

PEKING REVIEW

51

December 20, 1974

北
京
周
報

**Chairman Mao Meets
President Mobutu**

**Develop the Socialist New
Things**

*No Reason for U.S. Forces to Hang On
In South Korea*

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 17, No. 51 December 20, 1974

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Chairman Mao Meets President Mobutu	
President Mobutu Arrives in Peking	
Premier Chou Meets Aziz Ahmed	
Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Gambia	
Mansfield in Peking	
Strive for Rich Harvest Next Year	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
At Banquet Welcoming President Mobutu: Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech (Excerpts)	7
President Mobutu's Speech (Excerpts)	8
Develop the Socialist New Things — Chih Heng	9
Socialist New Things Are Growing — A visit to the Hsipu Production Brigade of the Chienming People's Commune — Our Correspondents Hsiang Jung and Chou Chin	12
No Reason for U.S. Forces to Hang On in South Korea — Renmin Ribao Commentator	16
On 32nd Founding Anniversary: Statement of Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand	17
ROUND THE WORLD	19
E.E.C.: Summit Meeting	
Japan: Takeo Miki Assumes Premiership	
South Korea: Disastrous Consequences of a Colonial Economy	
Canada: Stagnation and Inflation	
THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE	21
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Peking's Light Industrial Products Increase	
Photo Exhibitions	
More Goods for Minority People in Yunnan	

Chairman Mao Meets President Mobutu

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on December 17 met Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire, and members of his entourage.

At the meeting, Chairman Mao and President Mobutu Sese Seko shook hands cordially and exchanged regards. Chairman Mao extended a welcome to President Mobutu on his second visit to China and to the other distinguished Zairese guests on their visit to China.

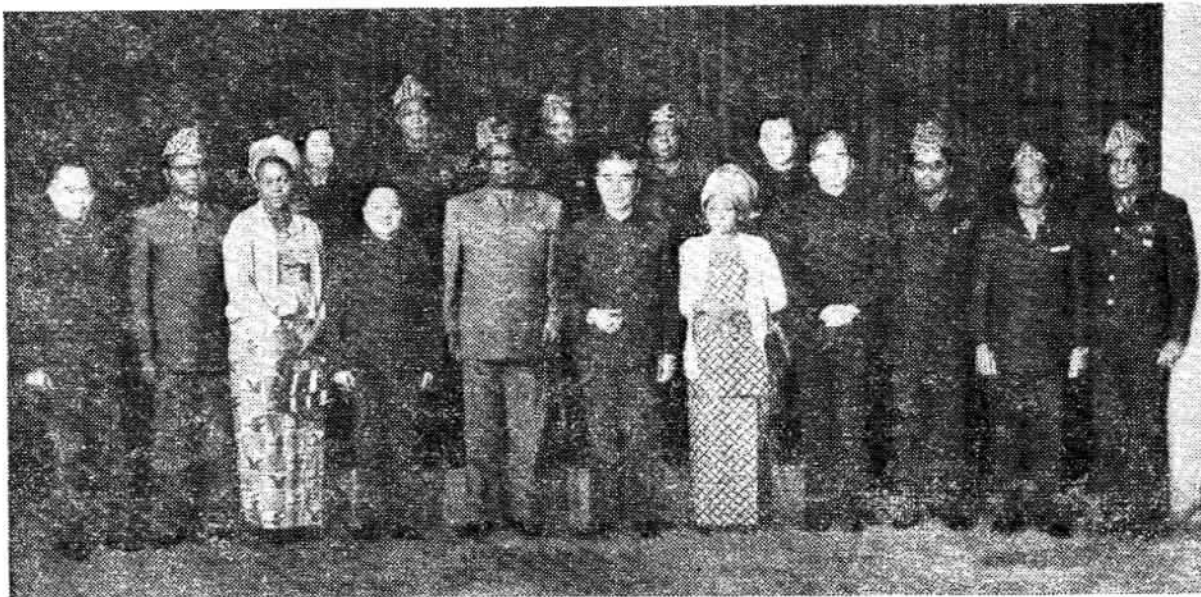
Members of President Mobutu's entourage present at the meeting were Umba-Di-Lutete, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation; Ampasa Kaweta Milombe, Commissioner of State for Youth and Sports; Pinga Kasenda, Director of the

Party School; Mabolia Inengo Tara Bwato, Commissioner of State for National Education; Bisengimana Rwema, Director of the Presidential Office; Nguvulu Lubunda, Zairese Ambassador to China; and Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Principal Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic.

After shaking hands with each of the distinguished Zairese guests, Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with President Mobutu Sese Seko, Umba-Di-Lutete and Mokolo Wa Mpombo.

Present at the meeting and the conversation were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Deputy Departmental Directors of the Foreign Ministry Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.





Premier Chou En-lai meets President Mobutu and la Presidente.

President Mobutu Arrives in Peking

PRESIDENT of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko, la Presidente and their entourage arrived in Peking by special plane on December 16 for an official visit to China.

The distinguished guests from Zaire were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, leading members of the departments concerned and several thousand people in the capital.

The friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zaire and the friendship between the two peoples have developed satisfactorily since President Mobutu's visit to China in January 1973. The Chinese people are very glad that the Zairese President is making another visit here in an excellent situation in which the Third World countries and people are winning important victories in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Colourful flags fluttered over Peking's main streets that day. Huge streamers trailing from tall buildings

bore the slogans: "Warmly welcome President Mobutu and la Presidente!" "Warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Zaire!" "Resolutely support the Zairese people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty!" "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Zairese peoples!" "Long live the great unity of the Third World people!"

A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport. President Mobutu, accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The crowds waved their welcome with bouquets and colourful ribbons and shouted slogans of greeting while youngsters performed a rich variety of dances in honour of the guests. All this expressed the Chinese people's profound sentiments for the Zairese people.

Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital with President Mobutu, la Presidente and other Zairese guests the same day. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Foreign Minister Chiao

Kuan-hua and others were at the meeting.

Talks took place between Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Mobutu.

The Vice-Premier hosted a grand banquet in the name of Premier Chou En-lai at the Great Hall of the People to welcome President Mobutu and la Presidente. Chinese leaders Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and others attended the banquet.

Vice-Premier Teng and President Mobutu spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 7 and 8.)

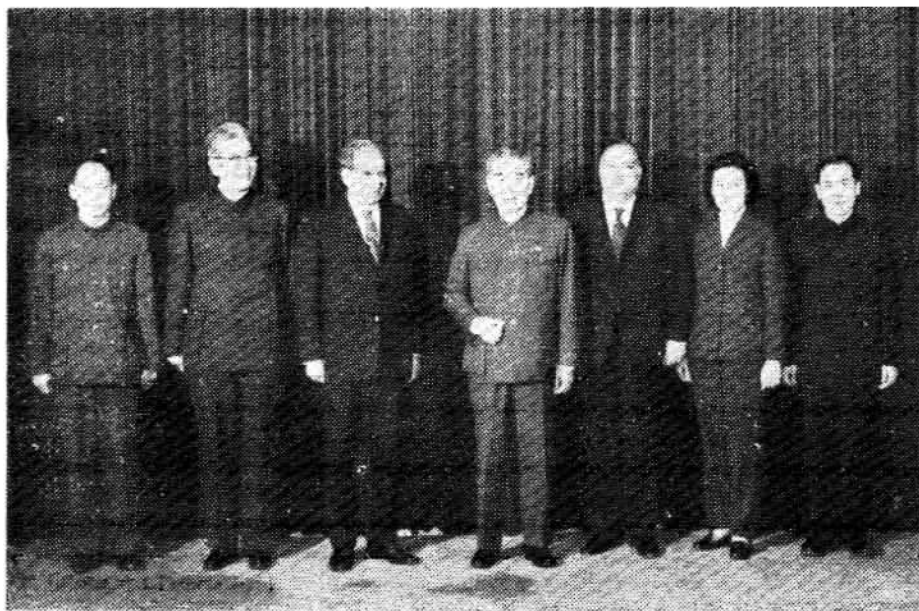
Renmin Ribao carried an editorial on December 16 to warmly greet President Mobutu and the other distinguished guests from Zaire. It said: The present international situation is excellent. Numerous Third World countries have won great victories in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The vigorous struggles by Asian, African and Latin American countries against the imperialists' attempts to shift the burden of economic crisis on to others are pounding at the old international economic relations based on exploitation and plunder. New developments have taken place recently in the struggle by the Arab and Palestinian people against the



Distinguished guests from Zaire receive a rousing welcome at Peking Airport.

contention between the two hegemonic powers and against Israeli aggression. Having won tremendous victories in their struggle for national liberation, the African people are advancing triumphantly. However, colonialism and neo-colonialism, imperialism and big-power hegemonism will never take their defeat lying down. They are still trying by hook or by crook to stir up trouble and carry out sabotage. Under the sign-

board of "socialism," one superpower is reaching out everywhere in the Third World, trying its utmost to sow dissension among various countries and within various national-liberation movements, in an attempt to exercise control and infiltrate. The people of the Third World countries still face arduous and complex tasks in their struggle. We are convinced that so long as the people of the Third World countries maintain vigilance in



Premier Chou En-lai meets Minister Aziz Ahmed.

Joint Communiqué

On Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Gambia

December 17, 1974

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of the Gambia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from December 14, 1974 and to exchange ambassadors.

the victorious situation, strengthen unity and persevere in struggle, they will surely defeat the various schemes of the reactionary forces and win still greater victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Premier Chou Meets Aziz Ahmed

Premier Chou En-lai met with Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed in a hospital on December 12.

Minister Aziz Ahmed arrived in Peking on December 11 on his way home. Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua gave a banquet in honour of the Minister and other Pakistan guests on the same day.

Minister Aziz Ahmed left Peking for home on December 13.

Mansfield in Peking

U.S. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, his wife and party ended their visit to Peking and left for other parts of China on December 14.

Premier Chou En-lai met Mansfield and his wife in a hospital during their stay in Peking. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua also had friendly

and frank talks with the American guests on different occasions.

Strive for Rich Harvest Next Year

With 13 successive years of rich harvests behind them, China's rural commune members and cadres have during the current slack winter season mounted a big drive for capital construction on the farmland in preparation for another bumper harvest next year.

While northwest and northeast China are working on gigantic projects at high speed (see our last issue, p. 5.), construction has also reached a high tide in Hopei, Honan and Shantung Provinces.

Located in the catchments of the Yellow, Huai and Haiho Rivers, these three provinces were frequently hit by drought and flood in the old days. The land there gave only meagre, unstable yields; and the people had to make up for their food shortages by bringing in grain from other parts of the country.

Liberation in 1949 brought a sharp turn for the better. Since then every winter-spring period has seen the people in these provinces building water conservancy projects, improv-

ing the soil and bringing more wasteland under cultivation. Herculean efforts enabled them to succeed in dispensing with grain supplies from the outside in 1970 for the first time. Three years later they had passed beyond self-sufficiency to a position where they could deliver some 500,000 tons of marketable grain to the state.

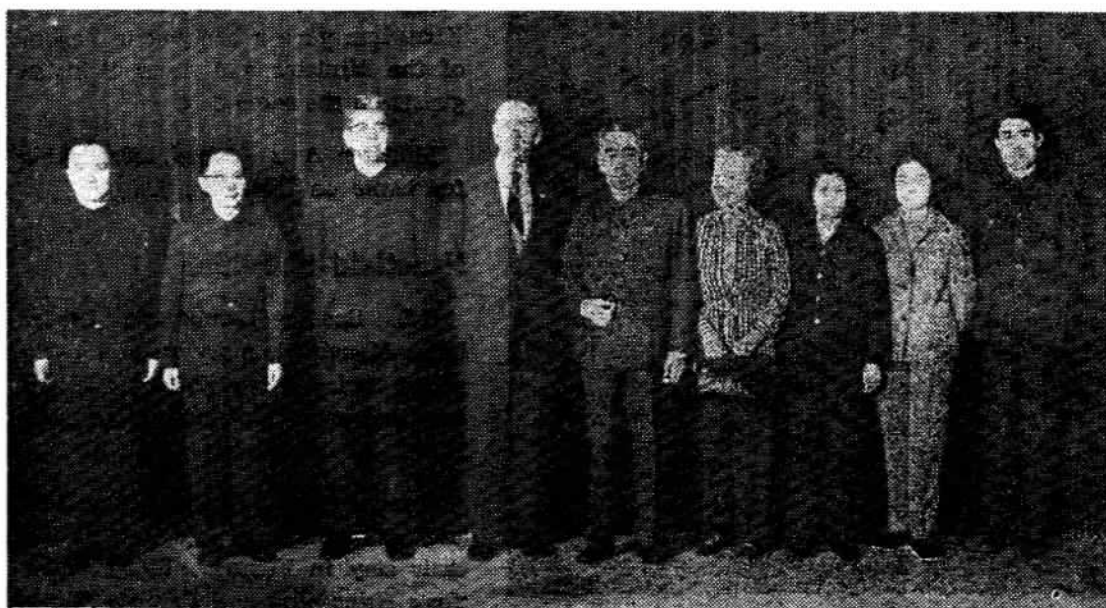
The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has fired the cadres and commune members with greater socialist enthusiasm and with the determination to carry forward the spirit of hard work in further improving their production conditions. Even before the autumn harvest was finished, Party committees at all levels had mapped out overall plans for work to be done during this winter and the coming spring. This guaranteed speed and quality in capital construction when the plans got under way. By the end of last November, Hopei Province had completed 26,000 small water conservancy projects, put 60,000 additional hectares under irrigation, improved another 60,000 hectares of irrigated land, and terraced 26,000 hectares. Meanwhile, it had also levelled 390,000 hectares and deep-ploughed 860,000 hectares of cultivated land, both double the figures for the same period

last year. While these tasks were in progress, winter crops were planted on many freshly levelled fields, and quite a number of water conservancy works started supplying water as soon as they were completed.

Rural leading cadres at every level have gone to the grass-roots units to investigate while taking part in physical labour, to the great encouragement of all. Every work-site in these three provinces presents a moving scene in which the cadres work shoulder to shoulder with the commune members despite the cold wind, rain or snow, with construction going ahead in full swing.

Renmin Ribao on December 11 published a commentary entitled "Carry Out Capital Construction on the Farmland in a Big Way," which pointed out: "Spurred on by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a high tide of capital construction on the farmland is emerging all over the country. This is of great importance to the drive for another bumper harvest in 1975 following 13 consecutive years of rich harvests and to the further improvement of conditions for agricultural production."

The commentary added: "Chairman Mao has taught us: 'The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.' The revolutionary spirit of the cadres and the masses has been further enhanced by the ever-deepening movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the development of the movement to learn from Tachai, national pace-setter in agricultural production. They are determined to rely on their own efforts to transform nature and speed up socialist agricultural production."



Premier Chou En-lai with Mike Mansfield and his wife.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

PRESIDENT of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko and la Presidente are our old acquaintances and friends. Two years ago, the President and la Presidente visited our country and made a beneficial contribution to enhancing the friendship between the peoples of China and Zaire. It fills us with great warmth and joy that, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, they have now come again on an official visit to our country, giving us an opportunity to renew our friendship. Being entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to be host at this evening's banquet, I wish, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai as well as the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to respected President Mobutu Sese Seko and la Presidente and all the other distinguished guests from Zaire.

Under the leadership of President Mobutu, the people and Government of Zaire have in recent years achieved continuous new successes in safeguarding state sovereignty, consolidating national independence and developing the national economy and culture. Over the last year you have also won new victories in carrying out the new economic decisions. Moreover, you have repeatedly stressed the priority of agricultural development to solve the food problem, which is of great significance in developing your independent national economy. We appreciate the measures taken by you, respected President, to promote Zairese nationalism and realize Zairianization. In international affairs, the Government of Zaire has pursued a policy of non-alignment, upheld African unity, persisted in combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and supported the just struggles of the Afro-Asian peoples and the national-liberation movements in southern Africa, thus contributing continuously to the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism. In particular, the Government of Zaire dares to defy superpower high-handedness, and this has won it general praise and support from the Third World countries and people.

Since President Mobutu's last visit to China, the whole international situation has developed in a direction even more favourable to the people. The increasingly awakening Third World countries are uniting themselves on a broader scale and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. They have launched massive struggles in the political and economic

spheres, which are pounding away at the old order based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Besieged by the people at home and abroad, the two superpowers are isolated and discredited. In an attempt to extricate themselves from their domestic and international predicament, they are stepping up the expansion of their spheres of influence and fiercely contending with each other for world hegemony. This is the fundamental cause of the increased turbulence and unrest in the world today. Facts show over and over again that the more fiercely they contend, the more they play up "detente" in extravagant terms; their aim is to cover up the fact of their intensified arms expansion and war preparations and camouflage the world tensions they have created. But their trick of self-deception can fool nobody; it will only serve to educate the people by negative example and arouse the people of all countries to further awakening and struggle.

The vast continent of Africa presents a most heartening scene. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau was born in glory amidst the flames of armed struggle. The peoples of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe have won new victories on their road to win national independence. The people of Angola are strengthening their unity and striving to accelerate the attainment of national independence. The armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation waged by the people in the regions of southern Africa are growing steadily in strength. The struggles of the independent African states to defend national independence and state sovereignty, protect national resources and develop the national economy and culture are developing in depth and growing in strength. We are confident that the great African people, reinforcing their unity and persisting in a long struggle, will surmount all difficulties and win complete victory in their struggle for national liberation.

China and Zaire, though far apart geographically, both belong to the Third World. We are happy to note that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have made satisfactory progress since the normalization of our relations. We are sure, respected President and la Presidente, that your current visit will make a new contribution to the development of the friendly relations between China and Zaire.

President Mobutu's Speech

(Excerpts)

IT will soon be exactly two years since I visited your great and beautiful country for the first time.

Today, I note with redoubled pleasure that at my second visit your people and your leaders have again welcomed me with the same warmth, not only as a friend, but as a brother.

Allow me, on behalf of my wife, the delegation that accompanies me and in my own name, to sincerely thank you for this and convey to you the message of friendship and fraternity of the entire Zairese people rallied around the People's Movement of Revolution.

It was two years ago when the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Zaire normalized their relations. And we are happy to note that in two years of co-operation in the economic, commercial, technical and agricultural fields, and particularly in the medical field, we have made up for several lost years.

The Chinese experts who work in Zaire are appreciated by the Zairese. For they are efficient, devoted and discreet.

When we compare your aid to our country with that which we receive from elsewhere, we can say to you, without any flattery, that the Chinese way of co-operation is more inventive and fruitful than others. For this co-operation is rendered without calculation, without ulterior motive and without mercantile interest.

That is why countries that sincerely wish to assist others should take their inspiration from the Chinese way of co-operation.

Your people seek friendship above all; and they are ready to share with others the little at their disposal.

And Zaire, on its part, will always hold towards China sentiments of high esteem and gratitude for what she has done in our country.

By their Machiavellian manoeuvres, the imperialists and colonialists have tried in vain to isolate the great Chinese people from the rest of the world so as to better safeguard their own interests. Who does not remember the spectre of "Yellow Peril" which they never stopped brandishing in making the pretext that Africa would constitute a favourite outlet for the surplus of Asiatic populations?

There is no need to say that such talk had only one objective, that of discouraging anyone who wishes to maintain friendly relations with the valiant peoples of Asia.

It is true that China has 800 million inhabitants, but, on a land of nearly 10 million square kilometres,

that means only 80 inhabitants per square kilometre. In many imperialist countries, however, the population density is more than 300 inhabitants to a square kilometre.

That is why, in Zaire, we have well understood that for Africa the peril is white rather than yellow. Moreover, what is going on in Rhodesia and in South Africa confirms this.

Each time I step on the soil of your country, I have the same sentiment for the Chinese people, that of dignity, courage and greatness.

The Chinese people are great and dignified because they have a vast country. They are great and dignified because they have the largest population of the world. They are great and dignified because they are industrious and disciplined and because they are led by one of the greatest leaders of our time, Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Chairman Mao no longer belongs to China alone. By his revolutionary struggle and profound thought, he has become a giant in world history. His name alone makes the imperialists, colonialists and racists tremble, because they know that all freedom fighters, all exploited people and all colonial people find their bearings by the struggle and the Long March of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

My visit in China fills me with joy. It allows me to drink directly, without any intermediary, at the source of the wisdom of Chairman Mao Tsetung. For no leader in the world but he has so much experience of life, experience of power, experience of struggle and experience of victory.

Since a year ago, the world has changed a lot. The oppressed and dominated countries have been progressively coming to their own. Africa, which was an unyielding bastion of colonialism, is freeing herself at an accelerated rate. The colonialists and racists of southern Africa are now at their wit's end. And they no longer know which god to pray to, as victory will soon be total throughout the continent.

Guinea-Bissau has won her independence. The date of independence for Mozambique is already fixed. That for Angola is soon due. The British colonists of Rhodesia feel the end of their adventure near at hand and fear the anger of the people of Zimbabwe. Namibia is also on the road of freedom, and the Republic of South Africa has no other alternative but change its policy of apartheid or disappear.

But if one witnesses such brilliant victories of Africa fighting against the white colonialists, it is in

large measure thanks to the efficacious aid of certain progressive countries in the world. The contribution of the People's Republic of China to the crushing of the colonialists in Africa has been not only important but decisive. In the name of Africa, I sincerely thank you for it.

The Near East, where Zionist imperialism reigned supreme, has also changed in physiognomy thanks to the heroic struggle of our Arab brothers. The October War allowed them to score points in the struggle against Zionism by inflicting a smarting defeat on the Israelis.

The peoples of Asia who fight for their freedom know that they can count on us. Thus we have on several occasions urged all countries not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people in order that the north and the south may rebuild a great Korea, free and prosperous.

We support without reservation the government of the valiant Prince Norodom Sihanouk that wages a just and courageous fight and whose victory, we are sure, is near at hand.

Despite these actual victories, the imperialists are not yet disarmed. The struggle is now taking place in other fields, notably in the economic field. As a

result of the failure of the economic policy of the Western countries, our economies, which were made tributary to theirs through the domination they imposed on us, are directly or indirectly touched by this situation of economic disorder for which we are not at all responsible.

The West is in crisis: moral crisis, political crisis, social crisis and economic crisis. The rich countries are taking from the under-equipped countries their raw materials almost for nothing. In return, they are exporting to them inflation, recession, monetary disorder and the energy crisis.

This pillage scandalously enriches the rich and keeps impoverishing the poorest.

That is why, more than ever, the oppressed peoples should close their ranks; overthrow the order established by the imperialists and impose their will in order to establish true justice and not the jungle law.

Allow me to propose a toast in the manner of Zairese authenticity, that is to say, to pour a little drink in the ash trays in memory of our respective ancestors so that they may protect us and enlarge the sincere and exemplary friendship which exists between our two countries.

Develop the Socialist New Things

by Chih Heng

A HOST of socialist new things full of vigour and vitality have emerged or further developed in the thick of the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Among the mushrooming new things before us are: lively development of the mass movement in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; birth of the revolutionary committees and strengthening of the Party's centralized leadership; creation and popularization of model revolutionary theatrical works; expansion of the mass contingents of Marxist theoretical workers; enrolment of workers, peasants and soldiers in institutions of higher learning and reform in education; educated young people settling in the countryside and mountainous areas; medical workers going to the rural areas; rural "barefoot doctors" and co-operative medical service; study by the masses in their hundreds of millions of the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and the class struggle as a whole; three-in-one combinations of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies at all levels; study classes for training worker-peasant-soldier cadres; participation in physical labour by vast numbers of cadres, especially

leading cadres; many advanced units in agriculture, industry, commerce, culture and education, and numerous inventions and creations in science and technology.

These are victorious achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and an important hallmark signifying the advance of our socialist cause. Their emergence is indicative of the fact that, on the political, economic, ideological and cultural as well as other fronts in our country, the socialist revolution is deepening, socialist construction is advancing and the dictatorship of the proletariat is being further consolidated with each passing day. All these new things represent the direction of development of our socialist cause and have tremendous vitality and immense prospects.

Chairman Mao has said: "In each thing there is contradiction between its new and its old aspects, and this gives rise to a series of struggles with many twists and turns. As a result of these struggles, the new aspect changes from being minor to being major and rises to predominance, while the old aspect changes from being major to being minor and gradually dies out. And the

moment the new aspect gains dominance over the old, the old thing changes qualitatively into a new thing." (On Contradiction.) The history of the socialist revolution in China is one in which the socialist revolutionary new things continuously defeat the capitalist decadent old things. Socialist revolution and construction always move forward in close conjunction with the emergence and development of new things. Precisely because of this, we Communists are always full of enthusiasm for the revolutionary new things and make supporting and fostering their growth our important revolutionary task. Chairman Mao has set an example for us in supporting new things in socialist revolution and construction. During the movement for agricultural co-operation, he warmly praised the socialist revolutionary spirit displayed by three poor-peasant households* in Hopei Province when he pointed out: "The direction in which these three poor-peasant households are moving is the one in which the 500 million peasants throughout the country will move. All peasants now farming individually will eventually take the road resolutely chosen by these three poor-peasant households." (On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation.)

The development of history has fully testified to Chairman Mao's scientific prediction. Chairman Mao has discovered and supported a number of typical examples representing the new things that have appeared on various fronts in different periods, thus showing the revolutionary masses their specific goals of struggle and the lines of demarcation in policies. By paying attention today to developing the socialist new things which have emerged since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began and enabling them to grow quickly from strength to strength, we will be able to further consolidate and expand the victorious accomplishments of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and ensure the vigorous development of the socialist cause. This is an important aspect in developing the present excellent situation.

The revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the masses under the leadership of our Party aims at thoroughly overthrowing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, replacing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, making socialism triumph over capitalism, and finally eliminating all exploitation systems and all classes and realizing communism. This is a very glorious and great cause. No matter how many difficulties and twists and turns may stand in the way of this cause, the revolu-

* A reference to the accomplishments of the three poor-peasant households of Wang Yu-kun, Wang Hsiao-chi and Wang Hsiao-pang in Nanwangchuang in Anping County, Hopei Province, who adhered to the road of co-operation during the agricultural co-operation movement in 1955. In running their co-op, the three poor-peasant households came up against a series of difficulties, such as obstructions from those implementing a Right deviation line, the withdrawal of the middle peasants from the co-op, lack of the means of production, and natural disasters. Determined to take the socialist road, they kept their co-op going and developed production despite the odds against them. What they did had a great impact on the rural areas throughout the country.

tionary mass movement invariably advances in this basic direction, and each step forward is preceded by the continual emergence of socialist new things.

Chairman Mao has said: "The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream." (The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War.) These new things are favourable to the proletariat and the masses of the people and unfavourable to the bourgeoisie and all reactionaries. Their emergence and growth in strength means the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, with the latter's strength being weakened and the former's being strengthened. To develop socialist new things, therefore, is a means of class struggle used by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and it helps promote socialism and oppose capitalism, in other words, it means perseverance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since we have to pass through several stages of development in our great struggle for the ultimate realization of communism, we must pay attention to discovering and actively fostering the new things which represent the direction of advance of history in the present stage of development, and as we destroy the old things, we should pay heed to "the careful nursing of the rudiments of the new system, which are growing amidst the wreckage on a soil which as yet has been badly cleared of rubble." (Lenin: *The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government*.) We should help them grow as quickly as possible to occupy the positions in all fields.

It is in the midst of the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines that socialist new things emerge. Likewise, their development and growth in strength will have to go through struggles too. Chairman Mao has said: "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. It is sheer fantasy to imagine that the cause of socialism is all plain sailing and easy success, without difficulties and setbacks or the exertion of tremendous efforts." (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.) Marxists should proceed not from such a fantasy but from reality. History always develops in spirals, not in a straight line. Historical experience tells us that the old things are always stronger than the new for a period of time immediately after the latter's birth. Only by engaging in a serious struggle against the old things can socialist new things be tempered and developed.

The basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party points out that in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. In an effort to restore the old system, the bourgeoisie is bound to try by hook or by crook to nip socialist new things in the bud. Influenced by the force of habit, some people in our revolutionary ranks also try wittingly or unwittingly to suppress them. Sometimes, the growth of new things may be hindered not because of deliberate suppression but simply through lack of discernment.

To develop socialist new things, therefore, it is necessary to do a great deal of painstaking and meticulous work and actively carry out political and ideological struggles. The masses must be mobilized to thoroughly expose and criticize the class enemies for their counter-revolutionary words and actions that attack and sabotage socialist new things so as never to allow them to stir up trouble. Within our revolutionary ranks, education in the Party's basic line must be carried out on an extensive scale and in a deep-going way so that comrades on all fronts will consciously use the Party's basic line as a guide to their work, distinguish what is right from what is wrong and what is advanced from what is less advanced, go deep among the masses to make investigations and study, read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism, and draw on the experiences and lessons from the history of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and from class struggle as a whole. It is only natural that some new problems will crop up in the course of the development of socialist new things, for how can they develop in the absence of contradictions? We must take a positive and careful attitude to solving these new problems and we must not handle them rashly, still less negate the new things because there are problems. The correct attitude towards new things which may have certain imperfections in the course of development is to actively and warm-heartedly help them affirm their achievements, overcome shortcomings, solve problems and sum up experience so as to enable them to grow still better. It should be noted that the current excellent situation has provided conditions for the growth of the socialist new things, but this does not mean that there is no longer any struggle on the question of developing these new things and that they will grow and mature of themselves. On the contrary, we have much work to do in this respect. It is wrong and harmful to turn a blind eye to the new things and let them go their own way.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."** The most fundamental thing in developing socialist new things is a correct line. These new things are products of implementing Chairman Mao's correct line, and the fundamental guarantee for developing them lies in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Historical experience has proved that if and when this line is implemented, socialist new things will flourish; if and when this line is subject to interference and sabotage, socialist new things will be suppressed and trampled under foot. During the period of the big leap forward in 1958, large numbers of socialist new things came to the fore under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, but later their development was seriously hampered by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, and some were simply done away with.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, socialist new things have grown rapidly thanks to our criticism of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and our im-

plementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a better way. Because of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's opposition and sabotage, however, at one time there appeared in certain places reactionary trends of thought aimed at strangling socialist new things and restoring capitalism, which adversely affected the development of some new things. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius that followed, we have settled accounts with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for its crimes, criticized its revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and enhanced our consciousness of the two-line struggle politically and ideologically. All this has facilitated the rapid growth of socialist new things.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the realm of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Fundamentally speaking, the issue is whether to uphold socialism or to restore capitalism. Dead set against socialist new things, Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are serious obstacles impeding the new things from developing and growing in strength. Broadening and deepening the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius over a long period of time and penetratingly criticizing the reactionary ideas of persisting in retrogression, opposing the revolution and trying to turn back the clock of history will help pave the way for the development of socialist new things. Take for example the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour, a new thing Chairman Mao has again and again advocated. Chairman Mao has said: **"This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."** But why have we sometimes met with resistance of one kind or another in the course of carrying out this system? It is mainly because of the influence of the revisionist line and such decadent concepts as "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed."

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, we have criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, thereby enabling this revolutionary new thing — participation by vast numbers of cadres in physical labour — to develop more soundly. With the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius going deeper and deeper and leading cadres at all levels taking the lead, cadre participation in physical labour has, of late, taken on a new look. This fully shows that in developing socialist new things it is imperative to deepen the criticism of old ideas which reflect the old system, firmly establish the new ideas of the proletariat and carry the revolution in the realm of the superstructure through to the end.

So far as the socialist new things themselves are concerned, to make them develop and grow in strength

(Continued on p. 18.)

Socialist New Things Are Growing

— A visit to the Hsipu Production Brigade of the Chienming People's Commune

by Our Correspondents Hsiang Jung and Chou Chin

THE Hsipu Production Brigade of the Chienming People's Commune is 150 kilometres east of Peking at the foot of the Great Wall in Hopei Province's Tsunhua County. This brigade made a name for itself because of its spirit of hard work, diligence and thrift.

This is where the agricultural producers' co-operative of 23 poor-peasant families led by Wang Kuo-fan was set up in 1953. The peasants who had just got their share of land in the land reform had very few farm implements and almost no draught animals; there was only one donkey owned by several households, one-fourth of which had not yet joined the co-operative. Because the co-op owned only "three-legs," i.e., a three-quarter share of that one donkey, ploughing was done mainly by human beings. Poverty and difficulties, however, did not deter the co-op members. They went into the hills to cut firewood and bought farm implements and other means of production with the proceeds. In this way, their co-operative grew more and more prosperous.

Chairman Mao, in his introductory note to the article "The Party Secretary Takes the Lead and All the Party Members Help Run the Co-ops" in *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* in 1955, praised the Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative which is the Hsipu Brigade today. Chairman Mao wrote: "... Originally consisting of 23 poor-peasant families and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. It was nicknamed 'The Paupers' Co-op.' But relying on their own efforts, in three years' time its members accumulated a large quantity of the means of production. They 'got it from the mountains,' they explained. Some of the people visiting the co-operative were moved to tears when they learned what this meant. Our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op. In a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers,' by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong?" With the great mettle and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao enthusiastically supported the agricultural co-operative, a socialist new thing. This gave the 23 poor-peasant households and hundreds of millions of peasants throughout China tremendous encouragement.

In 1958, Chairman Mao summed up the creation of the people's communes by the peasants during the big leap forward in socialist construction and issued the call: "It is good to set up people's communes." The Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative and a dozen or so neighbouring co-operatives merged to form a people's commune which was larger and more collectivized than a co-op.

New-born things are invincible. More than 20 years have elapsed and the Chienming People's Commune has shed backwardness and poverty. Its once denuded hills are now covered with orchards. Stony river banks have been turned into rich farmland and hillsides are terraced. Irrigation channels wind through the hills and there are wells everywhere. The commune today has 1,290 hectares of arable land, 83 tractors, 125 electric motors and 95 diesel engines. The peasants have used the tractors to move hills and built man-made plains. Annual grain output per hectare in a good year here before liberation was 0.75 tons, but in 1973 the commune's average output was 6 tons per hectare and the Hsipu Brigade's output was 7.5 tons per hectare, a ten-fold increase over the pre-liberation figure.

Visiting the commune and the Hsipu Brigade under it today, we saw how production has developed. We also saw and heard about the many new things which have emerged since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. For example, the commune, production brigades and production teams have all formed three-in-one leading groups, made up of the old, middle-aged and young cadres; more peasants are studying Marxism-Leninism; the poor and lower-middle peasants are running the schools; old customs and habits are giving way before the new; and there is a co-operative medical service. The emergence of these socialist new things conforms to the objective needs of the law of social development. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "It is always so in the world, the new displacing the old, the old being superseded by the new, the old being eliminated to make way for the new, and the new emerging out of the old" (*On Contradiction*). At the time of their first appearance, new things are not perfect but they



Hsipu Brigade Party branch members studying. Party branch secretary Wang Kuo-fan is third from right. Deputy Party branch secretary Wang Shun is on his right.

are full of vitality and have a great future, and they are the embodiment of the direction of historical progress.

Three-in-One Combination of the Old, Middle-Aged and Young

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. From toppling the rule of the exploiting classes to the ultimate realization of communism requires generations of persevering effort. For this, millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution must be trained. The experience of setting up leading bodies composed of the old, middle-aged and young cadres, created by the masses in the Great Cultural Revolution, provides favourable conditions for training successors to the revolutionary cause.

Such leading groups have been set up in the Chienming Commune and its 21 production brigades and 59 production teams. The commune has a population of 14,500 living in 2,600 households. Of the 18 members on the commune Party committee, 2 are senior cadres, 14 are middle-aged and 2 are youths. More than half the cadres, production team leaders and above, are under 30.

Revolutionary veteran cadres are precious assets of the Party. Secretary of the Party committee of the commune and concurrently secretary of the Party branch of the Hsipu Brigade Wang Kuo-fan is 55. He joined the Party in 1941. During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1946-49), he and other local peasants, under the leadership of the Party, took up arms to fight the enemy. After liberation he took the lead in following the socialist road and was the founder of "The Paupers' Co-op." When the agricultural co-operatives throughout China were being

consolidated and developed and continually making progress in 1955, Liu Shao-chi who was frightened out of his wits by the masses' enthusiasm for socialism ordered the number of co-ops slashed.

Countering Liu Shao-chi's sabotage, Chairman Mao wrote the brilliant work *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation* and wrote a preface for the book *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*. He also wrote introductory notes to articles in this book about the experience gained by the advanced agricultural co-operatives. The Wang Kuo-fan Co-op was among those praised by Chairman Mao. From 1959 to 1961, China's national economy suffered temporary difficulties from serious natural disasters and sabotage by the Soviet revisionist leading clique. In those years Liu Shao-chi

loudly trumpeted *san zi yi bao* (meaning the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual household) in a vain attempt to undermine the rural socialist collective economy. Wang Kuo-fan again stepped forward to lead the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Hsipu Brigade to persist in taking the socialist road and stem the erroneous tide. During the Cultural Revolution he was successively elected a Member of the Ninth and Tenth Central Committees of the Chinese Communist Party in addition to holding the post of secretary of the Party committee of Tsunhua County. Although he held several posts and was very busy, he paid close attention to the training and maturing of the cadres at the commune and brigade levels and set a personal example for them. Every time he returned to the brigade from the county, he made it his habit to ask what Marxist-Leninist works the young cadres were studying and what had they gained from these studies. He gave the young people a free hand, allowing them to learn by doing and acquire ability through practice.

Of the 16 cadres on the revolutionary committee of the Hsipu Brigade, 8 are young people. The brigade consists of three production teams with 217 households and has a population of 1,176. The deputy secretary of the brigade's Party branch Wang Shun is one of the young cadres who have matured during the Cultural Revolution. He finished middle school in 1961 and, with the lofty ideal of building a new socialist countryside, returned to Hsipu to become an accountant in the brigade. During the Cultural Revolution he and the poor and lower-middle peasants exposed and criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and resolutely struggled against the handful of bad elements in the village and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line. Born in an impoverished peasant family, this youth has a high level of consciousness in the two-line struggle and is sound politically. He studies hard and is devoted to the interests of the collective. He was elected a deputy secretary of the Party branch of the brigade in 1969. When Wang Kuo-fan became the secretary of the county Party committee in 1970, Wang Shun assumed the main responsibility for leading the brigade.

Wang Kuo-fan told Wang Shun: "What do we cadres of the village rely on to exercise power? We rely on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought." These words spurred Wang Shun to study harder than ever before. For the past several years Wang Shun has been studying one to two hours every evening no matter how hard he has worked or how busy he is. Since 1970, he has studied the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *The Civil War in France*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *Anti-Duhring*, *The State and Revolution* and other Marxist-Leninist works. He has read all four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*. He closely follows class struggle in the brigade and constantly analyses and keeps an eye on the situation together with other members of the Party branch. He firmly keeps in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." Wherever the work is toughest, he is in the thick of it. When he returns from a meeting in the county, he goes straight to the fields to work. Because he sets an example in everything, he has the confidence of the masses and their support.

Other young cadres in the brigade's leading group also play a role expected of them, doing what they are good at. For example, Tung Tsui-jung, a young woman who returned to the village to take part in farming after finishing junior middle school in 1965, is now secretary of the brigade's Communist Youth League branch. Tung Chih-hsin who is 23 this year and returned home after being demobbed last year is responsible for propaganda work since he was keen on art and literature even before joining the army. After several years of practice, Chu Hsin, another educated youth, has mastered many farming skills and does surveying and designing for water conservancy projects and levelling the land. He also looks after the agro-technical side of things in the brigade. These youngsters are a vigorous force.

Members of the leading group in the brigade also include Chu Huan, Wang Feng-siang and others in their forties and fifties. They were born and bred in the village and personally experienced exploitation and oppression by the landlord class. They have a relatively high level of ideological and political consciousness and rich experience in production work. Between them, they look after Party affairs, finance and farm production. They run the brigade diligently

and frugally, setting a good example for the young people.

In this leading group composed of the old, the middle-aged and the young, they all learn from each other's strong points to make up for their own shortcomings. Wang Shun and other young cadres pay much attention to learning from the old and middle-aged cadres' experience in work and their fine tradition, while the latter warmly help and support the younger cadres. They say: "These youngsters dare to think and act. With them in our leading group, we're kept on our toes."

Leading bodies similar to those of the Chienming People's Commune and the Hsipu Brigade have been established or are being set up in all the rural areas of China. The veteran cadres are giving fuller play to their revolutionary spirit having been tempered in the Cultural Revolution in the last few years. The middle-aged cadres are the bridge between veterans and youngsters. Many youngsters have been trained, steered and tested in leading positions and millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are growing up. This shows that the cause of our Party is developing vigorously and a continuous stream of successors is coming up. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Basing themselves on the changes in the Soviet Union, the imperialist prophets are pinning their hopes of 'peaceful evolution' on the third or fourth generation of the Chinese Party. We must shatter these imperialist prophecies."

Peasants Study Theory

The cadres and commune members of the Hsipu Brigade have made studying Marxist theory a habit since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolu-



Tung Chun and his daughter. Tung Chun who had pulled a plough was one of the 23 poor peasants who first set up "The Paupers' Co-op" in 1953. He and his daughter are now tractor drivers.

tion and a theoretical contingent made up of poor and lower-middle peasants has been formed.

When the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China closed on August 30, 1973, the Hsipu Production Brigade organized a theoretical study group made up mainly of cadres in the Party, the Communist Youth League and the militia. They showed by deeds their response to the call in the report to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "We hope that through sustained efforts **the vast numbers of our cadres and the people will be able to arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism.**" Membership in the study group has grown from a dozen or so to 23, and Wang Shun, the deputy secretary of the Party branch, is its leader. This is a theoretical contingent made up of poor and lower-middle peasants.

The first lesson in this study group was the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism. As they studied, the members reviewed the history of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in their brigade. During the three years of temporary difficulties (1959-61), former brigade leader Tu Kuei tried to share out the fruit trees of the collective to individual households and sell the collective's fruit on the free market. Wang Kuo-fan firmly opposed this and persisted in taking the socialist road. During the Cultural Revolution, this same Tu Kuei tried to hoodwink some commune members into labelling Wang Kuo-fan a capitalist-roader. After careful investigation and study, it was proved that Tu Kuei had been corrupted by landlords a long time before and had become the landlord class' agent in the Party. Through study everyone analysed these social phenomena from a theoretical level and enhanced their understanding that the overthrown exploiting classes were not resigned to defeat but would always try to regain their lost paradise and find agents in the Party. Just as the Party's basic line has pointed out, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle throughout the historical period of socialism. In order not to lose one's bearing amid the sharp and complicated class struggle and the two-line struggle, it is imperative to arm oneself with Marxism.

The members mainly study individually, but the class meets once every five evenings for collective study. In the last year or so they have studied such works as the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *The Civil War in France* and *The State and Revolution* by Marx, Engels and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's philosophical works and military writings. Sun Chu, a production team leader, told us about what he had gained from study.



Women brigade members selecting seeds in a high-yield sorghum field.

He applied Chairman Mao's military thinking of "concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one" to farm production. As they grew three crops a year and were always short of labour power, he always took hold of the key link at every stage, mobilized the masses and concentrated a superior force to solve the crucial question so that farm work was carried out in an orderly fashion.

Members of the theoretical study group act as tutors for the masses. Today, not only do the young and able-bodied brigade members spend an evening a week studying political theory, but all the women of the village, including some in their sixties and seventies, have been organized into 18 study groups. There has been a big change in their mental outlook as a result of study, and they now observe and analyse problems from the viewpoint of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They do a good job of farming and grow more grain as their contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

The village has a "Red Grannies" study group that frequently meets on warm brick-oven beds in winter and under shady trees in summer to study revolutionary theory and learn to read. Seeing the other brigade members working so hard for the revolution and the collective, these elderly women were loath to live in idleness. In 1971 they began reclaiming a small piece of land from the river bank each year. They cultivated it and then handed it over to their production team the next year when they began reclaiming another piece of land. They said that this was doing their bit for socialist construction.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

No Reason for U.S. Forces To Hang On in South Korea

THE Korea question was an important item for discussion at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Algeria and other countries submitted a draft resolution for the "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations," with a view to eliminating tension on the Korean Peninsula, promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and seeking a reasonable solution to the Korea question. This draft resolution reflected the Korean people's ardent national desire and the strong demand of the people of different countries for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea; therefore it gained the firm support of many countries at the U.N. General Assembly. Ignoring the just demand of the people of Korea and the world, the United States, however, not only arrogantly obstructed and sabotaged passage of the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and other countries but also used a variety of tricks to railroad through the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly an indefensible resolution concocted by it and the followers. The resolution covered up the U.S. crimes of aggression against Korea and intervention in its internal affairs, created a pretext to prolong the stay of U.S. troops in south Korea, and unduly referred the question of the dissolution of the "U.N. command" to the Security Council for consideration. Such action by the United States revealed once again its malicious designs to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to perpetuate the division of the country.

It is well known that as a result of concerted efforts by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of various countries, the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year adopted a "consensus" on the Korea question, affirming the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and dissolving the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea." This is conducive to promoting the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea. But the south Korean Pak Jung Hi clique has time and again trampled on the spirit of the "consensus" and the north-south joint statement. It has rejected all of the reasonable proposals and suggestions put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, requested the "exclusive" admission of south Korea into the United Nations and obstinately pursued the policy of creating "two Koreas," a policy of national division, thus stalemating the talks between north and south. Obviously, it is because of the U.S. backing that the Pak clique has dared to engage in all its perverse acts of obstruction and sabotage. Instead of withdrawing its troops from south Korea and

stopping intervention in Korea's internal affairs, the United States has, on the contrary, been turning everything upside down and spreading lies, alleging that its troops "are not U.N. forces," that they "have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country," and that their stay in south Korea is only to "defend the Korean Armistice Agreement." Such allegations are nothing but deceit. Everybody knows that the U.S. troops in south Korea are the "U.N. forces" and that the "U.N. forces" there are simply U.S. forces. Whatever the label and pretext, this contingent of foreign troops has no reason whatsoever to hang on in south Korea any longer. Events over more than the last two decades testify to the fact that the stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea has been aimed not at "defending the Korean Armistice Agreement" but only at supporting the south Korean puppet clique's reactionary rule and maintaining a tense situation and a state of division on the Korean Peninsula.

It is also impermissible for the United States to refer the question of the dissolution of the "U.N. command" to the Security Council for "consideration." The so-called "U.N. command" is nothing more than a product of U.S. aggression against Korea under the signboard of the United Nations. Using the abnormal situation of a permanent member of the Security Council, the People's Republic of China, being deprived of its lawful rights in the United Nations at that time, the United States manipulated the Security Council to adopt a resolution on the question of Korea. This U.S. action is of course a violation of the U.N. Charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state, and it is therefore entirely illegal, null and void. At present, in face of the general and strong voice of the world's people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, the United States again put up the signboard of the Security Council so that it could fall back on its veto power to continue interfering in Korea's internal affairs through the medium of the United Nations and legalize the maintenance of U.S. troops in south Korea and the permanent division of Korea. But this scheme will never succeed.

The representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Third World countries and many other countries at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly categorically and rightfully denounced the United States and a few followers for their unreasonable position on the Korea question. They resolutely demanded the withdrawal from south Korea of the U.S. troops under the flag of "U.N. forces" so as to let the Korean people solve the question of the reunification of their fatherland without foreign interference. This forcefully demonstrates the com-

mon determination of the Third World countries and the Korean people to support each other and fight in unity.

The only correct way to the solution of the Korea question is to rule out interference from outside forces and let the Korean people reunify their fatherland independently and peacefully. The present world situation is very favourable to the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland. No arrogant U.S. acts of using the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea can shake the Korean people's militant will. As President Kim Il Sung pointed out on December 9, the Korean people "will surely accomplish the cause of the independent

and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by depending on the united strength of the entire people in the north and south, and with the support and solidarity of friends the world over." The Chinese Government resolutely supports the Korean people's just struggle. The U.S. Government must withdraw its troops in south Korea, stop military assistance to the Pak clique, and cease conniving with the south Korean authorities in carrying out provocations against the northern part of the country. We firmly believe that the Korean people, united as one and persisting in struggle, will certainly win bigger victories and ultimately realize the sacred aim of reunifying their fatherland.

("Renmin Ribao" Commentator, December 12)

On 32nd Founding Anniversary

Statement of Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand

A STATEMENT of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Party was broadcast by the Voice of the People of Thailand on December 1.

The statement said: "On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Thailand, all members of the Party, cadres, fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary people throughout the country greet the advent of this important anniversary with joy amid an excellent situation.

"The world today is in a situation of great turbulence. The socialist countries are growing in prosperity and the life of their peoples is getting better and better. The Third World is growing in strength and playing an increasingly great role in the world. The struggles of the peoples all over the world for independence, democracy, and socialism have won greater victories and new independent countries have emerged one by one while the two superpowers and other capitalist countries are facing serious economic and political crises. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are desperately trying to expand their spheres of influence and increase their military strength and are contending for world hegemony. Meanwhile they are trying to extricate themselves from their predicament by shifting their grave difficulties on to others. However, all this cannot save them from declining daily. The governments of the satellites of imperialism are also in a sad plight."

The statement said: Revolution is the main trend in the world today. The class struggle and national

struggle in Thailand have become more acute in the past year. "Workers and employees have united in a resolute struggle against oppression and exploitation by the big capitalists and foreign monopoly capitalists and won successive victories. University and middle school students and intellectuals have united on a wide scale in the fight against the reactionary curricula and educational system and against oppression and persecution and persevered in the struggle for independence, democracy and social justice. They have resolutely supported the struggles of the workers, peasants and the masses of poor people. The city poor, professors, teachers, professionals, junior government functionaries, owners of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as monks, Buddhists and others have risen successively to oppose the ruling class which has brought about economic recession and price rises bringing the people misery and bankruptcy. At the same time they have demanded contacts with the People's Republic of China. In the vast countryside, peasants in dozens of provinces have risen against oppression and exploitation by the landlords and usurers, and waged a resolute struggle to get land for making a living, defend the fruits of their labour and seize back land usurped by others. The struggle of the Muslim compatriots in the southern part of the country against oppression, racial discrimination and suppression by the reactionary government is further developing."

The statement said: "In the extensive guerrilla areas and revolutionary bases, the people's armed forces and the revolutionary people have won successive victories in the past year in mobilizing the masses, wiping out the enemies, frustrating repeated 'encircle-

ment and suppression' by the enemy, expanding the guerrilla areas and developing and consolidating the bases."

The statement continued: "Our Party has the clear line and policy for completely solving the problems of the country and the people which have been laid down in the ten-point policy of our Party and its declaration on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party. The historical experience in our country's revolution tells us that only by taking the road of seizing power by armed force, i.e., to use the countryside to encircle the cities, to take armed struggle in rural villages as the main form of struggle combined with other struggles, can we drive away the U.S. imperialists, overthrow the reactionary government, establish the people's government and carry out a policy of genuine independence and democracy."

"The development of the situation and the people's struggle have proved the correctness of our Party's line and policy," the statement said. "We will firmly persevere to the end."

"The key to the solution of the question of our country's independence, democracy and prosperity lies in the liberation of the peasants, the great majority of our population, from the rule of the feudal forces, in propelling forward the peasant struggle and carrying out an agrarian revolution so that the peasants can have their own land to live on."

"Our Party would like to co-operate with political parties, organizations and personages who support and join the people in their struggle for independence, democracy and social justice. Our Party resolutely supports the just struggle of the workers, peasants, university and middle school students, intellectuals, minority nationalities as well as people of all walks of life."

"In seeking their own liberation, the workers must integrate the struggle for immediate interests with

that for long-range interests. This can be achieved only through the struggle for national independence and people's democracy, especially the liberation of the peasants.

"Only by fighting in unity and thoroughly opposing imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism can the peasants gain land and achieve genuine liberation."

"University and middle school students and intellectuals must closely and completely integrate their struggle with the struggles of the workers and peasants before they can promote the struggle to achieve independence and democracy, destroy the old reactionary educational system and curricula, and establish a new, revolutionary educational system."

"In seeking liberation, the minority nationalities must unite with all the nationalities of Thailand in struggle, thoroughly oppose imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism represented by the reactionary government, and establish a new, people's Thailand."

"Only by supporting and joining in the struggle of the workers, peasants, university and middle school students, intellectuals and people of all walks of life can the patriotic, democratic and justice-upholding political parties, groups and personages realize their aspiration for genuine independence and democracy."

"The patriotic and democratic workers, peasants, university and middle school students, intellectuals, people of all walks of life, minority nationalities, political parties, groups and all patriotic democrats and the people's armed forces should unite still more closely and, through better co-ordination and mutual support, push forward the struggle for independence and democracy being waged by the people in the cities and the countryside."

The statement said in conclusion: "A new independent, democratic and prosperous Thailand will surely be brought about by the struggle of the people's revolutionary forces."

(Continued from p. 11.)

mainly involves two aspects: One is how to gradually improve and perfect them, the other is the question of further popularization. These two aspects are interrelated. New things cannot always remain unchanged on the same level, but have to be continuously developed and perfected through struggle; only thus can they fully display their difference from and superiority over the old things, thereby greatly facilitating their popularization. Once spread and popularized, which results in gaining more practical experience, they will be improved on the basis of popularization and consequently their perfection will be hastened.

Here the key lies in summing up and popularizing advanced experiences. The socialist new things now developing in our country generally have a history of several years in which many good experiences have

been accumulated both from their own development and in the course of being popularized. Some of the new things came into being before and have rapidly developed and improved during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; so they have a longer history and richer experience. In the case of those new things of short standing which have vigorously developed during the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, such as the mass contingents of Marxist theoretical workers, much advanced experience has been gained because of their rapid and widespread development. All such experiences should be earnestly summed up and energetically popularized under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is an important manifestation of enthusiastic support for the socialist new things.

(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 12, 1974)

ROUND THE WORLD

E.E.C.

Summit Meeting

Heads of state and government of the nine European Economic Community countries met in Paris on December 9 and 10. Their foreign ministers and E.E.C. Commission Chairman Francois-Xavier Ortoli also took part in the summit meeting.

Since the E.E.C. summit in Copenhagen last December, contention in Europe between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, has become sharper than ever. At the same time, the economic difficulties confronting the West European countries and the British Labour Government's demand for "renegotiation" of the terms of its entry into the community have placed obstacles in the way of West European union. Under such circumstances, French President Giscard d'Estaing proposed a new summit in Paris to give the West European union a vigorous push. Before the summit, the nine E.E.C. foreign ministers met four times and the heads of state and government held a series of bilateral talks to co-ordinate views.

According to the communique issued at the end of the meeting, leaders of the nine stressed the need to strengthen political co-operation in view of the internal and external problems facing West European countries and decided to meet three times a year. The foreign ministers of the nine will also hold consultations so as to serve as initiators and co-ordinators. The unanimity rule in the E.E.C. Council has been replaced by majority vote, except in cases where the "vital interests" of member states are involved. Seeking further development of the community, the heads of government of the nine have asked Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans to submit a comprehensive report on an overall concept of a European union before the end of 1975.

In their talks with the press, some heads of state and government dis-

closed that the leaders of the nine were deeply concerned about the economic situation in the West. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany said they agreed that "a worldwide recession" is taking place in the economic sphere. Referring to his recent visit to the United States, Schmidt said the danger of a recession in the United States is getting worse. Danish Prime Minister Poul Hartling pointed out that unemployment "has now become a problem for all" in the West. Dutch Prime Minister den Uyl noted that "an extremely dangerous economic situation exists." According to Western news agencies, the heads of state and government feared that the economic recession in the United States would affect Europe and that each country would shift the burden of crisis on to others and adopt a "beggar-my-neighbour" policy, thus bringing on "disaster."

The communique indicates that some approaches for coping with the economic difficulties and "preventing a general economic recession" were discussed at the summit.

The summit reached agreement on establishing a "regional fund," a problem long in dispute among the nine. It has been decided that an experimental "regional fund" covering a three-year period is to be established next year, with 1,300 million units of account. (One unit is the equivalent of one U.S. dollar and twenty cents. The total amounts to 1,560 million dollars.) Priority will be given to Italy and Ireland in considering the use of the fund, which is intended to help less-developed countries in the community.

After hard bargaining, the meeting finally reached a compromise on the question of Britain's demand for "renegotiation" of its entry terms, especially reduction of her share in the E.E.C. budget. Giscard d'Estaing said at his press conference that Prime Minister Harold Wilson had indicated during the meeting that Britain would not ask for renegotia-

tion of the Rome Treaty, or of its entry into the treaty.

The meeting has asked the community's Council of Ministers and Commission to draw up a plan "to avoid unacceptable conditions arising for Britain or any other member of the community." Touching on the prospect of renegotiation of British entry terms, Prime Minister Wilson told newsmen after the meeting: "We have still a very long way to go."

JAPAN

Takeo Miki Assumes Premiership

Japan's new cabinet was formed on December 9 with Takeo Miki as Prime Minister.

Cabinet members include: Deputy Prime Minister and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Takeo Fukuda, Justice Minister Osamu Inaba, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Education Minister Michio Nagai, International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, Transport Minister Mutsuo Kimura, Director General of the Defence Agency Michita Sakata and Chief Cabinet Secretary Ichitaro Ide.

Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on November 26 decided to resign. Miki was nominated the new President of the Party and candidate for the premiership at a plenary session of all Liberal Democratic members of both Houses of the Diet on December 4.

After the Tanaka cabinet announced its resignation, Miki was elected Prime Minister at the December 9 extraordinary session of the Diet.

Before forming the new cabinet, the Prime Minister reshuffled the Party leadership. Yasuhiro Nakasone became Secretary General.

Speaking of foreign policy at his first press conference after taking office, Miki stressed that the new cabinet "will make no changes in foreign policy."

He said: "Japan's foreign policy must continue to revolve around the maintenance of friendly relations between Japan and the United States." He "will honestly observe the spirit of the Japan-U.S. Joint

Communique" issued by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and U.S. President Gerald Ford during the latter's recent visit to Japan, he added.

Referring to Japan-China relations Prime Minister Miki said that the Japan-China Joint Statement was published when former Prime Minister Tanaka visited China in September 1972. This statement has "clearly written down the basic line." He said: "I respect the spirit of this statement and honestly observe the principles which it stipulates. I intend to promote the conclusion of a Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship."

Dealing with Japanese-Soviet relations, he said: "There is also a pending question on the conclusion of a peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union. The northern territories are the core of this question. I also hope to continue the negotiations to attain an agreement."

The Prime Minister also referred to Japan's relations with oil-producing countries, saying: "A confrontation with oil-producing countries cannot solve Japan's oil problem. It must be solved through talks between oil producers and consumer nations. An oil consumer front may press down the oil price but will not settle the oil problem itself."

SOUTH KOREA

Disastrous Consequences of a Colonial Economy

The economic crisis is deepening in south Korea under the Pak Jung Hi clique's rule.

Industrial production fell 3.2 per cent in July compared with June and then 9 per cent in August in terms of July output. The production slump has forced large numbers of factories to close down and brought on more than 63,000 jobless.

As a result of the Pak clique's colonial economic policy, south Korea's industrial production has been removed from local resources and needs. All crude oil, cotton, sugar, rubber and wool have to be imported. Oil import difficulties have compelled 61.4 per cent of the small

and medium-sized enterprises to cut production since the beginning of the year. Meanwhile, exports have been greatly reduced. Textiles, which make up the biggest proportion in south Korea's total exports, and plywood, which holds the second place, fell 50 per cent and 60 per cent respectively in the first nine months of this year as compared with the corresponding 1973 period. Consequently, south Korea's foreign trade deficits this year were by far the biggest in years. In 1973 they reached 1,065.3 million U.S. dollars, while the 1,522 million figure in the red for the first eight months of this year was an increase of 50 per cent over deficits in all 1973.

The Pak clique for many years has been living on foreign loans which come to more than half of south Korea's total funds. South Korea now has a foreign debt of 5,135 million U.S. dollars. Exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies are another source of revenue. According to statistics issued by the south Korean authorities, the original plan to get 1,200 million dollars in tax this year, or 59 per cent of the total revenue, was later revised by adding 550 million dollars. In addition, floating of a 270 million dollar "bond" is planned this year.

The rural economy is on the brink of bankruptcy and the cultivated area has decreased year after year. Grain yields in 1973 dropped 418,000 tons compared with 1970, with the result that south Korea's self-sufficiency in food was only 68.6 per cent. Imported grain will amount to 3.2 million tons this year, more than six times that of 1966. An acute grain shortage has caused a steep rise in food prices. It was reported that in Seoul and other cities the price of rice had climbed from 18,000 won (the puppet regime's currency) for a bag (60 kilogrammes) in the July-August period to 19,000 won in early September, an increase of 11 times over that of 1963 and three times what it was at the end of 1973. There are now two million grain-short peasant households, accounting for 80 per cent of the total number.

South Korea's deepening economic crisis has stirred up strong discontent and resistance among the labour-

ing people. Their struggle for the right to subsistence and against the Pak clique's reactionary rule is surging to new heights.

CANADA

Stagnation and Inflation

The official institution Statistics Canada announced on November 29 that Canada's GNP remained stagnant in the second and third quarters of this year and inflation had reached an annual rate of 15.3 per cent in the third quarter.

An earlier Statistics Canada report pointed out that Canadian industrial output fell 1.2 per cent in the third quarter as compared with the second quarter level. The lumber industry showed the biggest decline, 11.2 per cent. Tobacco products dropped 6.8 per cent, petroleum and coal production 4.9 per cent and textiles 3.6 per cent.

This year's wheat crop was 13.5 per cent lower than last year's. Estimated production of oat, barley, maize and other crops also will decline.

The country's foreign trade fell 6 per cent in the first six months of the year. As a result of the decrease in exports and increase in imports, the trade deficit rose from 1,400 million dollars in the second quarter to 2,800 million in the third.

In his November 18 budget speech to the House of Commons, Canadian Finance Minister John Turner noted that Canada's economy is steering a narrow course between "persistent and deep-seated inflation" and the danger of recession. "Signs of slowing down have appeared" since early summer this year, he added. He said that one of the principal causes comes from abroad, especially from the United States, because of Canada's "heavy dependence on trade, and our close financial and investment links with the rest of the world" and that the "poorer outlook" for the economy of the United States and other major Western countries indicates gloomier prospects for Canada's exports. Disappointing harvests and cost escalation will combine to maintain the high rate of inflation in Canada.

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Togo

A mass campaign to change foreign names, initiated by Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema to eliminate colonialist influence and restore national authenticity, has been going on throughout the country.

In statements last May, the President renounced his Western religious name "Etienne." He pointed out: "The imperialists compelled us to lose a lot of things. They came to our country and changed the names of our places and people for the sole purpose of facilitating their rule over the colonies. However, we are Africans, black people and Africans for ever."

An extraordinary session of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People presided over by President Eyadema in September decided that as from September 17, no foreign name was allowed to be used in the case histories of any hospital and clinic and on residents' registers. It also decided that the country's administrative districts and cities should change all foreign names of streets and squares into Togolese and African names within two months to restore Africa's national authenticity.

The measure by the Togolese Government has been warmly supported by the broad masses. One after another, Togolese army officers, government members and heads of administrative districts have changed their names. Many departments and mass organizations published statements in the press announcing the change of their names and some administrative districts have restored their Togolese names. Streets in Lome which had been named after the colonialists were renamed after Togolese national heroes and historic memorial days.

Nigeria

Addressing a recent meeting at the University of Benin in the capital of Mid-Western State, Nigerian Head of

State General Gowon declared: "An educational system and philosophy oriented for the colonial era will, in the circumstances of today, be unserviceable to us." He said: "On the whole, the system is an anachronism for the emergent African nation."

General Gowon said that the aim of education is to raise national consciousness and promote national solidarity and integration.

He called on the university graduates to dedicate themselves to the development of the country and Africa.

Arab Fund

Agreements on loans to a number of African countries from the Arab Fund which provides loans specially for African countries were signed recently at Arab League Headquarters.

Among the African countries that have signed such agreements with the Arab Fund since mid-October are: Tanzania, Mali, Equatorial Guinea, Chad and Rwanda. The loans to Tanzania amount to 7.5 million dollars; Mali 3.9 million; Equatorial Guinea 250,000 dollars; Chad 4.8 million and Rwanda one million dollars.

Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League Sayed Nofal pointed out that these agreements expressed the Arab desire to realize and strengthen Arab-African solidarity and to serve the common cause and interests of the Arab and African countries.

It has been reported that the Arab Fund will provide loans for 31 African countries on favourable terms.

Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries

Representatives from Peru, Chile, Zambia and Zaire, member states of the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) unanimously decided recently that they would unite in their common efforts to firmly defend a fair copper price on the international market.

The price of copper on the international market, it was reported, has dropped from somewhere between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds per ton early this year to less than 600 pounds, causing a sharp reduction in these countries' foreign exchange revenue. CIPEC member states therefore each decided to cut copper production by

10 per cent from December 1, 1974 so as to prevent a further drop in price.

Latin American Sugar Exporting Countries

At the first meeting of the Latin American sugar exporting countries in Mexico in late November, 20 countries which account for 61.1 per cent of world sugar exports decided to form a union to protect sugar prices. Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela attended the meeting.

According to a recent announcement by the president of the meeting, the Latin American sugar exporting countries have set up an organization for economic consultation and defence, charged with the main task of exchanging statistics and market information useful to the union in making decisions.

He pointed out that it was the first time these countries had united and that they would take a common stand at the forthcoming sugar producers and consumers conference to be held in London.

Sri Lanka

Founded in June 1971 and having made fairly rapid progress in recent years, the Ceylon Shipping Corporation now has a fleet of seven ships going between Sri Lanka and the ports of Australia, the Far East, the Persian Gulf and Europe, thereby contributing to the development of Sri Lanka's foreign trade and national economy.

With the growth of the shipping industry, progress has also been made in training seamen and repairing and maintaining ships. The Naval and Maritime Academy set up at Trincomalee in northeastern Sri Lanka at the end of 1973 has trained three groups of seamen totalling 130 trainees. To meet the needs of the developing shipping industry, a comprehensive training programme was carried out on board a ship enabling the trainees to obtain the

(Continued on p. 23.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Peking's Light Industrial Products Increase

LAST year saw the rapidly growing output value of the capital's light industry more than double that of 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began.

On the basis of successes already achieved, Party organizations at all levels in the industry have since the beginning of this year led the workers and staff members to conscientiously study the Party's basic line, criticize and repudiate in a deep-going way the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao, his criminal sabotage of the national economy, and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which characterize the ideology of the decadent reactionary classes. This has made the workers and staff see more clearly that to develop light industry in a big way would not only contribute to improving the people's livelihood and increasing socialist accumulation, but would also help strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and consolidate and develop the present excellent situation. Thus, while taking a more active part in grasping revolution and promoting production, they mounted a big drive to increase production and practice economy, so that output continued to rise.

In the period from last January to November, Peking's light industrial output value was over 10 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, paper, wrist watches, sewing machines, cameras, detergents, cigarettes, wine and liquor, candy and cookies, transistor radios, T.V. sets and others showed increases in varying degrees over that of the same 1973 period. The 1974 plans for production of nearly 100 products—including synthetic fibre, dacron, knitwear, plastic articles for daily use, artificial leather, optical glass and fruit juice—were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Workers and staff firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that

"for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear," and always go out among the masses of people to size up their needs. They make investigations in stores and the countryside and hold meetings with workers, peasants and soldiers. Then, in keeping with suggestions received, they do their very best to increase quality and variety of their products. This year, over 2,000 new products have been successively trial-produced; among these are automatic wrist watches, polyester filaments plied acrylic hosiery yarn, Chinese wool and polyester suitings, spectacles which change colour automatically in different light intensities. Efforts centring on raising quality have helped the city's textile industry to bring most of its products, both cotton and woollen, up to the first-class standards set by the state.

With continuous criticism of the revisionist line of "putting profits in command," light industrial workers and staff have rejected the erroneous ideas of those who were unwilling to produce products of low output value which brought little profit. They have taken the needs of the people as their orientation for production, and actively organized the production of cooking pots, ladles, plates, bowls, matches, brooms and

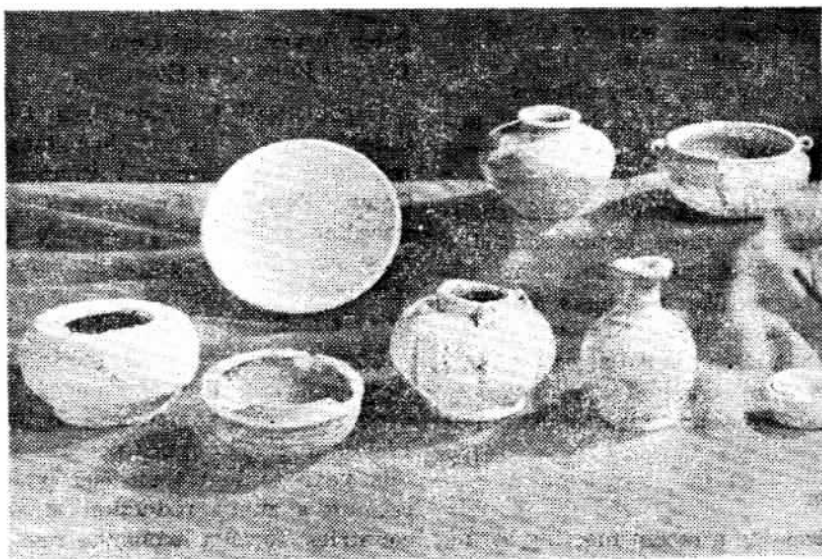
other small commodities. In the same spirit, they have begun to put out Mongolian knives, ornaments and head-dresses, much in demand among the national minorities in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Yunnan.

Photo Exhibitions

THE National Exhibition of Photographic Art" and the "Exhibition of Photographs of the Hsisha Islands in the South China Sea" were held in Peking this year from October 1 to November 30.

Over 400 pictures taken by both amateurs and professionals highlighted the achievements made by the people of all nationalities in our country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and recorded the triumphant advance of our socialist cause.

The Hsisha Islands entries were all in colour. Among them were pictures of unearthened coins, porcelain trays and stone tablets dating back hundreds of years or even more than a thousand years—convincing evidence that the Hsisha Islands have been Chinese territory since ancient times. Bird's-eye-view photos and others from various angles brought out the beautiful scenery of the islands, and aroused the visitors' strong feelings of patriotism. There were photos of the armymen and people defending the islands and doing construction work.



Pieces from the collection of Sung Dynasty (960-1279) porcelain unearthened at Kanchuan Island and Pei Chiao on the Hsisha Islands.

Both exhibitions displayed many aspects of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Against a background of oilfield derricks, ripe wheatfields, Mongolian yurts or the decks of warships, people indignantly repudiate revisionism and criticize the ideology of the exploiting classes. The picture "Confucius Is a Scoundrel" showing children at a cartoon exhibit speaks for the wide-spread popularization of this movement.

Most of the items described the life and labour of workers, peasants and soldiers in a wide range of subjects, which are inspiring. Examples included: "Taching Oil in Plentiful Supply," "Tachai's Hills and Rivers Rearranged," "Steam-Whistle on the Yunkwei Plateau (in southwest China)," "Tibet's Chayu Takes On a New Look," "A Long Dam Locks Up the Yellow Dragon (a water conservancy project on the Yellow River)," "Talking About Two-Line Struggle on the Training-Field" and "A New Work by a Woman Artist."

There were some memorable portrayals of people; for example, "Tempering" shows an old peasant teaching a school graduate who has settled in the countryside to sharpen a sickle; "A New Member of the Theoretical Contingent" depicts a worker speaking at a factory discussion meeting; "Bosom Friend of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants" refers to a "barefoot doctor" in the countryside taking care of a sick peasant late at night. "Returning From Home Leave" shows a P.L.A.



Militia squad leader Wu Hsien-feng was cited for meritorious service, first class, in the counter-attack in self-defence on the Hsisha Islands.

soldier telling his comrades about new changes in his native place.

More Goods for Minority People in Yunnan

YUNNAN Province has been putting out a greater quantity and variety of consumer products for minority people — special goods suited to their customs and tastes. In addition to the large number of department stores which carry these

sorghum 5.96 million tons, according to data released by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the National Board of Grain of Argentina.

The country's grain exports also increased in the same period. Wheat exports rose to 2.97 million tons, maize 4.032 million and sorghum 2.062 million.

Peru

Peru's state-owned steel company, Siderperu, has hit a new high in annual production with an output of 400,000 tons up to November 18 this year.

items, over 140 special shops have been opened up in 62 places (counties, cities or towns) where minority people live in compact communities. This is 50 per cent more than the number of outlets in 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began.

There are 21 minority nationalities living in southwest China's Yunnan Province.

The provincial capital Kunming had only five factories making goods geared to the needs of minority people before the Cultural Revolution. Since then 16 new ones have been set up, while the variety of products has increased from 40 to 240.

Since early this year, after repudiating Lin Piao's crimes in undermining the Party's policy for minority nationalities, workers and staff in this particular industry have raised production in a concrete effort to further promote unity among the various nationalities and accelerate socialist construction in the frontier areas. In the first seven months of this year, the output of various designs of lace turned out by the Kunming Lace Factory was eight times the amount in the corresponding 1973 period. The production of different coloured silk thread in this period was 20 per cent more than last year's total output.

Output has been increasing since the company turned out 68,000 tons in 1958, the year it went into operation. Production rose to 168,000 tons in 1972 and then to 332,900 tons last year. This year it is expected to reach somewhere between 460,000 and 470,000 tons.

Peru is able to meet 60 per cent of its domestic needs for steel; the remainder depends on imports costing 87 million U.S. dollars annually. To attain self-sufficiency in steel, the Peruvian Government has decided to expand steel production and set up a new plant.

(Continued from p. 21.)

theoretical and practical knowledge required for second mate.

Sri Lanka has established the Colombo Dockyard Company in its capital to repair and maintain domestic ships and foreign ships calling at Colombo. At the same time, it also has designed and constructed a 90-ton pontoon.

Argentina

Grain output for 1973-74 reached 25.6 million tons, an increase of more than 700,000 tons over the previous year. Wheat accounted for 6.56 million tons, maize 9.9 million tons and

A Glance at China's Economy

(In English)

A brief survey of New China's economic growth, this booklet covers developments in agriculture, industry, transportation, finance, foreign trade and the people's livelihood. Concrete examples outline the tremendous achievements made since the founding of New China in 1949 and, in particular, since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. It traces the militant course traversed by China's working class and other labouring people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao in building the poor and backward old China into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity by adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts.

This richly illustrated booklet will help the reader gain a better understanding of China's developing economy and the Chinese people's militant spirit in conquering nature.

58 pages

13 × 18.5 cm.

paperback

Published by **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to

Mail Order Dept., **GUOZI SHUDIAN**, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China
