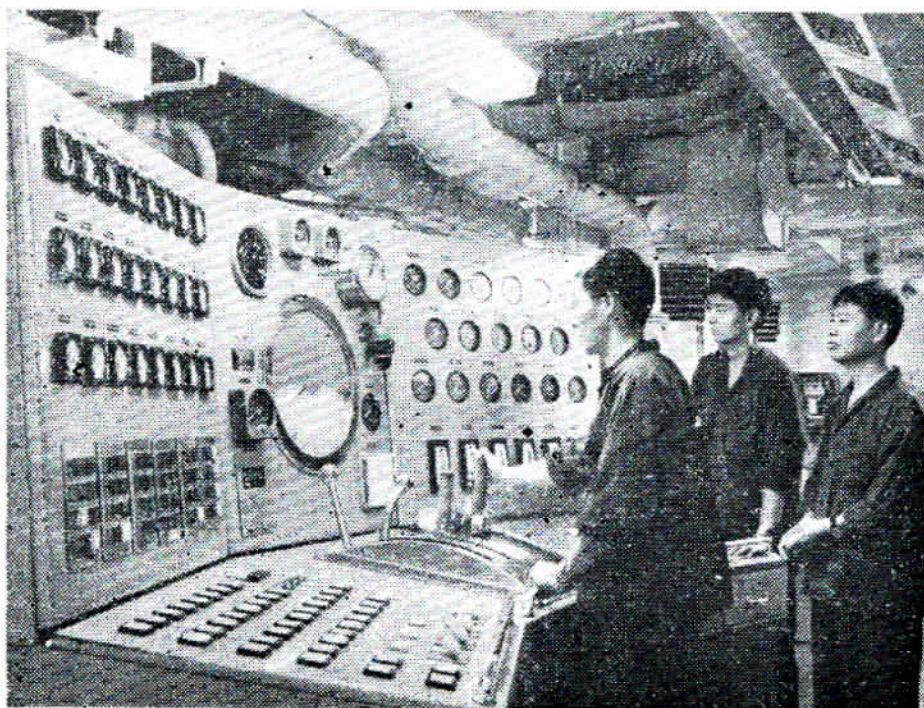
The *Fengqing* has returned with flying colours, but the struggle has not ended. Since the ideology of worshipping and having blind faith in everything foreign is rubbish left over from long years of imperialist aggression against China, it is bound to come to the surface again and again so long as there are classes and class struggle, and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism. It takes time to clear the rubbish away lock, stock, and barrel.

Nevertheless, maintaining independence and relying on our own efforts represent an irresistible socialist trend independent of man's will. The heart-stirring events before, during and after the *Fengqing's* maiden

voyage have enabled us to come to a deeper realization of this. In what spirit did the workers of over 500 units in Shanghai and other parts of the country cooperate in building the ship and producing all the equipment needed? The first main engine made by the Kiangnan Shipyard was installed in a makeshift reed shed put up in an open area beside the hull workshop. To ensure its quality, the workers covered the engine with their clothing to protect it on rainy days. For hours on end in the open they studied its performance when exposed to a blazing sun. The small Hungwei Rope Factory is the producer of the nylon cables for the ship. Because its workshops are low and not spacious enough, the workers dug two metres into the ground to install machines designed and made by themselves and produced top-quality cables. When we were preparing for our voyage, many workers from the factories concerned came on board to help us get to know the performance of various new equipment and provide us with the necessary spare parts. They all wished us every success. All this speaks volumes for the fact that the workers of China are fully confident of their own ability to build their motherland into a prosperous socialist country.

While calling at foreign ports, we met many overseas Chinese who came for a look of the *Fengqing* with great enthusiasm. Some took great pleasure and pride in going on deck as if they were setting foot on the soil of their motherland. In Mauritius, an elderly overseas Chinese brought all his nine children aboard as soon as the ship was berthed. Going from stem to stern, from wheel house to engine room, the old man was moved to tears of joy when he found that everything he saw and touched was made in China. Moving scenes like this show that adhering to the principle of independence with the initiative in our own hands and through self-reliance and quickening the tempo of our motherland's socialist construction are not only the common will of the working class and other revolutionary people at home but also the common aspiration of tens of millions of patriotic Chinese living abroad.

Ours is a developing socialist country. The Third World countries and their people as well as the revolutionary people the world over earnestly hope that we will achieve still greater successes by adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and through self-reliance so as to better fulfil our glorious internationalist duty.



On board the *Fengqing*.

An Agricultural College in the Countryside

THE Northwest Agricultural College set up a rural teaching base in Nancheng County in southern Shensi Province at the end of 1971, enrolling students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers in the nearby counties. The move, prompted by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, was in response to Chairman Mao's teaching that "education should be revolutionized." Combining education with productive labour and making education serve proletarian politics, the revolutionary teachers and students have worked hard for the past two years and gratifying results have been achieved.

Cultivating "Three Plots" Together With Production Teams

Under the sway of the revisionist line in education, the Northwest Agricultural College used to follow old practices in virtually all its pedagogical activities, including principles and methods of teaching. The students, cooped up in classrooms and libraries, "learnt farming on the blackboard and worked with textbooks to increase yields." Education was divorced from proletarian politics, from the masses of workers and peasants and from production, a situation often referred to as the "three divorces." Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary teachers and students raised urgent demands for a change in this state of affairs.

After establishing the teaching base in southern Shensi, the college secured the agreement of production teams in a local people's commune to join efforts with the teachers and students in cultivating a high-yield plot, an experimental plot and a seed-breeding plot (a set-up called the "three plots"). Thus they worked out a way for radically changing the character of the languishing old agricultural college inflicted with the "three divorces."

Under a plan drawn up through joint consultations, work force, fertilizers and seeds were to be provided mainly by the production teams. Teachers and students were to participate in farm work on the "three plots" while at the same time carrying out pedagogic and scientific research called for by their teaching programme. The plots were placed under the charge of a "three-in-one" leading group made up of poor and lower-middle peasants, teachers and students. This was how the teachers and students left the four walls of the classroom, integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants and incorporated teaching and scientific

research with farm production. In so doing, they have created good experience for setting up a new system which combines teaching, productive labour and scientific research.

Formerly, the Northwest Agricultural College divided its curriculum into three stages: basic courses (such as botany), specialized basic courses (like plant physiology) and specialized courses (like crop cultivation), with the accent, needless to say, on textbooks, classrooms and teachers. In this conventional system, the three stages were utterly disconnected, and theory was divorced from practice, while the basic courses were neither linked with the students' majors nor made to serve production. The result of all this was, in essence, the students were prevented from taking part in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment; instead, they were tied to the textbooks, classrooms and teachers. The "three divorces" were inevitable in such a set-up.

Now teaching, linked as it is with production tasks centring on the "three plots," is organized in a comprehensive way; basic courses are taught hand-in-hand with specialized courses. For instance, when dealing with the process of raising rice seedlings, the specialized course on rice cultivation is taught as the main subject with the relevant basic courses and specialized basic courses given at the same time. The restrictions imposed by "the three stages" have thus been done away with.

Cultivating the "three plots" constitutes an important aspect, but not the whole process, of teaching. The teaching of theory is closely linked with production work on the "three plots" in order to guide the worker-peasant-soldier students to make progress theoretically on the basis of practice. In teaching plant physiology, for instance, photosynthesis is explained in connection with rational close planting in the fields; lectures on carbon and nitrogen metabolism are related to the changing colour of crop leaves; talks on the function of plant's root system in obtaining high yields are linked with observation of root development in a growing crop. In this way the students' perceptual knowledge is raised to the level of theory, and the theory they have learnt is at once tested and applied in the practice of production. Far from weakening theoretical study, this way of teaching enables the students to learn theory in a more profound and practical way.



A veteran peasant-teacher giving a lecture in the field.

Cultivating the "three plots" also promotes scientific research and agricultural production. In 1972, in co-operation with two production teams, the teachers and students carried out 13 experiments on one hectare sectioned off into "three plots." The following year saw them engaged in 30 experiments on three hectares. The result was that the material in most of the 17 scientific essays and reports they drew up found useful application in farm production.

In autumn last year, it kept raining without let-up. The teachers and students co-operated with the units concerned in seeking ways to counteract waterlogging while sowing wheat. They managed to work out an effective method, which was confirmed by the leadership of the Hanchung Administrative Region (a province has several administrative regions and a region several counties) where the teaching base was located. Prompt popularization ensured the timely sowing of wheat throughout the region.

After two years' experiments, they drew up a preliminary abstract of the laws and techniques involved in growing two crops of rice in the Hanchung region. This provided a scientific basis for the expansion of double-crop rice acreage there. Over the past two years the county and commune have called 11 meetings on the "three plots" to popularize their experience in agricultural technique and production. Spurred on by the mass movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to learn from Tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, the two production teams which co-operated with the teachers and students put their farming on a scientific basis. As a result, their per-hectare rice yield in 1973 rose by 43 and 24 per cent respectively as compared with 1971.

Training Successors for the Revolution and Remoulding Teachers' World Outlook

Running agricultural colleges in the countryside provides favourable conditions for implementing the principle that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" and for training successors to the cause of the revolution and remoulding the teachers' world outlook. It also helps bring into play the leading role of the working class

and the part assumed by the poor and lower-middle peasants in managing the schools; moreover, it puts an end to the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals.

The fundamental tasks for socialist institutions of higher learning are to train red and expert successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. In the past, agricultural colleges were located in big cities, with the students usually confined within the campus. Studying behind closed doors, the students did not take part in the three great revolutionary movements or go among the masses of workers and peasants and, after graduation, they were unwilling to go to the rural areas to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. Now the introduction of the teaching base as mentioned above, linking education with society, enables the students to temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and to receive re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. It also enables them to study agriculture with untrammelled minds, to develop a liking for it and to devote themselves wholeheartedly to its advancement. In one instance, a student after being enrolled felt that it was beneath him to study the science of agriculture, for he had to deal with mud and dirt. Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, it began to dawn on him that, far from losing face, he was doing his bit for the revolution. Studying hard and doing practical work in earnest, he made rapid progress politically, ideologically and professionally, and he is now a member of the Chinese Communist Party. Living and working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students have developed profound class sentiments for them. Once, the teaching base and surrounding areas were flooded following a cloudburst. The students rushed over to the production teams to help the commune members drain off the water. The interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants were uppermost in their minds.

In striking contrast to graduates of the old colleges, who were bookworms unable to link theory with practice or to apply what they had learnt, the worker-

peasant-soldier students make a point of integrating theory with practice, and study in the course of production. They have thus gradually learnt the basic theory required by their specialities and increased their ability to analyse and solve problems. Last year when the transplanted rice seedlings of a production team were not thriving as they should, the commune members were worried. The students, working together with the teachers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, looked into the matter. The theoretical knowledge they had gained helped them find timely and effective measures to stimulate the growth of the seedlings. The upshot of all this was a good rice harvest 34 per cent higher than that of the previous year. They wrote six research papers summing up the experience gained and held a forum. Their work was highly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as by the agricultural departments concerned.

Running an agricultural college in the countryside also helps the teachers remould their world outlook and continue the study of their speciality. There was an old teacher who, frustrated in his quest for fame and gain, had become despondent. After going to the countryside, he received re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and began to remould his world outlook in earnest. Bit by bit his thinking and his feelings changed. One of his hang-ups was the notion that "knowledge is a private possession." He determined to rid himself of this by joining actively in the revolution in education. Soon he was a familiar sight with his trouser-legs rolled up and bending over in the fields, rain or shine, making his observations as he worked alongside the peasants. That earned him the affectionate name of "barefoot professor" among the villagers.

In the past, under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education, the teachers had book knowledge but were far too detached from practice.

Meteorology teachers could give lectures on rain, wind, lightning, thunder and other natural phenomena in classrooms and laboratories, but waterlogging and drought, which they considered no concern of theirs, were left to the vagaries of nature. Life at the teaching base has provided them with an opportunity to learn something really practical which they could never learn from books. Combining teaching with practice, they have achieved considerable success in reforming the curriculum.

Strengthening Leadership Over Educational Revolution

A group in charge of the revolution in education was formed to strengthen the leadership at the teaching base. It was made up of leading cadres at the county and commune levels, responsible members of the base's Party organization and of the workers' Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda team (a contingent of workers sent to the school during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in line with Chairman Mao's directive that, to accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working-class leadership), as well as representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and of the teachers and students. This ensured organizationally the steady development and deepening of the educational revolution along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

To run an agricultural college in the countryside helps bring into full play the poor and lower-middle peasants' role in managing schools. Apart from helping give leadership in cultivating the "three plots," they take a direct hand in all important activities related to the educational revolution. Eight full-time or part-time teachers have been taken on from among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The faculty now includes teachers, agro-technicians and veteran peasants.

The teaching base has operated in many other ways to carry out its task of popularizing agro-technical knowledge and training agro-technicians. In the past two years, in conjunction with the administrative region, the county and the commune, it has run 62 short-term training classes of different types with a total attendance of 10,531; together with the commune and nearby production brigades it has set up a night school providing a one-year course. Teachers and students have been sent to the villages to engage in teaching and scientific research activities. In this way, they have trained a large number of local technicians who function as key personnel in the service of agricultural production. Moreover, the experience of the teaching base has been valuable in helping improve the quality of classroom teaching at the college and in promoting the revolution in education.



A teacher and his students on an experimental plot.

ROUND THE WORLD

WEST BANK OF THE JORDAN

Palestinians' Mass Demonstrations

Mass demonstrations against illegal Israeli Zionist occupation were held recently by Palestinians on the west bank of the Jordan River.

These large-scale demonstrations started on November 13 in El Khalil and Nablus and by November 18 spread to Jerusalem and other cities, including Ramallah and Bethlehem. Holding aloft Palestinian flags and revolutionary slogans demanding an end to Zionist occupation, the demonstrators stressed their unity around the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The demonstrators in Jerusalem built barricades near the Ibrahim School. The students of the Galandi School cut the Ramallah-Jerusalem highway by putting up road blocks and barricades and destroyed a few Israeli cars which tried to force their way through. The demonstrators fought with stones Israeli police and troops sent to suppress them. Demonstrators in El Khalil fought the enemy troops with clubs and stones. In Bethlehem, hundreds of students courageously fought Israeli military police.

The Israeli authorities arrested dozens of demonstrators and killed a girl student in Jenin. Despite the barbarous suppression, the mass struggle continued to grow.

The PLO issued a statement on November 18, condemning the barbarous suppression of the demonstrators in the cities on the west bank of the Jordan by the Zionists and appealing to the Arabs and the people the world over to support the Palestinian people's struggle. The statement pointed out that the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied homeland would continue their daily struggle against Zionism, imperialism and their allied forces. The resistance of the people on the west bank of the Jordan is the proof that the Palestinian people's con-

fidence in victory is unshakable, the statement stressed.

NORWEGIAN WORKERS' COMMUNIST
PARTY (M-L)

Social-Imperialism Opposed

The resolution "Struggle Against Social-Imperialism" was passed unanimously by the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) at its National Congress held on November 2 and 3, according to the congress press communique.

The once socialist Soviet Union became a new-style state monopoly capitalist society with the revisionists' usurpation of political power in the 1950s, the resolution pointed out. The new ruling class is a bureaucratic bourgeois class which manipulates the state apparatus for its own profit. As a matter of fact, this class has taken control of the state and the collectively-owned means of production.

The sole difference between Soviet and Western capitalism is that Soviet capitalism is based on a state monopoly with control over the whole national economy, it said.

It added: "The new rulers in the Kremlin have instituted a fascist dictatorship. In the Soviet Union today, the working class and other people in various walks of life have been completely deprived of all basic rights such as freedoms of speech, publication, demonstration and association. The people's resistance has been suppressed by armed force and strikes against capitalist exploitation are met with batons and bullets. In an attempt to suppress the people's resistance, the new rulers have even confined protesters in mental hospitals. The oppression and exploitation of national minorities is similar to that in the tsarist era. To define it correctly, the regime is a fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

"The Soviet Union has become an imperialist superpower. Like other monopoly capitalist countries, the Soviet Union carries out international

exploitation through the export of capital, unequal trade treaties and plunder of maritime natural resources," the resolution declared. "A special characteristic of social-imperialism is: Socialism in words, imperialism in deeds."

The resolution pointed out that both the Soviet Union and the United States "have military bases in many lands and fleets in many oceans of the world. Everywhere they interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and contend with each other for the redivision of spheres of influence and for world hegemony."

It said: "The two superpowers cover up their arms expansion and war preparations by glib talk about 'peace and detente.' Europe is the main arena of their contention. The United States and the Soviet Union, today threaten the right to self-determination of Norway and other European countries."

The resolution also dealt with Soviet social-imperialism's increasing threat to Norway in the last few years on the questions of Norway's expansion of its fishing zone, delimiting the continental shelf in the Barents Sea and Norway's rights over the Svalbard Islands.

"The Workers' Communist Party of Norway (Marxist-Leninist) fully supports the struggle of the Soviet people against oppression and exploitation, for democratic rights and a new socialist revolution. It is, therefore, our proletarian internationalist duty to oppose social-imperialism," the resolution concluded.

"PEOPLE'S STAR" (JAPAN)

Soviet Revisionist Southeast Asia Infiltration Exposed

A November 4 article in the *People's Star*, organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), exposes intensified Soviet social-imperialist infiltration in Southeast Asia.

The article pointed out: The Soviet revisionists are peddling the so-called "Asian collective security system" through "invitation diplomacy" and dispatching a string of high-ranking officials to Southeast Asia. Among those sent to Thailand, Indonesia,

Singapore and other countries, for example, have been the Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

It said: "Like the United States, the Soviet Union has signed agreements with a number of countries under the cloak of providing 'economic aid.'" It carries out economic expansion in the Southeast Asian countries under the pretext of "aid" by taking advantage of their economic difficulties. It even follows the example of "trans-national companies" in making investments and setting up joint enterprises abroad.

"The role of the Singapore Branch of the Moscow People's Bank cannot be ignored," the article stated. "This bank invests in more than 100 enterprises in the Southeast Asian countries." "The Moscow People's Bank is obviously engaged in the export of capital."

It also said: "Soviet social-imperialism has set up joint shipping companies with Southeast Asian countries in quest of ports and shipping supremacy." "There are now some 60 Soviet ships sailing in and out of Singapore Port every month."

Moreover, the article added, the Soviet revisionists are up to their

usual tricks and unscrupulously engaging in espionage in the Southeast Asian countries.

CAPITALIST WORLD

Monetary Markets in Chaos

Along with the deterioration in the economic situation in major capitalist countries, the monetary crisis in the West has become more acute. On West European monetary markets the tide of heavy selling of U.S. dollars has kept rising to a new high since early November. There have been sharp drops in the U.S. dollar exchange rate, greater fluctuations of various Western countries' currencies and continued skyrocketing of gold prices.

The U.S. dollar exchange rate against the Swiss franc slumped to a record low in Zurich on November 18. In Frankfurt, the dollar exchange rate against the mark of the Federal Republic of Germany dropped 2.1 per cent to its lowest point in 7 months. The F.R.G. Central Bank which began buying the dollar on November 14 to shore up its position purchased 25.7 million dollars on November 18 alone.

The exchange rate of the British pound against the dollar went up

slightly on November 18, but it continued to drop against the F.R.G. mark and other currencies. The Bank of England was forced to buy the pound. The pound exchange rates against currencies of other major Western countries have plummeted 20.7 per cent since the floating of the pound 18 months ago.

The price of gold kept going up due to the gold rush. The price on the Zurich monetary market rose to the all-time high of 192 U.S. dollars an ounce on November 18. It climbed to 190.5 U.S. dollars an ounce in London and 195.03 dollars in Paris.

Because of the ever worsening economic situation and runaway inflation in the capitalist world, many people lost confidence in paper money and were eagerly buying and hoarding gold as a hedge against inflation. Meanwhile, speculators used the opportunity to make trouble. Monetary markets were thrown into utter confusion. Speaking of reasons for the present flight away from the dollar and into gold, AFP commented: "There was more talk about recession in the United States which pushed the dollar down." This, UPI noted, was the result of "the high American unemployment rate and other unfavourable factors."

(Continued from p. 20.)

formation of an association of iron-ore-exporting countries. The communique issued by the meeting stressed the importance of close co-operation among iron-ore-exporting countries. Participating in the meeting were representatives from Algeria, Brazil, India, Mauritania, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela and Australia as well as observers from Bolivia, Canada, Chile and Sweden.

In Africa which is rich in resources, 12 African oilseeds producers met in August to study the possibility of extending the activities of the African Groundnut Council (AGC) to cover other oilseeds. The meeting adopted a resolution, agreeing in principle to form an organization of African oilseeds-producing countries "to co-ordinate their policy in the fields of production and marketing (of oilseeds)."

Organized activities by the Latin American countries to defend national resources are also developing. At a meeting on September 9, Mexico, Panama, and five Central American countries expressed their determination to wage a united struggle and unanimously agreed

to set up a regional organization of meat-producing countries to defend meat prices on the world market. Five Latin American countries — Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Colombia — signed an agreement on September 17 on the formation of a union of banana-exporting countries, declaring the formal establishment of the union to strengthen their joint action, co-ordinate their banana policy and fight exploitation by U.S.-owned trans-national corporations.

As the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism develops, more raw-material-producing countries are bound to use raw materials as a weapon to hit hard at imperialism and hegemonism and fight in defence of their national economic rights and interests. As President of the Algerian Revolutionary Council Boumediene pointed out at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly: Following the decisions taken by the oil-producing countries, the action that should be placed on the Third World agenda is to extend what has been achieved by the oil-producing countries to include all the basic raw materials produced by the developing countries.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Training Technical Personnel

LIAONING Province, located in the northeast, is one of China's bases of heavy industry. Its technical force is growing rapidly, so that not only are the basic needs of its own industrial development satisfied, but help can be given to construction in other parts of the country.

This province now has tens of thousands of engineers and technicians, 85 per cent of whom have been selected from workers with practical experience and given the necessary training and the rest are graduates of universities and colleges.

Before liberation, when the imperialists controlled industry in this province, the foreign bosses did not allow Chinese workers to learn technical skills, and no Chinese was ever permitted to have any contact with important industrial departments. So Liaoning had a very weak technical force in the early post-liberation days.

The rapid development of industrial and agricultural production since liberation has increased the demand for technical personnel. Although the state has set up many institutes of higher learning and trained a considerable number of technicians, the need for engineers and technicians is so pressing that their ranks have to be expanded by training workers engaged in production, with the more experienced veteran workers teaching the younger ones.

This province's Talien Rolling Stock Plant was a repair shop for steam locomotives before liberation. In 1949 there were only three tech-

nicians, and none of them knew how to make an internal combustion engine. Mobilized by the plant's leadership, workers and technicians studied and learnt as they worked and did research work collectively. After repeated experimentation, they succeeded in designing and producing many internal combustion engines. Large numbers of workers have thus become experienced technicians.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, technical cooperation and innovations have become increasingly widespread among factories, mines and other industrial enterprises in Liaoning. With veteran workers as the backbone, these activities involve over 100,000 people altogether, including young workers, technicians and also some specialists and college professors, and have resulted in greatly expanding the ranks of technicians.

Lu Sheng-ho, a worker-engineer of the Talien Industrial Wagons Plant, has made more than 500 technical innovations since 1952. He and some 300 worker-innovators and technicians in the city have organized a technical information-exchange group which helps the city's factories and mines solve hundreds of technical problems every year.

On July 21, 1968, *Renmin Ribao* published Chairman Mao's directive: "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers." In response to this directive, industrial departments and some big factories and mines in Liaoning opened 55 workers' colleges and about 100 technical schools. They have already trained over 8,000 people for various trades, and more than 2,000 are still

studying. The province has also helped many experienced young workers raise their theoretical level by sending them to state-run universities and colleges for full-time study.

Small Coal Mines

MANY small coal mines have been built throughout the country since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1936. Their output in 1973—3.2 times the 1965 figure—accounted for 28 per cent of China's total coal output that year.

Our country has expanded the coal industry in line with the policy of "walking on two legs." While the state develops big and medium-size mines, it encourages local governments and people's communes to open small ones so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in coal production.

The rapid increase in the number of small coal mines has led to a more even distribution of China's coal industry and brought a change to the situation in which southern China depended on the north for coal.

Of the 100 counties and cities in Hunan Province, 72 have set up small coal mines. Last year the province's coal output was 5.3 times that of 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution started.

South China's Kwangtung Province and east China's Fukien Province used to bring in large quantities of coal from the northern provinces for industrial and domestic consumption. In 1973 coal production in both provinces increased by big margins, and the output of small mines increased 3.9-fold and 12-fold respectively over 1965.

In north China's Hopei Province, one of our country's major coal producers, 78 out of the 144 counties and

cities have set up small coal mines. Last year, their output was four times that of 1966.

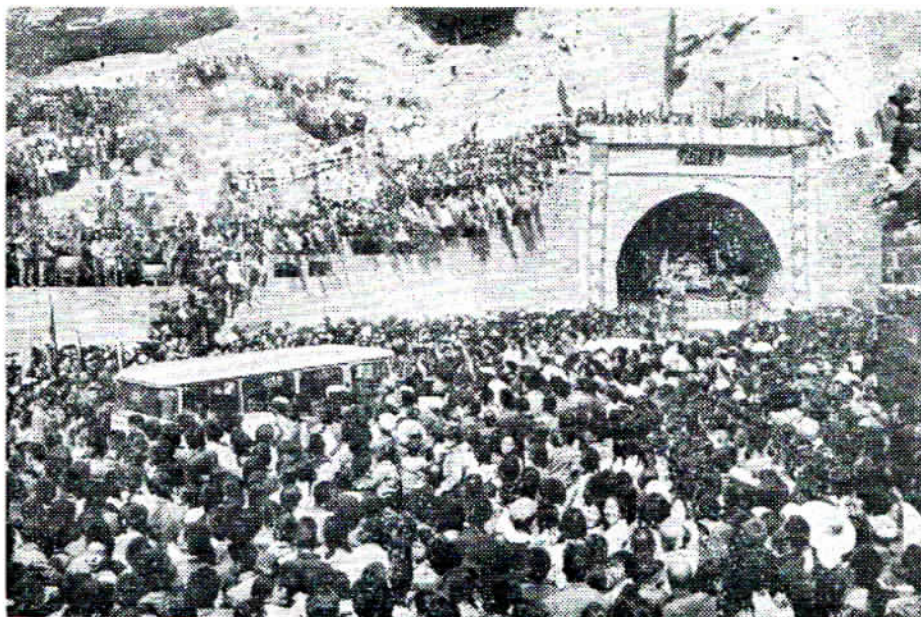
Small coal mines have sparked the development of other local industries. Locally available coal promoted the building of over 120 small works for producing iron, chemical fertilizer, machinery and cement in Ninghsiang County, Hunan Province. The county's 1973 gross industrial output value was seven times that of 1965. Of the 32 small synthetic ammonia plants in Fukien Province, 26 use locally-produced coal as raw material.

Linhsien's New Achievements

SELF-RELIANCE and hard work characterize the spirit of the people of Linhsien County in central China's Honan Province. With it they mounted an arduous struggle lasting ten years (1960-69), during which they carved the famous 1,500-kilometre-long Red Flag Canal in the cliffs of the Taihang Mountains to bring in water from a river in an adjacent province to the north. This brought about a rapid transformation in both the appearance and prospects of their once arid, rock-strewn countryside. (See *Peking Review*, Nos. 48 & 49, 72.) Recent years have seen a number of new projects carried to completion in the same spirit.

In 52 months the Shihpanyen People's Commune bored a tunnel 1,000 metres long, six metres high and seven metres wide, linking two highways formerly separated by a ridge. This has shortened the distance from the commune to the county seat by half.

To envisage such a gigantic project was not easy for the commune, which had only a little over 3,000 able-bodied persons at its disposal. But the members put it well: "We



The Linhsien people hailing the opening to traffic of the Taihang tunnel.

carved the Red Flag Canal in the sheer rock of the Taihang Mountains, so we can certainly tunnel a short-cut for our trucks!" With the support of the commune membership, a 250-strong work team was formed. Herculean efforts brought their plan to completion two months ahead of schedule.

In the eastern part of Linhsien, the Liuma Production Brigade took on a project which entailed building not only the longest highway bridge in the county but also an aqueduct under it. The project—15 metres high and 680 metres long—was finished in 160 days during the slack farming season last winter and this spring.

In the past, the cultivated land of this brigade was split in two by a deep gully which was also a handicap to road transport. The area east of the gully kept reporting yearly increases in grain output thanks to irrigation from the Red Flag Canal; west of it, where drought posed a constant threat, meagre crops were the rule. Immediately after the autumn harvest in 1973, the cadres and

commune members set about in earnest to change this situation.

Their project was completed last April in the midst of a long dry spell. Water brought in from the Red Flag Canal enabled the brigade to reap a bumper wheat harvest, with per-hectare yield rising from less than one ton to three. At the same time, east-west traffic in the brigade was opened up.

Cultivated land is being continually expanded in this county of hills and rocks. Over 1,530 hectares were added in the period between October 1973 and last March.

Before liberation, floods ravaged the cultivated land along the Lushui River in northern Linhsien, leaving a several-kilometre-long stretch of sand and pebbles. The people living on both banks built a number of flood-control works in its upper reaches and along the tributaries a few years ago. Last winter they began a comprehensive harnessing of the river. They built solid dykes with big stone blocks to straighten the river course and carted in fertile soil to transform the rock-strewn banks into rich arable land.

Booklet in English

**SPEECH BY
CHIAO KUAN-HUA**

**Chairman of the Delegation of the
People's Republic of China**

At the Plenary Meeting of the 29th Session
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