

PEKING REVIEW

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June 25, 1976

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報

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An Endless Flow of Successors to the Cause of Proletarian Revolution

— A report on the "three-in-one" combination in
leading bodies in Shihchiachuang

Flames of Azanian People's Struggle Cannot Be Extinguished

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Prime Minister Fraser in Peking

AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister and Mrs. Malcolm Fraser arrived in Peking on June 20 for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and several thousand people of the Chinese capital. A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport.

In the evening, Premier Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome the Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser and the other Australian guests accompanying them on the visit. Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and others were present on the occasion.

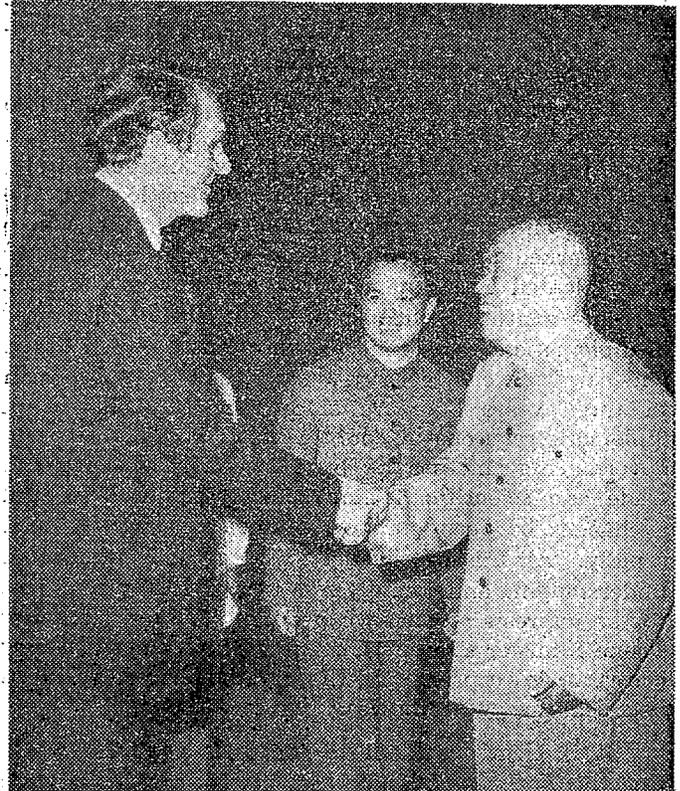
Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Prime Minister Fraser spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 4 and 5.)

Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee on June 21 met with Prime Minister Fraser and other Australian guests. He expressed a warm welcome to them on their visit to China and had a friendly conversation with them.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng held talks with Prime Minister Fraser during his stay in Peking.

Renmin Ribao greeted the arrival of Prime Minister Fraser in its June 20 editorial. It pointed out: The Australian Government is greatly concerned about peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. It has time and again exposed the Soviet social-imperialist policy of global expansion and strongly condemned the Soviet Union for its maritime expansion in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, pointing out that the Soviet Union is the main threat to peace and security in this region. It has repeatedly stressed that the "dangerous illusion" about "de-

tente," which is unreliable, should not be cherished. The Australian Government stands for reinforcing its national defence capability, strengthening the joint defence of the Oceanian countries and promoting its relations with nearby Southeast Asian countries. Such a



Chairman Chu Teh of the N.P.C. Standing Committee meets with Prime Minister Fraser.



A warm welcome for Prime Minister Fraser at Peking Airport.

stand has helped safeguard Australia's national independence and sovereignty and reflects the Asian-Pacific countries' common aspirations to oppose superpower hegemonism.

Delegation of National Directorate of Marxist-Leninist League of Colombia

A delegation of the National Directorate of the Marxist-Leninist League of Colombia left the Chinese capital for home recently after touring

(Continued on p. 13.)

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are very glad that at the invitation of the Chinese Government, the Right Honourable Prime Minister Fraser has come from afar to our country for an official visit, which is a big event in the relations between China and Australia. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to extend our warm welcome to the Right Honourable Prime Minister and Mrs. Fraser and all the other distinguished guests from Australia.

Though China and Australia are far apart, our two peoples have always been friendly towards each other. More than a hundred years ago, many Chinese working people crossed the vast ocean and settled on the beautiful and richly endowed land of Australia, where they worked and lived together with the industrious and talented Australian people and sowed the seed of Sino-Australian friendship. With the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, relations between China and Australia entered a new stage. In the short span of three years or more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have increased steadily, and trade and scientific, technological, sport and cultural exchanges between our two countries have developed rapidly. All this has helped to strengthen our mutual understanding and friendly relations and fully conforms to the interests of our two peoples. We are sure that Prime Minister Fraser's current visit will make a new contribution to promoting the development of relations between our two countries.

It is clearly evident to the people of the world that the world today is in great disorder. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony extends all over the globe. In particular, the superpower that is most vociferous for "detente," in its quest for world hegemony, is deliberately squeezing into every opening and making trouble and carrying out expansion everywhere. It has become the main source of a new world war. However, though wildly ambitious, it is essentially flabby. Like all imperialists, it is but a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly weak, and fierce of visage but faint of heart. The people of all countries will surely be able to frustrate all its schemes so long as they sharpen their vigilance, strengthen their unity and dare to wage struggle. The people of the world are advancing amidst turmoil. The world situation is excellent and is becoming more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this historical tide is not to be

stemmed by any superpower, whose trouble-making is doomed to failure. Looking ahead, we are full of confidence in the world's future.

China and Australia have different social systems and hold differing views on some international issues, but we both stand for the development of our bilateral relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We are both concerned for the security of the Asian-Pacific region and opposed to the seeking of hegemony by any country or group of countries in this region. In recent years, an increasing number of countries in the Asian-Pacific region have expressed their opposition to the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony in this region. In particular, they have heightened their vigilance against the activities of infiltration and expansion in this region by the superpower that is most clamorous for "detente." Recently, the Governments of Australia and New Zealand publicly condemned the expansionist behaviour of that superpower. We give this our firm support. China is a socialist country. It will not be a superpower, neither today nor ever in future. As always, we will resolutely stand on the side of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations and continue to fight together with them against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The situation in China is excellent. With the enthusiastic support and active participation of the hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, the great struggle initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts is developing in depth successfully. China's industrial and agricultural production and its national economy as a whole are growing steadily. A thriving scene prevails in our great motherland; "Everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart," and "red flags stream in the wind in a blaze of glory." We are determined to advance on the crest of victory, develop the excellent situation and carry this great struggle through to the end. Chairman Mao recently taught us: "Without struggle, there is no progress"; "can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" We are sure that, through this great struggle, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line will go deeper into the hearts of the people, the revolutionary line in foreign affairs he formulated for us will be implemented still better, and China's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop more rapidly.

The Right Honourable Prime Minister's current visit provides an opportunity for us to exchange views extensively on international issues of common interest and on bilateral relations, and for our Australian friends to see something of our country with their own

eyes. This, we believe, will not only serve to further enhance the relations between our two countries, but also be conducive to our respective continued efforts to push forward the international situation.

Prime Minister Fraser's Speech

(Excerpts)

I ACCEPTED with great pleasure your invitation to visit China. My visit gives us both an opportunity to consider further our developing relationship. I come to Peking with the specific objective of deepening the understanding between our two governments and peoples. For the future well-being of our people and of the people of the region in which we are interested, it is important that we understand each other's hopes and aspirations; each other's viewpoints on the world and regional situations. It is important that we make every effort to improve our understanding of each other. A major theme of my visit to China and Japan is the need to develop understanding between people with different histories and cultures. I strongly believe that action should be taken to improve the mutual understanding of our two countries. The major exhibition of China's historical treasures that will shortly be going to Australia is not only greatly appreciated by Australia, but will do much to increase interest in China among Australians.

China's historical experience would provide ample justification for her being suspicious of outsiders. But the world changes — and a realistic analysis of current interests must determine attitudes. We approach foreign policy not on the basis of a country's ideology nor its social system, but on its international policies and the way it relates to other countries. What is required is an identification of the common interests countries share with one another. I believe our mutual interests are becoming clearer, and more clearly realized by both of us. The importance to us both of future developments in the Asian-Pacific region, and the future importance of that region, provides a basis for a working relationship. There is much value in frank communication and discussion. In this way, we can each take account of the real interests of the other. We look for a realistic relationship carrying mutual practical benefits. Benefits of that sort are clearly to be seen in the growth of our trading relationship. Modern technology facilitates, and makes more necessary, greater direct personal contact, which can lead to an enduring relationship.

I am aware of China's view that there is "great disorder under heaven." In a period of disorder and uncertainty in international affairs, the need for realistic priorities and approaches to security cannot be questioned. The right to decide one's own destiny is

perhaps the strongest moving force in all the countries of our region. Australia is determined to act in parallel and in concert with others to preserve its national independence. Australia is resolutely opposed to the attempt of any great power to dominate others. Australia has long supported, including in many practical ways, co-operation between countries of South-east Asia. In particular, we have built up a unique relationship with the five ASEAN countries and attach great importance to it. We support all the ASEAN countries in their efforts to ensure that no great power dominates their region. We seek stability and balance in the Indian Ocean region on which we border. To our northeast we seek to build relations of mutual respect and mutual benefit with the newly emerging nations of Oceania. With New Zealand, and the United States, we are joined in the ANZUS Treaty, by which we have undertaken to act separately and jointly to maintain and develop our individual and collective defence capacity. I therefore look forward, Your Excellency, to exploring with you in more detail, our respective views about the challenges confronting us in the present world. I look forward to an exchange of ideas on how stability in our region may be built through co-operation and through the sympathetic support of others working for peace and co-operation. China, like other major powers, has a great task in improving the standard of life of her people. I look forward to hearing about your approach to economic development and to the objectives set by your Chairman for China to achieve by the end of the century. I look forward to the opportunity you will be so generously giving me to see that economic performance in action, particularly in the field of agriculture, which is of such basic importance to both our countries, and in which I, myself, have some interest. As China succeeds in this task, her influence on world affairs will be even greater. How China exercises that influence will be a major factor determining the possibilities for world peace, for the remainder of this century and for the next. In the end, the strength of a country is the resourcefulness and application of its people, and we as governments must always understand that we are the servants of the people, and the people are our masters.

Not the least remarkable chapter in a long and proud history in which China has contributed so much to world civilization, is the great efforts of her people today to build a new society benefiting all its members.

Communists Must Work for the Interests Of the Vast Majority of People

by Yueh Hai

WORKING for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and of the world is the objective of the Chinese Communist Party; it is also a guide to action to be followed by every Communist who is truly willing to dedicate himself to the communist cause.

Speaking of the requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, Chairman Mao has specified that whether to work for the interests of the vast majority of people or to work for the interests of the few constitutes an important distinction between Marxists and revisionists. He has taught us: **"We must work for the interests of the vast majority of the people, for the interests of the vast majority of the people of China and of the world, and not for the few, not for the exploiting classes, not for the bourgeoisie or the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists."** Whether to work for the interests of the vast majority or for the few is, in essence, a question of taking which class' stand. We Communists must firmly take the proletarian stand, always persist in working for the interests of the vast majority of people and, following the Marxist-Leninist line, carry on the revolution for ever and never come to a stop.

In the current great struggle to beat back the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, we can learn much from both positive and negative examples to enhance our understanding when we restudy Chairman Mao's teaching that Communists must work for the interests of the vast majority of people, make an analysis and see in whose interests those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road are working and penetratingly expose their class nature as representatives of the bourgeoisie.

Act of Betrayal by Capitalist-Roaders

In the historical period of socialism, what are the highest interests of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other labouring people who make up the vast majority of people? They are: Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat, to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat until all classes and all class distinctions are abolished and communism is finally realized. On the eve of the founding of New

China, Chairman Mao pointed out to the whole Party that winning victory in the democratic revolution was but **"the first step in a long march of ten thousand li"** (*Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*) and that a longer journey and greater and more arduous work lay ahead. After the socialist system had been established, he again taught us that we should apply the law of the unity of opposites to observe socialist society, that we must be aware of the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle and the danger of capitalist restoration throughout the socialist period, and that we must continue the revolution. It is precisely on this question that the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping betrayed the basic interests of the proletariat and other labouring people. To protect the interests of the bourgeoisie, he did his utmost to consolidate and expand bourgeois right and pushed a revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism and put back the clock.

In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed."** He added: **"Our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. Therefore, if people like Lin Piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system. That is why we should do more reading of Marxist-Leninist works."** What we have built is a bourgeois state without capitalists, and bourgeois right which still exists is an important economic base for engendering new bourgeois elements. All this differs very little from the old society. Only by waging a prolonged struggle and persisting in restricting bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we gradually create conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise, and attain the lofty goal of communism.

Marxists always take a critical attitude towards bourgeois right, considering it a "defect" which must be restricted and gradually eliminated though it is something unavoidable in the historical period of socialism. The revisionists, however, regard it as something sacrosanct and spare no effort to consolidate and expand it. Why? Precisely because the existence of bourgeois right provides the soil and conditions for engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie and serves as a sanctuary on which the revisionists rely for existence and as a tool for bringing about restoration and retrogression. Since bourgeois right covers up actual inequality with equality in form, its expansion therefore means expanding actual inequality. Those who yearn to take the capitalist road avail themselves of the commodity system and the principle of exchange through money to appropriate state or collective properties by legal and illegal means; they use bourgeois right existing in distribution and in mutual relations between people to promote material incentives in a big way and widen the differences between grades. It is from this soil which "differs very little from the old society" that new bourgeois elements emerge.

Bourgeois right is not only the soil for engendering the bourgeoisie in society but, more important, the soil for gradually turning those persons in the Party who want to safeguard and enlarge the interests accruing from bourgeois right into the bourgeoisie in the Party. Those Party persons in power taking the capitalist road are new poisonous weeds sprouting from this old soil. After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "As for those who look at the victory over the capitalists in the way that the petty proprietors look at it — 'they grabbed, let me have a go too' — indeed, every one of them is the source of a new generation of bourgeois." (*Session of the All-Russia C.E.C.*) Capitalist-roaders are such "a new generation of bourgeois." They have become high officials with high salaries and living in comfort, and they do not want to carry on the revolution; instead, they not only try with might and main to keep what they have gained but do everything possible to grab more. Thus they are bound to protect the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie including themselves and engage in underhand activities to restore capitalism. Once they push a revisionist line and "lead the proletariat to accommodate itself to the selfish interests of the bourgeoisie and its political party" (Mao Tsetung: *Introducing "The Communist"*), they betray the proletariat, their class status is changed and they go over to the side of the bourgeoisie.

This is fully exemplified by the personal history of Teng Hsiao-ping who turned from a "fellow-traveller" in the period of the democratic revolution to a representative of the bourgeoisie inside the Party during the period of the socialist revolution. Seriously tainted with ideas of bourgeois right, he joined the Communist Party in order to become a high official with a high

salary and, so to say, to receive dividends for his shares. He regarded the revolutionary cause as a stepping-stone to high official posts. Having gained enormous interests both politically and materially after the victory of the democratic revolution, he had achieved his ultimate goal. When the socialist revolution has gradually deepened and sustained efforts have been made to restrict bourgeois right, he came forward as an apologist and defender of bourgeois right and did everything he could to safeguard it. He wantonly lashed out at the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the socialist new things which have pounded away at bourgeois right, in a vain attempt to reverse the correct appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it. He made use of bourgeois right to recruit a bunch of capitalist-roaders and knock together "restorationist legions" to restore capitalism. Taking advantage of bourgeois right in the relations between people, he sowed dissension between old and new cadres and attacked the revolutionary newborn forces. He used bourgeois right as a bait to lure intellectuals on to the road of "three famous" and three high's" (to become famous writers, famous actors and famous directors, and to get high salaries, high bonuses and high honorariums — *Tr.*) so that they would become professionally proficient but not socialist-minded. In doing all this, he actually served as a representative in the Party of the interests of the bourgeoisie and fundamentally betrayed the revolutionary interests of the proletariat.

Inevitable Struggle

Since capitalist-roaders in the Party represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and are the bourgeoisie inside the Party, they inevitably have sharp contradictions with the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. These contradictions are a concentrated expression of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines during the socialist period and a reflection within the Party of class contradictions in society. The workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals want to continue the revolution, restrict bourgeois right, build socialism and realize communism, whereas the capitalist-roaders in the Party who are revisionist overlords are bent on safeguarding and expanding bourgeois right and restoring capitalism. The struggle between them is a struggle between two antagonistic classes. This struggle will exist for a long time to come in socialist society. Since the capitalist-roaders want to practise revisionism, they are bound to suppress the revolutionary demands of the revolutionary people. On the other hand, the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, who do not like the revisionist bigshots to oppress them, are bound to rise in struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party. It was precisely in these circumstances that the current struggle to beat back the Right devia-

tionist attempt to reverse correct verdicts started. When Teng Hsiao-ping, who set his mind on defending the interests of the bourgeoisie, hoisted the revisionist banner of "taking the three directives as the key link," brandished the big stick of "rectification" and spared no effort to completely destroy the fruits of victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, shouldn't the revolutionary people rise in resolute struggle against him and his followers?

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party — those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's instruction has incisively exposed the class nature of the capitalist-roaders as representatives of the bourgeoisie and explicitly told us that the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party during the period of socialist revolution. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping who fanned up the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts is the general representative of the bourgeoisie in our Party. Lenin taught us: All social problems must be examined "only by firmly holding, as to a guiding thread, to this division of society into classes, this change in the forms of class rule." (*The State*) Using this "guiding thread" given by Lenin to make an analysis of the capitalist-roaders in the Party, we can see very clearly that they represent in a concentrated way the interests of the old and new bourgeoisie and in the Party they are representatives of the bourgeoisie, and in this way we can recognize their profound class characteristics in various aspects — political, economic and ideological. Politically, why do they always take the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie and oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao? Why do they always oppose the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat and obstinately push a revisionist line that advocates restoration and retrogression? Economically, why do they always spare no effort to strengthen and extend bourgeois right, practise material incentives in a big way, put profits in command and undermine the socialist economic base in a vain attempt to turn the socialist system of ownership into the capitalist system of ownership? And ideologically, why do they always stubbornly cling to the bourgeois world outlook, defend the feudal, capitalist and revisionist old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits, use the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt people and poison their minds, and create public opinion for capitalist restoration? All this can be explained only by their class essence in representing the bourgeoisie. With the continual deepening of the socialist revolution, "a new and higher form of struggle [waged by the proletariat] against the bourgeoisie is on the order of the day." (Lenin: *The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government*.) We must be fully aware of the harm and danger of the capitalist-roaders in the Party, wage a

resolute struggle against them and ensure that the leadership of the Party and the state at all levels is firmly in the hands of genuine Marxist-Leninists and is not usurped by the bourgeoisie.

Persist in Continuing the Revolution

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the Communist Party becomes the ruling party. Whether or not our Party members, those Party cadres holding leading posts in particular, can take a correct attitude towards the position, power and benefits given them by the Party and the people is an important question of principle which concerns whether or not they can continue the revolution and work for the interests of the vast majority of people. Chairman Mao has said: "Who is it that gives us our power? It is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population." "We Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses." In seizing and wielding political power, the proletariat aims at using this powerful instrument of dictatorship to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, so as to finally abolish all classes and all class distinctions and realize communism; no one is allowed to use the power given him by the people to work for the interests of the few, expand bourgeois right and add to the soil and conditions for engendering a new bourgeoisie. We have many outstanding Party cadres who act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and consciously restrict bourgeois right. They do not divorce themselves from physical labour and the masses; though they hold official posts, they are just like ordinary people; and they do not abuse the power in their hands to seek personal gains, nor do they seek privileges because of their high positions, but they work wholeheartedly for the interests of the vast majority of people. Some people, however, look at things from the bourgeois standpoint and act in a different way. They regard participation in the revolution as an investment from which they ought to get "profits"; to them, exercising ruling power means being bureaucrats and, as bureaucrats, they are entitled to privileges; they regard the material benefits given them by the people as something they are justified to enjoy and they sometimes even unscrupulously pursue selfish interests, thus turning the power in their hands into "capital." In the case of such people, the higher their position and the greater their power, the more rapacious and ferocious they become; consequently, they are bound to become capitalist-roaders in power practising revisionism. This merits our serious attention and high vigilance. If any cadre who is "only 'out for' the benefits accruing to membership of a government party and does not want to bear the burden of self-sacrificing work on behalf of Communism" (Lenin: *The Workers' State and Party Week*), he is no longer a Communist Party member. If such people refuse to mend their ways, they

will sooner or later go against the masses and be dumped by history.

In the final analysis, Communist Party members must redouble their efforts to remould their world outlook, if they are to work for the interests of the vast majority of people. Chairman Mao has attached great importance to the question of remoulding world outlook and stressed that "not only those who have not changed their basic stand" "need remoulding"; "everybody should study and remould himself." (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work.*) If a Communist's world outlook is bourgeois, he will be easily influenced by revisionism and he will follow the revisionist line, side with the bour-

geoisie, detach himself from the Party's objective and the Party's line and even degenerate into a revisionist element. Instances of this kind are not lacking in the history of the struggle between the two lines in our Party. Teng Hsiao-ping has given us a good lesson on this question. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the course of carrying out revolutionary struggles, assiduously remould our world outlook, eradicate the influences of the ideology of bourgeois right and make a clean break with all traditional ideas. In this way, we will become Communist Party members who work wholeheartedly for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and of the world and dedicate our lives to emancipating all mankind.

An Endless Flow of Successors to the Cause of Proletarian Revolution

— Three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies (I)

by Our Correspondents Cheng Chih and Chou Chin

The three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young has made the leading bodies at all levels in China more dynamic and vigorous and enabled millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution to grow up and mature. This is a socialist new thing and an important fruit of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Our correspondents recently visited the Shihchiachuang Prefecture near Peking and interviewed many veteran and young cadres there. Following is the first of two reports they have written. — Ed.

THE Hopei Province has ten prefectures and Shihchiachuang is one of them. It includes the city of Shihchiachuang, which is the provincial capital, and 17 surrounding counties, with a total population of 6.17 million. Leading bodies at various levels — from the prefecture down to the city, counties and communes — have all been formed in accordance with the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young, that is, they have as their members not only the old and middle-aged cadres with rich experience in revolutionary struggles but also up-and-coming young people who are full of vigour.

In our country, of the seven sectors — industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the

army, the government and the Party — it is the Party that exercises overall leadership. The city and county Party committees exercise leadership over the work of all trades and professions under their jurisdiction. Among the members on the Party committees of one city and 17 counties in the prefecture, veteran cadres over 51 years old account for 17 per cent, middle-aged cadres 61 per cent and 35-year-old or younger cadres 22 per cent.

The prefecture has 438 people's communes which are basic organizations in the countryside integrating government administration and economic management. Among the secretaries and deputy secretaries of Party committees in these communes, 37 per cent are young people under 30.

Since 1971, young cadres numbering 2,027 have been selected and placed in leading posts at and above the commune level. Learning from each other, these young people and the elder comrades take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line and struggle in unity, thus strengthening the leading organs. They lead the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production and in consolidating and expanding the achievements of the Great Cultural Revolution. Last year, the prefecture gathered in another rich harvest after having had good crops for several years running

Five Requirements for Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of the Proletariat

The five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are:

They must be genuine Marxist-Leninists and not revisionists like Khrushchov wearing the cloak of Marxism-Leninism.

They must be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world, and must not be like Khrushchov who serves both the interests of the handful of members of the privileged bourgeois stratum in his own country and those of foreign imperialism and reaction.

They must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority. Not only must they unite with those who agree with them, they must also be good at uniting with those who disagree and even with those who formerly opposed them and have since been proved wrong in practice. But

they must especially watch out for careerists and conspirators like Khrushchov and prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the Party and the state at any level.

They must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses. They must not be despotic like Khrushchov and violate the Party's democratic centralism, make surprise attacks on comrades or act arbitrarily and dictatorially.

They must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work. They must never cover up their errors like Khrushchov, and claim all the credit for themselves and shift all the blame on others.

and fulfilled the state plan for industrial production 30 days ahead of schedule.

A Need for the Cause of Proletarian Revolution

The cause of the proletarian revolution requires that young cadres be constantly selected and placed in leading posts so as to temper and train them. This is a question concerning whether there are people who will carry on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause initiated by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries.

In the land of the Great October Revolution, the Khrushchov revisionist clique usurped the leadership of the Party and the state after Stalin's death. Basing themselves on what has happened in the Soviet Union, the imperialist prophets pinned their hopes for a "peaceful evolution" in China on the third or fourth generation of the Chinese Communist Party. Summing up the historical experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country as well as in some other countries, especially the changes in the Soviet Union, Chairman Mao pointed out in 1964 in *On Khrushchov's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World*: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." This is a question,

Chairman Mao added, of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, and even ten thousand years.

Chairman Mao has also laid down five requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the masses created the experience of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies. This has provided favourable conditions for training large numbers of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements. The Constitution of the Communist Party of China adopted by the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in August 1973 stipulates that "the leading bodies of the Party at all levels shall be elected through democratic consultation in accordance with the requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young." The Constitution of the People's Republic of China, adopted by the 4th National People's Congress in January 1975, also states that the leading body of every organ of state "must be a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young."

After the Tenth Party Congress, leading comrades at various levels in the Shihchiachuang Prefecture, as in other places throughout the country, studied Chairman Mao's instructions on training successors to the

revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the new Party Constitution and criticized the conservative ideas that belittle the young and advocate choosing and promoting cadres "according to seniority." As a result, they consciously paid greater attention to applying the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies. Three-quarters of the prefecture's more than 2,000 new young cadres holding leading posts at the commune level and above were selected after August 1973.

In choosing the young cadres, the prefectural Party committee sees to it that the five requirements are met. Of these requirements the most fundamental one is to practise Marxism and not revisionism. When one practises Marxism and wholeheartedly works for the interests of the vast majority of people of China and of the world, he is able to unite and work together with the overwhelming majority, apply the Party's democratic centralism in an exemplary way and maintain close ties with the masses and he is bold in making criticisms and self-criticisms. On the other hand, if one practises revisionism and serves the interests of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party, it is certain that he will form factions, engage in splittist activities and stand aloof from the masses and even set himself against them.

To practise Marxism, it is first of all necessary to conscientiously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. In this respect, many young cadres have done fairly well. After they have taken up their leading posts, they are usually given priority to study whenever an opportunity arises. Take Shihchiachuang city for example. All of the more than 360 new cadres in its charge went to the Party school or May 7 cadre school to study in 1974, and 80 per cent of them did so in 1975. Besides taking

part in regular study sessions, many of them spend one or two hours every day studying Marxist-Leninist works on their own no matter how busy they are. Deputy Director of the Shihchiachuang City Textile Bureau An Su-mei, a young woman of 24, besides performing her daily duties, spends a day each week in studying and a day working in a textile mill. She also manages to do some reading before and after office hours. Over the past few years, she has studied *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*, *The State and Revolution* and all the four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, and has written notes running to 300,000 words. She said: "Writing notes helps me enhance my understanding of Marxism-Leninism. In this way I can also review and sum up my work and find out where I still lag behind." By dint of conscientious study, An Su-mei has made rapid progress. Diverse as her work is, she always grasps class struggle, the principal contradiction, and dares to fight against unhealthy tendencies.

Growing Up in Revolutionary Storms

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution."

The Great Cultural Revolution is an unprecedented revolutionary storm and is, in essence, a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. A great revolutionary mass movement invariably helps bring up large numbers of outstanding revolutionaries.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, hundreds of millions of people, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao hidden in the Party, repudiated their revisionist line and criticized the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of all the exploiting classes. Lenin pointed out: "During a revolution, millions and tens of millions of people learn in a week more than they do in a year of ordinary, somnolent life." (*Lessons of the Revolution*.) The masses have received a profound education and steeled themselves during the Great Cultural Revolution and enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The militant Red Guards and revolutionary youth who are valiant path-breakers in this revolution have performed indelible meritorious services. Many of the Red Guards are now in leading posts, constituting a newborn force that cannot be ignored.

Twenty-six-year-old Wang Feng-wu, member of the standing committee of the Shihchiachuang city Party committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, is one of them. Born in a worker's family, he was studying in a secondary technical school



An Su-mei (first from right) with the textile workers.



Wang Feng-wu (first from left) chatting with cadres of a rural people's commune.

in 1966 when Chairman Mao personally kindled the flames of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Promptly responding to Chairman Mao's call, he and his schoolmates put up big-character posters with the spearhead directed at the revisionist educational line and the capitalist-roaders in the Party. On August 18 that year when they were in Peking establishing revolutionary ties and exchanging experience with other students, they were reviewed by Chairman Mao in Tien An Men Square along with tens of thousands of other young people from various parts of the country. On that day in Peking, they formed the Red Guard organization of their school. After they returned to Shihchiachuang they rallied a large number of teachers and students in the city in making revolution. Growing up fast in the struggle, Wang Feng-wu became the head of the Red Guards of Shihchiachuang city. In 1968 when the city revolutionary committee was set up, he as a representative of the masses was elected its vice-chairman. In the past few years, he had been in charge of school graduates going to settle in the countryside and educational work in Shihchiachuang, and was once secretary of the city committee of the Communist Youth League. What he could never forget were the days when he worked in a factory as an ordinary labourer and when he went to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. He said: "If we young people do not integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants, we are not revolutionaries." This year he has been assigned to work in a people's commune on the city's outskirts where the situation is rather complex. He looks upon this as another good opportunity to temper himself.

In Hulu County, the cadres and the masses are full of praise for the deputy secretary of the county

Party committee Wang Hsiu-chih, a 27-year-old young woman. Some commended her for standing in the forefront of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and taking the lead in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. She wrote more than 30 critical articles and boldly led the masses in smashing the class enemies' sabotage activities. Others praised her for her initiative in leading the masses in emulating the Tachai Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture. Working hard in the winter-spring period for two years running, they built a reservoir with a storing capacity of one million cubic metres in a hilly area where water used to be scarce.

Why is she, the daughter of a poor peasant, so capable? A middle-aged deputy secretary of the county Party committee told us: "It is because she has grown up in the great storms of class struggle." She became a Red Guard shortly after the Great Cultural Revolution started. In 1968, she returned to her native village the day after Chairman Mao issued the great call "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Under the leadership of the Party organization in the village and relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, she waged a resolute struggle against the landlords who, though overthrown, always attempted to stage a comeback and against the old and new bourgeois elements. Elected a cadre in 1971, she has often been sent by the Party organization to places where class struggle was complicated and conditions were hard. This gave her more opportunities to temper herself and become mature rapidly. Wang Hsiu-chih herself had this to say: "One walks faster carrying a load on a shoulder-pole than without it." She is now not only the deputy secretary of the county Party committee loved and respected by the masses but also a member on the standing committee of the prefectural Party committee.

Outstanding Workers and Peasants

The Shihchiachuang Prefecture lays stress on selecting outstanding persons from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and placing them in leading posts. It also attaches importance to training women cadres.

Leading comrades on the prefectural Party committee are aware of the fact that, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a large number of outstanding workers and peasants with a high level of consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle have emerged and that this is a rich source for selecting new cadres. Statistics show that 76 per cent of the new cadres selected in the past five years have come from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

Our Party is the political party of the proletariat and its vanguard. Our country is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class

and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The very nature of our Party and state determines that we stress the training of worker-peasant cadres. The revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out long ago: "Among the rank-and-file workers and peasants there are very many people devoted to the interests of the working masses and capable of undertaking the work of leadership. Among them there are many with a talent for organization and administration. . . . To discover these new, modest and unperceived talents is no easy matter." "But this difficult work has to be done, it must be done, so as to draw more deeply on the working class and the labouring peasantry for new forces." (*The Workers' State and Party Week*.) Party organizations at all levels in the Shihchiachuang Prefecture have done much painstaking work in this respect. They have often solicited opinions and comments from the masses at the grass-roots level and made periodical investigation and examination of the work done by new cadres.

Putting the stress on selecting outstanding persons from among the workers and peasants and placing them in leading posts is of importance to restricting bourgeois right and guarding "against this transformation of the state and the organs of the state from servants of society into masters of society." (Introduction by Frederick Engels to Karl Marx's *The Civil War in France*.) This has been borne out more and more clearly by practice.

With respect to income, what they get after taking up leading posts is the same as or differs very little from that of the ordinary workers and peasants. A worker turned cadre, for instance, gets the same wage as before, and a new cadre who was previously a peasant receives no pay from the state but gets a share in distribution by the collective economy commensurate with the work-points he got in his former production team, together with a small amount of subsidy from the state each month.

Speaking of the comrades newly elected from the grass-roots level to the Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao said during the Ninth Party Congress in 1969: "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties." This principle of course applies to all young cadres from the rank and file. Many of the young cadres in the Shihchiachuang Prefecture maintain close ties with the masses and frequently take part in collective productive labour. Although their position has changed, they retain the fine qualities of

the working people. Deputy director of the science and technology commission of the prefecture Liu Chien-ying is a 24-year-old village girl. Her successes in conducting research on the leaf miner, an insect pest on peas, have won commendations from the scientific circles. Since taking up her present post in 1973, she has often gone to the countryside to make investigations and direct research work while taking part in physical labour. As soon as she puts down her knapsack upon arrival, she goes to work in the fields. During the busy farming seasons, she takes two meals in the field just like the peasants do. She said: "I am like a young shoot and the masses are like the soil, only when I strike deep root among the masses can I better serve the people. Failure to be one with the workers and peasants after becoming a cadre means revisionism."

Li Tseng-tseung, deputy secretary of the Pingshan county Party committee, has worked on the farms since he graduated from a primary school in 1954. Before he was transferred to the county Party committee, he had worked at one time or another as a bookkeeper in an agricultural producers' co-operative, secretary of a production brigade Party branch and secretary of a people's commune Party committee. For two years now, he has led a contingent of about ten thousand peasant-builders to cut a 104-kilometre-long trunk canal, a major project in the county which, when completed, will help boost farm output. We met him in Hisipaipo Village at the head of the canal. With a white towel tied round his head, typical of peasants in north China, he looked just like any other peasant-builder. He takes part in building the canal, and eats, lives and studies together with the peasants on the work-site, and is affectionately called the "secretary with mud on his feet."

We talked with many young worker-peasant cadres who, untrammelled by conservative ideas, impressed us with their rich practical experiences, thirst for knowledge and high level of consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are truly a new force in the ranks of cadres. Facts have forcefully repudiated the slander made by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party Teng Hsiao-ping against the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies. Socialist new things are invincible. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, these leading bodies at all levels will surely become more perfect and more vigorous and will play an increasingly big role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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Peking, Changsha, Shaoshan and other places.

•Keng Piao, Member of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the America-Friendship Association, delegation on separate occasions when they were in Peking.

Flames of Azanian People's Struggle Cannot Be Extinguished

THOUSANDS of high school students demonstrated in the black township of Soweto on the outskirts of Johannesburg on June 16 to protest against the decision of the South African authorities to make Afrikaans, the white minority rulers' language, a mandatory language in black schools. Ignoring the just demand of the students, the South African authorities blatantly dispatched large numbers of policemen to savagely suppress the demonstrators and carry out a shocking massacre.

These bloody atrocities have aroused great indignation among the broad masses of the black people. Defying brute force, the black people fought heroically against the armed policemen with stones, sticks and iron bars and set fire to some government buildings and vehicles. The South African authorities were thrown into a panic. The chief of the racist regime Vorster declared that he wanted law and order maintained at all costs. And more police, helicopters and armoured cars were ordered out to intensify the suppression of the black people. Reports said that nearly 100 people were killed and over 1,000 people wounded in three days. At present, the anti-repression struggle has swiftly spread from Johannesburg to other areas, winning support from people of various circles. A gigantic struggle against racism is moving full steam ahead.

The just struggle of the South African black students is a new development of the southern African people's protracted struggle against South African racist domination. The Vorster racist regime of South Africa has promulgated more than 100 acts, including the "racial segregation acts" and "pass law," pursued an extremely brutal policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and deprived the Azanian people of all rights and freedom in the political, economic and social fields. In South Africa, the black people are condemned to an inhuman existence. They are cruelly suppressed whenever they resist, albeit in the mildest of ways. The South African authorities perpetrated the "Sharpeville massacre" in March 1960, when over 70 African people were killed in a demonstration against the "pass law." But the more sanguinary the oppression the stronger the resistance. In spite of the brutality of the South African authorities, the anti-racist struggle of the black people continued to develop and grow daily. Sixty-five thousand workers of Durban, the biggest port in the eastern part of South Africa and the second

largest industrial city of the country, held a month-long strike at the beginning of 1973. It paralysed industrial production, transportation in the port and municipal administrative work. Workers' strikes were held here and there in the last few years and African people of other strata also rose to fight the reactionary policies of the racist regime.

The students of Soweto explicitly pointed out in the struggle that "it's not the language, it's the system." This fully shows that the daily awakening masses of the black people have come to realize the truth that the liberation of the Azanian people can be achieved only by overthrowing the racist system.

The just struggle of the Azanian people has won wide sympathy and support from the people of other African countries and the world over. The Organization of African Unity and leaders of African countries and the African press have vehemently condemned the sanguinary atrocities of the South African racist regime and expressed resolute support for the black people's anti-repression struggle.

On the evening of June 18 and on 19 the U.N. Security Council sat in emergency sessions to discuss the suppression of black students by the South African authorities.

The South African racist authorities were severely condemned by the representatives of various countries, especially those of Africa, Asia and Latin America, for committing genocidal massacre against the African students and people.

Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said: "It will be utterly futile for Vorster and his like to try to subdue the just struggle of the Azanian people by bloody massacre. It will inevitably arouse the people of Azania and the whole of Africa to boundless indignation and more vigorous resistance and to further unity and struggle by all effective means until the South African racist regime is completely buried."

He stressed: "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Azanian and other southern African people in their just struggle against racism and colonialism and for national independence and liberation. The Chinese Delegation maintains that the Security Council must immediately take action to strongly condemn the atrocities committed by the South African racist authorities and to mete out the necessary punishment to them, to enjoin on them to stop immediately their persecution and

repression of the African people, and to call upon all states and the people of the world to give active support to the just struggle of the Azanian people against racism and for liberation until they win complete victory."

The struggle against the South African racist regime is a common struggle of the African people. The raging flames of the anti-racist struggle of the Azanian people can never be extinguished. The bloody suppression of the unarmed black students by the

Vorster regime shows that the racists are extremely isolated among the Azanian people and exposes at the same time the weak and decadent nature of this reactionary regime which is armed to the teeth. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The Azanian people will not be deceived by "reconciliation" nor can armed suppression subdue them. The South African authorities' atrocities can only arouse further resistance from the Azanian people and fortify them in carrying their struggle against racist rule through to the end.

United Nations

Supporting Zimbabwe and Namibian People's Liberation Struggles

THE United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization which met from June 8 to 17 to debate the question of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted resolutions calling for support to the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their liberation struggles.

One resolution condemns the intensified oppression of the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist regime which has worked out measures to create an apartheid state in Zimbabwe. It demands the termination forthwith of the executions of freedom-fighters by the illegal regime, and the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees. It requests member states to extend to the people of Zimbabwe all moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance.

Another resolution condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council. It calls upon governments to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance and to prohibit any form of collaboration with the illegal regime.

Representatives of many third world member states who spoke at the meetings expressed support for the Zimbabwe people's struggle against the illegal racist Smith regime and for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

In his speech, Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said that the armed force of the Zimbabwe people, starting from scratch, has grown in strength. Defying brute force and advancing wave upon wave, it has brought about a new situation in the struggle.

After recalling the African people's support for the just armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people and exposing the Smith regime's frantic repressive measures, Lai Ya-li said: What merits attention is that the superpow-

ers, motivated by their global strategic needs of contention for hegemony, are stepping up their rivalry in southern Africa. One superpower is trying hard to preserve its vested interests by changing its tactics, while the other superpower which styles itself the "natural ally" of the African people is intervening by various means with a covetous eye on replacing the old colonialists and establishing its own spheres of influence in southern Africa. Furthermore, it is making intensified efforts to split the national-liberation movement, undermine the militant unity of the African countries and sabotage the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa.

All this, he said, has added to the complexity and difficulty of the struggle of the people of southern Africa. But this in turn has enabled the people of Zimbabwe and other parts of southern Africa to further realize that the need to prevent the "tiger coming through the back door while repulsing the wolf from the front gate" is a very realistic problem in that part of the world.

The Chinese representative stressed that unity is an important weapon for vanquishing the enemy. He said: We are deeply convinced that the Zimbabwe people, relying on their own strength, enhancing their militant unity, persevering in armed struggle and constantly summing up their experience, will overcome all kinds of difficulties and hardships and attain complete liberation for Zimbabwe and the whole African continent with the support of other African people and the people of the whole world.

During the debate at the special committee on the question of Namibia, representatives of some third world countries condemned the racist South African authori-

ties for their illegal occupation of Namibia and brutal suppression of the Namibian people, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the South African authorities from Namibia. They expressed their firm support for the Namibian people's just struggle against colonialism, racism and for national independence and liberation.

The representative of the South West African People's Organization condemned the South African authorities for their outrages against the Namibian people.

Chinese Representative Chou Nan said: The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the South African white authorities for their illegal occupa-

tion of Namibia and their persecution and repression of the Namibian people, and firmly support the just struggle of the Namibian people against the South African white colonialist rule and for national independence. The Chinese Delegation maintains that this committee should adopt a resolution severely condemning the South African authorities for their illegal occupation of Namibia and their atrocious repression of the Namibian people, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the South African authorities from Namibia, firmly supporting the Namibian people's just struggle against colonialism, racism, hegemonism and for national independence and liberation, and calling for truly effective sanctions against South Africa.

China's Stand on Cyprus Question

THE United Nations Security Council took up the Cyprus question in three meetings from June 11 to 15. At the end of the discussion, it adopted a resolution on extending the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus for another six months.

China and Benin did not participate in the vote on this draft resolution. The Chinese representative stated that the Chinese Delegation was in favour of that portion of the draft resolution reaffirming the resolution on Cyprus adopted at the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. But as the Chinese Delegation has always held a different position in principle on the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus, it abstained from voting on the resolution.

China's Representative Lai Ya-li said in his speech, "The Chinese Delegation firmly holds that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected. Cyprus, Turkey and Greece are all friends of China. We have all suffered from imperialist tactics of sowing discord and 'divide and rule.' We fully understand that in view of the complexity of the question, some time will be required for a settlement of the issue left over from history and the immediate issues. It is our earnest hope that the two Cypriot communities and the parties concerned, bearing in mind the overall interests, will further remove superpower meddling, intervention and sabotage and, in particular, will avoid giving openings for exploitation by the superpower which is bent on sowing discord and fishing in troubled waters, and that they will take a positive attitude to gradually eliminate, and not widen, their differences through patient and peaceful negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and

accommodation so as to achieve a reasonable settlement of the Cyprus question at an early date."

Soviet Representative Malik's speech revealed once more the hegemonic features of the Soviet Union. He obstinately clung to the stand of meddling in the Cyprus situation, to the extent of raising once again the interventionist proposition for "an international conference on the Cyprus question" and "a visiting mission to Cyprus." But he was totally ignored at the meetings as many countries had long seen through the essence of the Soviet conduct on the matter. With a guilty conscience, the Soviet representative resorted to a slanderous attack on China. Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li refuted his fallacies in an immediate reply.

Lai Ya-li said: "Since the eruption of the Cyprus crisis in 1974, Soviet social-imperialism has taken it as a golden opportunity for sowing discord and fanning up the flames of trouble by desperate means. Anxious like an ant on a hot pan, you were active in different quarters, issuing one statement after another to support A against B one day and B against A the next day in a frenzied attempt to exploit the contradictions and aggravate the situation by adding fuel to the fire. Subsequently, you did your utmost to sabotage the negotiations between the parties concerned. Everyone can see that such mischievous deeds on your part are in no way intended to 'support Cyprus' as you professed, but are aimed at meddling in the Cyprus question and squeezing into the Eastern Mediterranean in rivalry with the other superpower for the establishment of world hegemony in co-ordination with your expansionist activities in other parts of the world. You are a downright hypocrite who says all the nice things but stops at nothing in doing evils."

What's Behind Moscow's Press Attack on General Mery's Speech?

GENERAL Guy Mery, Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, has been viciously attacked by the Soviet press recently for his speech which appeared in the June issue of the French magazine *Defense Nationale*.

The speech was maligned as "an adventurous formula," "running counter to the relaxation of international tension," "going against the final act of the conference of European security and co-operation," "currying favour with NATO" and so on and so forth. The outburst of these maledictions shows up the Soviet Union, the superpower which flies the banner of "socialism," as making hegemonic attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Recourse to abuse also reflects, though not in a direct way, the new tsars' predicament and feebleness in the international arena.

Why did the new tsars rave at General Mery's speech? And how, after all, has it affected Moscow's interests?

Against the background of increasing intranquillity in Europe and other parts of the world brought about by fierce Soviet-U.S. contention for world domination, General Mery expounded France's strategic concept, stressing the need for his country to possess "the means to assure" its own "security" and to make efforts to develop nuclear weapons without impairing the development of conventional forces. At the same time, he made it clear that France remains NATO's "faithful and loyal ally."

General Mery's speech reflects a notable political trend which has been much in evidence in Western Europe for some time. In the wake of the Helsinki conference, more and more Europeans have come to realize what the danger of the Munich concept implies. As the Soviet expansionist menace in Western Europe and the rest of the world intensifies, and especially since the events in Angola, the myth of "detente" spread by Moscow has been further exposed and condemned by public opinion and by people of all walks of life in Western Europe. There is a growing demand in West European countries for the strengthening of West European unity, NATO and national defence and for a policy of resistance to the Soviet Union. Naturally this is most disadvantageous to the Kremlin's policy of sham detente and real expansion and to its hegemonic ambitions. That's why it has become panic-stricken and angry. And many military and political leaders and farsighted people in West European countries have

lately become the targets of Soviet press attacks if only because they have exposed Moscow's sham detente and advocated stronger national defence and Western unity. General Mery's statement is so unpalatable to Moscow that one can hardly expect the Kremlin to let it go unnoticed. An article by Alexandrov carried in *Pravda* on June 9 assailed General Mery's speech as "renouncing the defence policy based on national independence," "currying favour with NATO" and deviating from "detente." The motive of the attack is all too clear. It is a new Soviet effort to reverse the above-mentioned trend in Western Europe and undermine the unity of the West so as to realize the Kremlin's hegemonic ambitions in Western Europe.

"Running counter to the relaxation of international tension," "an adventurous formula" and "going against the final act of the conference of European security and co-operation" — these Soviet press charges against General Mery's speech are, as a matter of fact, most suitable for the Soviet revisionists themselves.

In the past few years, nobody has been more vociferous than the Soviet revisionists in singing hymns for "detente"; at the same time, they have kept increasing the tempo of armaments building and committing evil deeds in expansion abroad. In 1971-74, the number of Soviet strategic nuclear missiles doubled and the average yearly output of its conventional weapons (except for helicopters) surpassed that of the United States by several fold, leaving the West European countries far behind. In the past year and more, particularly after the European security conference, Moscow's arms expansion and war preparations have gathered momentum. The Soviet Union has not only further augmented its arsenal of nuclear weapons but also successfully trial-produced and deployed three new-type land-based intercontinental missiles. The level of its production of conventional weapons has risen sharply as well.

The Soviet revisionists, however, are far from content. A cursory glance at the Soviet press in the past few months shows how persistent is the clamour of Soviet military and political chieftains for arming and re-arming. Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet revisionist chief Brezhnev, the late Defence Minister Grechko, Chief of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy Epishev and First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army and Navy Kozlov openly declared on one occasion or

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ROUND THE WORLD

KABUL TALKS

A Good Start

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, paid an official visit to Afghanistan from June 7 to 11 at the invitation of President Mohammad Daoud.

The talks between the two sides, says a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, were aimed at "solving, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, their political difference and other differences" and "preserving and promoting the present favourable and friendly atmosphere."

As a result of the confab, the tension long existing in the relations between the two countries has shown some improvement and an atmosphere of friendliness and mutual trust has begun to emerge. This marks a good start that paves the way for the eventual solution of their differences and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations of friendship between them.

This welcoming development was achieved by the joint efforts of the leaders of the two countries. Late in April, Prime Minister Bhutto sent a message of sympathy to President Daoud when some areas in Afghanistan were flooded. Soon afterwards, President Daoud invited Prime Minister Bhutto to visit his country and this was accepted by the Pakistan Prime Minister on May 8. Thereafter, both Islamabad and Kabul have adopted effective measures to improve the relations between the two countries. During the recent talks, the leaders of the two countries again took a positive and friendly attitude towards mutual understanding. Prime Minister Bhutto in return invited President Daoud to visit Pakistan, which was accepted with pleasure by the Afghan President.

Press reports in Pakistan and Afghanistan have hailed the talks as a positive contribution towards the normalization of the South Asian situa-

tion. The present improvement of relations among the South Asian countries, including the Pakistan-Afghan relations, is to the advantage of these countries in their struggle to defend their national independence and develop their national economy. It is unfavourable to the superpowers carrying out aggression and expansion in the area and more so to the wildly ambitious social-imperialists in their scheming activities in this part of the world.

GREECE

Forging Stronger Ties With Neighbouring Countries

Like the other Balkan states, Greece, too, is increasingly exercised and concerned about the two superpowers' intensified rivalry for hegemony in general and the Soviet infiltration and military threat in particular. To cope with the situation, Greece and its close neighbours have made joint efforts to better their relations and strengthen their co-operation.

During the Yugoslav President's visit to Greece in May this year, both sides stressed the danger of foreign interference in the Balkans and appealed for stronger co-operation among themselves. It was pointed out by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis that his country and Yugoslavia were determined to strengthen their ties in various fields.

There are many indications that Greece is working with Turkey to iron out their differences through peaceful negotiations so as to prevent outside force from making use of these differences to serve its ulterior designs.

Economically, there has been a fairly substantial increase in Greece's trade with its neighbouring countries in the last few years.

Greco-Romanian trade in 1975 came to 66.7 million U.S. dollars, a marked increase compared with the previous

year. The new agreement signed between the two countries envisages a further rise to 80 million this year and by 1980 the figure is likely to double that of 1975. Its trade with Yugoslavia is expected to reach 165 million dollars this year, a 37.5 per cent increase over that of 1975.

Early last month a Greek delegation led by the Commerce Minister visited Albania. This was the first time that Greece had sent a government delegation at the ministerial level to Albania in recent years. The visit resulted in the signing of a long-term goods exchange agreement, a veterinary convention and a goods exchange protocol for 1976.

LAOS

New Industrial and Agricultural Achievements

Satisfactory results have been obtained by Laos in its industrial production this year.

Thanks to the workers' enthusiasm in production, a number of factories in the old liberated areas have overfulfilled their production plans for the first quarter of the year. In the same period, the textile mills in Phong Saly Province produced more than 11,000 metres of cloth, overfulfilling the production plan by 4 per cent. Those in Nong Het District, Xieng Khoang Province succeeded in turning out 2,500 metres of cloth according to plan.

In Vientiane and other new liberated areas, some state-run and joint state-private factories have resumed production. Both the power plant and the water works in Vientiane City have fulfilled their monthly production plan. Workers of the Lao Textile Mill, now a joint state-private enterprise, have raised their productivity so that each loom nearly doubled its pre-liberation output. In addition, a number of small factories have been put up everywhere in the country.

On the agricultural front new successes have also been scored by the peasants in their efforts to reclaim wasteland and open up new fields and

build water conservancy projects. Incomplete statistics show that since the beginning of this year 3,500 hectares of waste or war-damaged land have been reclaimed across the country. In Xieng Khoang, the province where the devastation of war has been most serious, and where the shortage of manpower and draught animals is keenly felt, some 1,000 hectares have been reclaimed. Luang Prabang Province has also had 370 hectares of wasteland and 1,000 hectares of war-damaged land brought under cultivation.

With the progress of water conservancy construction, the acreage of paddyfields is also being expanded. In many places, the peasants are going all out to expand the acreage of double-crop paddy.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Establishing 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone

Started in the 1950s, the struggle waged by the Latin American countries to defend their state sovereignty and marine resources has been developing in depth.

Mexico. The government announced that the additional clause to article 27 of the constitution on establishing the 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone adopted by the Mexican Congress had come into force on June 6. Under the said clause, the Gulf of California was closed by Mexico on the same day.

In a statement on the coming into effect of the additional clause, the Mexican Vice-Foreign Secretary pointed out that the establishment of the exclusive economic zone was an important step to promote the independent development of the nation's economy. He said: While foreign ships would be allowed to dock or navigate in the Gulf of California, all foreign fishing vessels could operate in the aforesaid waters only when an agreement was reached in advance with the Mexican Government. He added that Mexico's economic exploitation of the 200-nautical-mile waters would include exercising control over the exploita-

tion of marine life and minerals therein, though the zone was open to navigation and overflight.

Costa Rica. The country has decided to establish a 200-mile patrimonial sea after making an amendment to its constitution, as was recently announced by the Presidential Office.

The announcement said that recent remarks by the Minister of the Interior had made it clear that the establishment of the patrimonial sea or exclusive economic zone means that "Costa Rica has special jurisdiction over the seas adjacent to its territory up to 200 miles starting from the low-water line along its coasts." In other words, it has special jurisdiction to protect, conserve and exploit all natural resources and wealth in the water, soil and subsoil of the zone.

Guatemala. The Guatemalan Congress on June 11 promulgated a decree on establishing a patrimonial sea of 200 miles and a territorial sea of 12 miles.

Under the decree, it is within Guatemala's sovereign right to explore, exploit, conserve and administer the natural resources in the patrimonial sea or the exclusive economic zone. The decree also stipulates that the nation enjoys the exclusive rights and jurisdiction over all activities of economic exploitation in the zone.

WEST GERMANY

Large-Scale Printers' Strike

As from June, West German printing workers are having a 6 per cent increase in wages. This is the fruit of the united struggle waged by 145,000 printing workers in that country's 6,000 printing shops.

Hit by the economic crisis, large numbers of small and medium-sized printing shops in West Germany have gone bankrupt. The capitalists who are going after still higher profits have at the same time laid off large numbers of printing workers in the name of "rationalization" measures. Over the last three years, some 30,000 printing workers have been discharged while their employers' pro-

fits have multiplied. To keep their real income from going down in the face of inflation and ease their heavy tax burdens, West German printing workers came forward for a raise in their pay, but this reasonable demand was turned down by the capitalists.

From April 28 through May 3, newspaper printers in the Ruhr District, in Hamburg, Bremen, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Koeln were the first to strike, thus holding up the publication of nearly all the national newspapers and other journals. The capitalists, acting in a most iniquitous way, announced the "temporary dismissals" of all striking workers the moment the strike erupted; later on, this was applied to all other printing workers. They calculated that such a high-handed measure would keep down the workers all right, now that there were more than one million jobless workers available in the West German labour market. But contrary to their expectations, the measure had not only aroused indignation among the workers but also caused resentment on the part of the other progressive people in society.

On May 3, when the owners of the printing shops announced the withdrawal of the "temporary dismissal" measure, the printing workers also declared a suspension of their strike. Both sides, however, still failed to reach an agreement. In the circumstances, workers of the whole trade decided to stage a general strike beginning May 6, with the result that even the printing of banknotes and stamps was brought to a standstill. On May 10, the strike continued in over 1,700 key enterprises involving some 75,000 workers, with most of the newspapers still failing to come off the press.

The workers' tenacious struggle finally forced the capitalists to take their demand into consideration. On May 13, an agreement was reached between labour and capital for a raise in wages.

This printing workers' strike was the largest in scale, the longest in duration and the most influential one ever held in West Germany since World War II.

Borrowing Heavily to Save The Sagging Pound

Whitehall is now obliged to borrow heavily to rescue the sagging pound. According to an announcement by the Bank of England on June 7, countries including the United States, West Germany and Japan have made available temporary standby credit of 5,300 million U.S. dollars to preserve the exchange rate of the British currency.

As heavy sellings of the pound have taken place time and again on Western foreign exchange markets over the last few months, its exchange rate has slumped again and again, dropping to an all-time low of 1.7 dollars on June 3 after its decline from 2.4 dollars in April 1975 to under 2 dollars on March 5 this year.

The country's industrial production is hog-tied. Inflation still carries a punch, with huge foreign trade deficits. All these are factors responsible for the pound's continued decline.

Its industrial production in the first quarter of this year was 3.3 per cent less than in the same period last year. The situation in the auto and building industries was even worse. Official figures showed that auto output in this period fell 6 per cent (in the case of commercial cars it was down by 13 per cent). At the present moment, 71 per cent of the country's building companies are operating at only three-fourths of their capacity or even less.

Inflation, though slowing down a little, remains a big headache to that country. Last April saw the retail price index going up 1.9 per cent over the previous month and 18.9 per cent over a year ago.

According to government figures published recently, trade deficits between January and May totalled 1,035 million pounds, reaching 342 million pounds in May.

The successive devaluations of the pound have inflicted losses upon a number of third world countries taking the pound as their reserve currency. In the last few months, a number of countries have begun to sell

pounds and reserve currencies of other countries. For example, Nigeria had a sterling balance of about 1,000 million pounds towards the end of 1975, which accounted for one-third of that country's foreign exchange reserve; but the Nigerian Central Bank declared last March that it had converted 600 million U.S. dollars' worth of its pound reserve into West German marks and other Western currencies. Qatar and Iraq have also taken West German marks or Swiss francs as their foreign exchange reserves in place of pounds. The other OPEC countries' sterling balance has dropped steeply.

The decline of the pound is also reflected in its daily diminishing role in international trade. In the early post-war years, about one-half of the world trade was conducted in terms of the pound, but today only 12 per cent of them are settled in terms of the pound. British pound made up 20 per cent of the world's total foreign exchange reserves before its devaluation in 1949, whereas now it accounts for only 5 per cent of the total.

(Continued from p. 17.)

another that "no one will doubt" that the Soviet Union "will do its best to ensure that its armed forces will continue to possess all necessary means" and "be further strengthened" and that "this is a process in conformity with the law." At a meeting of the Soviet Defence Ministry in March this year, Grechko bluntly declared that it was imperative to make the year 1976 "a year of further raising the combat capacity of the Soviet troops."

Amid the clamour for "detente," the Soviet Union, in its fierce contention with the United States for Europe, has further strengthened its offensive military deployment against Western Europe. Apart from deploying numerically superior forces in confrontation with NATO's in Western Europe, it has frenziedly conducted military expansion and political infiltration on the southern and northern flanks in an attempt to surround Western Europe. In the year since the end of the European security conference, the Soviet Union has further reinforced its troops in Europe and beefed up its military strength both in the quantity and quality of military equipment. During this period, it has also carried its expansionist activities to southern Africa and the South Atlantic in an effort to tighten its strategic

encirclement of Europe still further. The Soviet revisionists' armed intervention in Angola is an important step in this respect.

Doesn't all this run counter to the relaxation of international tension? And does it not go against the final act of the European security conference? The French demand for strengthening its defence forces in these grave circumstances has become a monstrous crime in Moscow's eyes. This is no different from the fabled magistrate who feels at liberty to set fire to people's houses while denying them the right to light a lamp in their own home. The truculence of the Soviet Union as a superpower is fully revealed here.

Time is marching on and the people are awakening. Moscow's ravings cannot stem the historical trend of the West European countries fighting the hegemonic ambitions of the Soviet social-imperialists, nor can they save the false "detente" preached by the Soviet revisionists from total bankruptcy. The string of abuses heaped on General Mery and the farsighted persons in Western Europe so unscrupulously can only demonstrate that the Kremlin new tsars are completely befuddled by their hegemonic ambitions.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

Friendship Notes

Reunion of Comrades-in-Arms

Pyongyang in May is a sunny city of flowers. The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which made a friendly tour of Korea in that month was accorded an enthusiastic welcome and hospitality by the Korean comrades-in-arms in the capital city and elsewhere. It was the ensemble's second visit to that country. Some of its members had fought shoulder to shoulder with their Korean comrades in Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, some had been to Korea to give performances for soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, and some had visited that country with various missions, or were there to exchange experience with Korean artists. Now, the revisit to this fraternal neighbouring country drew them still closer to the Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, personally attended a performance given by the ensemble at the "February 8" House of Culture. This was a great inspiration to all members of the ensemble and, at the end of the performance, the President himself went

up the stage to shake hands with the performers and posed for a photo with them.

The ensemble put up many open-air performances in factories, villages and forward positions of the people's army to the rousing welcome of the Korean audience. Granny Han Gyong Soon, respectfully referred to as "mother of the volunteers," who used to brave heavy enemy gunfire and carry ammunition boxes for the Chinese People's Volunteers, was among the audience of a performance staged at the Ryongsong Machinery Plant on May 16. At the end of the performance, she went to the Chinese artists and, holding their hands tightly, she said with tears in her eyes: You've done a really good job on the stage. There is the profound friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples in it. When you go back to China, please give the Chinese people our sentiments of friendship and tell your countrymen that Granny Han Gyong Soon was among those who enjoyed your performance very much.

The ensemble paid a visit to the Plastics Plant of Disabled Servicemen in Hamheung where 400 workers are disabled servicemen and another 300 are members of their families. Comrades of the ensemble had the chance to meet there the heroes wounded in defending their country. There was Han Guk Bu who lost his hands in the war and was now working in the plant with his arms. When he learnt that members of the ensemble included literary and art workers of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, he said to his Chinese comrades: Why, we're old comrades-in-arms. This is an occasion of reunion which gives us a feeling of particular warmth. Here,

let me play the accordion for you to show how all disabled servicemen in the plant and their families feel. He first played the Korean song *Singing the Praise of Boundless Happiness* and then the Chinese song *The Sun Rises Over the Grasslands*. Both the Chinese visitors and the Korean hosts listened to the heartwarming songs attentively as he played the accordion not with fingers but arms. They were no ordinary music but melodies reflecting a friendship cemented in blood between the peoples and armies of the two countries. When a member of the ensemble asked Comrade Han Guk Bu for an autograph, he wrote in Korean with a fountain pen held by both arms: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people!"

China-Nepal Highway

The China-Nepal Highway, winding for hundreds of kilometres across mountains and rivers, links Kathmandu, the Nepalese capital, with Lhasa of China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

The Chinese and Nepalese Governments, with a view to promoting the two countries' friendly relations and economic exchanges, signed in 1961 an agreement on the construction of the Nepalese section of the China-Nepal Highway, that is, the section between Kathmandu and Kodari, a town on the Nepalese border. The first group of Chinese workers and technicians arrived in the Nepalese capital in March the following year. This marked the beginning of the construction of the road of friendship for which the builders of the two countries worked together on Nepalese soil.

A snow-covered range stretches in a continuous line in the northern part of Nepal. It has more than 240 peaks with an altitude of over 6,100 metres. All of the world's ten highest peaks, with the exception of the 2nd and the 9th ones,



Korean artists who serve in the People's Army greeting members of the P.L.A. Song and Dance Ensemble.

are located either in Nepal or along the Chinese-Nepalese and Chinese-Sikkimese borders. High mountains, swift currents and deep valleys presented many unimaginable difficulties in the construction of the highway. Some imperialists once asserted that it would be just an illusion to think of completing in a decade the construction of a highway in a terrain like this.

The work of surveying and designing on the Kathmandu-Kodari section was, however, completed in June 1963 and construction started immediately. With the Nepalese people very eager to help, the number of builders along the whole section quickly increased from some 5,000 at the start to well over 12,000. Work progressed in seven-league boots as builders of the two countries worked in close co-operation. The section was opened up in a matter of 18 months and the entire construction work was completed in less than four years.

The people of the two countries have made strenuous efforts to keep the road open to traffic all the year round. Last January, a Chinese bus carrying homebound Nepalese passengers from Lhasa — among them staff members of the Nepalese Consulate-General in the city — was stopped by two-metre-deep snow on its way somewhere on the Nyalam Mountain. The Chinese driver immediately got off to clear the way. The Nepalese passengers also came down to lend a hand. They were time and again urged to go back to the bus for a rest, but they just politely refused, saying: "This is a road of Sino-Nepalese friendship. Let's all do what we can to keep it open." The bus was able to move on as snow was swept away section by section by the driver and passengers. It finally reached the destination on time.

The Nepalese Government has now named the Kathmandu-Kodari section of the highway after Arniko, a famous Nepalese artisan who, at the head of some 80 people, came

to China's Tibet in 1260 to help build a golden pagoda. In 1261 he was in Peking to supervise the building of the White Dagoba which still stands near Fu Chen Men Gate in the western district of the Chinese capital.

Khartoum Friendship Hall

The completion of Khartoum's Friendship Hall on the eve of the 7th anniversary of the May 25 Revolution has added lustre to the skyline of the Sudanese capital. This magnificent building, which now towers over the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, is also a symbol of friendship between China and the Sudan.

Since the May 25 Revolution, the Sudan has persevered in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and Zionism. It has actively developed relations of friendship and co-operation with the Arab, African and other third world countries. Khartoum has, as a result, become more and more a venue of international conferences. According to a decision of the Organization of African Unity, the 1978 African summit conference is to meet in Khartoum. It is to meet this development of events that this Friendship Hall was built.

This newly completed edifice has a big auditorium for international conferences installed with facilities for simultaneous interpretation in eight languages, plus a medium-sized conference room and a set of smaller ones. There are also a banquet hall, a theatre with modern facilities, an exhibition hall and wings of annexes and all the necessary fixtures. The huge compound covers a total area of 50,000 square metres, with a building space of 11,000 square metres, a floor space of 24,000 square metres, a square, a parking lot and an open tract of lawns and trees.

Proposed by President Nimeri, the construction of the Friendship Hall was an item under an agreement on

economic and technical co-operation between China and the Sudan. For more than three years, workers and technicians of the two countries worked together on the project, helping and learning from each other. A profound friendship was forged between them. Chinese workers and technicians, while profiting by the invaluable experience of their Sudanese friends, shared with them their technical know-how without reserve. With the completion of the Friendship Hall, a considerable number of experienced Sudanese skilled workers have come to the fore as builders ready to do their bit in their national construction.

News Briefs

• The Delegation of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association, led by its President Mirza Gholam Hafiz, arrived in Peking on May 30. The distinguished guests were received and feted by Lin Lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

• Ting Hsueh-sung, another Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted the Delegation of the German-Chinese Friendship Society of the Federal Republic of Germany on May 22. The delegation, led by Elo Baumberger, President of the society, visited Peking, Taching, Harbin, Shanghai, Kwangchow and other places.

• A "China Week" was recently observed in Regina under the sponsorship of the Canada-China Friendship Association in Saskatchewan Province. There were forums on the people's commune, agriculture, education, culture and national minorities in China. Chinese music, songs and dances were performed and Chinese films shown.

• Headed by Paola Spazzali Forti, the Delegation of the Italian Centre of Study and Information on Chinese Policies recently paid a visit to China.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Hsisha Islands Striding Forward

ARMYMEN and civilians on China's Hsisha Islands, which are like pearls strung out in the South China Sea, are fighting shoulder to shoulder to defend and build them.

Two years ago, in close co-ordination with the valiant fishermen-militia on the Hsisha Islands, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army was compelled to fight in self-defence and counterattack intruding enemy troops. With their lives and blood they upheld the dignity of the motherland and defended her sovereignty and territorial integrity. During that battle, escort ship No. 10 of the Saigon authorities in south Viet Nam was sunk, and three enemy destroyers which were in flames fled helter-skelter.

China's picturesque Hsisha Islands have a long history and are endowed with rich natural resources. Under the rule of the reactionaries in the past, however, they were in a state of devastation. Since liberation, and particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, the Hsisha Islands have taken on a new look. Row upon row of houses have been built and flowers are in full bloom all over the islands. On Yungshing Island, a meteorological station, a trading centre, an oceanographical research centre, an aquatic products purchasing station and a people's hospital have been built in front of the place where the Kuhun Temple once stood. A new office building housing the revolutionary committee of Hsisha, Nansha and Chungsha Islands of Kwangtung Province stands opposite to a building of the P.L.A. units stationed there. At night, when the lights are on, it is as bright as day; in the distance the beacons flash off and on, guiding the fishing vessels operating out at sea.

Hsisha reported another record catch this spring-summer fishing season. By May 15, the amount of aquatic products brought in showed

a 118 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year while two to three times as many turtles and shellfish had been caught. A great variety of high-quality marine products have been sold to the state in huge quantities, for Hsisha not only abounds in tuna, Spanish mackerel and over 30 other species of fish, all of great economic value, but also in such special products as turtles, turtle-shells and pearls.

Every island in Hsisha is a veritable treasure island. The Tung Island is the home of large flocks of boobies. As these birds feed on fish, the fishermen are sure to get to the site of large shoals by following the direction of their flight. Hence the name "navigation pilots and fishing aids." These birds are now listed by the state among natural resources for preservation. The layer of booby guano on the island is more than one metre thick. After hundreds of years of accumulation and leaching by rain, guano deposits on the South China Islands are estimated at upwards of two million tons.

In the dense forests on the Tung Island live a kind of "wild cattle." It is said that on an inspection tour of the Hsisha Islands, Admiral Li Chun of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Navy of the Ching Dynasty brought cattle and sheep to these islands and raised them there. As a result of

wanton hunting and killing under the reactionary rulers in the old society who paid no attention whatever to preserving natural resources, these animals were on the verge of extinction. After liberation, the Chinese Government, while paying great attention to the preservation of the survivors, has created conditions enabling them to breed in the natural environment. At present, the number of "wild cattle" has risen to some 100.

The Hsisha Islands are lovely, but more lovable are the people who have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and are working day and night to build up these islands. Among them are fishermen who have fished in those waters for generations, young women of the sea fishing fleet making their debut in these fishing grounds, heroic army-men and civilians indefatigably guarding and constructing the islands, as well as scientific workers from all parts of China engaged in mapping and surveying the islands. Typhoons which are common in these parts sometimes cut off communications for days on end, and fresh water is scarce on the islands. But, braving the tempestuous storms and the scorching sun and surmounting all kinds of difficulties, army-men and civilians, who are on guard day and night, are working hard to build up the islands. By their concrete actions in grasping revolution, promoting production and getting prepared



Militiawomen of the Hsisha Islands.

against war; they have repulsed the Right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts. "Teng Hsiao-ping," a soldier said, "is the general representative of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party. In criticizing him, we are actually dealing a blow at the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. The enemy will never take their defeat lying down, so we must heighten our vigilance and be prepared ideologically for a protracted struggle."

With the rapid development of socialist construction in our motherland, it can be expected that the lovely Hsisha Islands will become still more beautiful and prosperous.

Local Iron and Steel Industry Aids Agriculture

NORTH China's Hopei Province which used to be deficient in grain supply has become self-sufficient since 1969. One of the factors contributing to this achievement is its vigorous development of small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises.

In aid of agriculture, the local industrial enterprises last year manufactured 138,000 diesel engines, 27,000 walking-tractors and 39,000 threshing machines — more than double the figures five years ago. These together with pumps and other tractor-mounted attachments are mostly manufactured by local factories using locally made iron and steel.

Each of the ten prefectures (one prefecture has several or over a dozen counties) in the province now has its own small metallurgical enterprises, and some counties and communes have set up small iron-smelting factories, rolling mills and iron mines. Today the whole province boasts more than 100 metallurgical enterprises producing refractory materials, ferro-alloys, iron, steel and rolled steel. These enterprises provide local industries with more than a million tons of pig iron and rolled steel every year.

The iron and steel enterprises in Hopei Province have in the main been developed since 1958, the year of the big leap forward in socialist construction, especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. In the past few years, nine small and medium-sized mines have been set up in the province, in addition to 194 county- and commune-run mines — with an annual ore output accounting for one-third of the province's total. Wu'an County at the foot of Taihang Mountains has mobilized the masses to set up more than 50 small mines producing one million tons of iron-rich ores a year. Last year's total income from county-run mines was over 20 million yuan, a tidy sum for the development of agriculture and local industries supporting agriculture.

The growth of the local iron and steel industry has raised the level of farm-mechanization and strengthened the communes' capability to combat natural adversities. The province has reaped rich harvests for five years running despite severe drought. With 120,000 additional wells sunk last year, it now has more than 500,000 power-operated wells, and this has brought half of the province's 6,600,000 hectares of farmland under irrigation. Threshing and the processing of sideline products have in the main been mechanized, and ploughing, sowing, transport and harvesting have been partly mechanized or semi-mechanized.

Compared with 1965, the province's grain output in 1974 increased by five million tons, or three times that of 1949. Last year, despite a serious drought, total grain output still reached the 1974 figure.

South China Grows Sugar Beet in Winter

IN the last few years, provinces and prefectures in south China, while doing a good job in grain production, have evolved a series of techniques for cultivating sugar beet in winter after growing it on a trial basis.

Today sugar beet is grown in winter on large tracts of land instead of in small experimental plots. Changteh and Yuehyang Prefectures in Hunan Province sowed 800 hectares with sugar beet in 1974 and the acreage under sugar beet in Lungyen Prefecture in coastal Fukien Province was 600 hectares last year.

Growing sugar beet in winter in south China is a new thing that has emerged during the Great Cultural Revolution. Previously it was planted only in the northern parts of the country. Tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, scientists and technicians specialized in agriculture and forestry have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, they have carried out open-door scientific research.

In 1971, they set up 80 centres in the rural areas in south China, where they worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on experimental plots to sum up experience for popularization. At the same time they trained peasant-technicians, especially agro-technicians for growing sugar beet. Thus a technical force for mass scientific experiment was formed to promote winter sowing of sugar beet.

The popularization of winter sowing of sugar beet has promoted the development of the sugar industry in the south. Efforts have been made by various places in south China to develop the sugar industry by following the policy of "walking on two legs" and employing both modern and indigenous methods in production. The Yungfu People's Commune in Changping County, Fukien Province, has recently completed and put into operation the first commune-run refinery in south China with a daily processing capacity of 30 tons of sugar beet. By adding just a few pieces of equipment, existing refineries which use sugar cane as raw material can now process sugar beet too. This has helped reduce investments, raise the utility of the equipment on hand and lengthen the sugar refining period.