

PEKING REVIEW

19

May 9, 1975

北
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報

**International Labour Day
Celebrated**

**Peking Rally Celebrates Complete
Liberation of South Viet Nam**

Stable Prices and the Reasons

— The first of three articles explaining
why there is no inflation in China

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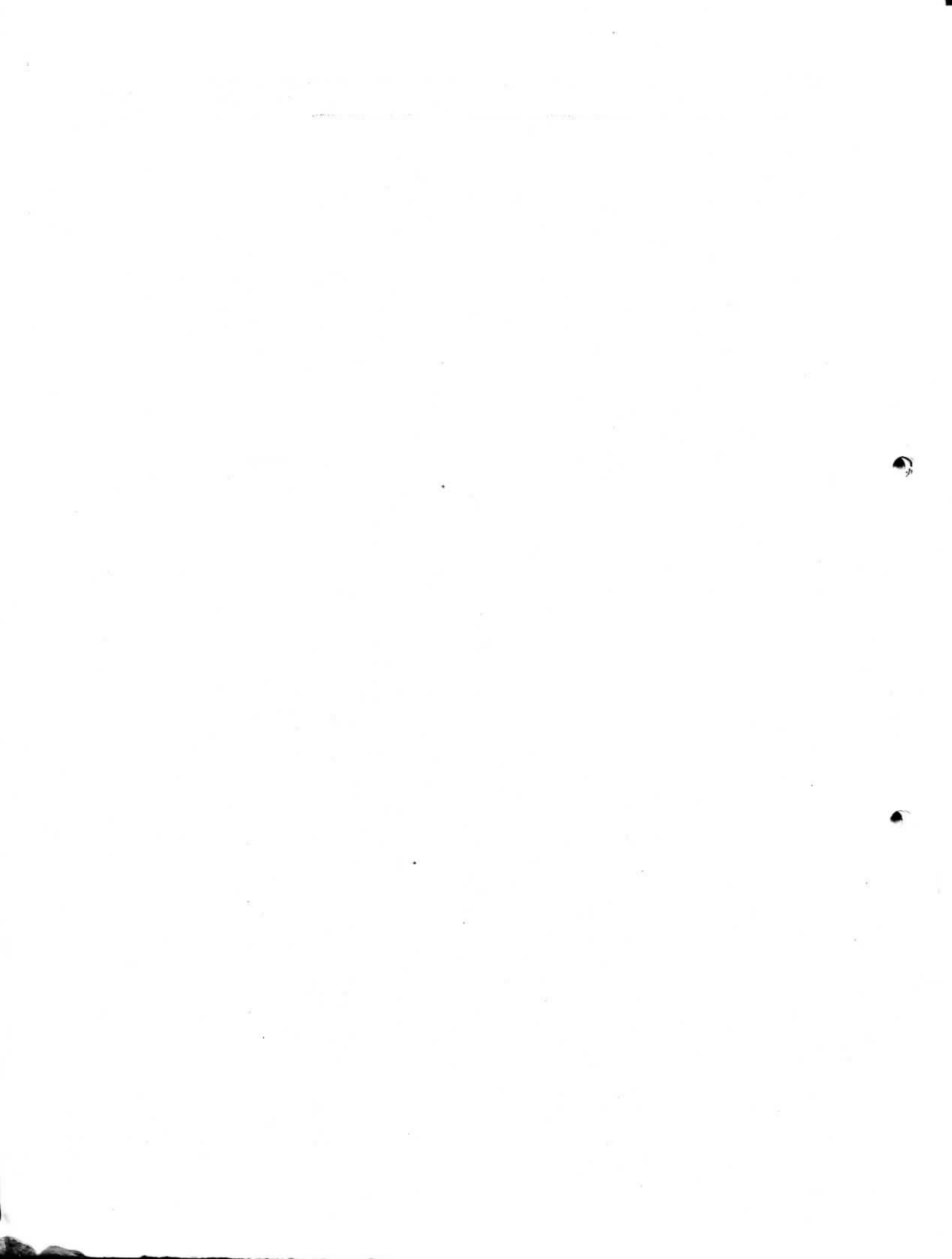
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International Labour Day Celebrated

FULLY determined to continue the revolution, the working class and other working people of Peking warmly celebrated May 1, International Labour Day, together with Party and state leaders.

Peking was in a festive mood on May 1, with red flags flying and people singing. High at the centre of the red wall of the Tien An Men rostrum was a huge portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao. There were huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the east and west sides of Tien An Men Square. In the Working People's Palace of Culture and five other parks, huge red signboards were inscribed with Chairman Mao's important instruction: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Militant and in high spirits, the people held grand

gatherings in the parks to celebrate the occasion. In factories and villages, stores and schools, urban neighbourhoods and other grass-roots units, there also were celebrations.

Chinese Party and state leaders joined the people in Peking in the celebrations. Among them were Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chu Teh, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chuch-wen, Li Su-wen, Yao Lien-wei, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien; Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Shen Yen-ping also took part in the celebrations. Wei Kuo-

ching, Li Teh-sheng and Saifudin joined the people of various nationalities in celebrations in Nanning, Shenyang and Urumchi respectively. Hsu Shih-yu attended celebrations at a grass-roots unit of the Kwang-chow Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The great historic victories of the complete liberation of Cambodia and south Viet Nam added to the jubilant atmosphere of the celebration activities. People expressed the warmest greetings to the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples. In the excellent situation at home and abroad, they were determined to study more conscientiously Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, further strengthen the great revolutionary unity, continue to deepen the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, make efforts to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, strive to fulfil the various militant tasks put forward by the Tenth Party Congress and the Fourth National People's Congress.

Several hundred worker-peasant-soldier amateur propaganda teams and professional art troupes presented a large number of songs, dances, ballads and musical items in the celebrations. These items propagated the tremendous current sig-



People in the capital celebrating International Labour Day.

nificance and far-reaching historical significance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, praised the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the new socialist things that have emerged in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, hailed the new achievements of our socialist revolution and construction on various fronts, warmly greeted the great victories won by the Indochinese peoples and expressed firm support for the struggle waged by the people of various countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Peking's workers and peasants who remained at their production posts during the holiday, studying theory and promoting better work, continued making new achievements in socialist construction and demonstrated their determination to fulfil and overfulfil the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Commanders and fighters in the units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Peking and the Peking militia joined the people in the celebrations. They expressed their firm resolve to strengthen preparedness against war, heighten their vigilance and defend the great socialist motherland. With deep class feelings, armymen and civilians sang *Taiwan Compatriots — My Flesh-*

and-Blood Brothers at many get-togethers to show their determination to liberate their motherland's sacred territory Taiwan Province.

Many Taiwan-born compatriots, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and patriotic overseas Chinese in Peking also joined the celebrations in the parks and were warmly welcomed by the people.

More than 7,000 foreign friends from the five continents celebrated the festival together with the people of Peking. Many Vietnamese and Cambodian comrades-in-arms taking part in the celebrations were encircled by the masses in the parks. They sang and danced together to enthusiastically greet the great victories of the Cambodian and south Vietnamese people.

Foreign friends attending the celebrations with the people of Peking were: Thakin Ba Thein Tin, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; Thakin Pe Tint, member of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; Jusuf Adjitorop, leader of the Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia; the

Delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by the Party's General Secretary Vilar; the Delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile led by Jorge Palacios, Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee; the Yemen Arab Republic Delegation led by Mujahed Abou Shawareb; the Delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association led by Hekuran Isai, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and First Secretary of the Peshkopi Party Committee; the Delegation of the Albanian Telegraph Agency led by Fiqeri Vogli, Director of the Albanian Telegraph Agency; the Delegation of *Scinteia* of Romania led by Alexandru Ionescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and editor-in-chief of the paper *Scinteia*; the Youth and Women Delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) with Giovanni Angel Billia, Member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (M-L) and National Secretary of the Italian Union of Communist Youth (M-L), as its leader and Maria Bacchi Penzo, member of the women's work commission of the Italian Communist Party (M-L), as its deputy leader; the Algerian Delegation led by Tayebi Larbi Mohamed Belhadj, Member of the Algerian Revolutionary Council, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and President of the National Commission of the Agrarian Revolution; Ricardo Guillermo Castaneda Cornejo, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador; the Nepal-China Cultural Association Delegation led by M.H. Jyoti, president of the association; the Journalists' Delegation from Sierra Leone led by A.B.M. Kamara, Minister of Information and Broadcasting; the Cuban Trade Delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade German Amado Blanco; as well as foreign personages from political circles, friendship organizations and economic and trade, scientific and technological, cultural and educational, press, medical and sports circles; diplomatic envoys of various countries to China; and



Friends from Indochina and other parts of the world celebrating International Labour Day.

foreign experts who are helping China with its socialist construction.

Attending the May Day celebrations were Members and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee in Peking; Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; leading members of the various departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee; leading members of the various departments under the State Council; leading members of the various general departments, services and branches, the Peking Units and the Peking Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of the Peking Municipal Committee of the C.P.C., the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the trade union, youth, women and workers' militia organizations of the capital.

Others taking part in the festive celebrations included combat heroes and models of the P.L.A., advanced workers on the industrial, agricultural, transport and commercial fronts and in the service trade, and representatives of educated youth who have settled in the countryside, barefoot doctors and Red Guards; representatives of scientific and technical, educational, cultural and art, publication, public health and sports circles; Deputies to the National People's Congress, members of the C.P.P.C.C. and other patriotic democratic personages.

People in other parts of the country also warmly celebrated International Labour Day. Leading members of the Party, government and P.L.A. in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions joined the masses in the celebrations.

Yemen Arab Republic Delegation Visits China

The Yemen Arab Republic Delegation led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mujahed Abou Shawareb, Member of the Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic and Deputy Comman-



Premier Chou En-lai meets Deputy Commander-in-Chief Shawareb.

der-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, visited China from April 24 to May 2.

Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital on April 30 with Shawareb and other distinguished guests from the Yemen Arab Republic. Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien held talks with delegation leader Shawareb following the delegation's arrival.

At the banquet welcoming the delegation, Vice-Premier Chen said that he rejoiced at the achievements scored by the Yemen Arab Republic in safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy and in pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. He said that China and the Yemen Arab Republic have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The Vice-Premier pointed out that the situation in the Middle East, as in other parts of the world, is very encouraging. He said: "The just struggle of the Arab people and the Palestinian people against Israeli Zionism has dealt a heavy blow to the plans of the superpowers for aggression and expansion. At present, the two superpowers, in order to expand their own forces of aggression, are trying by hook or by crook to undermine the unity and struggle of the Arab people and trying to create a new state of 'no war, no peace' in

the Middle East. Particularly that superpower claiming to be the 'natural ally' of the Arab and the third world, is all the more greedy and hypocritical; it is stretching its hands everywhere and its behaviour is especially notorious. We believe that the Arab and Palestinian peoples, who have a rich experience in struggle, will certainly smash the superpowers' plots and sabotage and continue to march ahead valiantly to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights."

In his speech, delegation leader Shawareb praised the relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and China, and the deep friendship between the two peoples. He said that such relations have continued to be enhanced because of the common experiences, common tasks and common stand in struggle against the common enemy.

He pointed out: "We hold that Taiwan is an integral part of the People's Republic of China, which she has the ability to liberate at any time, because it is a province of China."

He stated: "From the outset, we have supported the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the Saigon puppet regime." "We support and recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government as the legal representative of south Viet Nam."

(Continued on p. 26.)

Peking Rally Celebrates Complete Liberation Of South Viet Nam

MORE than 10,000 people in the capital met at a grand rally on May 2 to warmly celebrate the great victory of the heroic south Vietnamese people in liberating Saigon and the entire south Viet Nam.

Attending the rally were Chinese Party and state leaders Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Hsu Teh-heng, Li Su-wen, Wang Chen, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Mu and Sun Chien, and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Shen Yen-ping.

Among the guests were: Tran Binh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Peking; Nguyen Trong Vinh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China; and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The rally took place in the magnificent Great Hall of the People. On the backdrop of the rostrum were the official flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the national flags of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China. Huge streamers strung across the auditorium were inscribed with the slogans: "Warmly celebrate the great victory of the Vietnamese people's national-liberation war!" and "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of China and Viet Nam!"

The rally was addressed by Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Minister of National Defence; Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh and Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh. Their speeches were greeted by bursts of applause.

Workers, members of people's communes, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and office cadres at the rally were overjoyed and inspired by the great victory of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation. They said this victory is a common victory for the united struggle of the people

of Indochina, a common victory for the people of the third world and the people throughout the world. They stressed that the Chinese people would always unite, fight and win victories together with the Vietnamese people in their common struggle ahead.

Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

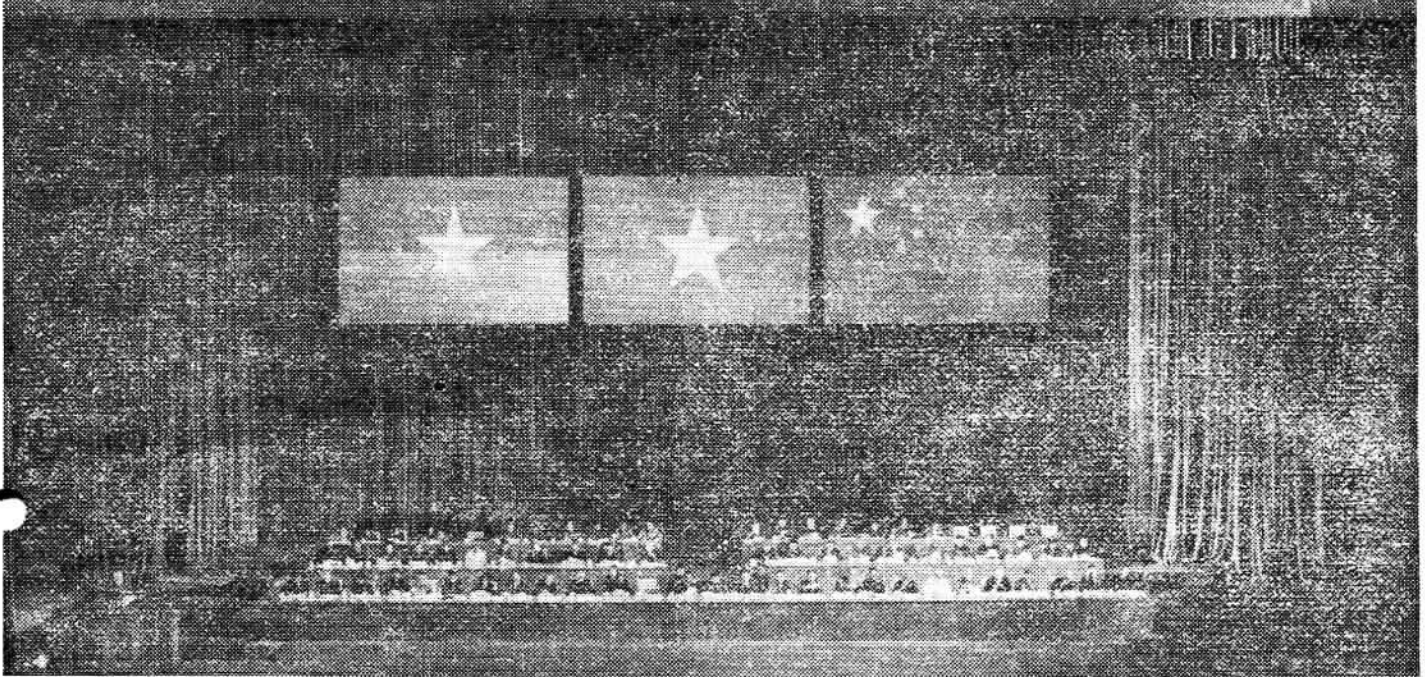
IN his speech, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, first of all, extended warm congratulations and high salute to the fraternal Vietnamese people in the south and the north for their great victories.

He said: "The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is the most fierce and protracted of all anti-aggression wars since World War II."

He pointed out: "The great victory of the Vietnamese people's war for national liberation is of tremendous international importance and far-reaching historic significance. The history of their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, which lasted more than a decade, is a history of the victory of a protracted people's war over a frenzied imperialist war of aggression as well as shining proof that a small country can defeat a big one and a weak country can defeat a strong one. The great victory of the Vietnamese people's war against aggression gives powerful encouragement to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries and sets a glorious example for all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their struggles for liberation."

He condemned U.S. imperialism for conducting in south Viet Nam a most brutal neo-colonialist war which brought enormous suffering to the Vietnamese people. He said: "The course of the war in Viet Nam is also eloquent proof that the people, and not weapons, are the main factor deciding the outcome of a war. The Vietnamese people, though a people of a small and weak country, are able to defeat a big and strong enemy because their struggle is a just one and because they dare to defy all seemingly powerful enemies and persist in a relentless and brave protracted armed struggle and are good at using revolutionary dual

首都人民庆祝越南南方人民解放西贡大会
CUỘC MIT TINH CỦA NHÂN DÂN THỦ ĐÔ CHÀO MỪNG NHÂN DÂN MIỀN NAM VIỆT NAM GIẢI PHÓNG SÀI GÒN



Rostrum of Peking rally.

tactics to frustrate counter-revolutionary dual tactics. The victory of the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle provides valuable experience for the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world and has made a great contribution to the cause."

He pointed out: "At present the international situation is excellent, and the situation in Indochina is all the more inspiring. The victories of the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese people have definitely struck imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism a most crushing blow. In this favourable situation, the people of all countries will further uphold unity and persevere in struggle and win new victories in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

He concluded: "The Chinese and Vietnamese people are dear and near comrades-in-arms and brothers. They have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound militant friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. Our friendship has been personally cultivated by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Vietnamese people's great leader President Ho Chi Minh. It has been tested by protracted revolutionary wars, and no force on earth can destroy it. Both in the war years of the past and in the present period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Chinese people have continuously received the sympathy and support of the fraternal Vietnamese people. We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to our Vietnamese brothers. We wish

also to reiterate that we Chinese people always regard the Vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle and their victory as our own victory. Today, the entire fraternal Vietnamese people are jubilantly celebrating the complete liberation of south Viet Nam; we Chinese people, following Chairman Mao's teachings, will continue to perform our internationalist duty, resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their just cause of consolidating their fruits of victory and reunifying and building their fatherland. We are firmly convinced that, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people in the south and the north will surely overcome all difficulties and obstacles on their road of continued advance and win ceaseless new and greater victories."

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh's Speech

IN his speech, Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh pointed out: "Over the past 20 years and more, the U.S. imperialists have grossly trampled underfoot the Geneva agreement, carried out an extremely barbarous war of aggression in south Viet Nam scheming to turn it into a neo-colony of the United States, thus perpetuating the partition of Viet Nam.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping Congratulates Vietnamese Comrades

COMRADES Teng Hsiao-ping, Keng Piao and Chiao Kuan-hua on May 1 called at the Embassies of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking, handing Charge d'Affaires ad interim Tran Binh and Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh copies of the April 30 message of greetings from Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai.

On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping expressed the warmest congratulations to the heroic people of south and north Viet Nam.

Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping, Keng Piao and Chiao Kuan-hua arrived at the two embassies amidst the explosion of firecrackers. They enthusiastically hugged Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh, Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh and other embassy officials, and had very cordial conversations with them.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping said: The great victory of the south Vietnamese army and civilians in liberating Saigon is the outcome of the endeavours of the Vietnamese people for nearly a century and their armed struggle over the last 30 years or so. This victory marks the attainment of the goal to which President Ho Chi Minh had devoted his life. This victory is a major world event of momentous international significance. Like the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people are overjoyed at this.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. Tran Binh said: We express deep thanks to you for coming here to convey the congratulations of Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people. He added: In order to realize President Ho Chi Minh's testament, we have carried through the national-democratic revolution together with the people of north Viet Nam. In our protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, we have all along received support from Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people. You stand by us when we are in need; you share our joy when we are victorious. The relations between Viet Nam and China fully embody the sentiments described by President Ho Chi Minh's words: "Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers."

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh said: We are deeply moved that you have come here to give us the congratulatory message from Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai. In the course of our long struggle, whenever we score a victory or as at present when our nation has pulled off the extremely great, brilliant victory, we invariably enjoy enormous, fraternal and internationalist support and assistance from Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people. I hereby express heartfelt gratitude in the name of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the entire Vietnamese people.

"Under the glorious banner of great justice of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese people have bravely waged a great resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Enjoying an extremely great support and assistance and encouraged by the splendid exploits and the boundless sacrifices of the kith-and-kin northern compatriots for the cause of liberation of south Viet Nam, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people have enhanced to the greatest extent the revolutionary heroism, persistently and indomitably fought and over-

come all sacrifices and hardship in order, together with the people throughout the country, to defeat many strategies of war of aggression pursued by the U.S. imperialists and thus compelling them to sign the Paris agreement on Viet Nam.

"For many years, especially since the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has put forth many fair and reasonable proposals and invariably worked hard for the realization of the south Vietnamese people's most imperative as-

pirations for peace, independence, democracy, national reconciliation and concord, stabilization and improvement of living conditions and proceeding to the ultimate peaceful reunification of fatherland. But as far as the United States is concerned, it has refused to put an end to its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam. It has made every effort to exercise its dangerous and perfidious scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration, sabotaging in a very serious manner many provisions of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, continuing the perpetration of crimes against the south Vietnamese people and eluding its response to the south Vietnamese people's fundamental demands.

"Being fully aware of beloved President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: 'Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom' and determined to achieve their lofty objective in the impetus of the victories, the armed forces and people in the south have launched successive attacks and vigorous uprisings in punishment of all violations and sabotage of the Paris agreement by the United States and puppet administration. Within a short period of time they have recorded many victories of strategic significance, creating good conditions for the advance toward the complete liberation of south Viet Nam."

He said: "Saigon City, which bears the name of great President Ho Chi Minh, and south Viet Nam as a whole were completely liberated, the war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam was completely frustrated, and the Saigon puppet administration, an instrument of the United States, was completely liquidated.

"This great victory is not only of the Vietnamese people but also of the close militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, of the sympathy and support extended by the Chinese people, the peoples of other socialist and non-aligned countries and friends in the five continents, including the progressive American people."

He said: "Viet Nam and China are two dear fraternal neighbourly countries. The great friendship and close militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples which have been long fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao, now are blossoming and gaining fruits. This finds its expression in a famous verse composed by our boundlessly beloved Uncle Ho and kept in every Vietnamese's heart:

The profound relationship between Viet Nam and China is that of comrades and brothers.

"In the course of struggle against U.S. aggression, the south Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the sympathy, the great precious and effective support and assistance given by the Party and the Government of China and the Chinese people. The armed forces and people in south Viet Nam always bear in minds the

statement by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, a respected friend of the Vietnamese people: 'The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area.' Following respected Chairman Mao's teachings, the fraternal Chinese people have actively given their support to the revolutionary struggle of the south Vietnamese people."

He said: "After the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam comrade state and Party leaders of China and the Chinese people once again reaffirmed their unswerving stand to give all-out support to the revolutionary struggle of the south Vietnamese people until the total victory is won. The non-refund economic aid given by China to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has made a contribution, together with the Vietnamese people, to healing the wounds of war and to the struggle in defence of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam.

"Today we would like, with our warm feelings, to express our profound gratitude to the great, precious and effective support extended by respected Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people to the revolutionary cause of struggle of the south Vietnamese people. We will do our best to contribute to the strengthening of militant solidarity and the evergreen and everlasting great friendship between Viet Nam and China."

In conclusion, he said: "We are firmly convinced that the south Vietnamese people, upholding their glorious revolutionary tradition, at the same time enjoying the unconditional assistance of the kith-and-kin northern compatriots, the sympathy and great support from the Indochinese peoples, the Chinese people, other peoples in the socialist and non-aligned countries and friends in the five continents, will quickly rebuild a peaceful, independent, democratic and national reconciliation and concord south Viet Nam and will stabilize and improve their living conditions, then proceeding to the peaceful reunification of fatherland."

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh's Speech

THE final speaker at the rally, Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh said: "Suffering from the exploitation and oppression under the colonial rule, the Vietnamese people, from generation after generation for nearly one hundred years, have been rising up to struggle persistently."

He said: "In August 1945 with seething revolutionary spirit, the entire Vietnamese people rose up to seize power from the Japanese fascists and founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (D.R.V.N.). Right

after that the French colonialists mobilized aircraft, warships, staging an aggression for a come-back in an attempt to enslave our nation once again. In the spirit of 'rather die than being enslaved,' our entire nation with only rifles, spears and bamboo pikes stood up to carry out an arduous and protracted resistance war and ultimately won the brilliant victory of Dien Bien Phu which put an end to the old French colonialism in our country. Succeeding the French imperialists, the U.S. imperialists jumped into south Viet Nam for an aggression, with all barbarous, cruel and perfidious schemes. Four different strategies were adopted in four successive terms of U.S. presidency. Enormous economic and military potentials were massively mobilized in realization of their aggressive schemes; a large quantity of weapons, and most up-to-date means of war were put into use and 'greatest bombardment ever seen in the world' was carried out, in which even chemical weapons were used, killing tens of thousands of our countrymen, destroying everything regardless of hospitals, schools, factories, paddy fields and natural resources with greatest brutality in an attempt to push Viet Nam back to 'the stone age.' In fact, our country has been badly devastated, our people have shed lots of their blood, Viet Nam has endured great sacrifices. However, at last the will of the Vietnamese nation to wrest back independence and freedom has not been crushed, but on the contrary, it is the aggressive ambition of the ringleader of the imperialists, the most powerful international gendarme that has been smashed, the neo-colonial war by the U.S. imperialists has been completely lost, their supremacy has been deeply buried. They have become weaker than ever. On April 30, 1975 when the last U.S. aggressor quitted, the Saigon puppet and traitorous regime collapsed, and the flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam was flaunting on top of the 'presidential palace.' The Vietnamese nation won the greatest, most wonderful, heroic and brilliant victory in her history of struggle against foreign aggression. A new page has turned in the annals of the Vietnamese history. The Vietnamese nation has entered a new stage of brilliant development."

The Ambassador said: "Our historical victory today is the result of the correct line put forward by the Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the firm and creative leadership and guidance in the course of revolutionary struggle."

"Today's great victory is also the victory of the superiority and vitality of socialism in north Viet Nam—the powerful revolutionary base of the whole country.

"Our people's victory today has also stemmed from the three torrents of revolution of our time, the effective strength of the great international support and assistance for our just cause.

"It is the strength of militant solidarity and mutual assistance among the three nations: Viet Nam, Laos

and Cambodia in their struggle against their common enemy for common victory. The great and historical victory of liberating Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975 won by the heroic Cambodian people and our complete liberation of Saigon on 30th of the same month are the most brilliant and concrete result of such a militant solidarity.

"For their precious aid, we are very grateful to the fraternal countries Laos and Cambodia who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and they have shed their own blood for the closer relations among them. We pledge ourselves to keep such a solid unity for ever.

"Our victory is also a victory of the great, whole-hearted and effective assistance in many fields of the fraternal Chinese Communist Party, Government and people.

"In the glorious victory of Dien Bien Phu won by the Vietnamese people there was valuable contribution made by the Chinese Communist Party and people. In the struggle against the powerful enemy—the U.S. imperialists, the effects of the 'great rear area,' that the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao reserve for the Vietnamese people, were seen even more clearly."

The Ambassador said: "I should say that whenever we met any difficulty, the Chinese people were with us, and in every victory of ours there was contribution made by the Chinese people. This is a splendid manifestation of the spirit of proletarian internationalism, of the militant friendship sharing weal and woe together. Such fine relations our Party, government and people will never forget. Once again, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Vietnamese Government and people, I would like to express our sincere thanks to respected Chairman Mao, the fraternal Chinese Communist Party, Government and people. In fulfilment of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and our Viet Nam Workers' Party's policy, the Vietnamese people will, as always, for ever unite with the Chinese people for the vital interests of revolution in our two countries. The victory of the Vietnamese people can't be separated from the extremely important and essential assistance from other socialist, fraternal countries, without it we could not have smashed the enemy so early. The Vietnamese people for ever keep in their minds these great assistance and contribution.

"The support and encouragement rendered by the communist and workers' movements, by the countries struggling to win and safeguard independence, by the progressive movements of justice and peace-loving people the world over including the progressive American people, are an active impetus to and a valuable source of encouragement for the Vietnamese people in their just cause of struggle. The Vietnamese people would like to extend to our friends all over the world our sincere thanks."

South Viet Nam Completely Liberated

THE flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam flew over Saigon on the morning of April 30. The biggest city in the south named after Ho Chi Minh by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on November 1946 but encroached on by the U.S.-puppet clique for two decades, Saigon at long last was completely liberated. The day this happened, the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces issued an order to carry on their victorious advance. The enemy was forced to give up resistance and lay down his arms. On May 1, south Viet Nam was completely liberated, which sealed the doom of the Saigon puppet regime. Thus the Vietnamese people won a great victory of world significance in their war for the independence of their motherland and national liberation.



Following the liberation of the whole of Cambodia after the liberation of Phnom Penh on April 17, Saigon's liberation on April 30 brought the whole of south Viet Nam back into the embrace of the people within 24 hours. In less than a fortnight, two songs of victory were sung on the Indochinese Peninsula, which the people throughout the world — especially the oppressed nations and peoples who are fighting for liberation — were overjoyed to hear.

"Ho Chi Minh Battle"

To punish the Nguyen Van Thieu clique which had sabotaged the Paris agreement, refused to realize national concord and massacred the people in cold blood, the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces had since mid-April succeeded in liberating five provinces at a stretch to close in on Saigon. This general offensive aimed at smashing the U.S.-fostered puppet

regime and liberating Saigon city and the provinces in the Mekong Delta was coded the "Ho Chi Minh Battle."

The historic campaign got under way at 17:00 hours on April 26. In no time the south Vietnamese armed forces and people, advancing in several directions, destroyed enemy defence lines around Saigon and the isolated city was completely under siege. Late in the night on April 29 and early next morning, the main force of the Liberation Armed Forces and the local people's armed forces stormed enemy positions in Saigon from all sides, occupying Tan Son Nhut airbase, the puppet general staff's headquarters, the telecommunications centre at Phu Linh and other enemy military installations. In close co-ordination with the military offensive, the people of the city proper and suburban Saigon rose in struggle to smash the puppet administrative organs and seize control of many important areas.

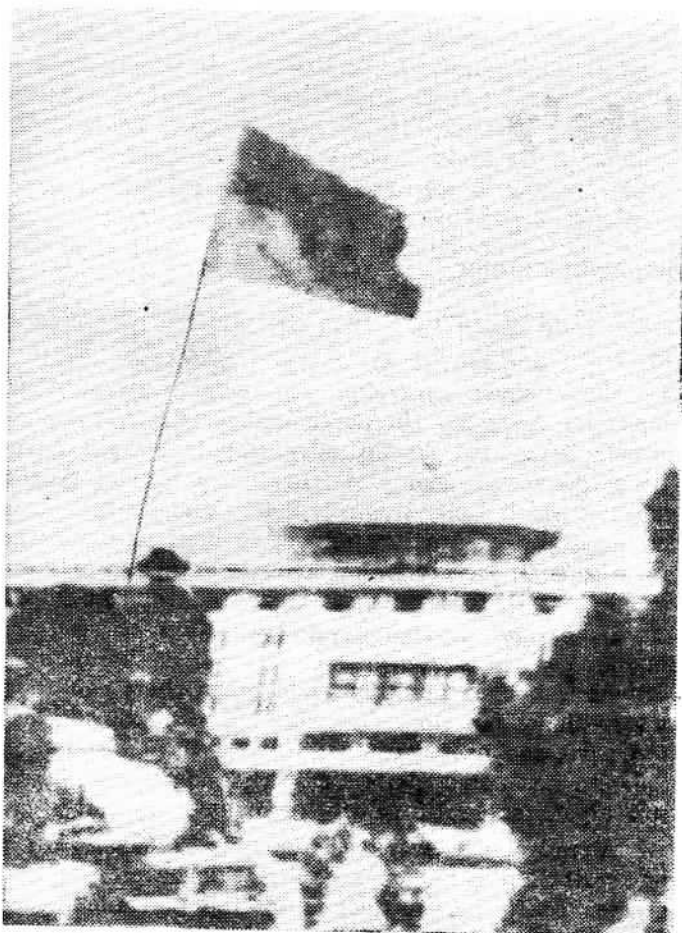
Already on its last legs following Thieu's downfall on April 21, the Saigon regime by now was in a still greater confusion. Attacked by the patriotic armed forces and people from within and without, the enemy troops were forced to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally. The Liberation Armed Forces quickly took over the enemy commands, military bases, administrative institutions and major strongholds in the city.

As was announced in a May 4 communique released by the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, over 400,000 enemy troops were wiped out, captured or disintegrated in the "Ho Chi Minh Battle." The "Ho Chi Minh Battle," the communique pointed out, "was the climax of the general offensive and uprising of our armed forces and people, and a great and historic victory which reduced to ashes the machinery of war and the administration of the puppets-henchmen of U.S. imperialism. With the victory of this historic campaign, the general offensive and uprising of our armed forces and people this spring has brought to a very glorious close our people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, putting an end to the war and restoring peace on the whole land of Viet Nam. President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament has been carried out to perfection."

An Historic Moment

April 30. At 11:00 hours sharp, the Liberation Armed Forces marched into the puppet presidential palace. The tank at the head of the procession battered open the iron gate at the main entrance. When the fighters rushed in, the bogus president Duong Van Minh, who had appeared on the scene only two days earlier, was

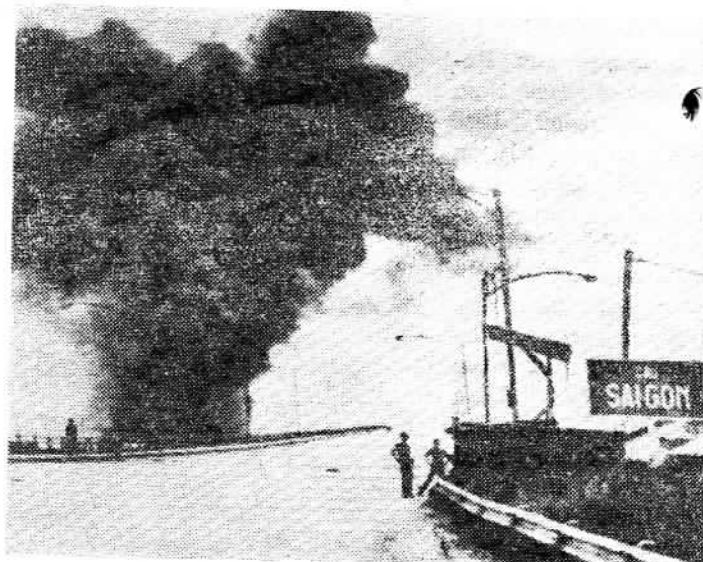
SOUTH VICTORY



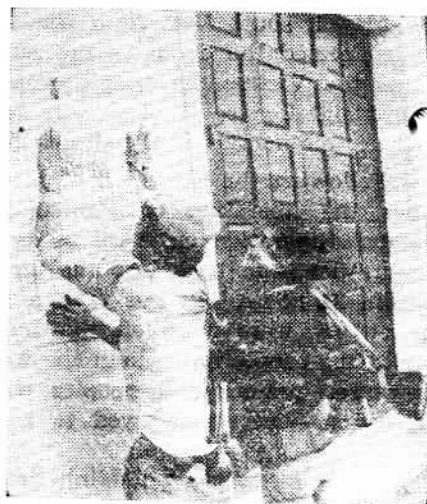
The gold-starred red and blue flag flying over the bogus presidential palace.

(Photo by facsimile transmission)

Shelling Saigon.



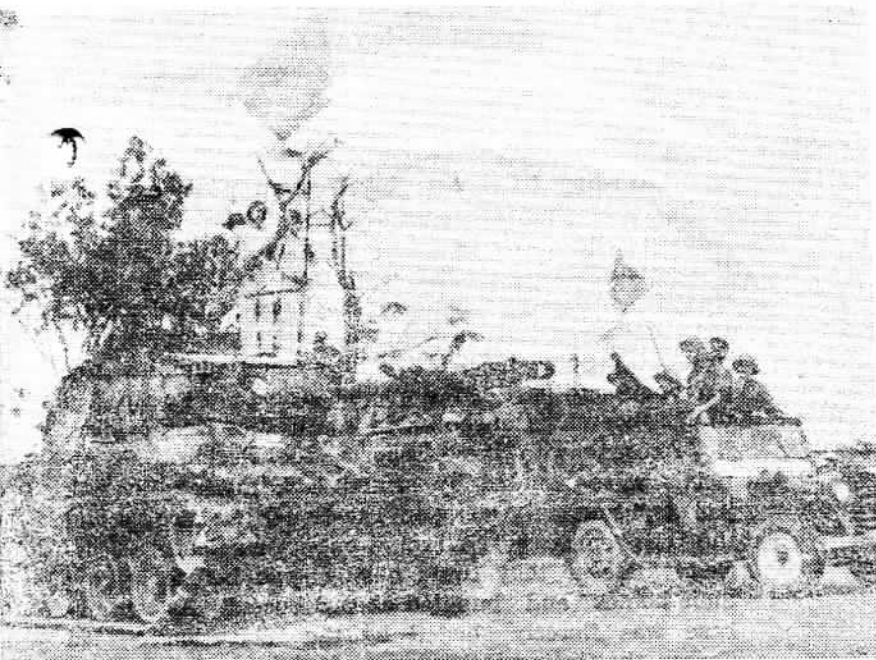
Da Nang's self-defence people's militia joining forces with the Liberation Armed Forces.



Hue youths posting bills publicizing the various policies of the revolutionary government.

VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S OF WORLD SIGNIFICANCE

After liberating Saigon on April 30, the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam succeeded in liberating the whole of south Viet Nam the following day. This great and historic victory has ushered in a new epoch for the Vietnamese people's struggle for liberation.



A captured enemy tank.



Liberation Armed Forces on guard in front of the bogus defence ministry in Saigon which they occupied.



Fighters giving peasants a hand in harvesting rice-paddy.

there to stand up and announce an unconditional surrender.

At 11:30 hours, the gold-starred red and blue flag of the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. was hoisted over the bogus presidential palace. It was an historic moment. This banner of victory proclaimed the downfall of the U.S.-fostered puppet regime in Saigon as well as the bankruptcy of Washington's policy of aggression against Viet Nam!

Saigon was liberated. This was the occasion the people of Saigon had been longing for day and night. Everywhere there were joyous scenes. Everywhere the flag of the revolution was flying. Slogans greeting the victory caught the eye all along main streets as well as back streets. People came outdoors like tidal waves to hail the entry of the Liberation Armed Forces. The exhilarated crowds circled round Liberation Armed Forces' trucks to warmly shake the hands of the fighters while offering them tea and food to greet their victorious return.

A docker working at the port of Saigon for 31 years said excitedly: "At long last, Saigon is liberated. At long last, the whole of our land is liberated. The only regret is that President Ho has left us—we countrymen in the south can see him no more." And it was from here, this city named after him, that President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, left the motherland in 1911 in quest of the road to national liberation.

Liberated Saigon took on a new look. Fighters of the Liberation Armed Forces and self-defence guards were on sentry at street corners to maintain security and order. The railway station quickly got back to normal with trains coming and going without a hitch. Running water was being supplied. At a hospital, 45 babies were brought into the world amidst the cheers of liberation.

At nightfall, the whole city was brightly lit. The people in Saigon spent their first night of independence and freedom in ecstatic jubilation.

Measures Taken by the P.R.G.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a number of statements after the liberation of Saigon. Its April 30 statement said: "All property in south Viet Nam and that recently removed abroad including real estate and movable property, money, gold and means of transport formerly belonging to the Saigon regime is from now on the property of the south Vietnamese people and comes under the management of the Provisional Revolutionary Government." It added: "The P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. solemnly declares that it reserves for itself the right to recover all property of south Viet Nam now in foreign countries as well as property recently stolen and taken away by members of the puppet army and puppet regime during their flight to foreign countries."

Another statement issued on May 1 declared that all representations of the former Saigon regime in foreign countries, such as embassies, consulates-general and consulates, information offices, representation to

the United Nations, etc. had lost all their representative capacity.

In a statement issued on May 2, the Foreign Ministry pointed out that all warships and planes taken to foreign countries by the fleeing Saigon puppet troops are the property of the south Vietnamese people and come under the custody of the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N. which declares that it reserves for itself the right to recover them. The statement sternly condemned the United States for scheming to seize the warships and aircraft taken to the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand and resolutely demanded the United States drop the scheme at once.

Enemy Flees in Panic

While the people celebrated joyously, the enemy fled the country in panic. As the People's Liberation Armed Forces stormed the lair of the traitorous Saigon clique with the momentum of an avalanche, U.S. officials and the chieftains of the puppet army and regime were thrown into utter confusion and fled in great haste.

According to reports by Western news agencies, seeing that the Liberation Armed Forces had come close to Saigon, U.S. President Ford on April 29 ordered the evacuation of all U.S. personnel in the city. On that day, large numbers of U.S. planes and helicopters were despatched to carry out a large-scale "emergency pull-out." Some 1,000 U.S. military and administrative personnel and part of the puppet officials were airlifted to U.S. warships anchored in south Viet Nam waters.

According to these reports, the fleeing U.S. officials were "guided by armed U.S. marines in flak jackets," hurriedly going to Tan Son Nhut airbase and the U.S. "embassy." Weeping puppet ringleaders "carried whatever they could hastily grab before leaving their homes" and "bundled aboard buses." As the airbase was fiercely shelled by the Liberation Armed Forces, the fleeing U.S.-puppet officials were flung into complete chaos... "clogged the runways at Tan Son Nhut airbase." Angry puppet soldiers "fired at busloads of evacuees and shouted 'we want to go too.'" The whole airport was in confusion. A U.S. helicopter on a pull-out mission plummeted into the sea.

The last evacuation was carried out on the rooftop of the U.S. "embassy" in Saigon. The entire building was in a mess, littered with shredded papers. U.S. marines closed the "embassy" gates and "used pistol and rifle butts" to knock down puppet officials trying "to claw their way" over the U.S. "embassy" wall.

U.S. "ambassador" Graham Martin, looking weary and drawn, and senior "embassy" officials fled Saigon aboard a helicopter early on April 30 to a U.S. ship in a thunderstorm.

War of Aggression Against Viet Nam Results in a Fiasco

The headlong flight of the U.S. "ambassador" and his subordinates in Saigon signified the complete failure of the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam, a policy it had stubbornly pushed

since it sabotaged the Geneva agreement in 1954. This war of aggression against Viet Nam cost the United States altogether 200,000 million dollars; the highest figure for the number of U.S. aggressor troops exceeded 543,000 in April 1969; modern weapons of all descriptions with the exception of nuclear weapons were used. But all acts of war escalation (including the wanton bombing of north Viet Nam) failed to save the United States from total failure. According to figures disclosed by former U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird, U.S. casualties in its war of aggression against Viet Nam were

45,933 killed and over 300,000 wounded between January 1961 and January 1973. The incumbent Secretary of Defence Schlesinger has estimated that the military equipment captured by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces was worth more than 5,000 million dollars.

The heroic Vietnamese people do not fear brute force. They persisted in a prolonged armed struggle and persevered in a people's war; they have finally defeated U.S. imperialist aggression and forced it to get out of where it should have pulled out of long ago.

No Inflation in China

Stable Prices and the Reasons

by Chi Ti

This is the first of three articles explaining why there is no inflation in China. The other two — "Long-Term Balance in Revenue and Expenditure" and "Long-Term Stability of 'Renminbi'" — will be published in the following issues. — Ed.

MARKET prices in our country have long been kept stable in the last more than 20 years. In 1952 people could buy the following items for daily use with Renminbi (RMB) 15 yuan*: 10 kilogrammes of rice, 5 kilogrammes of flour, 1 kilogramme of pork, half a kilogramme of sugar, half a kilogramme of table salt, 15 kilogrammes of vegetables, 1 metre of white cloth, 2 cakes of soap, 25 kilogrammes of coal, half a kilogramme of edible oil, half a kilogramme of kerosene and some other consumer goods such as aluminium ware, stationery and medicines.

In general these items can be bought with the same amount of money today.

The picture was an entirely different one in old China. In the 12 years between the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war in 1937 and the collapse of reactionary Kuomintang rule in 1949, bank notes issued by the Kuomintang inflated more than 140,000 million times and prices soared over 8,500,000 million times. The plummeting of the purchasing power of the *fapi*, the currency issued by the reactionary Kuomintang government, can be shown by the following examples: One hundred yuan of *fapi* could buy two oxen in 1937, but only two eggs in 1945 and only a sheet of toilet paper in May 1949.

Stabilizing and Adjusting Prices

The inflation handed down by old China was ended as a result of a series of effective measures by the Party and government following liberation. Prices of such articles in daily use as grain, cotton cloth, table salt and

coal have been kept low and stable from the start. Prices of certain industrial goods for daily use like radios, plastic goods and enamel ware have gone down, while those for drugs have been reduced several times, with the average price today 80 per cent less than in 1950. With the growth of the petroleum industry in recent years, the state has reduced the price of gas for home use. Living expenses such as rent and water, electricity and transportation have not changed much. Rent generally accounts for only 3 to 5 per cent of the wages of workers and staff members.

China has adhered to the principle of "stabilizing the market and the price" ever since liberation. Prices are stabilized while the people's purchasing power has been steadily growing and their demand for commodities has been rising by big margins. China's total retail sales of commodities in 1973 rose more than seven-fold compared with the early post-liberation days. For example, taking 1952 as the base year, silk and woollen fabric sales increased more than 30-fold and knitting wool more than 20-fold. Compared with the early period of liberation, sales of wrist-watches, bicycles, sewing machines and radios also showed enormous increases, ranging from a dozen to 100 times.

While stabilizing prices, the state also properly adjusted prices of certain commodities in a planned way. Imperialism and the domestic reactionary ruling classes frantically exploited the peasants before liberation by buying farm products cheap and selling industrial goods dear, that is, by using the method of enlarging the "scissors" differences between prices of industrial and farm products. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the People's Government considers

* According to the exchange rate between Renminbi and U.S. dollar released on April 29, 1975 by the People's Bank of China, 15 yuan is equivalent to 8.37 U.S. dollars.

rational adjustment of the price ratio between industrial and farm products an important political question in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, and it has many times raised purchasing prices of farm and side-line products and lowered selling prices of such agricultural means of production as chemical fertilizers, insecticides, farm machines and diesel oil for farm use. Compared with 1950, purchasing prices of farm and side-line products have been nearly doubled and selling prices of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, diesel oil for farm use and other agricultural means of production have been reduced by from one-third to two-thirds. The price ratio between industrial and farm products has narrowed by 40.5 per cent compared with 1952. The peasants can exchange for a much bigger amount of industrial products than in the past with the same amount of farm products. For instance, herdsmen in Chinghai Province in western China could only get one and a half tea bricks or seven metres of cloth for 50 kilogrammes of wool before liberation. Now with the same amount of wool they can get 12 tea bricks or 70 metres of cloth.

The reactionary ruling classes also used regional price differences to oppress and exploit the working people in the old society. They pushed down the purchasing prices of goods at the places of production and raked in exorbitant profits by transporting them for sale in other places. They also amassed big fortunes by making use of seasonal fluctuations in prices. At harvest time, for example, they bought farm products at depressed prices and sold them at higher prices when the old stocks were nearly exhausted before the next harvest. After liberation the state commercial departments gradually narrowed regional price differences and abolished irrational seasonal fluctuations in the prices of major farm products. These differences and fluctuations were narrowed even more in remote border regions and mountain areas as well as places inhabited by national minorities. The prices of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, matches, and drugs of Western medicine are identical throughout the country.

While the purchasing prices of farm and side-line products have been raised, their selling prices on the market have always been kept stable. For instance, while the average purchasing price of grain has doubled as compared with that of 1950, retail prices have changed very little. Costs of storage, transport, processing and sales of grain are all state subsidized. The state also gives subsidies for vegetables, meat and eggs from year to year. These measures ensure stable retail prices and a secure living for the people in town and country. State subsidies for these items run up to several thousand million yuan every year.

Why Prices Are Stable

Why has China been able to keep prices stable for a long time?

Developing the Economy and Ensuring Supplies. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The general policy guid-

ing our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies." (Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War.)

Only when the economy develops and there is an abundance of commodities can prices be stable. Our farm production has grown continuously since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Grain output in 1974 was 2.4 times that in the days immediately after liberation. There have also been enormous increases in cotton, oil- and sugar-bearing crops, bast fibre crops, tobacco, tea and other industrial crops. On the basis of all-round development in farm production, both light and heavy industries have rapidly advanced. Commodities on the market rose from several-fold to more than tenfold. Commodities held in stock by commercial departments also showed steady increases. Such commodities at the end of 1974 had almost doubled compared with 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution started. Stock increases were even faster for such major commodities as grain, cotton and other daily necessities. For every yuan of currency issued by the government, there are seven or eight yuan of commodities circulating in the market. Besides, every yuan is backed by four or five yuan's worth of commodities kept in stock. This is the material basis for stable prices.

Planned Adjustments of Currency in Circulation. Another important reason for China's long-term price stability is centralized and unified state management of currency issuance and state's planned release and withdrawal from circulation of currency. Currency issuance has always been limited to the needs of production development and enlarged commodity circulation. Revenue is not increased by means of issuing bank notes.

Renminbi is the only money in circulation in China. All economic dealings among enterprises, public undertakings, government offices, organizations and P.L.A. units above an amount specified by the state are settled through accounts in banks without using cash. No bills circulate in the market. Speculation in bills as practised in capitalist society has no place in China.

More than 90 per cent of the money released in China is for paying wages and purchasing farm and side-line products. Balance between the release and withdrawal from circulation of this part of the money is ensured through planning. The number of new workers and staff members to be added, wages paid and commodities needed every year all proceed according to state plans. In deciding total wages, the state considers the possibility of economic conditions and arranges the supply of commodities accordingly. Before the state releases currency to the rural areas for purchasing farm and side-line products, paying out financial funds in support of agriculture and issuing agricultural loans through banks, it arranges appropriate supplies of industrial products for daily use and agricultural means of production for the rural areas. This ensures the

timely withdrawal from circulation of the money thus released.

Of course, the plan for the circulation of money, when implemented, may meet unforeseen changes. Such a new situation will be solved by adjusting state plans. For example, if the release and withdrawal from circulation of money cannot be balanced in the process, this can be adjusted on the one hand by increasing or reducing the amount of loans issued by banks and the amount of money released and on the other by withdrawing money from circulation through boosting the supply of commodities from stocks.

Unified Management of Prices.

Prices in our country are managed by the state according to the principle of unified centralized leadership and local management at different levels. Production and sales units have no power to set prices.

The price level and amount of profits in capitalist society decide production, consumption and circulation. In exposing the capitalist mode of production, Marx pointed out: "Production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production." (*Capital*.) Therefore, producing whatever makes more money, prices going up or down when there is a scarce or "plentiful" supply of commodities and artificial raising of prices and cornering the market become inevitable social phenomena. Taking society as a whole, production proceeds blindly. All this is the result of the contradiction between the private ownership of the means of production and socialized production in capitalist society.

Public ownership of the means of production has been established in socialist China and the vast majority of industrial and agricultural products are produced by enterprises under socialist ownership by the whole people and enterprises under socialist collective ownership by working people and rural people's communes. Production is aimed not at individuals getting rich but at developing socialist economy and meeting the needs of the whole society. Production is managed and adjusted by state plans according to needs and possibilities, and the greatest portions of the commodities are in the hands of the state. Products turned out by the state-owned enterprises belong to the state while the farm and side-line products produced by the rural people's communes or their brigades and teams, except those for their own consumption, are purchased by the state at rational prices.

The establishment of the socialist system makes it possible for China to put commodity production and



A state-owned department store in a national minority area in southwest China.

circulation and price setting under a unified state plan. With regard to the important commodities relating to the national economy and people's livelihood, plans for their purchase, allocation and sale are made and their prices set by the departments concerned under the central authorities. Prices of other commodities are set and managed by provincial, prefectural or county people's governments under the unified principles, policies and regulations of the central authorities. This eliminates blindness in social production and unrestricted ups and downs in market prices.

Free From Influence of International Market. We have adhered to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" in socialist construction over the past two decades and more. We have never been frightened by imperialist "blockades and embargoes," nor have we submitted to the political and economic pressure imposed by social-imperialism. Proceeding from our actual conditions, relying on the strength and wisdom of our own people and on domestic accumulation and using our own resources, we are building an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system. From raw materials to finished products, the greatest part of our commodities is produced by ourselves. The commodities are sold mainly to the Chinese people, particularly the peasants. We have an enormously huge domestic market.

Adhering to the principle of self-reliance does not, of course, mean seclusion from the outside world. China has economic and trade activities with more than 150 countries and regions in the world on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging what each needs. This also has enhanced friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

Since the founding of New China we have adopted the policy of putting foreign trade under state control, abolished the various privileges enjoyed by imperialism in old China and freed foreign trade from dependence on imperialism. Plans for our imports and exports are rationally arranged according to the needs and possibilities for developing the national economy. Trade and foreign exchange are kept in balance. Gone for ever are the days of old China when the market was flooded with foreign goods and the country was ruthlessly exploited by imperialism through exchange of unequal values. Owing to the unfavourable balance of trade at that time, gold and foreign exchange reserves were completely depleted and debts piled high. Hence devaluation of the domestic currency and soaring of prices. Now all this has been wiped out for good.

China's imports and exports are under the unified management and accounting of foreign trade depart-

ments in accordance with state plans. Goods for domestic and foreign trade are separately priced which severs the direct price connection between domestic and foreign markets. Therefore, prices on the domestic market can be consistently kept stable despite sharp price fluctuations on the international market.

* * *

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." China is a developing socialist country and the people's standard of living still has to be raised further. However, the people enjoy a secure life because prices have long been kept stable and low and the supply of the basic means of subsistence has been ensured. This is an achievement of the Chinese people who, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have united in struggle and smashed the interference and sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad.

Criticism of Selected Passages From "Analects" — A Confucian "Classic"

by the workers' theoretical study group of the No. 2
workshop of the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant

The first two parts of this article appeared in issues No. 16 and No. 18. Following is the third and concluding part. — Ed.

XII

Original text. When Fan Chih (a disciple of Confucius) asked what benevolence was, Confucius replied: "Benevolence means loving all people."

Criticism. This was sheer balderdash to prettify the slave-owning class, peddle the reactionary theory of human nature and deceive the working people. It was like "putting up a signboard selling mutton, but actually selling dog's meat."

In the slave society of Western Chou Dynasty, a horse and a hank of silk could be exchanged for five slaves; when a slave-owner died, a great number of slaves were buried alive with him. In the eyes of the former, slaves were merely beasts on two legs, tools with tongues, and were not fit to enjoy the right to be human beings. How could slaves be objects of "love"? Confucius worked away all his life to maintain and restore the slave system of the Western Chou Dynasty. Obviously he never loved slaves, but hated them and treated them viciously. What Confucius meant by "loving people" was loving the handful of slave-owning aristocrats.

Reactionaries in the past prattled that "benevolence means loving all people" and described themselves as large-hearted charitable men who "love the people like their own sons." But a sheep's skin cannot conceal a wolf's tail. The masks of "benevolence" and "charity" cannot cover up the ferocious cannibalistic features of the exploiting classes. A veteran worker in our workshop was a beggar along with his mother when he was only five before liberation. When his mother suddenly got sick one day, they didn't have any food at home. He had to go begging by himself in a piercing wind. At dusk he came to a landlord's estate called "Hall of Charity and Benevolence" near a village and saw the landlord kowtowing to Buddha in celebrating a birthday. Standing there for just a few minutes, he was cursed by the "benevolence-mouthing" landlord who set a savage dog on him. Was there a shadow of charity or benevolence at this "Hall of Charity and Benevolence"? Every family of labouring people in the vicious old society had a record of blood and tears. "Loving all people," as preached by Confucius and reactionaries of different dynasties, meant nothing but cheating people, harming people and devouring them.

Chairman Mao has said: "As for the so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes." This is a crystal-clear revolutionary truth. The fact that Lin Piao

vilified the dictatorship of the proletariat as not "benevolent" is iron-clad proof that he used the reactionary theory of human nature of Confucius and Mencius to oppose Marxism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. He wanted the revolutionary people to forget class struggle, give up the dictatorship of the proletariat and be "benevolent" to the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists so they could seize political power again to exercise dictatorship over the people. This must never be allowed!

The Soviet revisionist new tsars also laud Confucius' "benevolence and love" to the skies, saying that "benevolence" is actually "humanitarianism." Yet what are they really doing? They suppress the Soviet people and shut many of them up in concentration camps and "lunatic asylums," exercising a cruel fascist dictatorship; they poured their tanks and cannon into the territory of Czechoslovakia to suppress and slaughter the Czechoslovak people; they barbarously slaughtered peaceful, unarmed Chinese citizens on China's border, and so forth. All this has peeled off the cloak of "benevolence and love" of the Soviet revisionist new tsars and shown their reactionary social-imperialist nature more clearly to the world's revolutionary people.

XIII

Original text. Tseng Sheng (a disciple of Confucius) said: "The Master's Way consists solely of loyalty and forbearance."

Criticism. The Confucian doctrine of "loyalty and forbearance" was a reactionary ideological weapon used by the slave-owning class in class struggle against the slaves and the then rising landlord class. When Confucius advocated "loyalty," he meant that slaves must be loyal to the slave-owners and small slave-owners loyal to the big slave-owners. He advocated "forbearance" and said: "Don't do unto others what you don't want others to do unto you." By this he meant that the small and big slave-owners should forgive and accommodate each other and that the labouring people and the rising landlord class should have humility and lead a humble life. In advocating this, Confucius wanted to conceal the slave-owning aristocrats' bloody suppression of the labouring people and the rising landlord class. But when he learnt that the slave-owners of the State of Cheng (a ducal state with a slave system in the Spring and Autumn Period lying to the south of present-day Chengchow in Honan Province) had killed all the slaves who took part in the uprising at Huanfu, he said that was splendid. On hearing that the rising landlord class had seized political power in the State of Chi, he asked the ringleader of the slave-owners in the State of Lu time and again to send troops there to put them down. Is there a shadow of "don't do unto others what you don't want others to do unto you"?

Like Confucius, all reactionaries in the past paid lip-service to the doctrine of "loyalty and forbearance," but with knives in hand they were killers pure and simple. Tseng Kuo-fan* who said that "to be benev-

olent is to forgive others" killed more than 100,000 soldiers and civilians during the peasant movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom** three days after he took Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek who rattled that "one should observe the doctrine of loyalty and forbearance in one's relationship with others" shouted that as regards revolutionaries, the principle was that "not one should escape even at the expense of the lives of a thousand wrongly killed." The aggressor troops of Japanese imperialism who mouthed the "way of right" were also a pack of wolves. In 1937, after landing at Wusungkou where our steel plant now is, they burnt down 3,800 houses and killed more than 400 persons in 25 villages in an hour and a half. The atrocities of the reactionaries have utterly exposed their lies about "loyalty and forbearance."

Parroting what Confucius said, Lin Piao spoke of benevolence, love, loyalty and forbearance while actually plotting a coup d'etat to slaughter millions of revolutionary people. He was really a reactionary with a Buddha's face and the heart of a snake. With Marxism as our telescope and microscope, we members of the working class can see through the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's "loyalty and forbearance." By loyalty he meant "loyal" to the Lin family and his "forbearance" meant that the revolutionary people should have pity on vicious vipers and "politically liberate" all landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We definitely do not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and towards the reactionary activities of the reactionary classes." We must always bear in mind this valuable historical experience summed up by the proletariat during the protracted revolutionary struggle, and pass it on from generation to generation.

XIV

Original text. Confucius said: "What a supreme virtue it is to act according to the mean (*chung yung*)! The common people have long failed to do so."

Criticism. This doctrine of the mean which Confucius praised so highly is a philosophy to maintain the decadent old system and oppose social change. It is both hypocritical and poisonous!

Confucius' doctrine of the mean propagated that all things under the sun are unchangeable and denied

* Tseng Kuo-fan (1811-72) was a bureaucrat of the Ching court. After the outbreak of the peasant uprising of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, he organized a counter-revolutionary armed force and collaborated with foreign reactionary forces to suppress the peasant movement.

** This was a peasant revolutionary war in the middle of the last century against the feudal rule and national oppression by the Ching Dynasty. In January 1851, Hung Hsiu-chuan, Yang Hsiu-ching and other leaders of the revolution staged an uprising in Chintien Village in Kwangsi's Kueiping County and proclaimed the founding of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. They were defeated in 1864 by the combined attack of the counter-revolutionary armies of the Ching court and British, French and American aggressors.

that the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite in given conditions. Therefore, he asked people to act according to the criteria of the "rites" and abide by the old rules and attacked revolutionary changes as "going beyond the limit is as bad as falling short." When he sighed that the common people had failed to act according to the doctrine of the mean, this merely mirrored the fact that the oppressed slaves and rising landlord class at that time had broken the shackles of the "rites" which upheld the interests of the slave-owning class. The former had dared to rebel against the slave-owning class and the situation was characterized by great disorder under heaven. Confucius did his utmost to advocate the "mean" and oppose "going beyond the limit." That meant he opposed social change in an attempt to prop up the slave system which was collapsing.

Lin Piao and Confucius were both diehards who opposed revolutionary changes. Confucius advocated the doctrine of the mean, babbling that "going beyond the limit is as bad as falling short"; Lin Piao said that "the doctrine of the mean . . . is rational" and "not going beyond the limit brings success," his aim was to oppose the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, oppose the big leap forward, the people's communes and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Chairman Mao has said: "Proper limits have to be exceeded in order to right a wrong, or else the wrong cannot be righted." "Exceeding" these "proper limits" means revolution, and without "exceeding" the "proper limits" old things cannot be destroyed and new things cannot grow. Lin Piao opposed "exceeding" the "proper limits," which actually meant he opposed the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This exactly shows that the line he clung to was the ultra-Rightist line of restoring the old order.

The history of the founding and development of our workshop is a strong rebuff to Lin Piao's fallacies. Under the guidance of the Party's general line for building socialism, the workers broke with conventions and spent only some three months to complete building our electric furnace workshop in 1959. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, the workers have further enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They have broken down blind faith, emancipated their minds and introduced many technical innovations so that both revolution and production have been thriving. Facts have proved that only by adhering to the Party's basic line, thoroughly criticizing the doctrine of the mean and breaking with old rules and conventions can revolution and construction advance incessantly like the waves of the Yangtze River.

XV

Original text. Confucius said: ". . . One who farms is liable to suffer hunger; one who goes to school gains both fame and fortune."

Criticism. This was one of the reactionary fallacies spread by Confucius, who looked down upon physical labour, to promote the idea that "he who excels in learning can be an official."

Confucius himself was a parasite who "got his food without farming and clothing without weaving" and who set his mind on obtaining a high official post with a handsome salary. Using the reactionary idea that "one who farms is liable to suffer hunger; one who goes to school gains both fame and fortune" to educate the slave-owners' children, Confucius aimed at training reactionary bureaucrats to preserve and restore the slave system. On one occasion, when asked by his disciple Fan Chih how to till the land and grow vegetables, he could not reply and later scolded Fan Chih behind his back as an "inferior man." The fact was the slave-owners would have to go hungry if the slaves did not farm. The reason why the slaves who tilled the land suffered hunger was that the bulk of what they produced through strenuous labour was swallowed up by the slave-owners who lived without engaging in labour.

For more than the last 2,000 years, all reactionaries held this reactionary idea of Confucius' in high esteem. All their assertions such as "only the learned rank high and all other professions are low" and "there is a myriad of grain and gold in books" were merely refurbished versions of this reactionary idea. Lin Piao and Liu Shao-chi also used the reactionary idea that "he who excels in learning can be an official" to poison the minds of young people. They vilified and sabotaged the movement of educated youth settling in the countryside, in a vain attempt to turn the younger generation into their tools for restoring capitalism.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) By sending our children to school, we do not mean making them officials but enabling them to take part in the revolution. Warmly responding to Chairman Mao's call to "send their [cadres and other people in the cities] sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside," the workers and cadres in our factory in the last few years have sent over 2,340 of their children to settle in the rural areas or frontier regions and do their bit for the revolution. Of these, more than 150 have joined the Communist Party of China and over another 1,200 have become members of the Communist Youth League. Keenly aware of the need to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have realized that they can do much in the vast countryside. The reactionary fallacies spread by Lin Piao and Confucius can never shake the workers' firm determination to send their children to do farm work and teach them to devote themselves to the cause of the revolution.

XVI

Original text. Confucius said: "... It is an act of integrity for a father to cover up the misdeeds of his son and for a son to cover up the misdeeds of his father."

Criticism. This remark fully exposes Confucius for what he was, a crafty, dyed-in-the-wool hypocrite.

As Confucius saw it, one must conceal the evil done by one's family members, and this was what he meant by "integrity" and abidance by the moral principle that "a father should be kind-hearted and a son filial." Only thus could the hierarchy of the slave system based on the principle that "a king is a king, a minister is a minister, a father is a father and a son is a son" be maintained. Deeply appreciating what Confucius said, the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao made it his maxim and even brazenly said that "without telling lies one cannot achieve great things." Such an utterance reflected the reactionary and feeble nature of the decadent classes. Since they went against the trend of history and were on their last legs, they could not live for a single day without deceiving people. But concealment cannot last long and lies will be exposed sooner or later. Confucius and Lin Piao thought themselves clever in using trickery, but they actually were most stupid. Like all other reactionaries, they began with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining themselves.

An important principle we revolutionaries must follow is to firmly safeguard the class interests of the proletariat and wholeheartedly serve the people. Whether people are near and dear to one another is determined by the classes they belong to. On the question of how to deal with kith and kin, the proletariat always puts revolutionary interests above everything else. If a relative does bad things detrimental to the interests of the proletariat, be it father or son, a clear distinction must be made to determine whether the contradictions involved are those between ourselves and the enemy or those among the people. In the case of the latter, one should do painstaking ideological work or make serious criticism; in the case of the former, one should wage resolute struggles. This is the correct attitude to be taken. One comrade in our factory took immediate action to expose and struggle against a relative because of the latter's counter-revolutionary statements and activities. This was a forceful rebuff to the swindlers' philosophy of Confucius and Lin Piao!

XVII

Original text. Confucius said: "... Want of patience in small matters confounds big plans."

Criticism. This was an insidious and vicious counter-revolutionary tactic used by the careerist and conspirator Confucius. To realize his "big plans" for returning to the rites, he advertised that reactionaries like himself must exercise the utmost patience when things were going badly just for the sake of a revival through endurance, and that once the opportunity arose

they should pounce upon the revolutionary people and counter-attack wildly.

The bourgeois careerist, conspirator and double-dealer Lin Piao regarded Confucius' counter-revolutionary experience as a priceless treasure. Not only did he copy what Confucius said on a scroll and hang it up, he also elaborated and expanded the saying, babbling that "only when big plans have been worked out can one put up with small annoyances, the sole purpose of waiting and enduring again and again being to strike back relentlessly." Lying low, he waited for a chance to usurp supreme power in the Party and state. He and his gang "who never showed up without a copy of *Quotations* in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'Long Live' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back" were followers of just this counter-revolutionary tactic.

Faced with the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, the counter-revolutionaries make it a point to remind themselves to exercise "patience." Because of their class nature, however, they are bound to jump out one day. This is a law of class struggle. Following the aborted counter-revolutionary coup he staged at the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Lin Piao lost no time in working out the *Outline of Project "571"* for an armed counter-revolutionary coup. With great insight, our great leader Chairman Mao saw through Lin Piao's schemes and led the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in time. With the bankruptcy of his tactics of exercising "patience" and the failure of his restorationist schemes, Lin Piao finally fled the country in defection to the Soviet revisionists and died in a plane crash. This was the well-deserved finale of a renegade and traitor.

Human society is bound to develop continuously. The reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius cannot check society's advance. In the last 2,000 years or so, the slave system was buried, the feudal system toppled and the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old society thoroughly overthrown across the vast land of China. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions today are marching along the broad road of socialism, with high morale and a strong fighting will. Aptly described by the verse "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains," an excellent revolutionary situation prevails all over the world. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the two hegemonic powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are crises-ridden and in a predicament which is well described by another verse: "Flowers fall off, do what one may." Marx and Engels solemnly declared in *Manifesto of the Communist Party*: "Its [bourgeoisie's] fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." The gigantic wheel of history will certainly crush all stumbling blocks and advance towards communism, a future of brightness and splendour.

Development of National Industries In Africa

AFRICAN countries have achieved fruitful results in developing their national industries through self-reliance.

Rich in natural resources and with a hard-working and intelligent population, Africa has favourable conditions for developing its own industries. But owing to colonial rule, exploitation and plunder by the imperialists, it was turned into sources of raw materials and markets for their industrial goods and rendered unable to develop its national industries for a long time. As a result, when they became independent, many African countries still had to rely on imports for the people's daily necessities and simple production tools.

Since independence, the people of African countries have been carrying on an indomitable struggle for a complete change in this unreasonable state of affairs. In the struggle they have become increasingly aware that in order to consolidate political independence they must develop their national economies by their own efforts and, apart from giving priority to agricultural development, they also must build up their own industries step by step.

Nationalization

Adoption of various measures, including nationalization, aimed at controlling domestic resources is an important step taken by many African countries to develop their national industries. While taking over banks, transportation and communications, trade and a number of industrial enterprises from the hands of foreign capitalists, Algeria has nationalized the oil industry—a major sector of its economy controlled by foreign monopoly capital. It has done this by giving compensations to foreign companies and taking over a share of foreign holdings. By 1972, the Algerian Government had controlled 80 per cent of the country's oil production, all its gas production and oil and gas pipelines.

Zaire set up the Zaire General Mining Company after nationalizing the foreign-owned Upper Katanga United Mining Company which once controlled the country's economic lifeline.

The Nigerian Government published the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, transferring all or part of the shares of the 740 foreign enterprises to the Nigerian people. The Togolese Government in February 1974 nationalized the Togolese Benin Mines Company, the country's biggest foreign-owned enterprise, thus providing a fairly reliable source of financial revenue.

The Mauritanian Government in November 1974 took over the Mauritanian Iron Ore Mines Corporation, the biggest multi-national company in the country.

Zambia, Somalia, the Congo, Ghana, Cameroon, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Senegal also have taken different measures towards foreign enterprises in the interest of controlling domestic resources.

The natural resources taken over from foreign monopoly capital have been used to develop national industries. Apart from this, the large amount of wealth which would otherwise have flowed abroad has been turned into funds needed to achieve this purpose. Recovery of foreign-controlled industrial and mining enterprises also provide material and technical conditions for African countries to build up such enterprises of their own.

Making Full Use of Domestic Resources

In the struggle to develop their national industries by relying mainly on their own efforts, quite a number of African countries attach importance to using their own resources to the fullest extent in line with their characteristics and needs. Known as "the sisal state," Tanzania had to import sisal rope and gunny sacks for packing in the early days of independence. Since independence it has set up six sisal factories whose products now can partially meet domestic market demands.

All copper products in copper-rich Zambia had to be imported before independence. After independence, a factory which annually turns out a thousand tons of copper wire and cable fully meets the whole country's needs. Ranking as the first cocoa producer in the world, Ghana had no cocoa-processing factory during colonial rule. Now the cocoa products turned out by its own factories built in recent years have become famous in the international market.

In 1965, Morocco began setting up a chemical industry using its own rich phosphate resources. Its phosphate fertilizer and other chemical products are sufficient for domestic needs and also are available for export.

Timber-exporting Congo now has its own timber processing factories.

Developing Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

In the course of building up their own industries, more and more African countries are setting great store by developing small and medium-sized enterprises. They consider that with small investment and quick returns, the development of such enterprises not only can promote national economic growth, but also meet the urgent needs of the population in time.

The Nigerian Government is providing credits at low interest to encourage the establishment of small enterprises. According to official estimates, there are some 20,000 small factories in the country, making clothes and shoes, repairing motor vehicles, manufacturing furniture, and printing. Output value of these enterprises accounts for about 20 per cent of the country's total industrial output value.

The Ghanaian Government has called for the development of small industrial enterprises and adopted a series of specific measures for the purpose. Fifty-eight districts are building small factories and mills in the countryside. Zambia has attained self-sufficiency in sugar after building its own sugar refineries. This has saved it from the need to sell copper and buy sugar when the copper prices are falling and the sugar prices rising on the international markets.

Somalia and a number of other African countries have also achieved positive results in developing small

and medium-sized industrial enterprises which are playing a significant role in developing African countries' national economies.

* * *

African countries have made a good beginning in developing their national industries, but the road ahead is by no means smooth and easy. Besides colonialist obstruction and disruption, the imperialists, especially the superpowers, in order to shift the burden of the economic crisis on to the African countries, have continuously widened the scissors gap between prices of primary and industrial products, thus greatly increasing financial difficulties for the African countries and adversely affecting the growth of their national industries. Along with other developing nations, the African countries are fighting to secure equitable prices for their raw materials and establish a new international economic order.

True Features of Political Abettors

by Hsin Yu

NOT long ago the Soviet newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (Communist Youth Truth) published a letter to the editor from three servicemen about to be demobilized. The letter said that after being discharged from military service, they intended going somewhere they could make a lot of money, the three were very sturdy young men and skilled building industry hands, the three of them could do the work of seven, and they meant to earn enough money by honest labour to buy themselves a car if only they knew how to find good paying jobs. . . . The paper, in reply, went out of its way to get a doctor of economics to write a commentary full of praise for their desire to make a lot of money. "When young men want to make plenty of money, they are entitled to do so"; "they can only be admired by all," he wrote approvingly, adding that "an important principle in our society is the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" Using this as a pretext for his argument, this doctor of economics who considers money a prepossession, brazenly egged these fellows on to do all they could to make more.

Reading the harangue by this doctor, one cannot help recalling an historical event in the Soviet Union soon after the victory of the October Revolution.

On May 17, 1919, the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* carried an article entitled "Work in a Revolutionary Way." It told about how Communists and revolutionary masses of the Moscow-Kazan Railway subdistrict, who, in order to crush the resistance of the bourgeoisie and quicken the tempo of socialist construction, or-

ganized themselves to work five hours on Saturdays without remuneration, and how they sang *The Internationale* with fervour as they marched to the workshops and construction sites where they toiled arduously in a selfless spirit. They even paid out of their own pockets for a meal—half a pound of bread—which they so richly deserved. Before long this movement spread to other cities in the country. Known as "communist subbotniks" without pay, they were acclaimed by the great revolutionary teacher Lenin as "a great beginning," "something quite new . . . in the form of unpaid labour, extensively organized to meet the needs of the entire state, something that is contrary to all the old capitalist rules, something that is much more lofty than the socialist society that is conquering capitalism."

Now, some half a century later, another Soviet newspaper also called "Pravda" has given an entirely different answer to the question of "what one works for." By the "communist subbotniks," Lenin in his time promoted the communist spirit and waged an uncompromising struggle against the dying old capitalist customs and traditions which nevertheless continued poisoning the minds of the labouring people. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique today is actually poisoning the minds of the broad masses of Soviet workers and peasants and corrupting them with such capitalist ideas as "earn more," "work for good pay," and "make big profits" so that, lured by the ruble, they can work their heads off for the bureaucrat

monopoly capitalist class. This sharp contrast also vividly shows the clear demarcation line between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

The ridiculous thing is that in the Soviet Union today, where capitalism has been restored in an all-round manner, there are lots of talk about "to each according to his work" which is said to be the principle of distribution in Soviet society of today. It is quite true this is the socialist principle of distribution. But in today's Soviet Union, with revisionism in power, socialist public ownership has long degenerated into bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist ownership. A handful of new bourgeois elements who monopolize the means of production are at the same time monopolizing the power of distributing consumer goods as well as other products. Under a capitalist system as such, a few bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists have squeezed the surplus value out of the working people to live in extravagance, while the labouring people have been reduced to being their wage slaves. These capitalists are carrying out distribution "in proportion to the amount of capital and power each has" while, designed to fool others, the principle of "to each according to his work" remains in name only.

It is anybody's guess as to whether the "dream" of the three "sturdy young fellows" will ever come true. But one thing is certain: There are thousands upon thousands of these types in the Soviet Union. Apart from a very few who will become upstarts on the strength of influential connections, get high salaries and enjoy privileges, the overwhelming majority will get nowhere but become wage slaves, subjected to exploitation and oppression by the capitalists of a new type. And this is also the real intention of Brezhnev and his like in goading young people to do arduous toil.

The said doctor of economics, moreover, also took pleasure in sharing with the young people of the Soviet Union his "secret" of how to get rich. You young fellows, he said, should "devote your energy and talent" "to the mastery of knowledge," for "this is a money box that will bring you handsome returns." Here, he is truly entitled to the degree of revisionist doctor of economics since he is well versed in the capitalist way of making money. Knowledge, which is a crystallization of the wisdom of the labouring people, is now being used in the Soviet Union as capital for individuals to get rich, a stepping-stone to becoming nouveaux riches. Small wonder the panjandrums and bigwigs in today's Soviet Union do not hesitate to pay tens of thousands of rubles to buy "diplomas" for their children from "institutes of higher learning." This is a case of "winning some and losing some," and when their children leave college with broad "knowledge," they are sure to collect "superprofits" on the investment. In the eyes of the money-minded revisionists, this is really a profitable business.

However, the harangue by this doctor of economics, it must be noted, is nothing original. The Brezhnev renegade clique and its propaganda machine, paying lip-service to the principle of "to each according to his work," actually have been spreading the idea that there is the "great need to educate people with the ruble," that "indifference to big pay means indifference to working efficiently" and so on. All in all, they are openly poisoning the minds of the Soviet people with the idea that "money is everything."

The three young Soviet men obsessed with the desire to "earn a lot" are just victims of these ideas. Cunning political abettors, Brezhnev and company are the ones who victimize these young people.

(Continued from p. 7.)

"We have all along recognized the legal government of Cambodia with Samdech Sihanouk as the Head." He added: "Together with you, we support Democratic Korea which has friendly relations with us and support President Kim Il Sung's proposal for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

The delegation leader condemned the aggressive acts of the Israeli Zionists against the Arab and Palestinian peoples. "We stand by the Palestinian people," he declared. "We hold that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative to express the will of the Palestinian people." He expressed the conviction that what is taken away

by force can only be recovered by force.

Remains of Queen Kossamak Cremated at Peking Ceremony

The remains of Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearirat of Cambodia were cremated at a ceremony on May 4 in Peking.

The ceremony was attended by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth; and members of the royal house and other Cambodians in Peking.

Attending the ceremony on the Chinese side were Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Chen Hsi-lien, and

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Li Su-wen.

Coming specially to attend the ceremony were the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk of the D.P.R.K.; the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Viet Nam led by Vice-Premier Phan Trong Tue of the D.R.V.N.; and the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Vice-President Nguyen Van Kiet of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N.

Old Tsars' Intrusions and New Tsars' Threat

THE Chinese journalists visiting the island of Hokkaido recently often came across groups of Japanese people angrily denouncing the military threat posed by the new tsars today and recalling the intrusions committed by the old tsars in their days. This Japanese island is witnessing a great surge of indignation at hegemonism.

In the northernmost of the Japanese islands, Hokkaido covers an area more than one-fifth of the country's entire territory. Living in the nearest point in Japan to the Soviet Union, its people feel more deeply than those in other parts of Japan the military threat of that superpower which styles itself a "socialist state."

The day after arriving at Abashiri, a fishing port in the eastern part of Hokkaido, the Chinese journalists saw prominent headlines in local newspapers reporting that a Soviet naval craft had intruded into Japan's coastal waters and was carrying out unbridled activities. It was reported that the craft, sailing with a Soviet fishing fleet, had machine-guns mounted at the bow and stern. Japanese military sources pointed out that not only Soviet naval vessels but also some Soviet fishing boats carried out military assignments. Such vessels surveyed sea-bed conditions, sea currents, and water temperatures and depth off the Japanese islands and reconnoitred military targets in Japan. Soviet behaviour of this kind was out-and-out imperialist, a Japanese friend commented. "This is a direct threat to Japan's security!" another remarked.

The islanders pointed out that in its contention with the United States for hegemony, the Soviet Union had in recent years been making the Soya Strait between Hokkaido and Kuye (Sakhalin) Island, the Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Honshu and the Tsushima Strait between Kyushu and south Korea its own inland sea, often sending submarines and big cruisers through these straits to carry out more and more frequent military activities. A Japanese Defence Agency investigation published in the *Mainichi Shimbun* stated that on annual average from 1968 to 1974, 170 Soviet naval vessels passed through the Tsushima Strait, about 50 through the Tsugaru Strait and about 110 through the Soya Strait. The *Hokkaido Shimbun* reported that the Defence Agency "is closely watching the Soviet naval movements."

Standing on Nemuro at the eastern end of Hokkaido and looking northeast, one can see the four

Japanese northern islands still occupied by the Soviet Union. The Soviet military watch-towers erected on Suisho and other islands of the Habomai group are clearly visible by telescope. Hokkaido youth and student publications have revealed that the Soviet Union has set up radar stations on all four islands, and built jet airfields in Tofutsu on Kunashiri and Tennei on Etorofu, a medium range missile base on Kunashiri and a naval port at Etorofu. Japanese friends told the Chinese correspondents that the deep waters all around and ice-free Hitokappu Gulf make the Etorofu area suitable for large fleet manoeuvres. It was in the Hitokappu Gulf that the Japanese imperialists gathered fleets for their surprise attack against Pearl Harbour.

Hitokappu Gulf has now been turned into one of the Soviet Union's most important naval bases. A Sapporo University student pointed out: "The Soviet Union has linked its military bases on the four northern islands with its other Far East military bases to give its Pacific Fleet and military aircraft control over the Tsugaru and Soya Straits and the Sea of Japan. This ensures its fleet passage to the north and west Pacific, an important factor in its rivalry for supremacy against the U.S. Seventh Fleet." A Japanese friend named Matsuzaki in Sapporo angrily noted that by occupying Japan's northern territories and deploying its military vessels around Japan in menacing actions, the Soviet Union is practising hegemonism and pure and simple social-imperialism.

The people in Wakanai, the northernmost Japanese city in the Soya Gulf, are particularly sensitive to the Soviet social-imperialist outrages. Japanese friends in this coastal city told the Chinese correspondents that Japan's security is threatened by Soviet military planes which often fly over nearby areas. People on Rebun Island, 30 nautical miles west of Wakanai, gave eyewitness accounts of Soviet aircraft intrusions into the airspace over the island. The Japanese Government has lodged stern protests with the Soviet Government against these criminal acts of air intrusions. The Soviet excuse in reply was that their aircraft "flew only a few seconds" in Japanese airspace, and the flight was "not by design." "Soviet aircraft have intruded into the skies over Rebun more than once. On clear summer days, we can see Soviet aircraft flying high above the island. We islanders are angered by these Soviet threats!" a Japanese resident on Rebun Island declared.

(Continued on p. 29.)

ROUND THE WORLD

SIKKIM

Strong Opposition

The Indian expansionists' armed annexation of Sikkim has aroused strong opposition in Sikkim.

It was reported that the Sikkim Bill Protest Joint Action Committee issued a statement to the press on April 12 in Gangtok. The statement said that Sikkimese Chogyal Namgyal has always opposed the "democracy" imposed by New Delhi on his country, because such "democracy" imported a reign of terror and sealed the voices and freedom of thousands of independence-loving Sikkimese.

It revealed that, under the instigation of New Delhi, mercenary "demonstrators" recruited from the state of West Bengal tried to break into the palace and assassinate the Chogyal. They were repulsed by the palace guards. However, New Delhi took this opportunity to bring in a brigade of troops, disarming the palace guards, and putting the Chogyal under house arrest using the excuse of the "protection and security of the Chogyal."

The statement said that the Indian-hatched "referendum" had been held at gunpoint by mercenary supporters brought from outside Sikkim. This was an aggression by a big country against a small, it pointed out.

Prince Wangchuk Namgyal of Sikkim told a press conference in London on April 21 that no credence should be given to the result of the "referendum." Only less than 25 per cent of the eligible voters in Gangtok had voted. Any solution imposed by an outside power without the support of the Sikkimese people could only lead to instability in the region, he said.

India's aggression has aroused strong resentment even among some members of the pro-Indian Sikkimese Congress Party. Three ministers

and an assembly member were reported to have resigned. "Armed guards" were detailed by New Delhi to keep watch on assembly members showing resentment against India and to prevent them from meeting anybody.

It also has been reported that on March 29 the Supreme Court of Sikkim, defying control by New Delhi, declared invalid the bills passed by the Sikkimese parliament making Sikkim an "associated state" of India, because, it pointed out, the Chogyal had not assented to them. This declaration was cheered by thousands of people when it was read.

SOVIET UNION

Global Naval Exercise

The recent global Soviet naval exercise has caused deep concern in Western countries.

Taking part were all Soviet naval fleets — Baltic Fleet, Black Sea Fleet, North Fleet and Pacific Fleet. Involving more than 220 Soviet ships, the exercise surpassed in scale the one of 1970.

In a speech on April 23, U.S. President Ford made a special mention of the exercise. Stressing that the U.S. navy has met challenges, he asked the Congress to increase the navy's budget so as to conduct a trial of strength with the Soviet Union.

As reported by DPA, in the view of the Defence Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, the large-scale exercise was a clear manifestation of the Soviet navy's "expansionist efforts on various oceans and seas." The Soviet exercise in the Baltic, a spokesman of the Defence Ministry of the F.R.G. pointed out, was aimed at reinforcing with lightning speed its fleet in the North Atlantic in an emergency so as to cut passage between the United States and its European allies.

NATO has announced large-scale navy exercises started in mid-April

and late April to balance the Soviet naval manoeuvres. British and Italian naval ships and reconnaissance planes have been ordered into action to closely watch the Soviet exercise.

Brezhnev and company have solemnly vowed time and again that they are calling for both "political detente" and "military detente" with the West. Their unprecedented worldwide naval exercise, however, again gave the lie to their allegations about "detente."

MIDDLE EAST

Moscow Condemned for Pressure to Pay Debts

In a speech at a mass rally celebrating May Day, Egyptian President Sadat condemned the Soviet Union for its failure to replenish arms to Egypt and refusal to ease its demands for repayments of debts by Egypt.

He reviewed developments in the Middle East since the October War of 1973, especially Egypt's relations with the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. He said that during the 14 months' ceasefire from October 1973 to January 1975, Egypt had received absolutely no weapons from the Soviet Union except for a deal of tanks that had been concluded earlier. "Actually, we have not made up our losses in the 1973 October War," the Egyptian President pointed out.

He went on to say that he had asked Moscow to ease its demands for payment for Soviet arms owing to the economic pinch and requested a period of grace to allow the country to recoup its losses, but the Soviet Union regarded the request as tantamount to imposing conditions unacceptable to Moscow.

President Sadat said: "I cannot pay the instalments as I used to pay in the past, because I cannot ask my people to tighten their belts more than they are tightening them now." "When (Foreign Minister) Ismail Fahmy came back from Moscow a few days ago, he told me that the Soviets say this is a sort of imposition of terms on the Soviet Union. Before you and before the entire Arab nation, I want to say that I am

not imposing our terms on anyone," he added.

"Egypt will not tolerate a return to the state of no war, no peace in the Middle East. The Israeli forces should withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and the Palestinians should gain their legitimate national rights," the President reaffirmed.

Kuwait Finance Minister Al Atiqi, in a recent interview with the Kuwait paper *Al Siyassah*, expressed discontent with the Soviet Union because it is wringing political and economic benefits by selling the Arab countries weapons at high prices.

Minister Al Atiqi said: "The profits seized from the Arab countries are used to run arms factories by the Soviet Union which raises its technical level by testing its weapons at the expense of the Arab people." At the same time, he went on to say that "it plundered the Arab countries of their low-priced commodities and raw materials and turned them into a market for Soviet commodities and a place to obtain hard currencies." The Soviet Union, he said, "should not press the Arab countries for payment of debts and should not impose

an embargo on ammunition and spare parts of weapons to these countries at a time when they were facing the greatest difficulties in the struggle for greater victories."

"The Soviet Union claimed to be the protector of peace and security. However, if it really believes in its own propaganda, it should, at least, supply some facilities to those countries which are fighting in defence of peace and security and not straiten them, especially at a time when they are in a most awkward predicament," he pointed out.

OPANAL

Moscow Asked to Sign Additional Protocol II

A resolution demanding that the Soviet Union sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America was unanimously adopted by the three-day 4th Session in Mexico City of the General Conference of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL). The session closed on April 18.

The treaty signed by the majority of Latin American countries prohibits the testing, use, production and possession of nuclear weapons by the signatories as well as the introduction, stockpiling, installation and deployment of any nuclear weapons on their territories. Additional protocol II to the treaty requests nuclear powers not to take any action in contravention of the treaty, nor to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any of the signatories.

A resolution on the present situation regarding the treaty and its additional protocols adopted at the session said that it had decided to send a new vigorous appeal to the Soviet Government to sign additional protocol II before February 14, 1976 when the treaty is 10 years old. If the Soviet Government fails to heed the petition, the member states of the treaty will submit for consideration by the U.N. Security Council the situation brought about by its negative attitude. In the resolution the session expressed satisfaction with the signing of additional protocol II by Britain, France and China.

(Continued from p. 27.)

In recent years the Japanese people have noted with anxiety the unceasing reconnaissance flights by Soviet military planes in the airspace around Japan. A Hokkaido T.V. station recently reported that aircraft of the Japanese air-defence force at one of its Hokkaido bases made over 400 emergency flights last year against threatening Soviet plane flights. "Japanese airspace from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south has become an arena for the Soviet reconnaissance planes to make a show of strength!" a Japanese friend indignantly noted.

In Wakanai and other fishing harbours, local fishermen told of their persecution by Soviet authorities who hold their naval and air military exercises in the waters where Japanese fishing boats normally operate. The Soviet navy often carries out firing drills in the seas near the Tatar Gulf. It had exercises of this kind there for over 90 days last year and for 12 days in February this year. The Soviet air force even carried out two bombing exercises — each lasting almost a month — in July and September last year in waters Japanese fishing boats have to sail through, making it impossible for fishermen to operate without risk of being killed. A newspaper in Wakanai carried

an editorial denouncing the Soviet authorities for such hegemonic acts.

In Soya Park at the northernmost end of Hokkaido, one can look across the Soya Strait to Kuye (Sakhalin) Island. Japanese history records that tsarist Russia time and again invaded and harassed Japan's northern frontier during the Edo Period. In 1805, in particular, the tsar sent troops to the Soya area. In unprovoked attacks in 1807, tsarist Russian ships burnt and pirated Japanese shipping in the seas off the Japanese islands of Rebun and Rishiri Jima. The Japanese shogunate government at that time sent large numbers of troops to Soya to beat back the tsarist Russian ships and capture the landing aggressors.

In recalling these periods of history, people cannot help thinking of the new tsars' boast that they want to fly their naval banners wherever the old tsars did and to "exploit" places their predecessors had not reached. However, the people of the world are awakening and the struggle against hegemony is surging ahead. Though they outstrip their predecessors in ambition for hegemony, the new tsars cannot escape the punishment of history.

(by Hsinhua Correspondents)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Szechuan's Gas Fields Making Headway

SOUTHWEST China's Szechuan Province, which has an area of 560,000 square kilometres, abounds in natural gas deposits. Gas fields have been springing up since liberation, particularly since the Great Cultural Revolution started in 1966. This has been possible as a result of the energetic efforts of petroleum workers fired with soaring enthusiasm to contribute more to building socialism.

The province now boasts 3.3 times as many gas wells as in 1965, with daily output more than double the pre-liberation annual figure.

Enormous development in the gas fields has accelerated the growth of this province's industrial and agricultural production. Two-thirds of the iron and steel plants are using gas as fuel; nitrogen fertilizer production with gas as raw material accounts for over 70 per cent of Szechuan's total; and nearly 84 per cent of the salt the province produces is boiled down by using gas. Use of large amounts of natural gas has found its way into power-generating and

machine-building and metal-cutting as well. As a raw material, gas also goes into the production of such things as carbon black, medicines and materials for making film.

As historical records show, the Chinese labouring people discovered gas deposits in this area while boring wells and made use of it for purifying salt dating back some 1,000 years. Oppression and exploitation of the people for centuries by reactionary ruling classes, however, seriously impeded development in gas-tapping.

Only after liberation did gas production in Szechuan get a new lease of life. In the early post-liberation days, the state organized petroleum workers to make a comprehensive survey of natural gas in the Szechuan basin and hundreds of oil-and-gas bearing structures were discovered. This paved the way for exploitation on a gigantic scale.

Chairman Mao's inspection of one of the gas mines here on March 27, 1958 greatly encouraged the miners. Having broken down blind faith and emancipated their minds, they opened up 30-odd oil-and-gas fields out of some 60 structures — evidence that eloquently disposed of the lie that "Szechuan is poor in oil and gas" spread by some foreign "experts."

In 1966, China laid her first long-distance gas pipeline through self-reliance. Construction of another line, which called for laying a 500-metre-long section across the bottom of the Yangtze River, started March 1969. Braving fierce torrents and wild winds and overcoming many difficulties, the petroleum workers carried out the task successfully.

Since 1971, tens of thousands of petroleum workers have gone in for prospecting work in the rolling country in the southern part of the

province and for building new wells there. Herculean efforts have had gratifying results: New oil-and-gas fields have been discovered and more wells opened up.

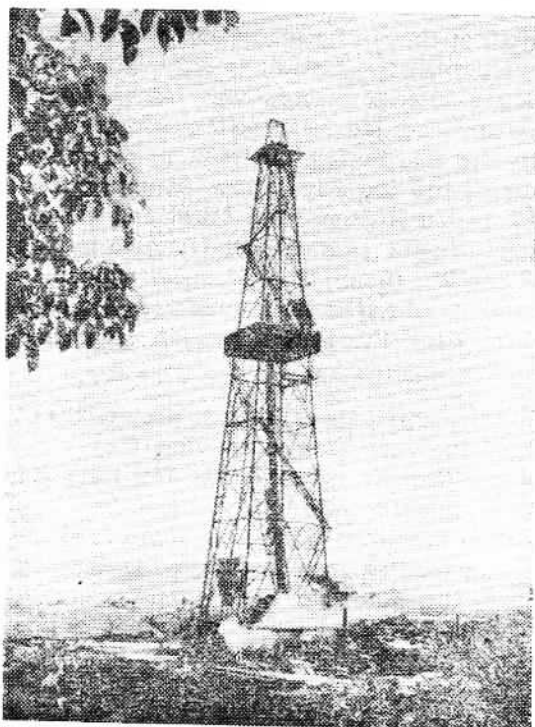
Performance Tour for Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

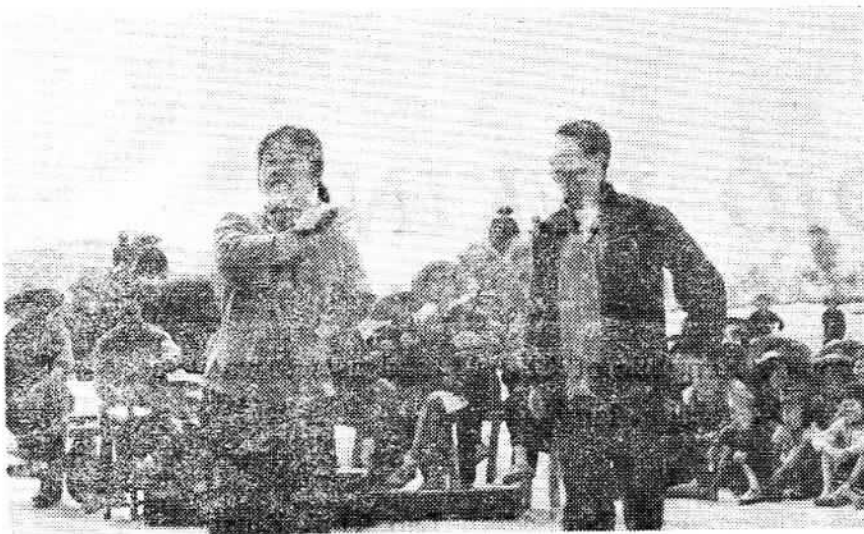
UNDER the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, model revolutionary theatrical troupes in Peking have been on a performance tour of 16 provinces and municipalities in the country since the beginning of March.

China up to now has had 17 model revolutionary theatrical works* that have blossomed in the proletarian revolution in culture and art. By creating proletarian heroic images and presenting true pictures of the decades-long history of the Chinese revolution, they have played a militant role in **uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy.** Those who created and staged these works have in the process of their practice accumulated a wealth of useful experience regarding how to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art in creating good works marked by **"the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form."**

On the present rather large-scale tour, the second of its kind since 1972, are the Central Philharmonic Society, the Peking Opera Troupe, Peking, the China Peking Opera Troupe and the China Dance-Drama Troupe. This has not only met the urgent needs of worker-peasant-soldier audiences, but also contrib-

* These include: Modern revolutionary Peking operas: *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *On the Docks*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, *Song of the Dragon River*, *Red Detachment of Women*, *Fighting on the Plains* and *Azalea Mountain*; modern revolutionary dance-dramas: *Red Detachment of Women*, *The White-Haired Girl*, *Ode to Yimeng* and *Children of the Grassland*; symphonic music *Shachiapang* and *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*; piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing; and piano concerto *The Yellow River*.





A Peking opera troupe performing for commune members on Peking's outskirts.

On to the further popularization of model revolutionary theatrical works.

Participation in the tour provides literary and art workers with a good opportunity to learn from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. In the days when the model revolutionary theatrical works were being created and rehearsed, scenario-writers and artists time and again went into the midst of the militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and drew nourishment from the masses to enrich their works. Now they regard touring factories, mines, villages and army units to give performances on a regular schedule as a way of serving and learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

For the rest of China's cultural workers, professional and amateur alike, making the rounds to bring their repertoire within the reach of worker-peasant-soldier audiences has also become a fundamental task. The Honan Opera Troupe in Yenling County in central China's Honan Province, for instance, performs for production brigades and teams all year round, staging the Honan opera version of model revolutionary theatrical works. It averages some 230 shows a year.

Another good example is a troupe under the P.L.A. General Political Department. During its recent six-

month-long tour, covering 4,000 kilometres on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, the "Roof of the World," it gave 110 performances for nearly 200,000 army and civilian audiences.

They're Not Seeking Profits

SHANGHAI'S residents have highly praised the downtown Hsinghuo Store for its round-the-clock service — a practice since 1968. Personnel don't just wait for customers. They also frequently deliver cakes and refreshments to factories at night during work-breaks. For the aged, weak, ill or disabled who find shopping difficult, workers at the store frequently deliver goods to their homes without any extra charge for service.

Having learnt from a nearby hospital that diabetics needed food with low sugar and starch content, the shop assistants consulted a pastry shop and made such cakes and sold them at a low price.

In answering the question why they run the store in such a way, Comrade Wang Yu-hsi, a member of the store's Party branch committee, replied: "Our relations with the masses are not just those between sales personnel and customers, but between comrades. We run our

business to serve the people and not to seek profits."

More than 1,400 stores in Shanghai now are operating 24 hours a day or providing early morning and late evening service.

Cloth is usually sold by the length, but for the convenience of the masses many stores in Peking, Shanghai and other cities have set up special counters to sell semi-finished garments at the cost price of the material actually used, without any extra charges.

For the same purpose, many shops throughout the nation actively offer various kinds of services similar to the above-mentioned. Coal shops, for example, not only deliver coal to consumers' homes but help them find ways to save coal. Praising them, one old woman said: "The capitalists in the old society were only interested in making money and the more briquettes they sold the bigger the profit they made. Today's coal shop service really reflects the new spirit of the new society."

To make things convenient for the consumer means much burden for the shop workers who, however, are willing to have it so.

Lin Ying-chuan, an assistant of the Shanghai No. 10 Department Store, apprenticed himself to the Wing On Co. — predecessor of the department store — in 1937 before liberation. He recalled: "At that time, the boss laid down many rules which we must obey and we got sacked if any were violated. We didn't even dare see a doctor when we were ill, because if the boss found out he would kick us out."

Like other working people in New China, shop personnel today are masters of the new society and are assured secure jobs and a good livelihood. They have a say in managing the stores, and their wages do not depend on the volume of sales. Many stores have organized special groups to supervise their work so as to better serve the masses. Members of these groups are workers and peasants in the neighbourhood as well as representatives of the shop assistants.

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