

PEKING REVIEW

14

April 5, 1974

**Chairman Mao Meets Head of Delegation Khieu
Samphan, Deputy Head of Delegation Ieng Sary
And Other Cambodian Comrades-in-Arms**

Trunk Railway Line in the Southwest

***Support the Struggle of Developing Countries
In Asia and Far East Against Imperialism
And Hegemonism***

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Chairman Mao Meets Head of Delegation Khieu Samphan, Deputy Head of Delegation Ieng Sary and Other Cambodian Comrades-in-Arms

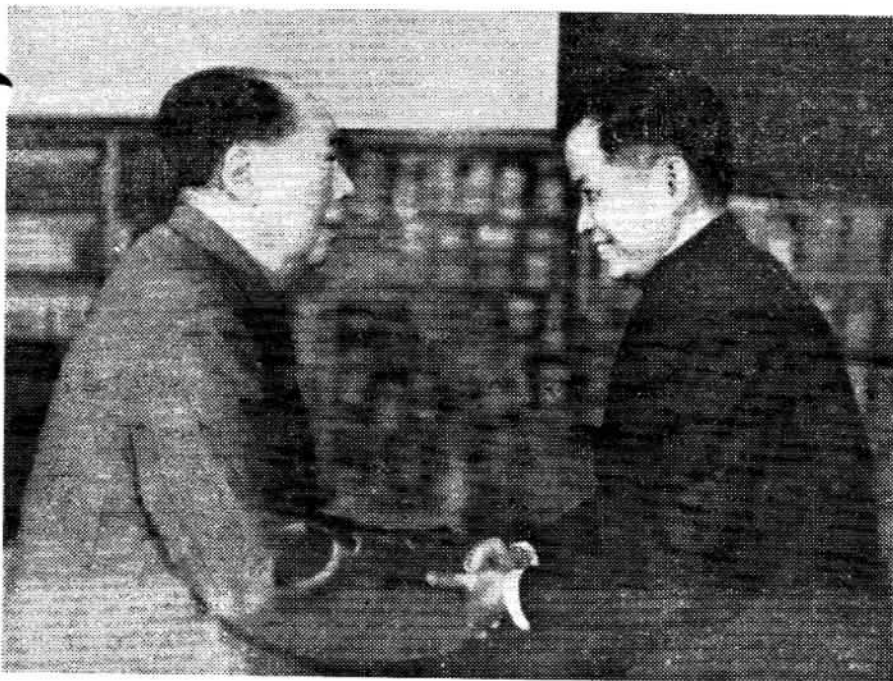
**Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and Prime
Minister Penn Nouth Present at the Meeting**

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met here this morning with Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (R.G.N.U.C.) and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, and Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and the Delegation of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. they are leading.

Present at the meeting were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia,



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Samdech Sihanouk.



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan.

and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C.

Present at the meeting were members of the delegation: Madame Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the R.G.N.U.C., and Toch Kham Doeun, Cambodian Ambassador to China.

The Cambodian people took up arms with resolve and determination after Lon Nol staged the reactionary coup d'etat at U.S. instigation on March 18, 1970. They rallied under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, waged a vigorous war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and won brilliant victories. Chairman Mao today had prolonged handshakes with the Cambodian comrades-in-arms who had come from

the front, and extended a warm welcome to them when they arrived. Khieu Samphan, head of the delegation, said: I have been entrusted by all the fighters and cadres within Cambodia to wish Chairman Mao good health and express gratitude to Chairman Mao, to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people for your support to the Cambodian people in their struggle for national independence.

The meeting, which began at 9 a.m. and ended at 10:40 a.m., proceeded from start to finish in an atmosphere of warmth, cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

Also present on the occasion were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Assistant Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.

(Hsinhua news dispatch, April 2, Peking)

Welcome to Cambodian Comrades-in-Arms

WITH great jubilation, people in Peking gave the glorious envoys of the Cambodian people coming from a heroic land a ceremonial, warm welcome. The Delegation of the National United Front of Cambodia (N.U.F.C.) and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (R.G.N.U.C.) arrived in Peking from Hanoi by special plane on the afternoon of April 1 for an official, friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Head of the delegation is Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the R.G.N.U.C. and Commander-in-Chief of the People's

Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia. Deputy head is Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Chinese Party and government leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh and Su Chen-hua.

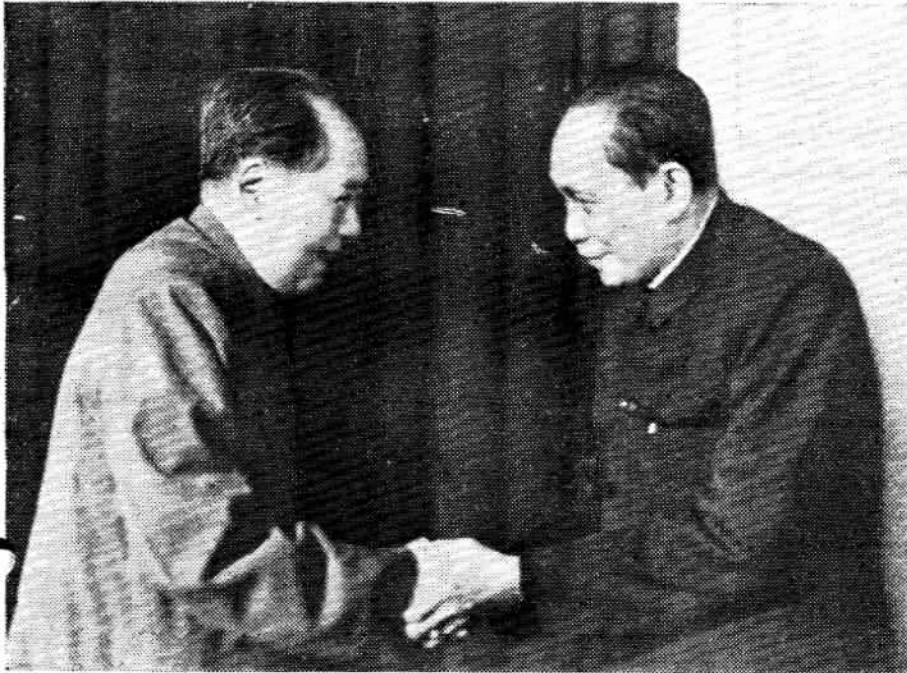
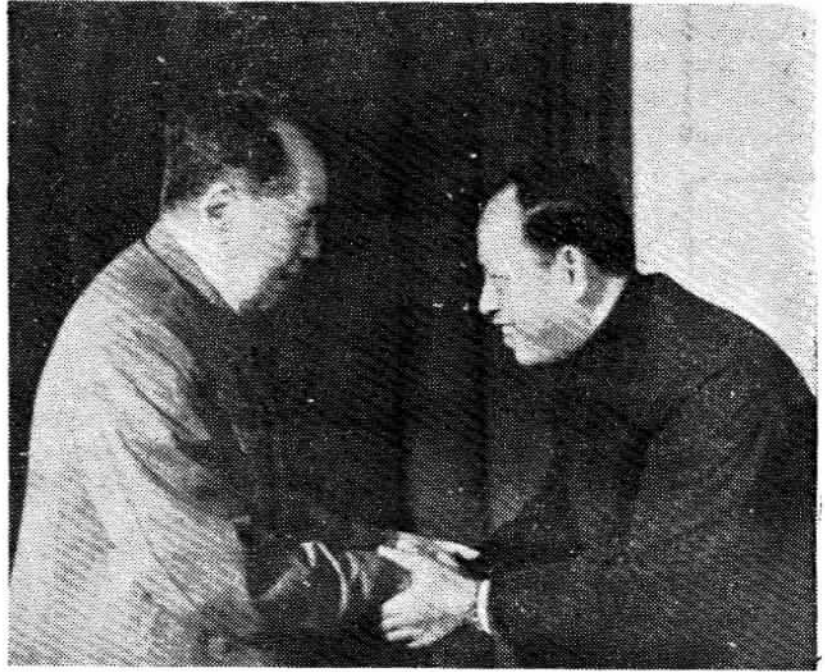
Present were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the N.U.F.C., Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the R.G.N.U.C., and Madame Penn Nouth.

Peking was in bright spring sunshine and permeated with a warm

atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. On the broad avenue from Tungtan to the Guest House in the western suburb, multi-coloured banners and the national flags of China and Cambodia fluttered in the breeze. Eight big red lanterns hung on the magnificent Tien An Men rostrum. Red flags flew on top of the Great Hall of the People, the Nationalities Palace of Culture, the Peking Telegraph Office and other tall buildings along the main thoroughfare. Over the streets were streamers inscribed with slogans in Chinese and Cambodian: "Firmly support the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation!" "Firmly support the three Indochinese peoples in their just struggle!" "Salute the heroic Cambodian people!" "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Special Adviser Ieng Sary.



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Samdech Penn Nouth.



Chairman Mao with the Delegation of the National United Front and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

of China and Cambodia!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

The national flags of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China flew over the airport.

Head of the delegation Khieu Samphan, deputy head Ieng Sary and other Cambodian comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane at about three p.m. amidst the beating of drums and gongs and applause. Samdech Sihanouk, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, and Prime Minister Penn Nouth stepped forward to greet them with cordial handshakes and warm embraces.

A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport. The band struck up the national anthems of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China. The distinguished Cambodian guests, accompanied by Chinese Party and government leaders, reviewed a guard of honour of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

As the distinguished Cambodian guests walked round to meet the well-wishers, youths danced with flowers and coloured streamers and the crowds cheered: "Welcome, welcome, a warm welcome!" Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary kept waving back in acknowledgement. Several hundred men and women of the people's militia units of the capital presented arms in salute to the Cambodian comrades-in-arms. Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary cordially shook hands with members of the militia and had photographs taken with them.

Also present at the airport to welcome the Cambodian comrades-in-arms were Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Chiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Liu Hsiang-ping, Minister of Public Health; Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Li Ta, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Lin Chiao-chih and Hu Yu-chih, Members of the Standing Com-

mittee of the National People's Congress and others.

On hand were R.G.N.U.C. officials in Peking Thiounn Mumm, Keat Chhon and Van Piny, members of the Cambodian royal family, Cambodian experts and students in Peking as well as diplomatic envoys from various countries to China.

R.G.N.U.C. officials Sarin Chhak, General Duong Sam Oi and Thiounn Prasith and Deputy Director Kao Chien-chung of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry made a special trip to Hanoi to meet the delegation and accompany it to Peking.

Later in the evening Premier Chou En-lai hosted a grand banquet warmly welcoming the Cambodian comrades-in-arms.

Among the guests were Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, and Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth.

Also present were all the members of the O.A.U. (Organization of African Unity) Liberation Committee goodwill mission led by Omar Arteh Ghalib, Current Chairman of the Committee and Somali Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Attending the function were Chinese Party and government leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh and Su Chen-hua, and others.

Premier Chou En-lai and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 9-11.)

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the militant unity of the peoples of China and Cambodia. During the banquet the band played the Cambodian revolutionary song *People of Various Nationalities Unite Under the Banner of N.U.F.C.*, and *Remembrance of China* which is composed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as well as Chinese revolutionary songs *Flower of Friendship in Full Bloom* and *Unity and Friendship March*. The band was warmly applauded.

On April 1, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial entitled "A Warm

Welcome to Comrades-in-Arms From the Heroic Land of Cambodia." The editorial said: "This is the first important delegation to China from the interior part of Cambodia. It brings to the Chinese people in the great rear area the glad tidings of victory on the battlefield and the profound sentiments of the comrades-in-arms at the front. With great joy and affection, the Chinese people warmly welcome the comrades-in-arms from the heroic land of Cambodia and pay high tribute to the fraternal Cambodian people."

"The Cambodian people are a courageous, dauntless people who have waged protracted struggles against foreign aggression to safeguard their national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. After the U.S. instigated Lon Nol stage a reactionary coup d'etat March 18, 1970, the Cambodian people, led by the National United Front with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, waged a most arduous struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Lon Nol clique in order to realize the five-point declaration and the political programme of the Front. They have displayed dauntless heroism and made immortal contributions to the cause of national independence and liberation of Cambodia. Now, their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has won great victories. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation are growing stronger in fighting. Vast areas of territory have been liberated, the democratic regime is becoming more consolidated with each passing day and the Liberated Zone presents a thriving scene. Of late, news of victories have been pouring in from the Cambodian battlefield. Pounded by the patriotic army men and people, the traitorous Lon Nol clique is being driven further to the wall and is hastening towards its doom."

"The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. We are of one family. We have always encouraged and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in our common struggle against imperialism. The Cambodian people's struggle and

their victories constitute a tremendous encouragement and support to the Chinese people. The Chinese people have all along regarded the Cambodian people's struggle as their own and considered it their bounden internationalist duty to support the Cambodian people's just cause. In the days to come, we will, as always, stand together with the fraternal Cambodian people and firmly support and assist their just cause."

President Nyerere Ends Visit To China

President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania left for home by special plane on March 31 at the end of a state visit to China. The Tanzanian President arrived in Kwangchow on March 23 and came to Peking on the next day. (See *Peking Review*, No. 13.)

During the President's stay in China, Chairman Mao Tsetung met him and Premier Chou held talks with him. While touring Peking, Hopei, Heilungkiang and Liaoning, President Nyerere and his party visited Peking University, the Peking Iron Mine, the Shashihiu Production Brigade, the Taching Oilfield and the Fushun Open-cut Coalmine.

President Nyerere gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of March 29. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, was present.

Attending the banquet were Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, and leading members of departments concerned, including Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi and Peng Shao-hui.

President Nyerere and Premier Chou spoke at the banquet in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In his speech, President Nyerere said: On this visit, as on my previous ones, the thing which impresses

me most is the spirit of the people of China, and the apparently impossible things which have been done because of that spirit. Out of a backward, feudalistic, semi-colonial and war-torn country the Chinese people have created in 24 years an industrial and agricultural giant geared to serving the masses. I have the firm impression that I can see no other fundamental explanations for the progress of China—only this effort of its people, and the quality of the people's leadership.

President Nyerere added: Two things convince me that socialism can be built in Africa and that it is not a Utopian vision. For capitalism is ultimately incompatible with the real independence of African states. The second thing which encourages me is China. It is because it appears to me that, among the millions of unique individuals in this society, there has been created a spirit of co-operative endeavour—a spirit of working together for the good of the community and the country. China is providing an encouragement and an inspiration for younger and smaller nations which seek to build socialist societies.

In his speech, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: During his current visit, President Nyerere again met Chairman Mao Tsetung in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and they had a sincere and wide-ranging conversation. Our two sides held friendly talks on international issues of common concern and on further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries, and satisfactory results were achieved.

Premier Chou En-lai said: "It is more than ten years since diplomatic relations were established between China and Tanzania. We are pleased to note that, under the loving care of His Excellency the President and of Chairman Mao, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed steadily, and friendship between our two peoples has deepened ever more.

Our two peoples will carry on their unity and friendship from generation to generation. This is not only in the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples but also in the interests of the Third World's common cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism. We think that the smooth development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Tanzania on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence has set a good example for closer unity among Third World countries."

Premier Chou added: "The Chinese technical personnel working in Tanzania have only done what they ought to do. They have received solicitous care and great support from Your Excellency Mr. President and your Government and have been accorded a fraternal reception by the Tanzanian people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our sincere thanks for all this; at the same time, I would like to ask Your Excellency Mr. President and the Tanzanian Government to educate our technical personnel working in your country and help them correct their mistakes and overcome their shortcomings so that they may serve the Tanzanian people more effectively."

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of China and Tanzania was signed in Peking on March 29.

Greeting Romanian Leaders

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai on March 31 sent a message to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Manea Manescu and Miron Constantinescu, extending warmest congratulations on their election respectively as President, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The message says:

"Please accept our warmest congratulations on your election re-

spectively as President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"May the fraternal Romanian people win still greater success in their struggle to build socialism and defend national independence and state sovereignty!

"May the revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries grow stronger and develop continuously!

"We wish you greater success at your new posts!"

Queen Kossamak Arrives In Peking

Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Monivong Kossamak Nearirat of the Kingdom of Cambodia, accompanied by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk, arrived in Peking on March 28 by special plane from Kwangchow.

Among those welcoming the Queen at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien.

Also on hand were Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth.

When the plane carrying the Queen landed, Premier Chou, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth and others went aboard to express their cordial regards and warm welcome to her.

China's Sovereignty Over Hsisha, Nansha Islands Reaffirmed

In a statement at the March 30 meeting of the 30th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Alternate Representative of the Chinese Delegation Chi Lung reaffirmed the solemn stand of the People's Republic of China on the in-

disputable sovereignty it has over Hsisha and Nansha Islands in the South China Sea and the sea areas around them. He also refuted the shameless allegations made by the representative of the Saigon authorities.

Chi Lung said in his speech: Under item four of the agenda of the current session, Hsisha Islands and Nansha Islands of China are listed as offshore island areas of the Saigon authorities in south Viet Nam and it is mentioned that "exploration and development agreement had been drawn up for 30 areas in the South China Sea." Regarding this, the Chinese Delegation wishes to make the following solemn statement:

"The Hsisha and Nansha Islands in the South China Sea have always been an inalienable part of China's territory. The People's Republic of China has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and the sea areas around them. Back on August 15, 1951, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China in his Statement on the U.S.-British Draft Peace Treaty With Japan and the San Francisco Conference solemnly pointed out that 'just like the entire Nansha Islands, Chungsha Islands and Tungsha Islands, Hsisha Islands and Nanwei Islands have always been China's territory. Although they had been occupied by Japan for some time during the war of aggression waged by Japanese imperialism, they were all taken over by the then Chinese Government following Japan's surrender.' After that time, the Chinese Government has on many occasions reiterated this stand.

"It is wrong that Hsisha Islands and Nansha Islands of China are listed as offshore islands of the Saigon authorities in south Viet Nam in the above-mentioned document prepared by the secretariat. The Chinese Delegation demands that the secretariat take measures to correct the mistake and see to it that similar cases will not occur in future."

The representative of the Saigon authorities then shouted for the floor. He claimed "sovereignty" over the above-mentioned Chinese territory and viciously attacked China.

At this Chi Lung again took the floor. He pointed out that it is futile for the Saigon authorities to cover its aggression with sophistication. For a long time, he added, the Saigon authorities have attempted to occupy China's Hsisha and Nansha Islands. The Saigon authorities not only included into their territory more than ten islands of Chinese islands, including Nanwei and Tai Ping Islands of Nansha Islands, but also openly launched armed provocations against China and occupied Chinese territory by force. This is the height of impudence!

Reaffirming China's indisputable sovereignty over these islands and the sea areas around them, the Chinese alternate representative said that the Chinese Government would never permit the Saigon authorities to encroach upon China's territorial sovereignty under any pretext. This stand of the Chinese Government is firm and unchangeable.

Marine Lieutenant of Chiang Gang Crosses Over

Wu Miao-huo, a first lieutenant and leader of the Wuchiu Island reconnaissance group under the amphibious reconnaissance detachment of the Chiang Kai-shek gang's second marine division, prompted by his dissatisfaction with the reactionary rule of the Chiang gang, sailed across the sea from Wuchiu Island under the occupation of the Chiang forces and crossed over to the People's Liberation Army unit at the Fukien front on March 20.

He brought back a rubber raft, a heavy machine-gun, two pistols and a radio transmitting set.

Having crossed over, Wu Miao-huo received a warm welcome from the local P.L.A. unit and government.

Premier Chou's Speech

(Excerpts)

FOUR years ago, U.S. imperialism brazenly instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat and made a massive invasion into Cambodia. At that critical juncture when their fatherland was in peril, the Cambodian people boldly and determinedly took up arms, rallied around the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and began to wage a vigorous war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. During these four years, the heroic Cambodian people, defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice, acting independently and relying on their own strength, persevered in a people's war, scored numerous brilliant victories, and brought about an excellent situation through fighting. Tempered in the flames of war, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have grown stronger and stronger. Closely integrated with the masses of the people and fighting heroically, they have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated more than 90 per cent of the territory with more than 80 per cent of the population. They have firmly kept the initiative in the war. Since the beginning of the dry season this year, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have launched offensives on all the battlefields against the enemies bottled up in Phnom Penh and some other fortified points, and have won resounding victories. The Chinese people are rejoiced and inspired by every victory of the fraternal Cambodian people. Let us take this opportunity to extend to you our warm congratulations.

It is of immense significance that Cambodia, with only a population of 7 million, dares to resist U.S. imperialism, a country of "superpower" repute, and is advancing from victory to victory. It is another vivid proof that **"the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."** Your practice of struggle is a source of powerful inspiration to all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world as well as a brilliant example for and a valuable contribution to the people of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. From the very beginning, the just struggle of the Cambodian people has won the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world. As the sole legal government of the Cambodian people, the Royal Government of National Union of

Cambodia has since its establishment been recognized by an ever increasing number of countries. It has stood firmly by the other Third World countries, uniting with them, giving them support and enjoying support from them. It has played an active role on the international arena and enjoys a high international prestige.

At present, the international situation is very favourable to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of all peoples. The universal great disorder throws imperialisms into confusion, arouses and tempers the people, and promotes the development of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people the world over. The struggles of the Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism have developed in depth and breadth. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend. Confronted by the surging high tide of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, the two superpowers are everywhere propagating the so-called "detente" in a vain attempt to cover up the truth of their rivalry and lull the fighting spirit of the people. However, innumerable facts have long since exploded their lies. The revolutionary people do not at all believe in so-called "lasting peace" or "a generation of peace." So long as imperialism exists, revolution and war are inevitable. The entire world will continue to advance amidst violent turbulence.

The developing situation in Indochina is most heartening. Concurrently with the significant advance in Cambodia's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples have also been winning victories in their just struggles. The signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the Vientiane agreement on Laos marks a new stage in the struggles of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. Holding high the banner of unity and struggle of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the people of the three Indochinese countries have supported and encouraged each other and advanced their revolutionary cause. Of course, the fighting tasks they still face are arduous. With the support and instigation of the United States, the Saigon puppet clique has incessantly breached the ceasefire agreement, pushed a policy of "pacification," launched "land-grabbing" operations and trampled upon the democratic freedoms of the south Vietnamese people, thus grossly violating the Paris agreement. The ultra-Rightist forces in Vientiane have

kept trying to obstruct the thorough implementation of the Vientiane agreement. In Cambodia, the United States has continued to supply the traitorous Lon Nol clique with massive military and economic assistance and send it advisers and experts in a vain attempt to save the tottering puppet regime. None of these, however, can check the Indochinese peoples' advance. We are certain that victory belongs to the heroic people of the three Indochinese countries.

The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. There is a profound militant friendship between our two peoples who have always sympathized with and supported each other. China is a socialist country. We are proletarian inter-

nationalists. Chairman Mao teaches us: "A people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation." In keeping with this teaching, we firmly support the just struggle of the Cambodian people as well as the five-point declaration issued by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Political Programme of the National United Front of Cambodia, both of which were reaffirmed by the National Congress of Cambodia held in 1973. Standing firmly by the Cambodian people, the Chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, till complete victory is won.

Head of Delegation Khieu Samphan's Speech

(Excerpts)

ALL the members of our delegation feel most excited and happy to come to the capital Peking — symbol of the glorious socialist New China. The welcome accorded our delegation by Your Excellency, gentlemen, the people of the capital Peking and the Government of the People's Republic of China is a grand welcome permeated with warm, friendly and fraternal sentiments of solidarity. It is another expression of the sincere sentiments which the great Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China have consistently shown for us, the Cambodian people, the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, who are fighting at the front against U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys.

We take much pride in bringing to the heroic and fraternal Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China the sentiments of the warmest friendship and firm solidarity from the Cambodian nation and people, the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

In the period of the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we the Cambodian nation and people, who bravely hold high the militant banner of national liberation and fight U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys at the hottest field of battle, have all along received unqualified and sincere support and multi-form assistance from the Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of China is a big country with a population of 800 million. Yet the People's Republic of China has supported and assisted our small country of only 7 million people sincerely, unconditionally and on an equal footing; she respects our state sovereignty and national dignity. This fills our Cambodian nation and

people with immense satisfaction. We the Cambodian nation and people highly appreciate the correct stand taken by the great, fraternal Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao Tsetung as its illustrious leader. Therefore, the Cambodian nation and people, the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister feel extreme pride and comfort in having the great Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China as our trusted comrades-in-arms in times of success or adversity. The friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples is a pure one based on the correct principles of equality, mutual benefit and unqualified mutual respect. We are convinced that the friendship between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples is a valuable example in the world and, at the same time, provides a basis for world stability now and in the future.

We, the Cambodian people, have always been honoured and held in high esteem. We have a high civilization and the ability to build our country, such as the invaluable relics of Angkor Vat, which have been preserved to this day. But for several centuries, our national honour has been sullied and trampled upon successively by the French colonialists, Japanese fascist imperialists and U.S. imperialists, who reduced our country to the position of their colony. As a nation and people who are courageous in struggle, we dare to make any sacrifice for national liberation and to save and preserve our national honour. We are infinitely gratified to have as our sincere friend the People's Republic of China who respects the principle of equality and

renders us unqualified support and assistance. We, the Cambodian nation and people, greatly need the principle of mutual respect. We are convinced that the people of all countries, particularly those of small countries of the Third World now engaged in national-liberation struggles against colonialism and imperialism, also very much need such a friendship.

The national-liberation war waged by the Cambodian people against the cruel war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys has been going on for four years. In these four years, the Cambodian people and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have surmounted all difficulties, made all kinds of sacrifice and exerted every effort to oppose the most ferocious U.S. imperialism and the most ferocious fascist traitorous clique of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthene Fernandez. In the liberation struggle of national salvation, the heroic Cambodian people and the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have constantly scored important victories in the military, political, economic and diplomatic fields. The victories won by us, the Cambodian nation and people, are of strategic significance.

We have already liberated more than 90 per cent of our territory with upwards of 5.5 million people. The Liberated Zone in Cambodia is vast in expanse, whereas the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy are small and ever contracting, consisting only of Phnom Penh and a few provincial capitals.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the traitorous Phnom Penh clique have been utterly defeated. But, to prevent our people's complete victory, they increasingly resort with cunning and obduracy to such vicious manoeuvres as sham ceasefire, sham talks and sham peace.

At present, they are continuing their desperate effort to push the "Khmerization" of the war in Cambodia. Some public opinion mistakenly believes that, with the bombing halt from August 15, 1973, U.S. imperialism is letting the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthene Fernandez to carry on by themselves the war against us. The fact, however, is that U.S. imperialism is directly commanding this war more actively than ever. Today, in the city of Phnom Penh and on all the battlefields, for instance, those around Phnom Penh and at Kampot, Kompong Thom and Svay Rieng, there are as many as 3,500 U.S. imperialist military advisers disguised as civil service personnel. U.S. imperialism is planning to increase the number to 10,000 by the end of this year. U.S. imperialism and the Phnom Penh traitors are daily committing towering crimes against our people. Therefore, the war in Cambodia has not changed in nature; it remains a U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Cambodian people.

Therefore, our people unanimously hold that, since U.S. imperialism persists in pushing "Khmerization" of its war in Cambodia, we will resolutely fight to the end

so as to realize the five-point declaration of the National United Front of Cambodia issued on March 23, 1970 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia. Our people are well aware that our struggle is a just one. We are fighting for no other purpose than to wrest back our national rights, independence and freedom. We have never invaded anyone. Over a long period of time, our nation and our people were reduced to the status of a colony. Therefore, we suffered enough from foreign aggression and eagerly desire independence and dignity. On the other hand, Cambodia has a small population and we, the Cambodian people, are a kindly and peace-loving people. However, we want a genuine peace with independence and dignity, and not a sham peace which would be used by the enemy to recuperate and strengthen its forces in order to return and attack us again.

In the present circumstances, the Cambodian problem can be solved only if imperialism evacuates all its military advisers and military personnel from Cambodia, stops its aggression against Cambodia and ceases to provide the traitorous Phnom Penh clique with any form of assistance and leaves the Cambodian people to settle the Cambodian question by themselves. Only thus can the Cambodian question be solved; there is no other way.

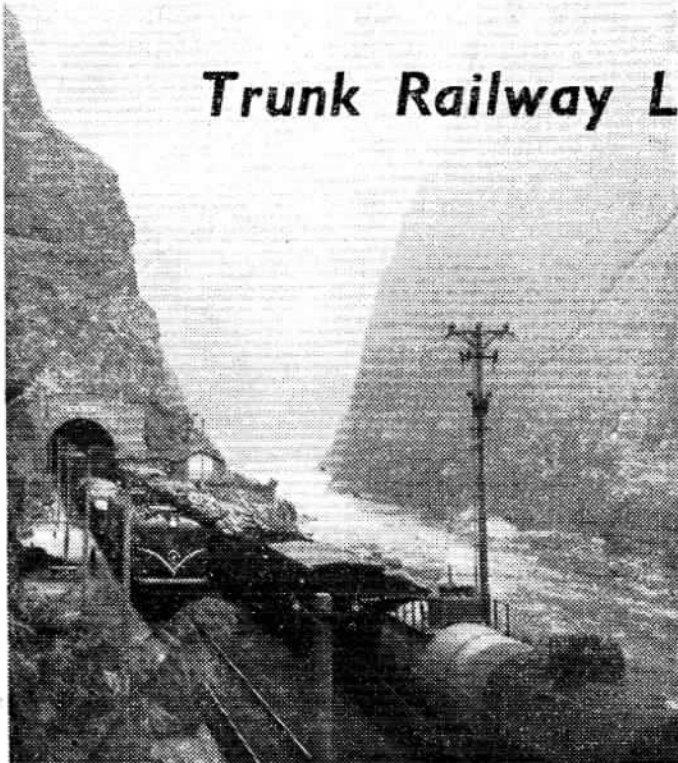
We, the Cambodian people, highly appraise the support and assistance rendered us by the people of all friendly countries and the people of the world. It is our position to establish, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, extensive ties of solidarity with all those countries respecting Cambodia's independence and sovereignty, whatever their political systems may be. Cambodia pursues a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment.

In keeping with this stand, we support all national-liberation movements against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, namely, the south Vietnamese struggle for national liberation, the Lao struggle for national liberation, the Chinese people's struggle for the liberation of Taiwan, the Korean struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country, the Palestinian national-liberation movement, the Syrian people's struggle against Israeli imperialism, the Arab people's struggle of using the oil weapon against U.S. imperialism as well as the struggles of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism and South African colonialism.

In conclusion, please allow us, on the bidding of the Cambodian people and the fighters and cadres of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, to express again our most cordial thanks direct to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government for the sincere and unqualified support and assistance that the People's Republic of China has rendered to our people's national-liberation struggle. We are convinced that the visit of our delegation will further consolidate and strengthen this special militant unity and friendship.

A Major Achievement of the Great Cultural Revolution

Trunk Railway Line in the Southwest



region, improving China's geographical distribution of industry and speeding up socialist construction.

The building of this line is an unprecedented engineering feat in the history of China's railway construction. There are big mountains and deep valleys, big rivers with swift currents, complex geological conditions and rapidly changing weather in the areas it goes through. One-third of the line crosses an earthquake zone where higher than seventh magnitude earthquakes have been recorded. There are deep gullies with temperatures as high as 40 or 50 degrees C. and valleys where 10th-grade strong winds blow. Along the railway there is a "geological museum" which includes water-eroded caves, underground rivers, faults, drifting sand, gas-filled layers and mud flows. It averages one big or medium-sized bridge for every 1.7 kilometres of rail and one tunnel for every 2.5 kilometres. The combined length of the railway's bridges and tunnels exceeds 400 kilometres.

Victory of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has shown deep concern for the construction of the Chengtu-Kunming Railway. Its completion is a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

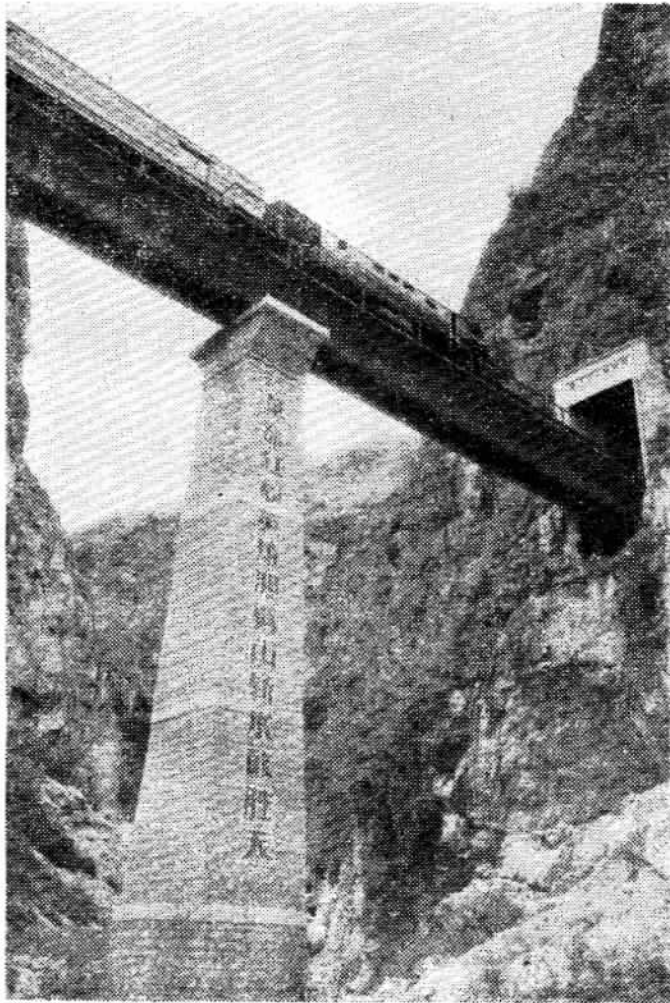
The railway was started in July 1958, during the nationwide upsurge of the big leap forward in socialist construction. Several foreign specialists at the time came to the site to observe the topography. Frightened by the high cliffs along the route, they shook their heads and sighed, saying that "the line cannot go through areas with such complex geological conditions" and that these areas "are forbidden zones for building a railway." Construction was basically halted in 1962 as a result of interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line.

In August 1964, Chairman Mao issued the call "**The Chengtu-Kunming Railway must be built at a fast pace.**" From all parts of China units of the Railway Corps of

THE completion of the Chengtu-Kunming Railway took place during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Involving extremely arduous engineering work, this trunk line in China's southwest has greatly shortened travel time between the border areas there and other parts of the country. The 1,085-kilometre-long railway starts from Chengtu, capital of Szechuan Province, and extends to its southern terminal in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province. Connecting with the Paochi-Chengtu Railway to the north, the railway forms part of the big communications artery running through China's northwest and southwest.

Since it was formally opened to traffic on July 1, 1970, the line has been proved to be good and transport has never been interrupted. Spurred on by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the railway workers are striving to raise transport efficiency and quality.

Dozens of nationalities live in compact communities in the three southwestern provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan where farm and industrial products are rich. The Chengtu-Kunming Railway provides favourable conditions for strengthening the unity of people of all nationalities in China, promoting the development of industrial and farm production in the



One of the many bridge-tunnel link-ups. The slogan reads: "Filled with revolutionary spirit and great courage, builders cut through mountains and dam rivers to conquer nature."

the People's Liberation Army and railway workers taking part in building the railway converged as fast as possible on the work-sites along the line and resumed construction. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which started in 1966 became a tremendous force pushing railway construction ahead. Commanders and fighters in the Railway Corps, railway workers, engineering and technical personnel and other builders criticized such revisionist trash advocated by Liu Shao-chi as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They put their revolutionary vigour stimulated by the mass criticism into building work and were determined to speed up progress on the railway so as to make up for time lost because of the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line.

The builders firmly implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," persevered in following the Party's

general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and worked self-reliantly and hard. The result was completion of the railway ahead of schedule.

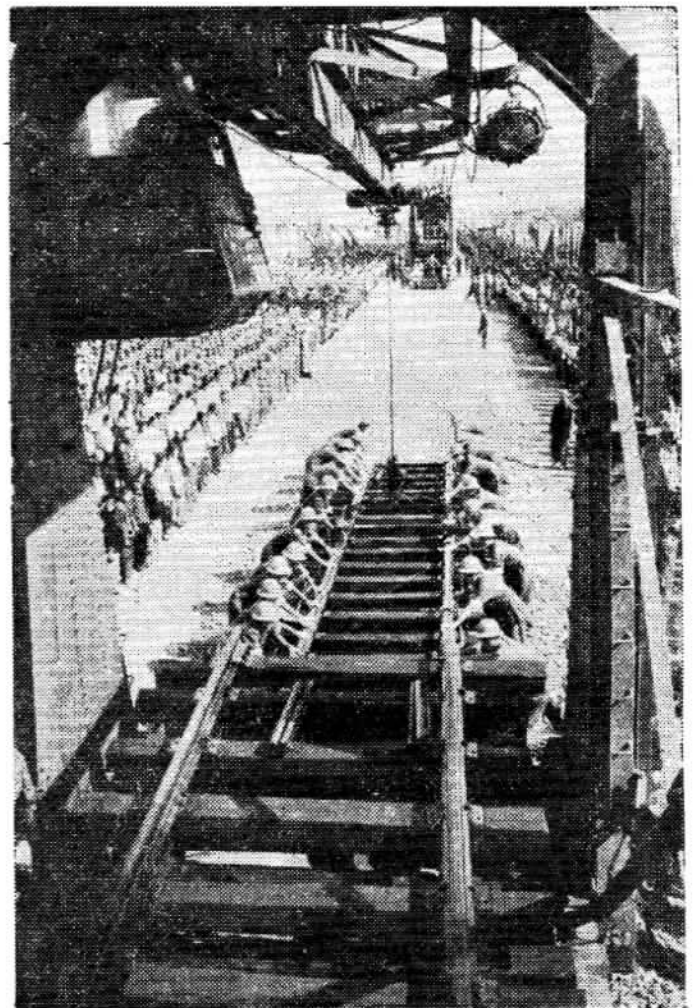
Heroic Builders

The Chengtu-Kunming Railway passes through areas the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army led by Chairman Mao traversed during its 25,000-li Long March in 1934-35. The building of the line was a struggle to conquer nature, and the military and civilian builders learnt from the dauntless spirit of their revolutionary predecessors. In the poem *The Long March* Chairman Mao wrote:

"The Red Army fears not the trials of a distant march;

To them a thousand mountains, ten thousand rivers are nothing."

With such heroic spirit, the builders cut through hundreds of mountains, dug 427 tunnels, erected 653



Laying the last rails.



National minority women waiting for a train.

bridges, overcame mud flows and landslides, and built dozens of "underground stations" and "suspended stations" in the tunnels or on the bridges.

The six-kilometre-long Shamulata Tunnel had an underground river which poured out over 12,000 tons of water day and night. In digging this tunnel, the railway builders had to work in waist-deep water. Flanked by two sword-like perpendicular cliffs, a two-kilometre-long gully alongside the Tatu River is a well-known dangerous spot in the railway's northern section. The surveyors and designers got their work done by suspending themselves from ropes along the cliffs. When several hundred thousand tons of equipment and material had to be moved to the work-sites on the mountain-tops and there were no roads or paths, the workers carried them across the mountains on their backs and with shoulder-poles. Adopting a new lifting and installing method, they built in only 55 days an arched stone railway bridge with a large span over the gully.

The workers erected a bridge with the largest span in China over the turbulent Chinsha River. Along one river valley there, the swift current rushes through a multitude of rocks and dangerous shoals. Displaying the Red Army's fearless spirit in forcibly crossing the Chinsha and learning from the old boatmen who ferried the Red Army across the river, a transport company of the Railway Corps steered clear of submerged rocks and dangerous shoals to open a transport line on the river. It succeeded in moving several million tons of material and equipment to the work-sites along the river and thus ensured the needs of construction.

The 11th company of a unit under the Railway Corps had the task of building a tunnel alongside the

Chinsha River. The site was made up of various kinds of rocks and rock formations changed from place to place. Temperatures went above 40 degrees C. in the tunnel. The company's commanders and fighters overcame the iron-like rocks and together with fraternal units dug the tunnel.

The builders innovated and popularized over 50 new techniques and built six steel bridges welded with high-strength bolts. Compared with riveted bridges, these bridges which are up to advanced technical levels saved steel products by 15 per cent. Besides, the new method also tremendously improved working conditions. Machines designed and made in China were used for the first time in building the railway. They included a high-efficiency bridge-laying crane and a machine that lays 25-metre-long rails. As a result, rich experience has been accumulated for China's railway building.

Construction of the Chengtu-Kunming Railway received powerful support from the people of the whole country, particularly from the people of various nationalities in the southwest. Tens of thousands of local peasant-workers joined with the builders of the Railway Corps and railway workers in constructing this line. A huge number of nearby rural production teams organized people to supply food and set up living quarters for the builders. One Railway Corps company once was surrounded by floodwaters. When the people of different nationalities in the neighbourhood heard what had happened, they went to the site and many jumped into the rising river to save the stranded company at the risk of their own lives. Thanks to their efforts, every member of the company was safe. More than 100 factories in various parts of the country gave priority to turning out equipment and material for the Chengtu-Kunming Railway.

Grasp the Theory, Deepen the Criticism

— Young workers studying Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"

A STUDY group of young workers in the No. 2 workshop of the Shanghai Barbers' Tools Factory has conscientiously studied Lenin's *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* to deepen the criticism of the ultra-Rightist nature of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and achieved excellent results. The group has applied the stand, viewpoint and method the revolutionary teacher Lenin used in criticizing the renegade Kautsky to penetratingly analyse the programme of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao for a counter-revolutionary restoration based on Confucius' programme "restrain oneself and return to the rites." The criticism has deepened the young workers' love for socialism and hatred for capitalism. They are determined to continue the revolution and fight restoration, go on advancing and oppose retrogression, and strive to consolidate and develop the fruits of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Actively responding to Chairman Mao's call "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the group of more than 20 young workers has kept up its spare-time study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works for over three years. To better study *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, they held a study class early this year which seriously studied and discussed this book in their spare time. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this book of Lenin's becomes their sharp ideological weapon to criticize revisionism.

The young workers studied Lenin's analysis of the essence of imperialism and saw through the ultra-Rightist nature of Lin Piao in preaching "restrain oneself and return to the rites."

At one time the group concentrated on one paragraph from Lenin's work: "Kautsky broke with Marxism by advocating in the epoch of finance capital a 'reactionary ideal,' 'peaceful democracy,' 'the mere operation of economic factors,' for objectively this ideal drags us back." The young workers then had discussions on Lin Piao and Confucius in relation to this paragraph. They said: Confucius clamoured for "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" more than 2,000 years ago and tried to reverse the situation of "the rites were lost and the music was ruined" under the crumbling slave system. His dream was "reviving states that were extinct, restoring families that had lost their positions, and calling to office those who had fallen into obscurity" and restoring the slave system of the Western Chou Dynasty. Lin Piao clamoured for "restraining oneself and returning to the

rites" while scheming to usurp Party leadership and seize state power to establish a fascist Lin dynasty. His ideal was the restoration of capitalism. Both the "return to the rites" preached by Lin Piao and Confucius and the "reactionary ideal" advocated by Kautsky had the common aim of turning back the wheel of history.

How did Lenin criticize Kautsky's "drag back" line? The group re-studied Lenin's analysis of the essence, features and basic contradictions of imperialism and the objective law governing its origin, growth and inexorable decline. Lenin pointed out: Imperialism is "moribund capitalism," "the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat." "The questions as to whether it is possible to reform the basis of imperialism, whether to go forward to the further intensification and deepening of the antagonisms which it engenders, or backwards, towards allaying these antagonisms, are fundamental questions in the critique of imperialism." Kautsky opposed violent revolution and did his best to protect decadent and moribund imperialism from destruction, thereby degenerating into an ignominious renegade to the proletarian revolution.

The young workers through their studies came to understand that whether a line is revolutionary or counter-revolutionary depends on whether it conforms to or goes against the law of historical development and the fundamental interests of the broadest masses. An analysis of Lin Piao's line from this viewpoint clearly shows that he basically negated the fruits of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle over the decades, deeply hated and opposed the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, wildly tried to strangle emerging new socialist things, dreamed of restoring the overthrown landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists, surrendered to Soviet revisionism, acted in opposition to correct principles and launched vengeful counter-attacks against the people. Lin Piao drooled, "Of all things, this is the most important: to restrain oneself and return to the rites." He regarded the restoration of capitalism as the most important of all things. This fully shows that Lin Piao's line was an out-and-out revisionist ultra-Rightist one.

Turning to the lessons to be drawn from the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the young people saw more clearly the ultra-Rightist nature of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites." As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie."

The young workers studied Lenin's criticism of idealism and metaphysics and exposed the theoretical basis of Lin Piao's preaching "restrain oneself and return to the rites."

Listing Kautsky's fallacies criticized by Lenin and comparing them with those of Lin Piao and Confucius and Mencius, the young workers concluded that those who agitated for restoration and retrogression all made idealism and metaphysics their spiritual pillars. Kautsky, for instance, regarded the handful of financial oligarchs as "super-men" who decided the fate of the world, and the workers as "rustics" who cried only for bread; Confucius and Mencius spread the theory that "everything is decided by heaven" and alleged: "If there were no superior men, there would be no one to govern the rustics. If there were no rustics, there would be no one to feed the superior men"; Lin Piao boasted of himself as "particularly brilliant" and a "genius," and compared himself to a "heavenly horse" and King Wen to provide a theoretical basis for usurping Party leadership and seizing state power.

The inventor of the theory of "super-imperialism," Kautsky alleged that permanent peace could be ensured on condition that the capitalists ceased competition and got united and the workers restrained themselves and were content with their status. Confucius and Mencius preached that "harmony is to be prized" and, harping on the same theme, Lin Piao spread "guard against exceeding proper limits in antagonism, or unity will be destroyed" and viciously reviled us for having gone to extremes in action and abuse in the struggle against revisionism.

In *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Lenin stripped Kautsky of his camouflage politically and examined and repudiated him ideologically. He pointed out: "Evasion of existing contradictions, forgetting the most important of them, instead of revealing their full depth — such is Kautsky's theory, which has nothing in common with Marxism." This paragraph incisively delineates Kautsky's opportunist features. He negated

contradictions and covered up the true nature of things in order to oppose progress and revolution. Using this viewpoint to criticize Lin Piao, the study group saw clearly that in order to restore capitalism Lin Piao did his utmost to preach the theory of "genius," that some are "born with knowledge," peddle the "doctrine of the mean," and advocate the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the reactionary theory of "productive forces." His vain efforts were to alter the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and realize his criminal plot of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites."

As a result of their study and criticism, the young workers profoundly saw that the breach between the subjective and objective and the separation of knowledge from practice are common ideological characteristics of all representatives of the reactionary classes because they are extremely weak politically and "they need to deceive themselves as well as others, or else they could not carry on." The workers said: Lin Piao in a dark corner fondly dreamed of restoring capitalism and of "the heavenly horse flying through the skies, solitary and free." However, a dream is only a dream. The ignominious end to his dream of "the heavenly horse flying through the skies" was a declaration of the bankruptcy of idealism.

An analysis of the theoretical basis of the precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" led the workers to recognize that the implementation of which political line is decided by a given world outlook. Reactionaries, who stand for retrogression and restoration, are all idealists. The workers are determined to strive to grasp dialectical materialism, raise their ability to judge things, resolutely roll back the restorationist adverse current, and reject and criticize all reactionary trends of thought in society.

The young workers studied Lenin's analysis of revisionism's social basis and became clear about the class roots of Lin Piao's preaching "restrain oneself and return to the rites."



Steelworkers putting up wall-newspapers criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.

Sketch by Tsao Fang-po

Confucius and Lin Piao lived more than 2,000 years apart, and Lin Piao and Kautsky lived in lands separated by thousands of miles. How is it they sang the same tune and took the same path? To clarify this, the workers selected the eighth chapter of *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* and the fifth part of the preface to the French and German editions. There, Lenin penetratingly analysed the social basis of revisionism, pointing out that it is the stratum of "labour aristocracy" bribed by the capitalists, a "stratum of bourgeoisified workers, . . . who are quite philistine in their mode of life, in the size of their earnings and in their entire outlook," and who are the "agents" and "lieutenants" of the bourgeoisie in the working-class movement. These flunkys fostered by the bourgeoisie naturally cannot produce anything new, but pick up some rubbish from the imperialist and feudal garbage heap of history and, after some embellishment, go around talking everywhere to deceive the people. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of retrogression and restoration that were venerated as Holy Writ by subsequent reactionary rulers for more than two thousand years. In their bid to restore capitalism, Lin Piao and company inevitably revere such doctrines as priceless treasures.

Lenin incisively pointed out that revisionism was not a national, but an international phenomenon and an international trend of thought. The young workers said: Lin Piao's line of "restraining oneself and return-

ing to the rites" was precisely a hodgepodge of this international revisionist trend of thought and the ideology of the exploiting classes prevailing in China for thousands of years. No wonder the Soviet revisionists were putting on disgusting performances revering Confucius in Moscow and wildly attacking our struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The reactionary class nature of Confucius, Lin Piao, the Soviet revisionists and Kautsky was identical and their ideological system ran in a continuous line. They were poisonous gourds strung out on an ancient vine. Through study and criticism, the group came to see more clearly that revering Confucius means revering imperialism and revisionism. Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius is a war declared on feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, a heavy blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

From criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, the young workers of the study group can see that in the period of socialism, the struggle will be a long one between progress and retrogression, restoration and counter-restoration, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, and between materialism and idealism. To fight, one needs weapons; to criticize, one needs to study. The workers are determined to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end.

Essence of "Returning to the Rites" of Lin Piao and Confucius as Seen From Slave Bones at the Ruins of Yin

by Wu Jih-lin

OUR village is located at the site of the former capital of the latter period of the Yin-Shang Dynasty (c. 16th century to 11th century B.C.) in Anyang County, Honan Province. Relics of the slave system of that dynasty are still preserved there. I've taken part several times in excavating the ruins over the last few decades and have seen the evidence of class oppression in the slave society of more than 3,000 years ago. These relics help us see clearly the vicious intent of Lin Piao and Confucius in advocating "returning to the rites."

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) lived at a time of rapid changes, when the feudal relations of production gradually replaced the relations of production in slave society. The irresistible historical trend was that "the rites were lost and music was ruined." However, Confucius clung to the slave system's rule of the "rites" and went around different states peddling "returning to the rites." What were the "rites" upheld by Confucius? In

slave society, they were the laws and institutions used by the slave-owning class to differentiate the slave-owners of the upper order from the slaves of the lower order and to safeguard the slave-owning aristocrats' privileges. For the slaves, these laws and institutions meant exploitation and oppression.

The rule of the "rites" which Confucius wanted to restore was a return to the dictatorship of the slave-owning class over the slave class. This was its original meaning. To deceive the people, however, Confucius spouted that "benevolence is to love all men." Whom did he really love? Did he love all the people? Definitely not. The ones he loved were only a handful of slave-owning aristocrats.

Facts in blood cannot be covered up by lies written in ink. Let us cite historical facts to bare the true nature of the rule of the "rites" trumpeted by Confucius!

North of our village, there is a Yin slave-owner's huge tomb in which we discovered 45 skeletons and 34 skulls of slaves who were killed and buried together

The author is the Party branch secretary of the Wukuan Production Brigade in Anyang County, Honan Province.

with their master. Close to it are 17 pits arranged neatly in four rows and containing 152 headless skeletons. In addition, there are eight pits with numerous headless skeletons of slaves who were buried as sacrifices. When the slave-owner was living, the slaves worked like beasts of burden for him without any reward. When he died, the slaves were killed and buried as sacrifices with the slave-owner. There are several such big tombs in our village.

Bronze wine vessels and wine containers, bronze tripods, bone hairpins, jade articles and other vessels used by the slave-owners during their lifetimes of lavish living were excavated together with the bones. Among these was a 875-kg. bronze tripod, the biggest bronze object ever discovered in China. The bones and the vessels expose the cruel fact of class oppression in slave society.

On the one hand, the slave-owners who led lives of luxury and pleasure were extremely brutal and could do whatever they liked; on the other hand, the slaves who worked like beasts of burden could be killed at will. This was the rule of the "rites" in slave society that Confucius wanted to return to! There was not a shred of "benevolence and love"! What there was was bleeding the people white and bloody massacre!

In class society, the so-called abstract "love of the people" is manifested in "every possible exploitation of one by another," as Engels pointed out. "Benevolence"

advocated by Confucius is a big fraud. His "returning to the rites" was to turn back the wheel of history, that is, to turn the feudal society which had gradually replaced the slave society back into the man-eating slave society as the Yin ruins revealed. We the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Wukuan Production Brigade best know what kind of stuff Confucius' "returning to the rites" and his rule of the "rites" is.

In the period of proletarian dictatorship, Lin Piao and company again picked up the trash from Confucius' Shop and followed Confucius' line of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites." Lin Piao's "returning to the rites" was to turn China again into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society in which the landlords and the bourgeoisie ruled over the working people, exploited and oppressed them. Lin Piao intended to build his bloody rule on the bones of the working people, as the slave-owners had done in the Yin and Western Chou slave societies. The sight of the bones of ancient slaves is still fresh in our minds, as is the miserable life of the poor in pre-liberation days. Lin Piao's "returning to the rites" was to plunge us into misery once again. But was daydreaming! Resolutely responding to the call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we poor and lower-middle peasants will carry out the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating way, thoroughly smash Lin Piao and company's dream to restore capitalism, and defend the political power of the proletariat.

Chinese Women

Training Women Cadres

by Hsing Yen-tzu

A VAST number of women cadres holding leading posts at all levels, from local to central, has emerged since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This phenomenon which has become more accentuated since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the outcome of the forward development of the Chinese women's movement and an important index of the emancipation of women in China.

The situation in Tientsin is similar to the rest of the country. Women who were cadres before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution have learnt much from it and now have more vigour and are more active. At the same time a large number of new women cadres has emerged in the course of the Cultural Revolution, many of whom are young women of worker or peasant

origin. Of the 11 secretaries of the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee today, 3 are women, and women make up 20 per cent of the committee members. There is a far greater body of women leading cadres in the urban districts, in the counties on the city's outskirts and in the grass-roots units of the Party and government offices, factories and mines, people's communes and institutes of higher learning.

For example, Yuan Feng-ying, deputy director of the production operations department of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, is 29 and was previously a worker in a carpet factory. Liu Chao, a veteran Party member, is Party committee secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Textile Bureau which is in charge of more than 100 factories.

In the communes, production brigades, factories and enterprises of Paochih County which is also under the authority of Tientsin Municipality, there are over

The author is a secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Party Committee and a vice-secretary of the Paochih County Party Committee of Tientsin Municipality.

1,800 women holding leading posts. Hou Chun, an educated young woman, and I are members of the county's Party committee.

Achievement of the Proletarian Revolution

The emergence of such a large number of women cadres could not have resulted from any isolated struggle for winning women's rights. It stems from the successive victories of the proletarian revolution in China.

The broad masses of working women in old China occupied an extremely low status and had no right to participate even in the most general social political activities. There was no managing of affairs of the state by women to speak of. For over 2,000 years the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius preached that "the state of being uncultured is a virtue in women," and that women should be obedient and docile household slaves. It was even openly declared that "a state must not let women meddle in politics." During Kuomintang rule there were a few women bureaucrats in the organs of the reactionary government who, while oppressing the working people just like their male counterparts, served as window-dressing for the "equality of men and women." This had nothing in common at all with the genuine emancipation of the broad masses of working women who were in dire distress.

The proletariat which takes upon itself the task of liberating the whole of mankind naturally demands the real emancipation of women, who make up one-half of the population. Lenin pointed out that "the proletariat cannot achieve complete liberty until it has won complete liberty for women" and that "the experience of liberation movements has shown that the success of a revolution depends on how much the women take part in it." Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "When women all over the country rise up, that will be the day of victory for the Chinese revolution."

The training of large numbers of women cadres is a necessary measure in mobilizing hundreds of millions of women to take part in revolutionary struggles and social production and win emancipation for women; it is also a necessary step for winning victory in the revolution. Women cadres, the outstanding elements and the backbone force of women, serve as a link between the Party and the masses of women. They have natural and close ties with the broad masses of women and their participation in the leadership at all levels helps represent more fully and reflect better the opinions and demands of women and promotes the mobilization of women and leads them forward.



Author of the article Hsing Yen-tzu (centre) working with educated youths who have settled in the countryside.

Precisely because of this the Chinese Communist Party has always paid the closest attention to training women cadres. The 1948 decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out in connection with work in the rural areas of the Liberated Areas that large numbers of Party and non-Party women cadres must be trained and promoted boldly, and that they must be allowed to play their part without restraint. It also pointed out that women and men cadres of equal ability should be appointed to equal positions and given the same opportunities for training and education. The First National Congress of Women convened in March 1949 just before liberation also pointed out that, in order to meet the situation brought on by the victorious development of the revolution, it was necessary to have tens of millions of women cadres who must be given training so as to enable them to cope efficiently with various tasks.

Since liberation the Party has repeatedly stressed the importance of paying attention to this task. At the Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party last August, Comrade Wang Hung-wen in the Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution clearly pointed out the need to "lay stress on selecting outstanding persons from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and placing them in leading posts at all levels. Attention must also be paid to training women cadres and minority nationality cadres."

The victory of the democratic revolution and the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, has made it possible for more and more working

women, who used to be without any rights whatsoever, to emerge and take up leading posts at all levels.

The Two-Line Struggle

On the question of training women cadres there has always been a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Chieftains of the revisionist line Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, following the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, spread such fallacies as "women are backward" and "women are useless" to belittle and negate the role of women in revolution and construction. Because the pernicious influence of these reactionary ideas has not been completely wiped out among the masses, some people also think that women are "culturally low, not very capable and encumbered by numerous burdens."

Are women really not capable? What is ability? Marxism holds that a person's ability is not inborn but is gradually acquired in the course of practice in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Real knowledge comes from practice and ability from struggle. Women are not born inferior to men. Several thousand years of feudal rule confining women to the house and depriving them of opportunities to take part in social and mass activities hindered them from gaining experience and training in various fields of social life. That was why women, lacking in social knowledge and experience, appeared to be not quite as good as men for a time immediately after liberation. Precisely because of this, greater attention must be given to training women. In fact, the Party and the Government since liberation have provided excellent conditions for women to study revolutionary theory, take part in revolutionary struggle and acquire culture and scientific skills, enabling them to swiftly improve their abilities and fully play their role. And from their ranks capable and outstanding women have emerged continuously and in large numbers.

There are numerous examples in Tientsin. For instance, Wang Shu-chen, formerly a woman worker in the No. 4 Tientsin Cotton Textile Mill and born of a poor family, was a child labourer at the age of nine in a capitalist's factory before liberation. Since liberation she has diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and applied what she studied. In 1958 in order to meet the situation created by the big leap forward in socialist construction, she smashed the old convention set down in some foreign technical books about her type of weaving machine not being able to be worked beyond a certain speed. She persisted in her experiments on her machine and together with other workers succeeded in summing up a high-speed work method. For nine successive years she has been elected a model worker of Tientsin. Today, she is concurrently a Tientsin Municipal Party Committee secretary and a Tientsin Municipal Communist Youth League Committee secretary.

Chen Hsiu-chin, a young woman worker who started work in a yarn factory in 1958, was promoted in 1970 to Party branch secretary of a large workshop in the factory. At first, production work did not show much progress in her workshop. She led the workers

together to criticize the fallacy spread by Lin Piao and his like that "the heroes are the makers of history." As a result, the materialist conception of history that "the people are the makers of history" was fostered. The workers' confidence in overcoming difficulties was strengthened. They transformed the old equipment, improved machine efficiency and achieved outstanding results. Chen Hsiu-chin was recently promoted to deputy chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Tientsin Municipal Textile Bureau.

The situation is the same in the countryside. My colleague Hou Chun settled in the countryside in 1962 after completing senior middle school in Peking. Because she always tackled the hardest jobs and studied modestly, she soon acquired much agricultural knowledge and could handle all sorts of farm jobs. She also has been through severe trials of class struggle. In 1964, Chou Yang, a counter-revolutionary revisionist and chieftain of the revisionist line in literature and art, twice went to the village where Hou Chun was and tried to lure her away from the village, using the bourgeois ideas of "personal fame and gain," "a big future" and "writer" as bait. During the Great Cultural Revolution a handful of class enemies tried to incite some of the educated youths who had settled in the countryside to return to the cities. Together with local poor and lower-middle peasants, Hou Chun and other educated young people rebuffed the enemies' attack. They are more determined than ever to follow the path pointed out by Chairman Mao and remain in the countryside. Steeled in revolution and the struggle for production, she has immensely enhanced her political consciousness and raised her ability in work. Today, she is a vice-secretary of the county Party committee in Paochih.

Taking part in practice and gaining experience and conscientiously reading and studying revolutionary theory have helped women cadres swiftly improve their abilities and systematize and synthesize their experience. Liu Ching-ying, a member of the Party committee of the Tientsin No. 2 Woollen Mill, is an example. She is a veteran worker who never had a chance to go to school before liberation. In 1958 she and other veteran workers in the mill organized a group for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical essays. This sparked a wave to study philosophy among the workers throughout the city. She learnt to read as she studied, getting up frequently at four or five o'clock in the morning and making time in the evenings after work. Through diligent study she has initially grasped the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and used revolutionary theory as a guide to her actions. For example, acting according to the dialectical materialist viewpoint that practice is primary, she pays attention to studying and investigating the actual situation to gather first-hand data to guide her work as a leading cadre. When the mill wanted to produce more new varieties, she asked herself: What kinds would best answer the needs of the working people? She organized and personally led a study group to the shops to work behind the counter and to visit

villages and fishing settlements to solicit the opinions of the workers and peasants. Her work has led the mill to produce new varieties which the masses like.

As to the question of housework which used to be a burden for women, it is being swiftly solved under our socialist system. Since liberation health centres for mothers and children, nurseries and kindergartens, public dining-rooms, sewing teams and other public welfare facilities helping women to lighten their onerous housework have mushroomed all over the country. Rejection of feudal and bourgeois ideas on marriage and household matters, advocacy of husband and wife sharing the housework, late marriage, family planning and so on, are also helping to lighten the household chores for women and promoting the maturing of large numbers of women cadres.

Training by the Party

Every time other women cadres and myself recall how we have grown up and matured, we speak with great emotion about the Party's care and attention to us.

I left middle school in 1958 to settle in a village in Paochih County when I was only 17. I thought at that time: "People's communes have been set up in the countryside and I should respond to Chairman Mao's call 'All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there' to do my share in building the new socialist countryside." So I left the city and my parents and settled in the countryside.

From the moment I arrived, the Party organization in the commune has always taken good care of me. The commune Party committee secretary has repeatedly encouraged me to aim high and have lofty ambitions and

to transform the relatively backward features of the village I was living in. Over the past decade I have worked and lived with the poor and lower-middle peasants and learnt from them. Shoulder to shoulder we have overcome the effects of serious natural calamities and worked hard at improving the soil and building water conservancy works to enable the production brigade, which formerly did not grow enough for its own needs, to sell over 100,000 kilogrammes of grain to the state each year.

Every time I accomplished anything, the Party organization enthusiastically encouraged me and also pointed out for me the direction of advance, and when there were shortcomings or faults in my work it criticized and helped me. Last year, after I became a vice-secretary of the county Party committee in Paochih, the senior county Party committee secretary and vice-secretaries personally took me around with them to tour the commune and its production brigades to familiarize me with the situation. They also carefully and painstakingly gave me pointers on methods of work. The leadership has given me ample opportunity to study. For instance, leaving my work and taking a special course in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. Last year I was asked to join the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association's delegation on a visit to Japan which gave me the chance to learn from the people and working women of Japan.

In recent years, I have been to Peking for conferences and National Day festivities and, to my good fortune and great joy, I've seen our great leader Chairman Mao on five occasions. My most unforgettable moment was in December 1964 when I was a Deputy to the Third National People's Congress. During the Congress Chairman Mao invited all heroes, heroines and model workers from all fronts to a dinner. Chairman Mao smilingly waved us to our seats and placed me and another educated youth beside him. Chairman Mao cordially chatted with us and instructed us always to be modest and prudent and, on becoming cadres, to remember never to be divorced from labour and the masses.

Every time I recall that occasion my heart beats with excitement and I feel incomparable warmth in my heart. All this illustrates the care shown by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party to the growth of the young people and to training and bringing up women cadres as well as illustrates their earnest expectations of us. Only in socialist New China under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party is it possible for us working women to live as happily as we do today!



Liu Ching-ying (3rd from right, facing camera) and workers studying Marxist-Leninist works.

Support the Struggle of the Developing Countries in Asia And the Far East Against Imperialism and Hegemonism

—Chinese representative's speech at United Nations ECAFE Session

THE 30th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East opened in Colombo on March 27. About 500 delegates from more than 30 countries and regions attended the opening ceremony together with observers from a number of other countries and regions.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike made an inaugural address at the meeting. She extended a warm welcome to the delegates and wished the session success. Huang Ming-ta, Representative of the Chinese Delegation, spoke at the March 29 meeting.

Huang Ming-ta first of all recalled that since the last session, great changes have taken place in the situation in the Asian and Far Eastern region. He said that on the one hand, the struggles of the people of Asian and Far Eastern countries to safeguard national independence or win national liberation are forging ahead vigorously. On the other hand, the two superpowers are stepping up their contention for hegemony in this region, particularly in the Indian Ocean, turning a peaceful ocean into an arena of fierce rivalry. This course of action by the superpowers is the cause of tension and turbulence in the Asian and Far Eastern region. "All this is eloquent proof that, like the world situation as a whole, the current situation in the Asian and Far Eastern region is characterized by universal great disorder. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this is the main trend in the development of the situation in this region, too. The superpowers have increasingly revealed their true features and are beset with difficulties, while the people of the Asian and Far Eastern countries have become more aroused and are advancing in big strides."

It Is Imperialism That Is Dependent On the Third World

In the economic sphere, he said, the developing countries in Asia and the Far East are actively waging struggles against imperialist exploitation and plunder and for the safeguarding and development of their national economy. Some countries are eliminating imperialist economic forces in a planned way. Organizations of raw material exporting countries have further taken concerted steps to counter imperialist and superpower monopoly of international markets. Bilateral and multilateral economic co-operation among developing countries in the Asian and Far Eastern region have been strengthened. In a number of countries, agricul-

ture and national industry have witnessed new growth. "It should be pointed out in particular that, thanks to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism waged in the past year in the Asian and Far Eastern region, especially that waged by the Arab countries in the Middle East, more and more countries have seen with greater clarity the essential weakness of imperialism and of the superpowers in particular. They have come to realize that it is imperialism that is dependent on the Third World rather than the other way round; it is the superpowers who are afraid of the Third World rather than the other way round. The courage and confidence of the Third World countries in combating imperialism and big-power hegemonism have further increased."

Huang Ming-ta said: "But we must not fail to note that the developing countries in Asia and the Far East still have a long way to go in ridding themselves of poverty, from which they have long suffered, and are meeting great obstacles and difficulties on the road of developing their national economy." "Innumerable facts prove that in the final analysis, the poverty of the developing countries and the obstacles they come up against on their road of advance all stem from exploitation and plunder by colonialism and imperialism, and particularly by the superpowers."

Developing Countries Get Organized to Hit Back at Imperialism

The Chinese representative continued: "Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially the superpowers, have long been draining away the immense wealth of the developing countries by political, military, economic and other means. The imperialist countries have always practised plunder under the cover of 'aid.' Over the years, while some Asian countries were in economic difficulty and had a slow rate of development, the enterprises run there by the imperialists, nonetheless, made money year after year, their profits soaring. One of the superpowers, which constantly styles itself a friend of the developing countries, is also making use of 'aid' to gain control of major branches of the national economy of recipient countries, deprive them of their sovereign rights and make huge profits by buying their export products on the cheap and reselling them at much higher prices." "In the field of foreign trade, the imperialists have monopolized international markets and done their utmost to force down the prices of mineral and farm products exported by Asian countries. Yet the prices of indus-

trial goods they sell to Asian countries keep rising sharply from year to year. The 'scissors' gap between the two, together with the tariff barriers they have set up, have long forced upon the Asian countries trade deficits and untold economic losses. The imperialists, moreover, have pursued a policy of dumping huge amounts of slow-selling goods on to the international market, throwing it into chaos and hitting and crippling the agriculture, mining, and manufacturing industries of Asian countries. Agriculture has dwindled and food is scarce in some Asian countries that used to be big grain-producers. Apart from such factors as natural calamities, is this not the result of the above-described policy of imperialism? When Asian countries run into economic difficulties, imperialism seizes the opportunity to practise usury, and even attach political conditions to its loans to secure various special privileges. It presses for repayment when the term is up, forcing these countries into a vicious circle of contracting new debts to service old ones. Furthermore, imperialism shifts its economic crisis on to the developing countries by currency devaluation and other means, dealing heavier blows at their economy."

"Through their own experience," he pointed out, "the people of the developing countries in Asia and the Far East have come to see more and more clearly where the root cause of their poverty lies. Meanwhile, through their common struggle against foreign plunder and exploitation, they have become more keenly aware that the correct way to overcome their difficulties is to unite and take concerted action. Many of the raw materials needed by imperialism are produced in the developing countries. Imperialism cannot survive without plundering the raw materials of the developing countries. Why can't we developing countries get organized, strengthen our unity and use every possible means to hit back at imperialism? Although we are comparatively poor today, it is we who are really powerful, not imperialism."

Reliable Way to Develop National Economies

Huang Ming-ta said: "A country's political independence is inseparable from its economic independence. To defend political and economic independence against foreign interference and control is the first prerequisite for the development of a national economy. At present, the political and economic independence of Asian and Far Eastern countries are still constantly threatened and impaired by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and particularly by the superpowers. Only by firmly resisting the interference, control and infiltration of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the superpowers in particular, and gradually shaking off dependence upon them, can the developing countries in Asia and the Far East safeguard their own independence and sovereignty, protect their national resources from plunder and develop their national economy."

"The experience of many developing countries shows that the reliable way for the developing coun-

tries to develop their national economy is to maintain independence, practise self-reliance and, on this basis, support, help and co-operate with one another. Self-reliance means that a country should proceed in the light of its actual conditions, rely on the strength of its own people, control its own economic life-lines and use its own resources to develop its own agriculture, light industry and heavy industry step by step and in a planned way. Self-reliance does not preclude aid from other countries, but all aid must be based on equality, and must have as its purpose help to the recipient countries to develop their independent national economy; it must definitely not seek to place them under control. Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, warned against depending on other nations and international credit institutions. She called on the people of Sri Lanka: 'Let us not mortgage our children any more. Let us be self-reliant, courageous and determined.' Her just call gives full expression to the heroic mettle and staunch will of the people of the developing countries in Asia and the Far East."

The People's Republic of China is a socialist country and a developing country as well, Huang Ming-ta said. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have carried on the great socialist revolution while undertaking socialist economic construction in a planned way in accordance with the principle of independence and self-reliance. After more than 20 years of endeavour, semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, which was poverty-stricken and backward, has been transformed into a socialist New China taking her first steps towards prosperity. He said: "While our economy has achieved considerable success, its base is still comparatively weak, and the technological level reached in production is still not very high. We must continue to work hard and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so that we may build China into a socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and technology in not too long a period and make a greater contribution to mankind."

He said: "Most of the countries in the ECAFE region are developing countries. While our conditions differ, we developing countries have all suffered long from imperialist aggression and plunder and are currently facing the tasks of opposing imperialism and big-power hegemonism and building our countries. Common historical lot and fighting tasks link the Chinese people closely with the people of all other developing countries. We sympathize with and support one another. The Chinese people firmly support the people of the other developing countries in Asia and the Far East in their struggles to develop national economy, protect their sovereign rights over national resources and to establish international economic relationships that are equitable and rational, and to combat imperialist, and particularly superpower control, plunder and exploitation. We are confident that we will all

succeed in gradually ridding our countries of poverty and backwardness and in attaining national prosperity so long as we strengthen our unity, persist in struggle and take our destiny into our own hands."

Concluding his speech, he pointed out that "the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of the Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the sole legal government of the Cambodian people. The puppet Lon Nol clique is a handful of Cambodian national scum, and it is

illegal for its representative to take part in this session. There exist two administrations in south Viet Nam. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people. It is inappropriate that the representative of the Saigon authorities should participate in this session unilaterally. It is also unreasonable and abnormal for the south Korean authorities to send their representatives to this session unilaterally. We express our regret at the above state of affairs."

Reasonable Proposal for Solving Internal Problems of South Viet Nam

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on March 22 issued a statement on achieving peace and national concord in south Viet Nam, which expounds its solemn and just stand on the situation in south Viet Nam and on the resolution of the internal problems of south Viet Nam. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on March 23, fully supporting the six-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and once again condemning the U.S. Government and the Saigon authorities for their serious violation and sabotage of the Paris agreement. The Chinese Government and people firmly support these statements.

For more than a year since the signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have scrupulously abided by and conscientiously implemented the provisions of the agreement and made persistent efforts to safeguard peace in Viet Nam. But the Saigon authorities, supported by the U.S. Government, have repeatedly obstructed and sabotaged the implementation of the Paris agreement. The two entirely different attitudes and actions constitute a sharp contrast.

Article 12 of the Paris agreement provides that "the two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of south Viet Nam as soon as possible and do their utmost to accomplish this within ninety days after the ceasefire comes into effect, in keeping with the south Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, independence and democracy." Ninety days have long since elapsed. Not only has such an agreement not been signed but real peace has also not been restored in south Viet Nam. The situation remains

tense, no progress whatsoever has been made at the consultative conference of the two south Vietnamese parties, and many urgent problems of south Viet Nam remain unsolved. This obviously runs counter to the spirit and letter of the Paris agreement, and the responsibility falls entirely on the Saigon authorities and the U.S. Government.

With a view to speeding up conclusion of an agreement on the internal matters of south Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has put forward an important six-point proposal in its statement, namely, an immediate end to all armed conflict throughout south Viet Nam, return of all captured and detained Vietnamese civilian and military personnel, full democratic liberties to be ensured immediately to the south Vietnamese people, prompt establishment of a national council of national reconciliation and concord, organization of truly free and democratic general elections in south Viet Nam, and settlement of the question of armed forces in south Viet Nam without foreign interference. The proposal manifests once again the sincerity and the spirit of national reconciliation and concord on the part of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in settling the internal problems of south Viet Nam. It fully conforms to the national aspirations and fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, and it is just and reasonable.

The six-point proposal is in full accord with the spirit and letter of the Paris agreement and its protocols. The Saigon authorities are a signatory to that agreement and have made commitments to it. If they really intend to honour the agreement, they have no reason not to respond to the reasonable proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. If the Saigon authorities continue to

persist in violating the Paris agreement, this can only reveal their total lack of desire to solve south Viet Nam's internal problems and to achieve genuine self-determination for the south Vietnamese people.

All the provisions of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam must be thoroughly implemented. The Saigon authorities must put an end to their unreasonable attitude

of obstructing and sabotaging the agreement and seriously consider the reasonable proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam so that the internal problems of south Viet Nam can be solved as early as possible.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, March 26)

Just Proposal for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

DURING the recent discussion on the agenda concerning the creation of the prerequisites for the removal of tension in Korea and promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a letter to the Congress of the United States of America proposing talks with the United States for the conclusion of a peace agreement. This is another great effort by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government have for a long time made untiring efforts to reunify the country and end the national suffering caused by division. In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, put forth in May 1972 the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which led to the publication of the Joint Statement of North and South Korea and opened the road to north-south contacts and consultations. In June 1973, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the 5-point programme, indicating once more the correct way to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

However, the national aspirations of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland has failed to come true to this day because of obstruction and sabotage by the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea. Again and again, this clique has violated the principles agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and obdurately pursued a bellicose policy by relying on outside forces in an attempt to continue the division of Korea and stalemate the north-south dialogue. Its treacherous acts are condemned and opposed by the entire Korean people.

As is well known, the state of prolonged division of Korea is due to the aggression and interference by U.S. imperialism. Therefore it was pointed out in the letter to the Congress of the United States of Amer-

ica that the United States is obliged to refrain from instigating the south Korean authorities to engage in plots for war and fascist repression of the south Korean people, from obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the north-south joint statement, and from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. Only in this way can the tension on the Korean Peninsular be removed and favourable conditions created for the Korean people to solve the question of the fatherland's reunification by themselves.

The key to the settlement of the Korean question lies in withdrawing all foreign troops from south Korea and letting the Korean people realize the country's reunification independently. More than twenty years have elapsed since the Korean armistice. The U.S. troops have no reason at all to hang on in south Korea. The U.S. Government should remove the "U.N. forces" beret from its troops stationed in south Korea and pull them out lock, stock and barrel together with all their arms and equipment. It should stop its military assistance to the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea and cease instigating this clique to make savage provocations against the northern half of the Republic. What reason has the U.S. Government to evade these just demands put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

The Chinese people have always regarded the Korean people's struggle as their own. They firmly support the Korean people's cause of getting rid of outside intervention and winning the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the just stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government. The Korean people's national will to reunify the fatherland is unshakable and no force can check such a historical trend. We are firmly convinced that the three-thousand-ri beautiful land of Korea will certainly be reunited and the Korean people will surely win complete victory in their just struggle.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, March 28)

Tanzania Advances in the Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism

HOLDING high the banner of opposition to imperialism and colonialism, the Tanzanian people, under President Julius Nyerere's leadership, are resisting big-power hegemony, vigorously supporting the liberation movements in southern Africa, safeguarding national independence and African unity, and developing both the agricultural and industrial sectors of their national economy. They have made remarkable progress in recent years.

Unity, Friendship and Struggle

Tanzania's east coast is on the Indian Ocean. In an interview with the chief editor of the Sudanese daily *El Sahafa* last July, President Nyerere drew on an old Swahili saying to characterize the nature of the two superpowers' intensified contention for dominance in the Indian Ocean: "When two elephants fight, the grassland suffers."

Despite opposition and pressure from the superpowers, the Tanzanian Government last August declared extension of its territorial sea from 12 to 50 nautical miles in a move to defend its state sovereignty and marine resources. For the same reason, Tanzania joined other countries bordering the Indian Ocean in advocating that the ocean be declared a zone of peace. Supported by mass demonstrations, the Tanzanian Government in the last six months has issued two statements opposing "the big powers' use of the Indian Ocean for their military struggle and competition" and condemning the superpowers for always "disregarding the interests of small nations, particularly the Third World." The statements point out that the superpowers' military confrontation in the Indian Ocean "is most dangerous to countries surrounding the Indian Ocean."

To further the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism and Zionism, the Tanzanian Government and people give special significance to safeguarding and strengthening the unity between the African peoples and the peoples of other Third World countries. The Tanzanian Government has made important contributions to promoting unity among the African peoples, and between the peoples of African, Arab and other Third World countries.

President Nyerere has said that there is only one choice left for Africa: to stand together and advance together. In this spirit Tanzania has all along worked hard to establish and develop friendly relations with

other African countries. Tanzania and Zambia have always supported each other and worked in close co-operation. Friendly ties have been strengthened among Tanzania, Zambia and Zaire in the last two years. The three heads of state hold regular meetings for friendly consultation on ways of continuing to strengthen their co-operation in the political, economic and other fields. The ever closer relations among the three countries are of immense significance in promoting African unity, and supporting the liberation struggle in southern Africa and opposing colonialism and racism.

In January 1973, Rhodesia's white racist regime closed its border with Zambia in an attempt to strangle the latter's economy and halt its people's support to the national-liberation movements in southern Africa. The Tanzanian Government immediately declared: "Tanzania is prepared to put at Zambia's disposal her own share of capability of the Ports of Mtwara and Dar-es-Salaam and the use of the Port of Tanga for her own requirements." Tanzanian dockers worked round the clock to load and unload Zambian goods in the shortest possible time. Zaire also gave Zambia powerful political and material support and helped it to solve problems of communications and transportation.

Last year, Tanzania normalized relations with Uganda and improved relations with Malawi and Burundi.

The Tanzanian Government severed diplomatic relations with Israel last October when the latter started the war of aggression in the Middle East. It reaffirmed support for Egypt and other Arab countries and extended material assistance to Egypt and Syria. President Nyerere also expressed full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. He praised the united action of the petroleum producing states as "a demonstration of the practical meaning of unity among the Third World countries, and an example to the producers of other commodities."

In their resolute support for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa, the Tanzanian Government and people have for many years created favourable conditions for the national-liberation fighters. Many nationalist organizations of African countries that have not yet won independence have headquarters or offices in Tanzania; the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity is also based in Dar-es-Salaam.

At the 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African States in Dar-es-Salaam in 1972, President Nyerere reaffirmed that the Tanzanian Government and people will continue to give full and unflinching support to the African national independence struggle. The conference itself adopted a joint communique and other resolutions strongly supporting the armed struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

With the Indian Ocean to the east and Mozambique to the south, Tanzania attaches importance to strengthening its national armed forces and expanding the ranks of the people's militia in order to resist imperialist and colonialist aggression, defend the country and effectively support the national-liberation movements. President Nyerere has pointed out that Tanzania's defence forces must be strong in political consciousness and brave in spirit, ready to defend the motherland against any imperialist attack.

The Portuguese colonialists occupying Mozambique have many times raided the Tanzanian border in an attempt to subvert the country. To defend the country's independence against aggression, the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) at a special meeting in February 1971 decided to train militia on a nationwide scale. The National Militia Command was formed in 1973. Tanzanian government leaders and young men and women from factories, schools, government offices and the rural areas actively responded to TANU's call. After three-months' training, leading members of government departments and mass organizations took charge of the organizational work of the militia in their respective units. Militia organizations have been set up since 1969 in more than one thousand "ujamaa" villages in Mtwara Region which borders on Mozambique in the

south. The militia in this region has had a particularly important role in defending the motherland against aggression.

Developing National Economy

To consolidate national independence, it is also essential to develop the national economy. The Arusha Declaration adopted by TANU in 1967 clearly pointed out that to preserve independence and freedom, carrying out self-reliance as far as possible is a necessity. Tanzania has not only taken over a number of companies and plantations run by foreign colonialists and carried out Africanization of cadres but it has also won gratifying results in developing the national economy.

After independence, the Tanzanian Government put forward the slogan "Agriculture is the foundation of development." By 1972, the TANU National Executive Committee had adopted a resolution to strengthen agriculture and mapped out concrete measures to advance agriculture. Government spending on agricultural, forestry and fishery development was, first of all, greatly increased. In fiscal 1972-73, government spending in this respect was over 344 million shillings, a considerable increase over the allocation of 90 million Tanzanian shillings made in the immediate period after independence. The government also urged peasants to live in compact communities and form "ujamaa" villages, in order to facilitate land reclamation, construction of water conservancy projects, improvement of farming methods and propagating good seed strains. From 1967 to the end of last year, more than 5,500 "ujamaa" villages with 2 million villagers, over 15 per cent of the total population, have been organized throughout the country.

Thanks to these efforts, there has been a constant increase in Tanzanian agricultural products. The lopsided state of the economy left over from the period of colonial domination in which sisal was the main product has been righted to some extent. In fiscal year 1972-73, output of cassava, Tanzania's staple food, rose from 23,000 tons in the independence year 1961 to 790,000 tons; the purchase figure of maize from 34,000 tons to 254,000 tons; the purchase figure of wheat from 5,000 tons to about 98,000 tons and rice harvested from 29,000 tons to about 58,000 tons. Output of industrial crops, except sisal, has also been on a constant rise.

Always famous for its sisal, cotton and cashew-nuts production, Tanzania had practically no industry before independence. All rope had to be imported, and so were domestic requirements for cotton clothing and edible cashew-nuts. Since independence, the government has

(Continued on p. 31.)



Harvesting coffee in Kilimanjaro Region.

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

Important City of Oudong Captured

The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia made concentrated attacks from March 15 to 18 on Oudong, an important city 34 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh. After several days of fierce fighting, they wiped out the enemy garrison and took the whole city.

Located on Highway 5, Oudong is an important gateway to Phnom Penh. Opening up fierce attacks on March 15, the people's armed forces quickly occupied most enemy strongholds on Oudong's outer defence line. Fighting without let-up, they took Cham Ca Ban, the enemy's biggest stronghold in the city on March 18 and then occupied enemy artillery positions, captured munition depots and wiped out one enemy battalion. The people's armed forces broke into Oudong from all sides and put out of action the troops entrenched there.

Preliminary statistics showed that over 2,500 puppet Lon Nol troops were killed, wounded or taken prisoner and more than 600 weapons, 50 tons of ammunition, and a large quantity of military materials were captured.

Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk most warmly congratulated the people's armed forces on their recent brilliant victory at Oudong in a March 19 message to Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia.

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Algiers Conference

The Permanent Bureau of the 4th Conference of Heads of State and

Government of Non-Aligned Countries met in Algiers, capital of Algeria, from March 19 to 22.

A final document adopted at the meeting said: "For the developing countries it is imperative to put an end to the exploitation of their economic resources. In connection with this, the bureau noted that the developed countries recognize that they have great need for raw materials, and consequently, it has recognized the capital role these products should play in the economic development of the Third World countries which are the principal producers of these products."

The document stated that the bureau particularly underlined the necessity for the non-aligned countries "to apply the principle of permanent sovereignty of states over their natural resources," "support all measures of nationalization the non-aligned and other developing countries have taken or will take to assure control over their natural resources and safeguard the supreme interests of their countries," "examine the possibility of establishing an equitable relation between the prices of raw materials, primary products, semi-manufactured products and manufactured products exported by the developing countries and the prices of raw materials, primary products, capital goods and equipment imported by them with the aim of improving their terms of trade which are ceaselessly deteriorating."

The document pointed out the urgency of radically transforming the structure of international economic relations "which are so far based on inequality, domination and exploitation, and of establishing a new economic order founded on equality and mutual benefit as partners."

Attending the meeting were 15 members of the Permanent Bureau. It was decided at the meeting to

create an inter-governmental group of non-aligned countries on raw materials.

Addressing the opening session, Algerian Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika stressed that the Third World countries should strengthen their unity and struggle and make important contributions to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The meeting also adopted a statement on the Middle East and Palestine.

KUWAIT

Safeguarding Oil Rights

The Kuwait Government and people, together with other oil-producing Arab states, have in the past few years won a series of victories in a protracted and unremitting struggle against Western oil monopoly groups and in defence of state sovereignty and national interests.

One of the world's oil-rich countries, Kuwait holds 10 per cent of the world's oil deposits. It produced more than 150 million tons of crude in 1972 to rank 6th in the world. For a long time, however, the country's oil riches were in the hands of Western oil monopolies.

To defend state sovereignty and safeguard national interests, the Kuwait Government took back 9,262 square kilometres of concessions from Western oil companies in the early 1960s and turned them over to the Kuwait National Petroleum Company for exploitation. At the same time, Kuwait joined other oil-producing states in forming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to struggle against Western oil companies.

In the summer of 1973, the Kuwait Government and people demanded further revision of the agreement signed on October 5, 1972 in New York on the five oil-producing Gulf states' participation in foreign companies operating on their territory. After an intense struggle in the ne-

gotiations, a new agreement was finally reached at the end of last January between the Kuwait Government and the Kuwait Oil Company, a U.S.-British-owned company operating in Kuwait. The new agreement gave the Kuwait Government a 60 per cent share in the company beginning January 1974. This was a new victory for the government and people in defending state sovereignty and national resources and another heavy blow to Western monopoly capital.

While continuing the struggle against Western oil monopoly capital, the Kuwait people are on guard against the other superpower's predatory designs on the oil riches in the region.

In recent years the Kuwait press has exposed the scandalous acts of the Soviet Union in making fabulous profits by reselling oil obtained from the Arab region to Western Europe. It has also sternly refuted Soviet nonsense about the oil in the Gulf being "international property," pointing out that this fallacy is the "latest imperialist logic" aimed at legalizing Soviet plunder of Gulf oil.

KISSINGER'S MOSCOW TOUR

More Acute U.S.-Soviet Contention

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visited the Soviet Union from March 24 to 28. During his stay there, he held many talks with Brezhnev and Gromyko.

On the eve of his Moscow visit, Kissinger indicated that he was going there "at a more difficult period than at some previous visits." He admitted "there are frictions in the Middle East" between the United States and the Soviet Union and in SALT they have come up against problems that are "much more difficult" than before. He again and again expressed the hope that he might make a "conceptual breakthrough" with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms.

A communique issued at the end of the talks said "considerable atten-

tion was given" by the two sides "to the problem of the further limitation of strategic arms." "Despite the complexity of this problem," they intend "to continue to make energetic efforts to find solutions." "The two sides would make efforts to promote the solution of the key questions of the Middle East settlement."

Commenting on the communique, one Western news agency said the communique "made no mention of progress on any of the issues dividing the United States and the Soviet Union." From the wording of the joint communique, it can be said that in the visit to Moscow the attempt to break the stalemate in the focal issue, the second phase of SALT, has ended in a breakdown, another news agency said.

At a London press conference after his visit to Moscow, Kissinger admitted that "it is still too early to form a definitive judgment as to whether a breakthrough has been achieved." U.S. officials travelling with him said definitely that "they did not achieve a breakthrough." A reporter covering Kissinger's visit said that "Kissinger was leaving Moscow practically with empty hands."

Commenting on Kissinger's Moscow visit, a number of Western papers pointed out that U.S.-Soviet contention is getting more acute. *The Washington Star-News* held that "signs are abundant" that the so-called "current stage of U.S.-Soviet detente is reaching the end of a phase."

France-Soir said that "relations between the two countries have deteriorated" and "a wind of distrust has chilled, if not swept away, the atmosphere of the already established detente."

CHILE

Mass Protest Demonstration

Chile's former Vice-President, Minister of the Interior and Minister of National Defence Jose Toha who had been detained by the authorities since last September's military coup died on March 15 in a military hospital.

"L'HUMANITE ROUGE" (FRANCE)

U.S.S.R. Is Nothing but an Imperialist Superpower

At a recent press conference for French journalists in Moscow, Brezhnev tried to deny that the Soviet Union is a superpower. At the time he went so far as to argue it was China that had invented the term Soviet superpower. "A big liar, he indeed has taken the world's people for fools," said an editorial in *L'Humanite Rouge* on March 14 in refuting this.

The editorial said: "Let's look at the facts: Was the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia 'invented' by China? Was the Hitlerite policy of 'guns, not butter' for the Soviet Union 'invented' by China? Was the accelerated militarization of the Soviet economy with 40 per cent of the Soviet gross national product being spent for the army 'invented' by China? Was the presence of Soviet fleets in every ocean, especially in the Mediterranean, 'invented' by China? Was the *diktat* imposed on the Arab people in the Middle East 'invented' by China? Was the Soviet refusal of denuclearization of Latin America 'invented' by China? Was the concentration by Soviet revisionists of one million troops on China's border 'invented' by China? It is impossible to list all these facts on one sheet of paper. Whether Brezhnev likes it or not, the Soviet Union is nothing but a superpower, and an imperialist superpower locked in rivalry for world hegemony with the other superpower."

On March 17, some 2,000 people in Santiago turned his funeral into a protest demonstration. This took place when the mourners, carrying flowers and shouting slogans, joined forces just outside the cemetery and together entered it.

Military and police cars were sent by the authorities to stop the protest action. Mourners trying to speak at the funeral were interrupted by police. Fierce disputes between the crowd and the police broke out. As the funeral came to an end, mourners waved white handkerchiefs in silence over their heads as a token of protest.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Steel Complex by The Yangtze

EXPANDED in the last few years, the Nanking Iron and Steel Plant at the foot of the Yangtze River Bridge on the north bank of the river has become a new steel complex.

The plant only had two blast furnaces, four small converters and a small rolling workshop before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began in 1966. A decision was made by the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee in 1969 to expand the plant. With the local authorities displaying their full initiative and the launching of a mass movement, it was speedily expanded and rebuilt into a fairly complete medium-sized iron and steel complex. In the four years from 1969 to 1972, steel output increased on the average at a progressive rate of over 70 per cent annually, and in 1973 it was 14 per cent more than in 1972.

During the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction in 1958, thousands of students, demobilized army men and veteran workers went and started building the plant on a tract of desolate land by the Yangtze River. Two years later a medium-sized iron and steel complex initially took shape. However, Liu Shao-chi pushed a revisionist line and frenziedly sabotaged the development of local industry. In 1962, someone who had been sent to the plant said: "To the east, there are Shanghai's iron and steel factories, to the west, there is Anhwei Province's Maanshan Iron and Steel Plant. Why build another steel mill in the middle?" Consequently, all the coke ovens were demolished, the two medium-sized blast furnaces, which were all they had, were closed down, all the converters stopped production, and a large number of steel workers were sent to work elsewhere. The workers were very unhappy, but they believed the situation would be changed eventually.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution demolished the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi. In April 1969, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee organized 2,500 people to rebuild and expand the plant. Under unified management, construction was speeded up, with manpower and material concentrated on building the key projects which were put into operation one after another immediately after completion.

The No. 1 steelmaking workshop formerly had four poorly equipped side-blown converters on ground. Workers worked under strenuous conditions and production was low. By concentrating seven work-teams with several hundred workers working at the same time, the four converters were rebuilt into side-blown converters on platform and two new ones added in three months, thereby greatly increasing production capacity. The workers also built two coke ovens and repaired the No. 2 blast furnace in the iron-smelting workshop in less than seven months. In addition, they built the No. 2 steelmaking workshop and an oxygen workshop in nine months. A medium-sized rolling workshop was also added.

Promoted by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, cadres, workers and technicians of the steelmaking workshop criticized the reactionary theory of "genius" trumpeted by Lin Piao and company. As a result, steel output was steadily boosted with the adoption of a new technological process.

Co-operation Between Two Mills

IN the old society, people of the same occupation engaged in cut-throat competition, undermined each other and carefully guarded all their trade secrets. In the new society, men of the same trade are brothers who help and learn from each other.

The No. 3 and the No. 4 Dyed-Yarn Weaving Mills in Tientsin produce the same kind of products, such as corduroy and chemical fabrics. They are on the same street, about 400 metres apart, with over 800 workers and staff members each. Annual output reaches over 4 million metres in one, and 5 million metres in the other.

The No. 3 mill, an advanced unit, used to set the pace, but the No. 4 mill soon caught up and outstripped it. In 1972 the latter organized a special study group which visited the No. 3 mill four times, while the No. 3 mill also sent people over to learn from No. 4 on many occasions. Thus, coming and going, exchanges and contacts between workshops, groups and personnel became increasingly frequent. Last year, the two mills agreed to exchange every month technical data and information about how they fulfil their production quotas. Since then their relations have become even closer.

When No. 3 set up a new building and its preparatory workshop had to stop work temporarily in order to have the machines moved to the new place, it faced the prospect of a partial shutdown. No. 4, learning of it, helped out by assigning additional tasks to its own preparatory workshop.

The No. 3 mill designed a new product — cotton yarn-dyed imitation corduroy, with black checks over an orange background and an attractive warp. Visitors to the new products exhibition admired it greatly, as did designers of No. 4 when they saw it. So the designers of the new product on their own initiative explained to their colleagues the method of colour matching and bringing out the texture of the material. Back at their own mill, designers of No. 4 who were good at colour matching and plush response, carefully brought out a new variety based on the technique they had just learnt.

This new fabric, examined at arm's length, presents masses of yellow plush between black lines, a highly effective pattern on imitation corduroy. Consumers were so enthusiastic about the new product when it was

on trial-sale in Tientsin that it sold out within a few hours after reaching the counter. This fine achievement by the No. 4 personnel was welcomed by their colleagues at No. 3, who took the first opportunity to go over and learn from them. The designers at No. 4 readily took out and showed them the samples of the new products they had designed over the past year.

The designers of the two mills together inspected them and discussed their fine qualities and defects at great length.

Similar examples of co-operation are numerous. Through mutual help, study and encouragement, the two mills have been improving the quality of their products continuously. At the No. 4 mill, 98.16 per cent of the products are up to standard quality, and at No. 3, 97.19 per cent. Meanwhile, both are bringing out more varieties all the time.

National Minorities Technical Force in Sinkiang Growing

A SCIENTIFIC and technical force, with some 10,000 members from over a dozen minority nationalities, has been trained in northwest China's Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. They are promoting scientific and



Workers of the two mills are exchanging experiences in production.

technical work and socialist construction there.

Forty-three scientific research organizations of various kinds have been established in Sinkiang since liberation, whereas previously there were no such special institutions at all and there were only a few scientific and technical workers. The counties have established centres for popularizing technique, improving seed strains, providing veterinary service and weather forecasting. The number of scientific and technical workers is seven times that in 1955, the year when the autonomous region was established.

The Party and the People's Government have sent large numbers of scientific and technical workers from various parts of the country to the region to help expand scientific work and train scientific and technical personnel from among the minority

peoples. There are now in Sinkiang five colleges and over 20 secondary technical schools that enrol large numbers of young people from the minority nationalities. Many young students have been sent for further studies at colleges and scientific and technical institutes in Peking, Shanghai and other places.

Tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the scientific and technical workers of the various minority nationalities have enhanced their consciousness of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and socialist construction. They often go to the rural and pastoral areas or to factories and mines to integrate with the masses and to promote scientific activities in conjunction with the needs of production. The Yurdus grassland is a leading pastoral area high up in the mountains where grass is insufficient to sustain the growing herds because of the cold weather and scanty rainfall. To solve this problem, the scientific and technical personnel concerned started surveying this 2-million-hectare area in 1963. Together with the herdsmen, they introduced good grass strains from other places, so that now over ten kinds are being successfully grown in the area.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, new strains of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops yielding 10 to 30 per cent more were bred thanks to the joint efforts of scientific and technical workers and the masses. Together they also made varying degrees of improvement on more than 600,000 hectares of saline soil through a set of measures they themselves had developed and summarized.

(Continued from p. 27.)

paid special attention to using native raw materials to develop a national industry to produce daily necessities and meet some of the industrial needs. From 1964 to 1972, government investment in national industry increased 20 per cent annually. In the last few years, five textile mills have been established in the country. Now 12.8 per cent of Tanzania's total output of cashew-nuts is being processed by its own factories. The 1972-73 cement production met about two-thirds of Tanzania's internal needs. In addition,

a farm tool plant, a chemical fertilizer plant, and a rolling mill and tyre, pharmaceutical, sisal bag and rope factories have been set up.

"The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains"—this verse is a revealing description of the current international situation. The revolutionary situation in the African people's united struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism is excellent. The Tanzanian people with their long tradition of struggle are advancing in the face of the storms and waves in the Indian Ocean.

SPRING 1974

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