

PEKING REVIEW

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October 11, 1974

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets President
And Madame Bongo**

**Chairman of Chinese Delegation
Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech at U.N.
General Assembly Session**

China's Foreign Trade

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Chairman Mao Meets President and Madame Bongo

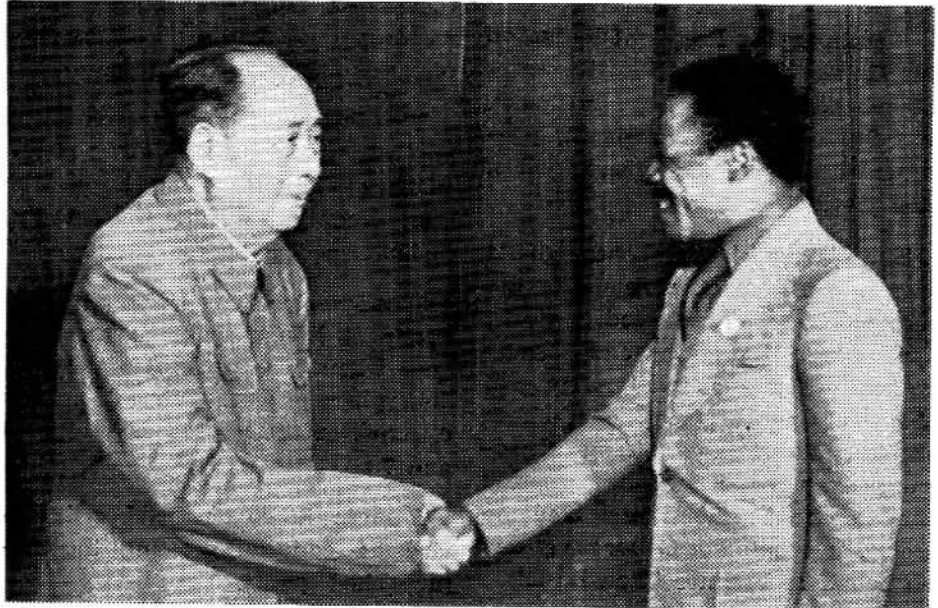
CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on October 5 met El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon and Head of the Government, Madame Bongo and principal members of the President's entourage.

The distinguished Gabonese guests at the meeting were Leon Mebiame, Vice-President of the Government of the Republic of Gabon, and Madame Mebiame; Paul Gondjout, President of the Supreme Court, and Madame Gondjout; El Konighi Okumba D'okwatsegue, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Madame D'okwatsegue; Madame Martin Bongo, wife of the Minister of National Education; General Nkoma, Commander-in-Chief of the National Gendarmerie; and Christophe Boupana, Gabonese Ambassador to China.

Chairman Mao shook hands with the distinguished guests. He then had a cordial and friendly conversation with President and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo, Vice-President Leon Mebiame and Foreign Minister

El Konighi Okumba D'okwatsegue.

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



President and Madame Bongo Visit China

EL Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon and Head of the Government, and Madame Bongo arrived in Peking by special plane on October 4 for a state visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Accompanying President Bongo on his China visit were Vice-President of the Government Leon Mebiame, the Supreme Court President, government ministers and other officials, and journalists.

The distinguished Gabonese guests were given a grand welcome at the airport by Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme as well as several thousand people of the Chinese capital. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping extended a warm planeside welcome to President and Madame Bongo and the other Gabonese guests on behalf of Premier Chou En-lai.

Peking was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese and Gabonese people. Colourful banners fluttered over the main streets. Huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "Resolutely support the Gabonese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!" "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Gabon!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the Third World!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport, which was astir with joy as President and Madame Bongo, Vice-President of the Gabonese Government Leon Mebiame and the other Gabonese guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd.

Madame Teng Ying-chao, wife of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai,

greeted President and Madame Bongo at the Guest House.

In the evening, Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme met President and Madame Bongo and the other Gabonese guests. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was host at a grand banquet given in the name of Premier Chou En-lai the same evening to warmly welcome the distinguished Gabonese guests.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Bongo spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6 and 7.)

Renmin Ribao on October 4 carried an editorial greeting the distinguished guests.

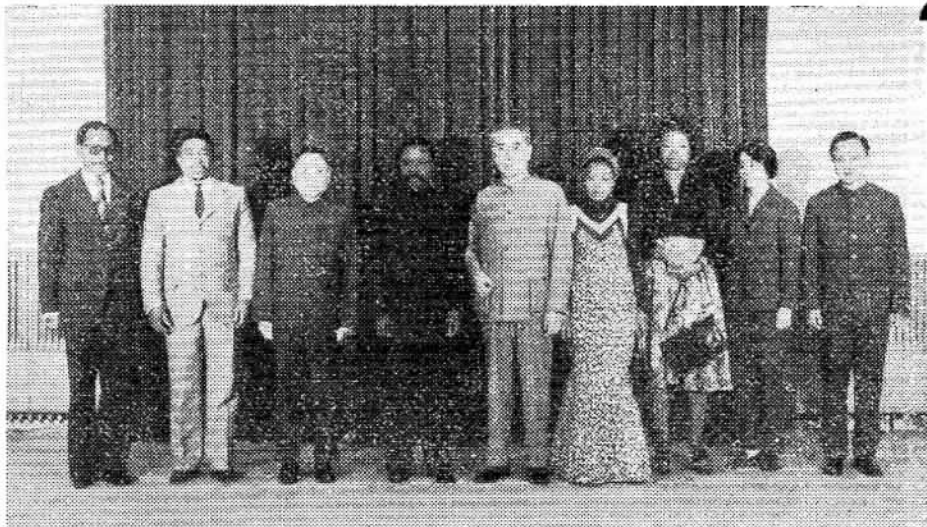
On the present situation in Africa, the editorial said: The situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the African people. The great African people are marching forward in big strides in this

excellent situation. "But the African people's enemies of all shades," it added, "will certainly not take their defeat lying down. They are still trying by hook or by crook to stop the torrent of the national-liberation struggle in Africa. The African people are still facing arduous and complicated tasks in their struggle. We are firmly convinced that with the support of the Third World and the people of other countries, the African countries and people, strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persevering in struggle, will surely smash the reactionary forces' trouble-making and sabotage and win the complete liberation of the African continent."

The editorial concluded that President Bongo's visit to China would certainly make a new contribution to the further development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Gabon and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

President and Madame Bongo gave a grand banquet on October 6 at the Great Hall of the People. Among those attending were Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme.

President Bongo said in his toast: "What we heard during the conversations I personally had with Chairman



Premier Chou En-lai with President and Madame Bongo and other Gabonese guests.



President and Madame Bongo receive a rousing welcome at Peking Airport.

Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai as well as at the working meetings held by our two delegations at all levels, are words that convey the will of the Chinese people to work in concert with the other peace-loving peoples for the complete liquidation of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid; they are also words that reaffirm your determination to carry on the struggle against the policy of domination of the superpowers in the settlement of world affairs; they are likewise words that promote more fruitful co-operation between nations."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said in his toast: "During his visit, His Excellency President El Hadj Omar Bongo had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with Chairman Mao Tsetung. Premier Chou En-lai also met His Excellency President El Hadj Omar Bongo. Our two sides held talks on international issues of common concern and on developing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Gabon, and satisfactory results have been achieved."

He continued: "Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people have, through self-reliance and hard work,

made certain achievements in various fields of work, but a number of shortcomings still exist. Chairman Mao Tsetung consistently teaches us that every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points. We must learn from the strong points of all countries, particularly the Third World countries, so as to do a better job of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to make a greater contribution to the united struggle of the Third World and the people of the whole world against imperialism and hegemonism."

In hospital, Premier Chou En-lai met President and Madame Bongo on October 6. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

An economic and technical co-operation agreement and a trade agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Gabon were signed in Peking on October 6.

News Briefs

- The Delegation of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association with Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Associa-

tion, as its leader and Bao Dinh Giang, Secretary-General of the Viet Nam Writers' and Artists' Union, as its deputy leader, arrived in Peking on September 21 for a friendship visit to China. Chen Yung-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met all members of the delegation on separate occasions.

- The Delegation of Cadres of the Swedish Communist Party led by Bo Gustafsson, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, and Nils Holmberg, Member of the Party's Central Committee, and his wife arrived in Peking by air on a visit to China on September 28 and 20 respectively.

They were greeted at the airport by Feng Hsuan, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and leading members of the sections concerned under the International Liaison Department.

- Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on September 30 met Kico Ngjela, Albanian Minister of Trade, and all members of the Albanian Government Trade Delegation led by him, which arrived in Peking on September 27. A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1975 between the Governments of China and Albania was signed in Peking on September 30. Vice-Premier Li attended the signing ceremony.

- Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Wu Kuei-hsien, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on October 3 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the Women's Delegation of Albania led by Eleni Pashko, Member of the Central Committee of the

(Continued on p. 8.)

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

I AM entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to be host at the banquet this evening. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express warm welcome to His Excellency President El Hadj Omar Bongo, Madame Bongo and all the other distinguished guests from Gabon.

The Republic of Gabon is a beautiful and richly endowed country on the west coast of Africa, and the industrious and valiant Gabonese people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. In recent years, under the leadership of His Excellency President El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Government of Gabon has internally upheld national unity and the unification of the country, attached importance to developing the national economy, made unremitting efforts to build the country and achieved marked successes; externally, it has stood for African unity, supported the African national-liberation movements and Afro-Asian peoples' just struggles, combated imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and big-power hegemonism and opposed exploitation and plunder by rich countries. The Chinese Government and people appreciate and support the Gabonese Government's positive efforts for the Third World's cause of unity against hegemonism, and wish that you will continue to win new successes on your road of advance.

The present international situation is essentially characterized by great disorder under heaven. This disorder has upset the old world order and put into disarray the imperialists, colonialists, and particularly the two superpowers. Bugged down in deep political and economic crises and strongly condemned and opposed by the people at home and abroad, the two superpowers are in the plight as described by the verse, "Flowers fall off, do what one may." However, this disorder has tempered the people of all countries, and it is amidst the disorder that the people are awakening, growing in strength and striding forward. The hurricane-like anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle, in which the countries and people of the Third World are the main force, is fast gathering momentum. "The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." China is a member of the Third World, and the Chinese people and other peoples of the Third World are bound up by common interests and share weal and woe. China is not a superpower, and will never seek to be one. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will work

unswervingly with the Third World and the people of all countries, ally with all forces that can be allied with and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to win new victories for the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

The African people are a great people, and the African continent is full of vigour. The African people's struggle for national liberation is surging forward irresistibly. The important victories won by the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique in their battle for national independence by persistently following the road of armed struggle have greatly inspired and propelled the national-liberation struggles of the people in Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania, Sao Thome—Principe and other regions. In order to consolidate their hard-won political independence, the independent African states have gone ahead to wage a massive struggle to protect their national resources, oppose exploitation by rich countries and win or safeguard their economic independence. The days when the imperialists could swindle and rob African resources at will are gone, never to return. In defiance of threat and blackmail, the African countries firmly demand a thorough change in the current extremely unequal international economic relations, firmly demand permanent sovereignty and its exercise over their own natural resources and actively go in for the formation of various raw-material producers' organizations. The Chinese people highly admire and most resolutely support their great African brothers' spirit of defying tyranny, daring to fight and striving for progress. So long as the great African people heighten their vigilance, close their ranks and persist in struggle, we are sure they will shatter the disruptive schemes of imperialism, colonialism, and particularly the two superpowers, and win complete independence and liberation for the whole African continent.

Although China and Gabon are separated by numerous mountains and rivers, our two peoples are comrades-in-arms on the same front in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Both our countries belong to the Third World. Not long ago, we received with pleasure the Gabonese Goodwill Delegation led by Minister El Konighi Okumba D'okwatsegue, and today, President El Hadj Omar Bongo himself has made light of a long journey to visit China. His Excellency the President's visit opens a new chapter in the history of the friendly relations between China and Gabon.

President Bongo's Speech

(Excerpts)

ON behalf of my wife and the delegation that accompanies me and in my own name, I wish to express to you my profound gratitude for the exceptionally warm welcome accorded to us.

This spontaneous welcome and all the marks of attention shown to us sufficiently testify to the greatness of the heart and spirit of the Chinese people, whose courage and determination in action attract the regards and command the admiration of the whole world.

This visit gives us an opportunity to see with our own eyes the realities of your country as well as allows us to further reinforce the relations of friendship that so happily unite our two peoples.

These relations find their justification in certain facts of history common to our two countries.

There is, firstly, the colonial fact and its baleful consequences on our peoples, our cultures, our economies and our administrations.

There is, then, the struggle carried out by our two peoples, whatever its forms, to free themselves from enslavement.

There is also the state of less development that characterizes our economies and the gigantic effort made by our two countries to emerge from it, in spite of the obstacles of all kinds put in our way by the imperialist forces.

There is finally the action taken by our two governments in the international organizations against injustice and oppression.

In this regard, it is necessary to point out that our two countries have recently made a big contribution to the discussions of the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on raw materials and development and of the Caracas conference on the law of the sea.

On each of these occasions, our two countries have clearly defined their attitude, taking a position in favour of the exercise of sovereignty by the producer countries over their raw materials and for safeguarding the interests of coastal states over their patrimonial sea.

Both China and Gabon have made their voices heard, wherever possible, to plead the cause of the freedom fighters on all fronts of struggle. I wish here to pay a passionate homage to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great man of our century, and to the Chinese people and Government for the precious aid and constant support that they have never ceased to give to the peoples of the Third World, not only for their liberation from the colonial and racial yoke, but also from foreign economic control.

Allow me also to make special mention here of Premier Chou En-lai for his very efficient contribution to the great cause of national construction undertaken by the valiant Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung. I wish in my own name and on behalf of my delegation to take this opportunity to wish him a quick recovery.

Our visit to the People's Republic of China occurs in a period of both trouble and confusion characterized by a bipolarization of decisions at the level of the superpowers, by the persistence of disquieting sources of tension and by important changes in international relations.

In fact, one can see that the small countries, principally those of the Third World, continue to be subjected to the dictates of the superpowers in the settlement of world affairs.

In this regard, we agree with those who think that all countries, big and small, should be associated with the search for solutions to problems facing the international community.

One can also see that in many parts of the world there still exist many zones where war rages and there appear other zones where war is about to break out. This intranquil situation is maintained by certain great powers who find there interests of all kinds, notably the sale of weapons of their own manufacture.

In Southeast Asia, struggles are going on in Viet Nam, in Cambodia and in Laos. The patriots of these countries are winning great victories in spite of the great military arsenal of the enemy.

In the Middle East, the peace of the world is still menaced every day while the occupied Arab territories are not restored and a just solution of the Palestinian problem has not been found.

In Africa, the situation in Rhodesia, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa remains disquieting and threatens to give rise to a new source of tension if a dialogue between the two communities is found to be impossible.

Finally, one can see that under the irresistible push of nationalism aroused by the cruel oppression and frantic exploitation by the colonialist and imperialist forces, the world witnesses great upheavals which tend to question the unjustifiably established international order and peaceful coexistence.

One proof is that the biggest country in the world, that is, China, has regained her rightful place in the United Nations and is fully fulfilling her international responsibilities there.

Another proof is the collapse of the Salazar government system, which has not only introduced profound

structural changes in Portugal but also accelerated the process of independence of African territories under Portuguese rule.

This event that accords with the normal course of history starts shaking the minority and racist regimes and also makes inevitable the liberation of Namibia and her establishment as an independent and sovereign state.

A final proof is the great changes scored in the concept of the established international economic order, changes which find expression in the Third World countries by their taking a unanimous position for the exercise of complete sovereignty over their natural resources and patrimonial sea as well as for a just and equal remuneration of their products.

In the face of this general situation, the international community has the most pressing duty to assume its responsibilities if it does not want to see, helplessly, a catastrophe with incalculable consequences for humanity. In this cause, the Third World, where the largest part of world population live and where abundant natural resources still lie hidden, must play its due role.

The efforts which your country is making, thanks to the courage and the work of her people and to their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, since the great revolution which led China to political and economic independence, then the Cultural Revolution which has restored to them their own mode of thinking, and finally, the effective aid which China has given to countries fighting for national liberation and to independent countries faced with problems of economic and social development—all this precisely constitutes a valuable contribution of the People's Republic of China to the general drive towards the establishment of a new international balance.

As for Gabon, the choices are very clear. The Gabonese people, rallied and united around the Democratic Party of Gabon, an instrument of mobilization and national orientation, are jealous of their independence and resolved to work for a genuine economic and social

development. In this regard, our people intend to remain true to themselves. In other words, that means the Gabonese people intend to exert themselves in the light of Gabonese realities.

That is why, as I already had the occasion to say at the United Nations and other international conferences, my Government will spare no effort to defend the noble principle of exercising our complete sovereignty over our national inheritance.

We have the feeling that our so doing responds to the hope of establishing a greater international justice and a more equitable distribution of world forces and responsibilities.

The advent of changes that are both profound and necessary implies a greater understanding and greater co-operation of the peoples.

That is why we have decided to pursue an open policy toward all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries who respect our institutions and national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in our internal affairs.

The People's Republic of China also understands this, as she has striven to diversify and enlarge her relations of co-operation and friendship, and as the Chinese Communist Party, since its Ninth Congress, has not failed to emphasize with force the necessity for China to open herself to the outside world and to come out of the isolation to which she was forcibly confined.

It is very comforting for our two countries that, as far as they are concerned, this necessity felt by both sides and this will expressed clearly here and there have led to an effective co-operation.

In this regard, we can congratulate ourselves on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Gabon and the beginning of economic co-operation between our two countries.

Our stay here and the talks our two delegations will hold at all levels will lay, I am sure, the foundation of a durable and more intensive co-operation to the benefit of our two peoples.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Albanian Party of Labour and Vice-Chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union.

• Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on September 29 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the Delegation of the Korean Central News Agency led by

Kim Sung Kul, Director of the agency.

• Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on September 27 met all members of the Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation with Gang Sok Sung, President of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School and Member of the Standing Committee of the Korea-China Friendship As-

sociation, as its leader and Han Pang Jai, a departmental director of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations, as its deputy leader.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on October 1 met all members of the Canadian Journalists' Delegation led by Ross Munro, President of the Canadian Press. The delegation which arrived in Peking on September 28 was feted by Peking press circles the following day.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, spoke in the general debate at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on October 2. Full text of the speech follows. — Ed.

Mr. President,

First of all, I would like to congratulate you on your being elected as President of the current session of the General Assembly and I am confident that you will preside well and make positive contributions to the current session.

New and important victories have been won by the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism since the start of the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly last year. The numerous Third World countries have become the main force in the revolutionary struggle against the two hegemonic powers. More and more people have seen through the so-called "detente" played up by the superpowers. All the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening, particularly the contradiction between the two superpowers on the one hand and the people of all countries on the other and the contradiction between the two superpowers themselves. It is now evident to all that the world today is amidst more intense turbulence and unrest.

What should be noted here first is the great October war in the Middle East. The heroic people of Egypt, Syria, Palestine and other Arab countries, in defiance of superpower obstruction and disruption, boldly took up arms and successfully rebuffed Israeli Zionist aggression. This fight exploded the myth of Israeli "invincibility," upset the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the superpowers and demonstrated the might of the united struggle of the Arab people.

In this Middle East war, the Arab countries used oil as a weapon to deal a heavy blow at Zionism and hegemonism. This was a historic pioneering action. Its impact far exceeds the scope of the Arab people's anti-imperialist struggle. It has opened up a new dimension for the Third World's struggle in defence of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation.

The African people's struggle for national liberation has made great progress. Portugal is one of the oldest colonial empires. The downfall of the former fascist regime in Portugal is a victory for the African people who have persevered in a long armed struggle as well as for the Portuguese people who have persistently opposed the reactionary colonial war.

The peoples of Indochina have steadily achieved new successes in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national liberation. The Vietnamese people have carried on an unremitting struggle for the strict implementation of the Paris agreement and against the Nguyen Van Thieu clique's violations of the agreement. In Laos, the Provisional Government of National Union has been formed. The Cambodian people have grown ever stronger in their fight against the traitorous Lon Nol clique. The struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won ever wider support. There is a growing tendency among the Southeast Asian countries to free themselves from superpower interference and contention.

The struggle of the Latin American peoples against hegemonism and in defence of their state sovereignty, independence and national economic rights and interests has continued to surge forward. They initiated the struggle for the 200-nautical-mile maritime rights, which has become the common battle cry of the great majority of nations.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples have supported each other in struggle, and they have become ever more keenly aware that unity is strength. At various conferences, they have strongly denounced colonialism, racism, Zionism, imperialism and hegemonism. Their just struggles and those of the people of other countries, supporting and complementing each other, are pounding away at the old international order which the superpowers vainly attempt to maintain.

In the past year, the contention between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for spheres of influence and world hegemony has become more intense. This is a fact which no agreements between them can cover up. The Soviet leadership has lauded these agreements to the skies, as if the mere conclusion of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union would bring detente to the whole world and usher in a "new stage of history," namely, a "world without war." "Detente" has become a kind of quack medicine hawked by the Soviet leadership everywhere. But none of us will forget that it was after the reaching of a stack of agreements at the second U.S.-Soviet talks that the Middle East war broke out, and that it was after the reaching of more agreements at the third U.S.-Soviet talks that the Cyprus events occurred. So then, where is the "detente"? Has not there been ample manifestation of the contention between the

two superpowers during the Middle East war and the Cyprus events?

To keep a "balance of power," the United States and the Soviet Union reached certain agreements on "strategic arms limitation." But it has become more evident since their third summit talks that, at bottom, these agreements serve the purpose of bigger and more intensified contention. As far as balance is concerned, it has always been relative and temporary whether in nature or in human society, while imbalance is absolute and constant. In the real life of today, there is in fact no "balance of power" between the two superpowers. Instead, each side is desperately trying to outstrip and overwhelm the other, and the wildest arms race is on. No wonder the superpower with the label of "socialism" has, of late, arrogantly boasted that it is "on a historic offensive along the entire front of the global confrontation," and that the pace of its advance is "rapid."

Lenin pointed out, "The content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war." So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be the danger of war, and genuine detente or "lasting peace" will be impossible. Today, the danger of war comes from the superpowers. One superpower is trying by hook or by crook to carry out infiltration and expansion abroad and squeeze into the other superpower's spheres of influence in Europe and other parts of the world in order to supersede that superpower and realize its own wild ambition of world domination. With this fierce contention between the superpowers going on as it is,

eventually, either the superpowers will go to war against each other or the people will rise in revolution; either the war will give rise to revolution, or revolution will prevent the war. As Chairman Mao Tsetung has said: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."

By stepping up their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers are bound to hasten the process of their turning into their own opposites. Nowadays, not only have the Third World countries risen one after another in revolt against them, but the Second World countries in between the superpowers and the Third World have also stood up to resist in various ways the control and bullying by the superpowers. Beset by troubles at home and abroad, both superpowers are having a very tough time. One superpower has already over-stretched itself and is in a dilemma, unable to attend to all its troubles at the same time. The other superpower is in an even worse predicament. It has wild ambitions but lacks the strength, and its difficulties abound. They are both in the plight as described by the Chinese verse, "Flowers fall off, do what one may." Overestimation of the strength of the superpowers does not square with the fact. In the final analysis, it is not the one or two superpowers but the people of the world in their thousands of millions who determine the destiny of the world.

Mr. President,

The Chinese delegation would now like to state its views on a number of questions confronting the current session of the General Assembly.

I. On Africa's Fight Against Colonialism

China consistently supports the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and considers this to be her bounden internationalist duty. In Africa, we firmly support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other regions in their just struggle against colonialism and racism. We hail the birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and warmly welcome its admission to the United Nations. We firmly demand that Spain terminate its colonial domination in Spanish Sahara and sincerely hope that the Arab countries concerned will work together with the people of Spanish Sahara to seek a reasonable solution to the existing questions of this region through friendly consultations on the basis of unity against colonialism.

We hold that the colonial peoples can win national liberation only by relying mainly on their own efforts to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against colonialism. Moribund colonialism relies on armed force to carry on its death-bed struggle, and it will never step down from the stage of history unless it is defeated by the armed struggle of the colonial peoples. Both the birth

of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the more recent agreement on the independence of Mozambique are in essence the result of the long and persistent armed struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, and are by no means favours bestowed by colonialism.

The downfall of the former fascist regime in Portugal which persisted in the colonial war is, of course, an important event. But this development in no way implies that Portugal will bring independence to the colonial peoples on a silver platter. Recently, under the pressure of the people, the new Portuguese Government had to recognize the right to independence of the peoples in the Portuguese colonies; this is a manifestation of the general trend. But it is yet to be seen whether the new Portuguese Government will suit its actions to its words. Even when this Government has reached an agreement with a colony, it remains to be seen whether the agreement will truly be implemented. The Declaration of the 11th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity points out that if Portugal does

not take "a clear position" on "the right to total independence" of its colonies in Africa, "there will be no other way but pursuit and intensification of the struggle for national liberation." We warmly endorse this correct stand. According to our experience in China, all reactionaries habitually use counter-revolutionary dual tactics, and we must use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with them. Armed struggle is fundamental, but negotiations are not excluded. Sometimes, going to negotiations is tit-for-tat; and sometimes, not going to negotiations is also tit-for-tat. Even in negotiations one must base himself on fighting. In the course of negotiations, the fundamental interests of the people must be protected. The armed forces of the people must be strengthened, and not weakened.

2. On the Middle East Question

The Arab people brought about an excellent situation through fighting the October war. This war has strengthened the confidence of the Arab people in victory over the Israeli aggressor and broken the stalemate that was deliberately created by the superpowers. Now, a disengagement has been effected between Egypt and Israel and between Syria and Israel, but the Middle East question is still far from being settled.

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

The Chinese Government and people always support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. From the very beginning, we have refused to have any contact with the Israeli Zionists who persist in aggression. We have firmly opposed the contention between the two superpowers in the Middle East and opposed their support to and connivance with Israel, and constantly exposed the truth that social-imperialism is giving sham support while actually attempting to control the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

It is well known that the United Nations has held innumerable discussions on the Palestine question and adopted countless resolutions thereon, of which the one referred to most often is Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 1967. All these resolutions have the common feature of twisting the question of restoration of the

Moreover, it must be pointed out that while old-line colonialisms have not died out, neo-colonialisms of various descriptions, including the neo-colonialism flaunting the banner of socialism, are stepping up their infiltration. They are sowing discord among African countries and within the national-liberation movements to split and demoralize them in a vain attempt to supplant old-line colonialisms and control the regions concerned. Sharp vigilance should be maintained against this. The future of the African liberation struggle is bright, but the road ahead remains tortuous. We believe that the great and increasingly awakening African people, strengthening their unity and persevering in a long struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties and triumph in the end.

Palestinian people's national rights into a so-called "question of refugees." This is a gross injustice. We have always opposed it and will continue to oppose it.

Now, the Arab countries have proposed to discuss the question of Palestinian national rights at the General Assembly session, so that all countries may hear directly the voice of the millions of Palestinian people and the 100 million Arab people, and more countries may understand and support their just position. This is entirely necessary.

Restoration of Palestinian national rights and recovery of the lost Arab territories form an integral struggle. There can be no settlement of the Middle East question, so long as the lost Arab territories are not recovered and Palestinian national rights not restored. Whatever manoeuvres they may engage in, the two superpowers will never succeed in their attempt to sacrifice the Palestinian national rights and undermine the militant unity of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

We hope that the United Nations will rectify its long-standing unjust attitude on the Palestine question, recognize the Palestinian people's national rights and support their restoration. But historical experience merits attention. No unrealistic hopes should be pinned on U.N. resolutions. In the final analysis, the Arab countries can recover their lost territories and the Palestinian people can regain their national rights only by relying on their own close unity and unremitting struggle, with the support of the people of the whole world.

3. On the Question of Cyprus

The question of Cyprus is a legacy of imperialist colonial rule. The internal cause of the recent eruption in Cyprus is the lack of a satisfactory solution to the question between the two communities on the island, and its external cause is the attempt of each of the two

superpowers to put this island of strategic importance under its own influence and control.

One superpower stirred up trouble by pulling wires behind the scenes. The other superpower, pretending to "uphold" the independence of Cyprus and feeling

anxious like an ant on a hot pan, issued one government statement after another, supporting one side today and the other side tomorrow, sowing discord and fanning up the flames of trouble. Racking its brains for ingenious devices, it turned up with proposals first for the sending of a "United Nations special mission," and then for the convening of an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Anyone with a discerning eye will see that its "mischievous" actions serve neither the interests of the independence of Cyprus nor the interests of the Greek and Turkish communities or the countries directly related with these communities, but are aimed at meddling in the Cyprus question and further squeezing into the East Mediterranean. In quest of hegemony in the Mediterranean, it has redoubled its efforts to threaten,

cajole, subvert and undermine the Balkan countries, causing their grave uneasiness and aggravating tension in this region.

We hold that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected. We hope that a reasonable solution will be found so that the Greek and Turkish communities can live together in equality and harmony. Cyprus, Turkey and Greece are all friends of China. We have all suffered from imperialist tactics of sowing discord and "divide and rule." As for the questions left over from history, we believe they will not be difficult to resolve so long as the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus and the countries concerned seek to do so by peaceful means and through patient consultations. We should be constantly on guard against superpower meddling and intervention.

4. On the Questions of the South Asian Subcontinent And Nuclear-Free Zones

The dismemberment of Pakistan by India with the backing of the Soviet Union gave rise to turbulence and unrest on the South Asian subcontinent. Great efforts have been made by the Government of Pakistan to promote normalization of relations between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. By April this year, the Indian Government had finally implemented in full the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council of 1971 on the ceasefire between India and Pakistan, the withdrawal of troops and the repatriation of prisoners. This ought to have created favourable conditions for the relaxation of the situation on the South Asian subcontinent. But a new wave arose when the previous one had barely subsided. In May India exploded a nuclear device allegedly for peaceful purposes. In June the Indian Government imposed on the people of Sikkim the so-called "Government of Sikkim bill," which it had concocted single-handed. And, more recently, the Indian Parliament adopted a constitutional amendment, making Sikkim a so-called "associate state" of India. To put it bluntly, this is the annexation of Sikkim. It is another naked act of expansionism perpetrated by the Indian Government after dismembering Pakistan by armed force.

The Indian Government's annexation of Sikkim has aroused the opposition of the Sikkimese people as well as the Indian people and met with condemnation by India's neighbours and world public opinion. The Soviet propaganda organs alone sing praises of India. This shows that Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the boss behind the scenes of Indian expansionism.

The Soviet Union is unscrupulous in its efforts to interfere in, subvert, divide and control the South Asian

countries. It is conspiring to engineer another dismemberment of Pakistan. It dreams of opening a corridor to the Indian Ocean to serve its interests in its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. The two superpowers are competing with each other in setting up military bases in the Indian Ocean, some of which are overt bases while others are covert ones, nominally for civilian but actually for military use. The turbulent situation in South Asia and the Indian Ocean calls for vigilance.

The turbulence and unrest in South Asia totally contradict the desire for peace of the people of all countries in this region. The proposal put forward by Pakistan for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia is entirely reasonable. China gives it her firm support. We also firmly support the proposal of Iran and other countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. China is a nuclear country, although her nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. We are developing nuclear weapons for defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately destroying the nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has solemnly declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. It consistently holds that the nuclear countries should undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries or nuclear-free zones. We are ready to make such an undertaking in regard to the proposed nuclear-free zones in South Asia and the Middle East. We hope that all the other nuclear countries will do the same,

5. On the Questions of Cambodia and Indochina

In the past year, the Cambodian people have continued to win new victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have launched sustained offensives on all fronts and kept annihilating the effective strength of the enemy. The liberated zone is expanding and becoming ever more consolidated. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, is the Cambodian people's sole lawful government. It has been recognized by more than 60 countries, and its friendly relations with Third World countries are developing steadily. It enjoys a high international prestige. After the tour of Prince Sihanouk, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan visited many countries in Asia, Africa and Europe this year. They were both accorded a warm welcome in the countries they visited. The just struggle of the Cambodian people has won support on an ever wider scale from the people all over the world.

The traitorous Lon Nol clique is a handful of national scum repudiated by the people of Cambodia. This clique is rent by disunity and beset with numerous contradictions. In the areas under its rule, the economic situation is deteriorating and mass movements are raging like a storm. It is in a dire plight. Of late, it has advanced a proposal for so-called "peace negotiations," attempting to achieve a demagogic effect. We all know that the key to restoring peace in Cambodia lies in the cessation of U.S. aggression and interference in Cambodia. So, the purpose of that so-called proposal is simply to cover up the fact of U.S. aggression and interference in Cambodia and prolong the moribund life of the Lon Nol clique. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has already exposed and rejected that proposal. The Chinese Government resolutely supports the solemn and just stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

It is utterly illegal for the Lon Nol clique to usurp Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. Last year, some people used procedural tactics to postpone for a year the discussion on the question of restoring the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. That was wholly unjustifiable. The Chinese Government firmly maintains that this session of the General Assembly should adopt a resolution to immediately expel the representatives of the traitorous Lon Nol clique and restore to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia its rightful seat.

More than one year has elapsed since the signing of the Agreement on Ending the War in Viet Nam, but peace has not yet been restored in south Viet Nam. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has worked tirelessly for the strict implementation of the Paris agreement. But its efforts have met with obstruction and sabotage from the Saigon administration. Relying on massive U.S. military aid, the Saigon administration refuses to implement important provisions of the Paris agreement, with the result that the situation in south Viet Nam has thus far remained tense. We demand that the U.S. Government strictly comply with the Paris agreement and stop its involvement and interference in south Viet Nam, so that peace can really be restored in Viet Nam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the authentic representative of the south Vietnamese people. The Paris agreement recognizes the fact that there exist two administrations in south Viet Nam, namely, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Saigon administration. It is unreasonable that the United Nations should accept only the observer of one side, that is, the Saigon administration. To rectify this irrationality, we hold that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam should be invited to send its observer to the United Nations.

6. On the Korean Question

The General Assembly at its last session reached a consensus on the Korean question, confirmed the three principles of Korea's independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and decided to dissolve "the United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea." This was a welcome development.

The facts over the past year show that the United Nations should not rest content with the progress made but should continue to go forward. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made many efforts to push ahead the north-south dialogue and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. But all these efforts have been unreasonably rejected by

the south Korean authorities. The proposals on minor issues advanced by the south Korean authorities are wholly aimed at covering up their unwillingness to conduct negotiations on the fundamental question of reunifying the north and the south. What they really want is division, not reunification. On the pretext of a so-called "threat" from the north, the south Korean authorities have taken a series of "emergency measures," depriving the south Korean people of all basic democratic rights. They have arrested, tried, imprisoned or murdered large numbers of people of various strata who call for democracy, freedom and peaceful reunification, ranging from young students, professors to political figures. Even people like former president

Yoon Bo Sun and Catholic bishop Chi Hak Soun have not escaped such persecution. Before the case of kidnapping Kim Dae Jung is closed, the south Korean authorities have already gone ahead with more sinister actions. Today, south Korea is in fact under the reign of terror of a fascist dictator. It is mainly because they have the backing of U.S. troops that the south Korean authorities dare so feverishly to suppress the people and sabotage the north-south dialogue. In order to eliminate outside interference in Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea is entirely necessary.

It is asserted in the memorandum and draft resolution on the Korean question submitted by the United States and other countries that the U.S. troops under the United Nations flag have not interfered in the internal affairs of the host country. This is a mockery of common sense. Does not the presence of tens of thousands of U.S. troops serve to embolden the south Korean rulers, to say the least? The resolution of the last session of the General Assembly affirmed that the

reunification of north and south Korea should be achieved by peaceful means without interference by outside force. As a logical consequence of affirming this principle, the foreign troops under the United Nations flag should be withdrawn from south Korea. As for the statement that "tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated," well, to put it bluntly, this is another way of referring to the so-called "threat" from the north, which is a myth that has long been exploded. By now even that neighbouring country which has all along supported south Korea no longer believes in this myth. The assertion that the "United Nations command" cannot be withdrawn because of the existence of this "threat" is sheer deception.

The Chinese Delegation is firmly against the draft resolution on the Korean question submitted by the United States and other countries. It strongly maintains that the current session of the General Assembly should discuss and adopt the proposal put forward by Algeria and other countries for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

7. On the Question of Disarmament

It is quite understandable that disarmament is a matter of concern to people when the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, between the two superpowers has become more intense and glaring. But hopes are one thing, reality another. For instance, we all talked about disarmament here a year ago. Now, after a year has passed, have the armaments accumulated by the two superpowers decreased, or have they increased? In our view, they have increased. Is the danger of war greater or less than last year? In our view, at least one cannot say it is less.

Why is this so? Firstly, because the two superpowers are fiercely contending with each other on a global scale. And their arms expansion and war preparations serve their policy of hegemonism. Secondly, because the superpowers, when faced with increasingly acute economic troubles, inevitably turn to the further militarization of the national economy as the way out. In this regard, the present situation resembles that of the 30s in many ways.

Disarmament is an old issue. And China's views on it are well known. We are in favour of disarmament. But we favour genuine and not sham disarmament, still less empty talk about disarmament coupled with actual arms expansion year after year. Some say that anyway to hold a disarmament conference is better than none. We understand this well-intentioned desire. But we consider that, when the arms race between the two superpowers, which directly threatens the people of the world, is being stepped up and when the superpower with the label of "socialism" is actually bent on using empty talk at a disarmament conference

as a cover for its arms expansion and war preparations, the convening of a nominal disarmament conference or its preparatory meeting will only produce the objective effect of lulling the people of the world.

The Chinese Government is in favour of holding a genuine world disarmament conference. But the conference must have a clear aim and the necessary pre-conditions. The clear aim is the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and absolutely not the so-called limitation of strategic arms. The necessary pre-conditions are: All nuclear countries, and particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that at no time and in no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons, particularly against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones — for example, the Soviet Union should, first of all, undertake obligations in respect of the nuclear-free zone in Latin America — and they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. Only thus will it be possible for all countries big and small, on an equal footing, to discuss with equanimity and resolve the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and other questions free from any threat of force.

In the absence of a reduction of the armaments of the two superpowers, what should the numerous small and medium countries do in the face of their threat? In our opinion, the small and medium countries should strive to strengthen their necessary and

independent defence capabilities in the light of specific conditions. This is a fundamental and reliable approach.

As expected, the Soviet Government, which comes up with some novelties each year, has put forward this year an item entitled "prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes."

The memorandum requesting the inclusion of this item as an urgent matter in the agenda of this session is so profoundly worded that one cannot make out its real meaning. We would rather wait till the Soviet representative explains the matter in clear and simple language before deciding whether it deserves some comment.

8. On the Question of Defending State Sovereignty And National Economic Rights and Interests

Inspired by the victorious struggle which the Arab countries and people waged with oil as a weapon, the Third World countries have started an immense tide of struggle to defend their state sovereignty, control their national resources, develop their national economy and oppose exploitation and plunder by imperialism, and particularly the superpowers. Through the efforts of numerous small and medium countries from all parts of the world, the General Assembly at its Sixth Special Session finally adopted the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action. This was a significant victory for the united struggle of the Third World countries. It marks a new trend in the struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, and particularly against hegemonism, a trend of deepening this struggle by carrying it into the economic field.

Since the Sixth Special Session, the developing countries have strongly demanded the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action and the continued transformation of the old international economic relations based on exploitation and plunder. More and more developing countries are taking bold actions to control their national resources and the production and pricing of raw materials. They have further united themselves in various raw material producers' organizations to strive to break superpower manipulation and monopoly. An important part of this struggle of the Third World is the work of formulating the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States initiated by the President of Mexico.

But the superpowers have done their utmost to belittle or deny the great significance of the Declaration and the Programme of Action and tried by all means to obstruct the realization of the just demands of the Third World. One superpower openly declared its disagreement with certain principal paragraphs in the two documents and obstinately refused to implement their provisions. The other superpower has set in motion its propaganda machine to vilify the Declaration and the Programme of Action as showing "regionalism" and "economism," "reflecting group interests," and so on and so forth. This fully shows that both superpowers want to preserve the old order of exploitation and plunder.

Some people say that the current economic difficulties are caused by the increase in oil price. This is a specious statement. In the final analysis, the present economic difficulties are the inevitable outcome of the imperialist system; they are not due to increase in the prices of raw materials, still less to any alleged misdeeds on the part of the oil-producing countries. Those people are daily spreading the idea that Arab and other oil-producing countries have reaped a windfall of tens of billions of U.S. dollars through the oil price rise. But they forget that the international monopoly capital has reaped an immeasurably greater amount of super-profits through long years of plunder and exploitation and through the forcing down of the prices of oil and other raw materials. Ever since the emergence of colonialism and then imperialism, the parity between the prices of raw materials and industrial goods on the world market has always been unfair. Particularly in times of economic crises, the colonialists and imperialists invariably use every possible means, including the forcing down of the prices of raw materials, to shift the grave consequences of economic crises on to the broad masses in the colonies and semi-colonies, i.e., the developing countries of today. The imperialists regard this state of affairs as normal and reasonable, and even as sacred and inviolable. Now, this sacred and inviolable state of affairs is being violated. To fly into a rage is futile. To bluff is also futile. The profound significance of the oil battle lies in the fact that the developing countries have united themselves and independently exercised control over their national resources and fought against plunder, exploitation and the shifting of crises on to them. Of course, higher oil prices have caused non-oil-producing countries of the Third World some temporary difficulties. Ways should be sought to resolve these difficulties, but this struggle and its great historic significance must not be negated on this account.

Combating maritime hegemonism and formulating a new law of the sea is an important aspect of the struggle of the developing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economy. At the recent Conference on the Law of the Sea held in Caracas, the great majority of the developing countries were for the establishment of an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles. Driven by circumstances, the two super-

powers ostensibly gave up their opposition — an attitude in which they had persisted all along. But, as if by agreement, they both raised a number of pre-conditions and restrictions under the name of a “package deal.” The substance of these pre-conditions and restrictions is insistence on “freedom of passage” through straits within territorial seas and on “freedom of fishing” and “freedom of scientific research” in the exclusive economic zones. Nominally they have accepted a 200-nautical-mile economic zone, but actually they want to emasculate the exclusive economic zone so that it will be devoid of any concrete substance and the developing countries will be left with nothing whatsoever. To put it bluntly, the “freedoms” demanded by the superpowers are their freedom to plunder the developing countries and their freedom to pursue hegemonism.

In particular, the superpower which claims to be “the natural ally of the developing countries” has put on a more wonderful show. Assuming a compassionate tone, it exclaimed: How international trade and security would be impaired if freedom of passage through straits within territorial seas should be denied! If it is not allowed to go fishing in the exclusive economic zone, the fish there will die uselessly! You see, how kind-hearted it is! In fact, these are but crocodile tears, which cannot disguise its vicious superpower features.

It is a serious struggle to defend state sovereignty, control national resources, develop national economy and combat superpower plunder and exploitation. The

superpowers are bound to put up a desperate fight, but it will be of no avail. At the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly and the Conference on the Law of the Sea at Caracas, numerous developing countries came forward to expose and condemn the superpowers and resolutely called for smashing the old international order and taking their destiny into their own hands. This is a thing that has never happened before. The superpowers have never been so isolated. The situation is excellent. We are confident that the numerous developing countries, closing their ranks, allying with all forces that can be allied with and persevering in struggle, will surely continue to win new victories.

Mr. President,

International developments show that the world has changed enormously and profoundly. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this torrential tide is sweeping into every corner of the earth. Storms have broken out even in places that have been rather quiet for decades. The world situation at present is indeed aptly described by the verse, “The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains.” And this wind is gathering momentum. At such a juncture, it is our hope that this session of the General Assembly will do some useful things to advance the cause of human progress. The Chinese Delegation is ready to work with all of you toward this end.

Thank you, Mr. President.

New Achievements in Socialist Construction

Shengli Oilfield Thrives

A **SIZABLE** number of wells have been drilled and put into operation annually at the Shengli Oilfield in the Pohai Bay area since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started in 1966 and state targets have been overfulfilled every year. This big oilfield was opened up by China's petroleum workers by adhering to the principle of **“maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.”**

The rich and vast Shengli Oilfield is relatively close to some of the important industrial and agricultural areas in the country and has good sea and land transport facilities. Its opening is of great significance to the speedy development of China's petroleum industry and to changing the ratio of fuels used, improving the geographical distribution of the fuel industry and promoting the growth of the national economy.

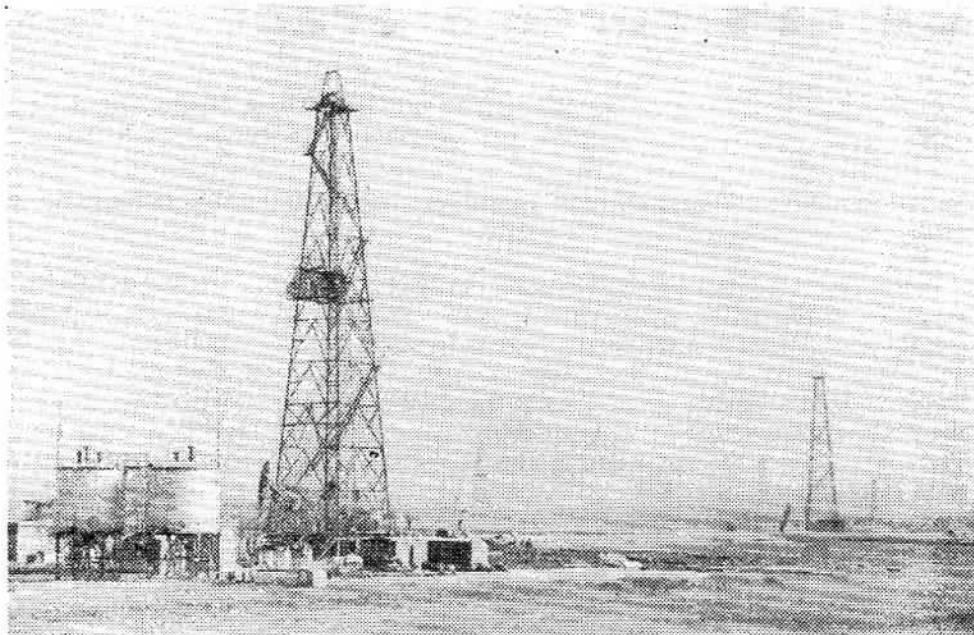
Quite recently, the reactionary scholars in the service of social-imperialism claimed it was “utterly hope-

less” to explore petroleum resources in the Pohai Bay area. The opening up of the Shengli Oilfield is a powerful rebuff to their vicious slander.

Construction at Shengli began in 1964. Having gained a decisive victory in the battle to open up the Taching Oilfield, the workers went south to join efforts with oil workers from northwest and southwest China in prospecting and opening up the new oilfield. Workers, cadres and technicians launched the mass movement **“In industry, learn from Taching.”** They battled against the elements and surmounted numerous difficulties. Since there were no houses, they lived in thatched huts or subterranean cells, and for lack of fresh water they drank snow water or “hard” water, and used shoulder-poles to transport equipment and lit torches for night work. In less than two years they successfully completed the first stage of the work, opening up broad vistas for oil prospecting in the Pohai Bay area.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has spurred the building of the oilfield at a still faster speed. The workers have diligently studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, deepened the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. They have earnestly carried out the principle "grasp revolution, promote production," constantly opening up new regions for exploration and attaining new levels in prospecting, drilling, oil extraction and construction of the oilfield.

Shengli is located in a section of the north China basin. Some foreign bourgeois scholars once held that no petroleum resources could possibly be found in north China because of the absence of marine sediment of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras and the presence of igneous and metamorphic rocks over vast areas there. In the search for oil, the workers, cadres and technicians studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* over and over again. This helped them break down fetishes and superstitions and adhere to the viewpoint that practice is primary. Through extensive investigations, they finally found a big oilfield and sank high-yield wells. The pres-



A view of the Shengli Oilfield.

ence of many underground faults and complicated geological conditions gave rise to many new problems and difficulties in the course of prospecting and extraction. Combining their strong revolutionary spirit with a strictly scientific approach, the builders, with dialectical materialism as their sharp weapon, gradually came to know the objective laws governing the distribution of oil and gas. The experience in opening up the Shengli Oilfield has enriched and developed the theories of oil prospecting and extraction in China. This will help speed exploration of oil resources in similar regions in the country.

Under the leadership of the Party, a contingent of cadres and workers equal to the most formidable tasks has been trained at the oilfield. More than 1,400 units have been cited as advanced collectives and over 26,000 people elected advanced workers last year. After continuously setting up new records, the No. 3252 drilling team reached new heights in 1973 by drilling 151,420 metres and was awarded the title of "Heroic Drilling Team."

In the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers have organized themselves into some 1,000 groups to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao. A contingent of theoretical workers is being formed among the masses. Under the impetus of the movement, new oil-wells and a long pipeline were completed and put into use earlier this year.



Workers, cadres and technicians discussing ways and means to guarantee high output.

China's Foreign Trade

by Wang Yao-ting, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

IN the 25 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the entire Chinese people, displaying the spirit of daring and militancy, have made important achievements on the political, economic and cultural fronts under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung. China's foreign trade in this period also has been flourishing.

Foreign Trade Serving Socialist Revolution and Construction

In the century and more before liberation, there was no independent foreign trade in semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China. The imperialist countries imposed by armed force on the Chinese people unequal treaties by which they got from China the privilege of dumping goods, plundering industrial materials and exporting capital. They dominated China's important trading ports, customs, finance, insurance and navigation. Through exchanges of unequal values, the imperialists engaged in prolonged, harsh exploitation and plunder of the Chinese people, bringing great damage to old China's national economy and untold suffering to the people.

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao Tsetung explicitly pointed out: "The restoration and development of the national economy of the people's republic would be impossible without a policy of controlling foreign trade." After New China was founded, we abolished the imperialists' privileges in China, put an end to old China's dependence on imperialism for foreign trade and built up an independent foreign trade serving China's socialist revolution and construction.

To ensure that foreign trade develops along the socialist road, China has consistently pursued a policy of controlling and protecting trade. Immediately after nationwide liberation, the People's Government confiscated the Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalists' foreign trade enterprises and set up national institutions for controlling foreign trade and established state-owned foreign trade enterprises. A series of measures were adopted in foreign trade to handle different kinds of import and export commodities, issue import and export permits, protect tariffs, ban smuggling, control foreign exchange, inspect and test the quality of export and import commodities, register private importers and exporters and establish rules for foreign traders to follow. These measures effectively helped resist imperialist economic infiltration and ensured that China's foreign

trade was carried out in accordance with the established principle and policy and the economic plan. At the same time, they facilitated the state's utilization, restriction and transformation of private exporters. In 1956, with foreign trade changed completely into state ownership, socialist transformation of the system of ownership in this economic field was completed. Foreign trade is a powerful weapon of the Chinese people in their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism, an important means for China and other countries to supply each other's needs on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and a major channel for promoting understanding and friendship and exchanging experiences between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

New China's Achievements in Foreign Trade

With the rapid growth of her socialist industry and agriculture and broadening relations with other countries, China has established trade relations with over 150 countries and regions and signed governmental trade agreements or protocols with more than 50 countries. The Chinese Government, non-governmental trade organizations and foreign trade corporations have often sent delegations and groups abroad and played host to governmental and non-governmental trade missions as well as personages in economic and trade circles from various countries. Economic, trade and industrial technical exhibitions, held by China in other countries or vice versa, have been increasing in number from year to year. More and more study groups, visiting groups and technical delegations have been exchanged between industrial and scientific-technical circles of China and other countries to swap technical know-how. In the 1972-74 period alone, for instance, China has on 39 occasions held exhibitions and taken part in international fairs in 38 developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions and held 29 exhibitions in 27 countries in Northwestern Europe, Eastern Europe, North America, Oceania and Japan. In the same period, 17 countries have sponsored 29 exhibitions in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin.

The volume of New China's imports and exports has been increasing continuously since its founding. Total volume in 1973 was 2.5 times that of 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, with total exports being 2.5 times and imports 2.45 times. At the same time, constant changes have taken place in the composition of China's export and import commodities. China's exports consisted mainly of agricultural and side-line products before liberation, but in recent years, her industrial exports have made up a

considerable proportion. Industrial goods accounted for more than 65 per cent of the exports in 1973. China-made machine tools, hardware, meters and instruments, medical apparatus, chemicals, bicycles, sewing machines and cameras enjoy a ready sale in many countries. As for light industrial goods, foodstuffs and textiles as well as arts and handicrafts, China now offers more patterns, colours and designs, with better packing and packaging. With her rapidly growing petroleum industry, China became basically self-sufficient in oil in 1963 and for the first time in history exported crude oil in 1973, the amount of which rose in 1974.

Old China all along had been a market for the imperialists dumping their oil. To control and monopolize this market, they alleged that "China is oil-poor," a fallacy which was ignored by the Chinese oil workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel after liberation. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have persistently followed the road of independence and self-reliance, feared no difficulties and worked hard and constantly discovered and exploited new oilfields and gasfields. Facts show that our socialist motherland is rich in oil and gas resources. The change from importing to exporting crude oil and oil products and increasing oil exports have provided China with a greater possibility of further developing her foreign trade.

While adhering to the policy of self-reliance, China, in order to meet the needs of carrying out the national economic plan, has imported some ferrous and non-ferrous metals, vehicles, ships, planes, machinery, rubber, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, paper pulp, etc., and has purchased in a planned way complete sets of equipment for making chemical fertilizer and synthetic fibre as well as equipment for making oxygen and generating electricity and rolling mills. This is done with a view to developing the country's industrial and agricultural production and accelerating socialist economic construction. In addition, China has imported some wheat and oilseeds while exporting a certain amount of rice, miscellaneous cereals and oilseeds. The aim is mainly to adjust the varieties of crops and supply the needs of importers and exporters.

In order to better promote trade exchanges between China and other parts of the world, the Chinese Export Commodities Fair jointly sponsored by foreign trade corporations is held twice a year in spring and autumn in Kwangchow, with its first session taking place in the spring of 1957. It has become a trading centre attracting traders all over the world. With the vigorous development in China's socialist economic construction, it has been growing in scale. Export samples and exhibits showing new achievements in China's economic construction have increased from over 12,000 to more than 30,000. The exhibition floor space has been expanded from only 12,000 sq. m. in the spring of 1957 to over 47,000 sq. m. in the autumn of 1959. Begun with the 35th session last spring, the fair is housed in newly

built exhibition halls covering a floor space of 110,000 sq. m. Visitors from over 20 countries and regions to attend the first session totalled more than 1,200 while the 1974 spring fair had an attendance of over 20,000 from more than 100 countries and regions. During the fair, import and export negotiations, conclusion of contracts, transactions based on samples and other trade activities have enabled China's foreign trade corporations to listen to visitors' demands and suggestions for improving the quality of China's export commodities, improving packing and packaging and increasing varieties and designs. There have been exchanges of views on questions of further developing trade relations between China and other parts of the world. All these have facilitated the promotion of foreign trade.

Adhering to the Principle of Building Our Country Independently and Through Self-Reliance

China's foreign trade achievements are the results of the policy of building the country independently, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift, consistently followed by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung in actively carrying out socialist revolution and construction. It is our consistent view that a country's political independence is inseparable from its economic independence. After achieving political independence, a nation must strive hard to win economic independence, otherwise the political independence is insecure and incomplete. In their socialist construction since the establishment of New China, the Chinese people, relying on their own strength and wisdom and using their domestic accumulation funds and their own natural resources, have transformed a poor and backward old China into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity, having neither internal nor external debts. We have never been cowed by the imperialists' "blockade and embargo." Nor did we yield to the political and economic pressure put on us by the social-imperialists when they unilaterally withdrew their experts and tore up the contracts. On the contrary, these temporary difficulties forced on us only served to increase the Chinese people's determination to build their socialist motherland at a faster pace through self-reliance and hard struggle.

Tempered in the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people have won one great victory after another in socialist revolution and construction.

At present, our country's industry, agriculture, communications and transport, finance and trade are doing well. The market is brisk and prices are stable and the balance of payments is even. Because the Chinese currency, the Renminbi, is stable and enjoys high international prestige, more than 60 countries have already used it for reckoning and settling accounts in their trade with China. All this demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system in China

and provides a foundation for developing China's foreign trade.

Trade Principles of Equality, Mutual Benefit And Supplying Each Other's Needs

China's adherence to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts in construction, in no way means pursuing a policy of self seclusion, nor does it exclude efforts to develop trade with other countries and supply each other's requirements on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. On the eve of the founding of New China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity." For the last 25 years, we have acted on this instruction of Chairman Mao's to

develop trade with other countries in a planned way and on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. In developing foreign trade, China has consistently respected her trading partners' sovereignty and aspirations while giving consideration to both sides' needs and possibilities in the interest of mutual economic development. In international trade, we resolutely oppose the two super-powers' evil practice of plundering other countries' natural resources, dominating their national economies and interfering in their internal affairs under the guise of "trade" and "aid."

We have always maintained that countries, big or small, are equal. Through foreign trade, China has promoted mutual support and co-operation in the economic field with fraternal socialist countries and friendly

(Continued on p. 26.)

The Tachai Road

by Kuo Feng-lien

The first part of this article appeared in our last issue. Following is the second and concluding part.—Ed.

Farm for the Revolution

We are much better off in Tachai but Comrade Chen Yung-kuei is always reminding us that our country has to industrialize, we must build up our national defence, and the oppressed peoples in the world are still suffering terrible hardships. We must not have only Tachai in sight. If we were to care only about ourselves, then we could work one year and rest the three following years. Why must we farm better? Because we have to build up our socialist motherland, because we must support the revolutionary struggle of the people of other countries.

It is precisely this lofty political ideal which engenders the unremitting revolutionary spirit of hard work.

In 1963 for example, when calamity struck Tachai the state promptly sent grain, money and relief supplies. The Party branch of Tachai welcomed the truck and cart drivers and prepared meals for them, but asked them to take their goods back — they should be given to more needy brigades. When the landlord and rich peasants heard this they muttered: "What's all this! Men die for riches, birds die for food! But these cadres of ours turn back goods delivered right to our doorstep just because they want to become models!" The poor and lower-middle peasants answered: "We rely on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, hard work and self-reliance to solve our difficulties — not on help from outside!" They know that following the principle of

self-reliance involves more than the Tachai Brigade — it means what road to take in building socialism.

Then again in the spring of 1973 a drought of unprecedented severity struck Tachai. We had built a canal round the hills to connect with a reservoir and ensure water for our crops, but during this drought we let other brigades and teams use the reservoir while we ourselves fetched water from ponds. Comrade Chen Yung-kuei had telephoned from Peking telling us not to use our canal water but to let other brigades use the water.

We planted our whole maize crop by carrying water to the fields in buckets slung on shoulder-poles. We had to carry 100 shoulder-poles of water for every *mu* of land, each round trip covering 5 kilometres. We walked 500 kilometres to supply enough water for each *mu* of maize we sowed. That's how we managed to get a bumper autumn harvest in spite of the drought.

The people of Tachai farm for the revolution, not for themselves. What's uppermost in their minds is doing more for the state. Tachai delivered the state levy and sold surplus grain to the amount of 22.5 tons in 1953. As production expanded after setting up the people's commune in 1958, the amount rose to 95 tons. In 1971 it was 160 tons. In 1973, a year of severe drought, we delivered and sold 150 tons of grain besides putting enough aside for our own consumption and for reserves. This meant each member of Tachai provided the state with some 340 kgs. of marketable grain that year.

We have not become proud and arrogant because Tachai is now a nationally famous pace-setter. "With the interests of the people of the whole country at

heart, keep the interests of the people of the whole world in mind," Comrade Chen Yung-kuei is always impressing upon us. "With the whole country learning from Tachai, what must we do?" asked Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, and he himself replied: "The answer can never be complete. We must go on and always ask ourselves that question." That is how we all understand it and the Party branch of Tachai is always on the lookout for any signs of conceit or arrogance among the cadres and brigade members. We are constantly being taught to guard against both. Any signs of being content with the present state of affairs and resting on our oars instead of striving onwards are interpreted in relation to the question of whether we must continue making revolution or not.



Party branch secretary Kuo Feng-lien (2nd right) and brigade leader Chia Cheng-jang (2nd left) inspecting a superior wheat strain with commune members.

With the Party branch to lead them the people of Tachai are bent on forging ahead with might and main, bent on doing bigger things each year, so as to make greater contributions to the revolution.

In 1968, we worked out a rational density for high yields of maize scientifically and did the same for the transplanting of millet seedlings. The following year Tachai enlarged the area sown to wheat and also began double-cropping. In 1970 we grew paddy-rice experimentally for the first time in the Taihang Mountains and made a success of it. We began building "man-made plains" in 1971. Last year and the year before were drought years and we threw ourselves into water conservancy work with good results.

The Party Branch — A Solid Bastion

We must be up and doing, if we want to bring about vast changes. But who should we rely on to give us the lead? There is a saying in Tachai that goes like this: "Village vies with village, household with household. The masses look to the Party branch to provide leadership." Over the past 20 and more years the Party branch led by Comrade Chen Yung-kuei has always been a firm leading group in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Communist Party members and cadres of Tachai love our great leader Chairman Mao and firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Their working style is based on the mass line. There is no shilly-shallying with them when it comes to class struggle and two-line struggle. Sharp, decisive and full of go, they are thoroughly down-to-earth in their work. They dare to shoulder the heaviest tasks and always take the initiative in collective productive labour. Ever since the co-op days of 1953

cadres, old and new, have all consistently taken part in collective productive labour.

In this, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei has set a fine example. He is completely at one with the masses, sharing weal and woe with them and has always kept the qualities of the working people. The first thing he does on returning from a meeting in the county or the province is to join the brigade members in the fields at whatever work they are doing, sweating it out with the others. He "covers himself with dust on fine days, or with mud from head to foot when it rains." "Chen Yung-kuei feels and works like us," the poor and lower-middle peasants say. "He's our leader, and a good one at that, but he never puts on official airs."

With Comrade Chen Yung-kuei to lead them, the cadres of Tachai also set an example with their own conduct. They are always where the going is toughest. For instance, our brigade leader Chia Cheng-jang is in his fifties and has grown up with Comrade Chen Yung-kuei. When they set up the agricultural co-operative in 1953 he was the only one among the poor and lower-middle peasants who could read and write a little so he volunteered to keep the accounts. In all the ten years or so he has been in charge, he has never taken so much as a needle or a piece of thread that belongs to the collective, which is why the masses called him "the Red Accountant." And in all these years no one ever knew him to work at his books in the daytime. He does all the accounting after a full day's work in the fields with the others. Today, Comrade Chia Cheng-jang, busier than ever, his duties heavier, is still his same old self, putting in no less than 300 days a year at collective productive labour.

Tachai Brigade today is a large one, engaged in many undertakings. A few cadres could not carry on

without the support of the brigade members. We rely on the brigade members, particularly the poor and lower-middle peasants. This is our tradition: we cadres always make a point of inviting the criticism and supervision of the masses. I'd like to give an example: When we began to sow the millet crop in the spring of 1972 there was a fairly long dry spell. Some people took a chance and did not sow as deep as they should have. The soil is rich and thick, they assured themselves. When 40 per cent of the crop failed to sprout there was plenty of talk. Those who did the sowing were upset because they saw they had hurt the collective.

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei called a Party branch committee meeting to look into the matter. Was it the fault of the brigade members or of the cadres? After discussion, all agreed that it was the fault of the cadres for not fully consulting the brigade members on how to sow the crop after such a dry spell. At a meeting of the brigade all seven members of the Party branch committee criticized themselves. Production brigade leader Chia Cheng-jang declared, "I'm the one who must make a self-criticism as I'm responsible for production and Comrade Chen Yung-kuei was away. I should learn from this lesson." But Comrade Chen Yung-kuei disagreed. He said that he was the one mainly responsible as he was the Party branch secretary and he hadn't made the necessary arrangements to see that the work was properly carried out.

The brigade members were moved by their cadres' spirit of sincere self-criticism. The result was that they worked harder than ever to re-sow all the places where the crop had failed. It took them no more than five days. Later, the Tachai Party branch on its own initiative wrote out a self-criticism and sent it to the county Party committee, requesting that the report be circulated throughout the county. It caused quite a stir because it showed everyone how strict the Tachai Brigade was with itself, how open it was about its mistakes as well as its achievements.

The Party branch of Tachai takes good care to train successors to the revolution. It constantly educates young people in the class and two-line struggle and lets them take on responsibilities to temper them. The young people of Tachai are growing up sturdy and vigorous with the example and advice of the older generation. Four of the nine members on the committee of the Party branch in Tachai are under thirty.

After the Tenth Party Congress, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei in December 1973 proposed at our Party branch committee meeting that I take over the post of Party branch secretary. He said: "Our Party is flourishing vigorously and has qualified successors. Our Party branch in Tachai should be the same." His proposal touched off a stir of excitement although this had been mooted many times before during Party branch committee meetings. Everyone turned their eyes on Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, tumultuous thoughts racing through their minds — the fighting days of the "Mutual-Aid Team of Old Folks and Children" and the self-styled "Stalwarts' Team"... the three campaigns against Wolves' Haunt... the torrential rains with their after-

math... and the struggles against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. It was always Comrade Chen Yung-kuei who had been at the head, right out in the van leading us. And now he was handing over the post of Party branch secretary so as to ensure qualified successors to the cause of the Party. After the Party branch committee had fully endorsed his proposal Comrade Chen Yung-kuei turned and said to me: "A heavy responsibility now rests on your shoulders. See that you live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao, the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai!" I shall never forget these words.

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei has taken up a higher leading post because revolutionary work requires it, but whenever he can he comes back to Tachai and always joins us in whatever work we may be doing at the moment. He asks after production and how the people are getting along, but he is most of all concerned about our ideological progress. He is always impressing upon us never to forget the Party's basic line.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and marching along the path blazed by our revolutionary predecessors, we of the Tachai Party branch are determined to carry on the fight against the elements and against class enemies, the revisionist line and erroneous thinking, and strive for still greater victories.

The Party's Basic Line for the Historical Period of Socialism

At the working conference of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at Peitaiho in August 1962 and at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party in September of the same year, Chairman Mao put forward more comprehensively the basic line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

Theatrical Festival

New Results of the Revolution in Art and Literature

A FOLLOW-UP of north China's theatrical festival held earlier this year, the recent festival in Peking from mid-August to mid-September was another gala gathering of art and literary circles. Selected from among the new, big repertoire performed by the theatrical troupes of Shanghai, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Hunan and Liaoning Provinces, the 27 operas and dramas, songs and dances and *Nuyi* (balladry, story-telling and cross-talk) staged this time were warmly acclaimed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

The workers, peasants and soldiers in our socialist country are the masters of art and literature. Most of the 200,000 audience attending the more than 100 performances at the festival in six of Peking's theatres were workers, peasants and P.L.A. soldiers. Part of the theatrical troupes sometimes went to villages in Peking's suburbs and to factories to give special showings. After each performance, the organizers and actors and actresses of the festival invited the audience to a forum, canvassing opinions for the purpose of improving it. Many commentaries by workers, peasants or soldiers were published or broadcast.

Model Revolutionary Theatrical Works Adapted

One of the features of the recent festival was that theatrical works were presented either in full or in part in the form of nine local operas.

Model revolutionary theatrical works are brilliant achievements of China's proletarian revolution in art and literature. Ten years ago, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in art and literature, a group of revolutionary art and literary fighters launched a revolution first in Peking opera, a bastion tightly controlled by the revisionist line. They created some new works which were full of proletarian spirit, ousting from the stage the exploiting classes' emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties who had dominated it for hundreds of years. Workers, peasants and soldiers as heroes became the main characters on the stage. A new epoch in socialist art and literature had dawned.

The number of model revolutionary theatrical works* are increasing. Their stories are popular among the masses, with many people loving to sing arias sung by the heroes and heroines in the operas. The heroic characters of the plays have become examples for people to follow.

Adaptation of model revolutionary theatrical works to local opera forms is of significance to the further popularization of model theatrical works and the reform of local operas.

With its vast territory and varied nationalities, China boasts, apart from Peking opera, several hundred kinds of local operas each with its own artistic characteristics. Performed in the dialect of a given locality,

* Up to now, there are 17 model revolutionary theatrical works. They include the modern revolutionary Peking operas *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern*, *Shachiapang*, *On the Docks*, *Raid on the White Tiger Regiment*, *Song of the Dragon River*, *Red Detachment of Women*, *Fighting on the Plains* and *Azalea Mountain*, the modern revolutionary dance-dramas *Red Detachment of Women*, *The White-Haired Girl*, *Ode to Yimeng* and *Children of the Grassland*, the symphonic music *Shachiapang* and *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, the piano music *The Red Lantern* with Peking opera singing and the piano concerto *The Yellow River*.



Shachiapang, a model revolutionary Peking opera adapted to Hunan huaku opera.

these enjoy wide popularity among the local people. However, before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, old local operas, like Peking opera, featured emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties and spread the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

This ran counter to our epoch. The social economic base of China has been changed, yet the art department — one sector of the superstructure which serves the new socialist economic base — was filled with the stuff of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The theatre should be a place to educate the people, but before the Great Cultural Revolution the old operas spread the decadent ideas of the exploiting classes that countered socialism, undermining the socialist economic base. Therefore, old local operas, like Peking opera and other art forms, had to undergo socialist revolutionary reform.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, local opera artists and the people have put more urgent demand on reforming these operas. The model revolutionary theatrical works are vanguards of socialist art and literature. In creating these works, revolutionary artists made strenuous efforts to carry out a thorough reform of the old art form. They have acquired the rich experience of putting into practice the principles of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new" in order to achieve "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." Adaptation from model theatrical works can make the reform in local operas proceed along the revolutionary course charted by the former. The recent festival showed the results of adaptation.

For example, the 200-year-old *huaku* opera in central south China's Hunan Province has been very popular with the masses. But before the Cultural Revolution, main roles in *huaku* opera only consisted of young male and female characters and clowns. The

stories centred on love affairs, trifling family matters and similar subjects. Frivolous and sentimental tunes and monotonous melody could in no way express the revolutionary life of the socialist era and present heroic images of the proletariat.

In adapting *Shachiapang*, a Peking opera about revolutionary armymen and civilians' resistance to the Japanese aggressors in the 30s and 40s, art and literary workers in Hunan learnt from the creative experiences of the model theatrical works. They studied the changes and various artistic methods of *huaku* and boldly introduced innovations by rejecting its dross and assimilating its essence and using its tradition as examples. A set of magnificent tunes was created for the main characters, making it possible to express all the better the spirit of the era and the main characters' inner world.

Adaptations from model revolutionary theatrical works have also enabled *chuangchu* opera, popular in regions inhabited by the Chuang nationality but which was in an all but hopeless state in Kwangsi's art circles in south China, to develop in a healthy way. The *chuangchu* opera troupe taking part in the festival adapted two acts from *Fighting on the Plains*, another Peking opera about the War of Resistance Against Japan. While retaining the musical characteristics of the *chuangchu* opera, the artists absorbed what was worthwhile from folk songs and other kinds of operas, enriching the presentation of *chuangchu* music, so that it could better express the mighty aspirations of heroic characters. In addition, acrobatics were incorporated for the first time to add lustre to the portrayal of such characters.

Shanghai *huchu* opera, *huaichu* opera and Shaohsing opera troupes, Kwangsi's *kweichu* opera and *taitiao* opera troupes, Hunan's *hsiangchu* opera troupes and Liaoning's *pingchu* opera troupes all put on adapted model works. Liaoning artists made a helpful probe in using the ballet form to present episodes from modern revolutionary Peking opera.



Modern play *Battle in the Shipyard*.

Reflecting Real Struggles

With the Party's basic line as the key link, the festival's programme re-presented real class struggle and the two-line struggle. A number of items praising the Great Cultural Revolution were also created.

Laid down by Chairman Mao, the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism points out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In this period, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capi-

talist restoration. The struggle runs through every sphere of life. China's artists try to generalize from complicated social phenomena the theme showing the essence of the struggle in life during a given historical period so that their works can play the role of educating and encouraging the people. *Battle in the Shipyard* performed at the festival by the Shanghai Drama Troupe was one such work which was appreciated by audiences.

In 1970, Shanghai's shipbuilders criticized the ring-leader of the revisionist line Liu Shao-chi who advocated the slavish comprador philosophy that building ships is no better than buying foreign ships, and buying is no better than renting foreign ships. They were determined to make use of the berths and equipment at hand to build big vessels. A vigorous mass movement took place. Artists of the Shanghai Drama Troupe went to a shipyard to plunge into the life around them and did manual labour. Numerous vivid facts told them that once free from the yoke of the revisionist line, the workers cherished lofty ideas and high aspirations. The pulsating life around them urged them on to write a play eulogizing the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm.

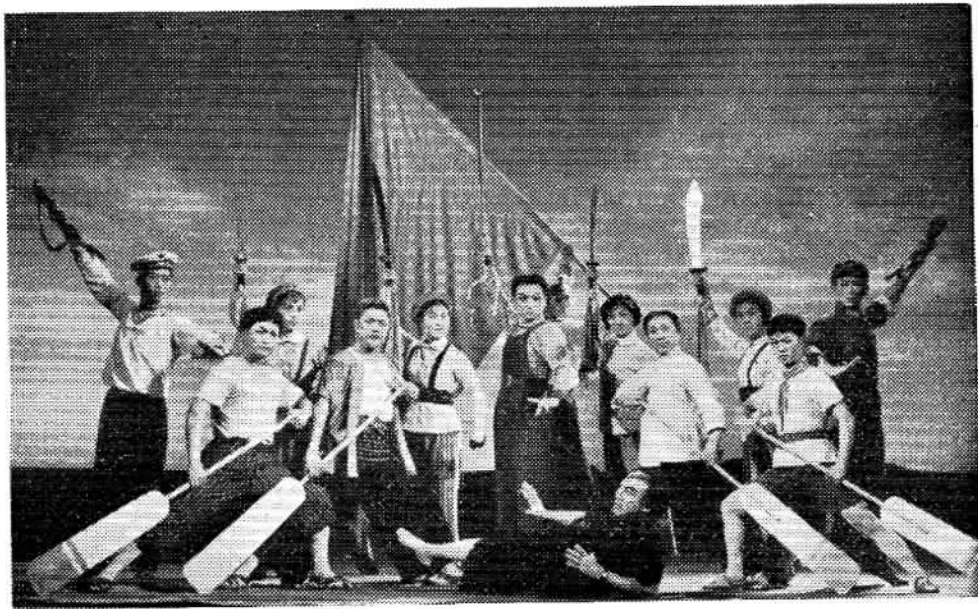
Centring on the struggle to build a 10,000-ton-class ship in a small berth, the play warmly praises the Great Cultural Revolution and the new generation emerging in that struggle. It portrays Lei Hai-sheng, an image representing the workers with a proletarian revolutionary spirit.

At the same time, the play says there is a two-line struggle in the new leading body formed in the Cultural Revolution. The hidden enemy makes use of the contradictions between the members of the leading body to carry out sabotage. The struggles against the class enemy and against the erroneous line intertwine. In this way, the play shows in a deep-going way the idea of persisting in progress and in revolution against retrogression and restoration.

Staging the *Battle in the Shipyard* drew the people's attention because of its well-defined spirit of the epoch in emphasizing the delineation of the new spiritual features of the working class tempered in the Great Cultural Revolution and the new characteristics of class struggle and the two-line struggle since the Cultural Revolution began.

Rich and Colourful Repertoire

The Party's principle of "Letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new" is embodied in the varied items, subject-matter and styles seen at the recent festival.



Pan Shih Wan, a modern revolutionary Peking opera.

The modern revolutionary Peking operas *Pan Shih Wan* (about people's war fought by the militia and fishermen against Kuomintang secret agents who land from the sea), *Trial of a Chair* (describing the struggle of a rural people's commune members against a lawless landlord) and *Battle Against Sea Waves* (about rescuing fishermen who are attacked by a storm) put on tentatively by the Shanghai Peking Opera Company always drew packed houses. Hunan's modern play *Feng Shu Wan* (showing the life of struggle of the Hunan peasant guards in the late 20s) and Kwangsi's one-act play *The Main Lesson* (describing how a veteran peasant educates some educated youth to understand that class struggle is the main lesson they should learn from the incident of the poisoning of a pedigree pig by class enemies) also were acclaimed. Some local operas about actual struggle and the Peking opera *Spring in Yaoshan Mountain* (about how P.L.A. men help the Yao people annihilate Kuomintang remnants and the reactionary armed forces of headmen in early post-liberation days) by a Kwangsi troupe and the modern play *Enthusiasm Seethes in the Mountains* (describing how miners in northeast China swiftly restore a ruined mine in the early days of liberation) performed by a Liaoning troupe all had notable achievements. In the fields of song and dance and *chuyi*, there also were some fairly good numbers such as a Liaoning ensemble's rendition of *Songs of the Battle on the Hsisha Islands* which is about the victorious self-defence fight waged early this year and the dance *Song of Wood Cutting* which describes the labour of the lumbermen of the Yao nationality in Kwangsi. These new creations show the characteristics of different nationalities and regions and varied artistic styles. They all have learnt from and applied the experiences of the model revolutionary theatrical works which, with the Party's basic line as their guide, reflect class struggle and the two-line

struggle in different historical periods of China's revolution and portray the heroic images of the proletariat. As a result, these new works are welcomed by workers, peasants and soldiers.

Vigorous Art and Literary Contingent

The growth of a group of vigorous young artists could be seen from the recent festival. A contingent of old, middle-aged and young artists is expanding and the festival testified to their new spiritual outlook because they have tempered themselves in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They are now more and more conscious in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in art and literature and firmly adhering to the road of serving workers, peasants and soldiers.

Members of the Shanghai People's Huaichu Opera Troupe, who performed the adapted modern revolutionary Peking opera *On the Docks* and two other new items at the festival, began to make adaptations from this opera since 1970. They went to the wharves for several times to find out more about life there. Together with the dockers, they worked, studied Marxism-Leninism and criticized revisionism. They performed for the dockers and asked for their comments. By modestly learning from the latter and gradually gearing their thoughts and sentiments to those of the dockers, they have become more enthusiastic in serving the workers and the characters they portray are more vivid and real.

Once when they went to perform at a dock, the makeshift open stage was rather small and the orchestra could only be seated on a truck near the stage. Still the musicians said: "So long as the workers are satisfied with the performance, the truck is a good orchestra

pit." A famous veteran actress hurried from a meeting she had just attended downtown to the dock to perform on a day when rain came down in buckets.

Examples like these were to be seen not only in the *huaichu* opera troupe, but in other art companies. When comrades in a number of troupes went to perform in Peking's suburbs during the festival, they took part in farm work in their leisure time. Artists also used every opportunity, such as performing short items in the fields, in front of steel furnaces, at a railway building work-site and even on a boat in a reservoir, to serve workers, peasants and soldiers who could not leave their posts.

While the festival was on, art and literary workers conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crimes in following Confucius to bring about a restoration and his revisionist line, and repudiated the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the old operas. At the same time, they made further efforts to learn from the creative experience of model revolutionary theatrical works and listen to comments by both professionals and workers, peasants and soldiers. They also held forums to exchange experiences in adapting model works to local opera forms as well as forums on the creation of dramas and dances. These activities help promote a deep-going development of the proletarian revolution in art and literature and play a positive role in advancing the flourishing socialist art and literary creations. As the participants at the theatrical festival said: "The festival is at once a review of the new results of the revolution in art and literature and a battle against Lin Piao and Confucius. At the same time, it is a place for studying Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in art and literature."

(Continued from p. 20.)

countries of the Third World, thus benefiting each other's economic construction and economic independence.

China is a developing socialist country that belongs to the Third World. She has given consistent and firm support to the people of various countries in their struggles against domination and plunder by imperialism and the superpowers and upheld the principles of carrying out international trade on the basis of fair and reasonable prices and treating countries, big or small, as equals in international economic relations. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China has had marked development in trade with other Third World countries in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and meeting each other's needs. While continuing to promote her state relations and friendly contacts with the other Third World countries in the future, China will further develop trade relations with them, organize exchanges of commodities according to both sides' needs and possibilities and further promote mutual understanding and friendship.

China's industrial and agricultural production is still not high and scientific and technical levels have yet to reach advanced standards. Although China's foreign trade has made steady progress and its export commodities have gone up year by year, she is still not able to fully meet the growing demands from all quarters in respect to quantity, quality, variety and design. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius now in progress in China is of great immediate and far-reaching historical significance in consolidating and developing the tremendous achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. This revolutionary movement will definitely further develop the national economy and expand China's foreign trade. There will be a steady growth of industrial and agricultural products of better quality and in more varieties and designs. China will be able to export more and better goods to satisfy the requirements of the people of other countries. We will accordingly import the goods we need. Without doubt, prospects for developing trade with other countries are broadening.

“Socialism Is Ours”

by Our Correspondents Hsiang Jung and Mei Tien

This is the last of three articles on a visit to the Kailan Coal Mine. The first two appeared in Nos. 39 and 40. — Ed.

TEMPERED in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, cadres of the Kailan Coal Mine have put into practice more conscientiously than before Chairman Mao's teaching “We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class.” More effectively than previously, the workers now take on their right as masters of the state. They proudly say: “Socialism is ours. We have the responsibility to build up our socialist country.”

Participation in Leadership and Management

The proportion of workers in the leading bodies at different levels in Kailan has been on the increase since the Great Cultural Revolution began in 1966. Of the 74 leading cadres in the mines under Kailan, 52 of them, or 70.3 per cent, were previously ordinary workers. Twenty-seven of these have been chosen from among new workers recruited since liberation. The rest are veterans, the “coolies” who worked like beasts of burden under imperialist exploitation in the old society but now assume political, production or technical leadership in Kailan. Fifty-three-year-old Ma Ching-yun, Party committee secretary and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Luchiato Mine, began working in the pits when he was 20. It was only after liberation that he started learning how to read and write. Now he is expertly leading this big hydraulic cutting mine.

With the shattering of the old regulations and systems that stifled their initiative since the Cultural Revolution started, the workers' right to take part in management has been clearly defined. Workers have discussed and worked out new rational regulations and systems under the leadership of the Party organizations. For instance, quite a number of the old quality-inspection coal cutting systems hampered the workers' initiative. New systems such as self-inspection by workers and mutual inspection within the group are mapped out to ensure that they consciously fulfil their quality norms.

Workers' opinions are solicited regarding the whole process of production — from mapping out plans to accomplishment of the task. Before a seasonal plan is drafted, cadres of the planning section go to the mining areas and consult with workers and grass-roots cadres

to collect and sum up their suggestions. The Party committee then discusses with the workers and cadres before the plan is decided on. As a result of taking the mass line, the plan thus fixed is practical and willingly accepted by the workers.

In addition to efficiently-staffed administrative organizations responsible for production at the three pit levels — mining district, shift and group — there are corresponding part-time workers' administration groups. For example, there is a workers' inspection group at each mining district having more than 100 workers which inspects the complicated situation in the pit and helps solve problems that may come up in production. And there is a workers' administration team in each shift with dozens of workers which helps the leadership look after the workers' study, production, safety and other matters. In every group with a dozen or so workers, there are workers responsible for political propaganda, production, management, safety, welfare services and economic accounting. This system helps bring into full play the workers' initiative in taking part in management.

Workers can criticize or make suggestions concerning mine work at any time. For instance, it had been an established practice to suspend work for overhauls during the Spring Festival holidays. This was done away with in the Cultural Revolution. Workers in the Linhsi Mine worked out a new way of making inspections and repairs without stopping production and used this method for five years in succession. But when repair work became quite heavy at the beginning of this year, some leading cadres wanted to suspend work for three days to do the repairs. Veteran worker Chang Chung and 42 other workers wrote a big-character poster, saying: “Why don't you stick to the experience created by the masses in the Cultural Revolution? Coal is needed for socialist construction and time is valuable, why do you want to stop production?” The mine Party committee immediately discussed the poster and supported it. For several wintry nights the workers carried out the heavy task of overhauling, despite strong draughts at the pit entrance. The result was an extra 35,000 tons of coal excavated.

Workers don't just take part in mine leadership and management. Miner Fan Teh-ling and woman electrician Li Su-chin were elected delegates to the Ninth Party Congress in 1969. Last year Fan Teh-ling and old



Studying together.

miner Wu Hsu-chih took part in the Tenth Party Congress at which Fan was elected a Central Committee Member, and he is now chairman of the Trade Union Council of Hopei Province. Seven miners are now members of the revolutionary committee of Tangshan where Kailan is located.

The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership In Everything

Responding to Chairman Mao's call that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," in 1968 during the Cultural Revolution, Kailan sent more than 1,800 workers as members of the Mao Tsetung Thought propaganda teams to universities, hospitals, government offices, shops and the countryside to co-ordinate with the organizations concerned to accomplish their tasks in the Cultural Revolution. A short time ago, more than 200 workers' propaganda team members were sent to universities and secondary and primary schools in Hopei Province and in Tangshan city to help teachers and students there carry out educational revolution.

Aware of their responsibility, the workers said: "We need Marxism in our struggle." Responding to Chairman Mao's call to "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," they conscientiously study revolutionary theory. Some veteran workers who were still illiterate in the early post-liberation days are now able to read the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* and study and discuss works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well. While visiting one workshop, we heard 24-year-old woman worker Liu Su-chih giving a talk to her comrades about her understanding after reading a theoretical article, linking her

study with her thought and work. Easy to understand, her talk was well received.

There is now a high tide of studying revolutionary theory in Kailan. Some 11,000 workers have been trained to be instructors in theoretical studies after attending study classes and lectures run by the various mines and factories. They take the lead and help other workers in using the Marxist theory as their weapon to criticize Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, study the history of struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools and the class struggle as a whole so as to learn from the historical experience of class struggle. Some workers are interested in philosophy, some in history, and some have taken to spare-time creative writing, such as poetry, short stories and literary criticism. In Kailan the working class, as the main force, is using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to occupy the realms of ideology and culture.

"The Mine Is My Home"

The workers' initiative in building socialism has been brought into full play since the Cultural Revolution started.

With 36 years in the pits, Kailan model worker Wu Hsu-chih is one of many outstanding veteran workers. Two lines in his diary reveal his profound class sentiments and love for the Party and Chairman Mao: "The Party is my mother, the mine my home. I follow the Party's instructions and take good care of my home." Working like a beast of burden in the old society, he could hardly keep body and soul together. Street beggars, his wife and four of their children died of hunger and disease. Remarried after liberation, he has a new family and leads a happy life today. But he is always concerned about producing more coal for socialist construction. He is among the first to go down to the pit to prepare for the day's work and the last to leave because he always makes a general check of the day's work after knocking off. For years he has never missed a single shift, in rain or shine, summer or winter. He enthusiastically hands down his revolutionary ideas and technical know-how to the younger generation. To train young worker Liu Man-cheng in 1968, he often took time off to have heart-to-heart talks with him, telling him the importance of excavating coal for the revolution and acquainting him with the knowledge needed to operate coal-cutting machinery. Over the past ten years, he has trained over a dozen skilled coal miners, all of them now the mainstay in production. Though he has been elected vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Kailan Coal Mine and is quite busy, he often puts in time in the pits.

Large numbers of lively and active youngsters have come to work in Kailan following the rapid development of coal production. Of the more than 30,000 workers recruited since 1970, some were veteran workers' children, some demobbed soldiers and some commune members from the countryside. Twenty-three-year-old Shih Feng-pei, leader of a youth quick-tunnelling team, told us: Our team was set up in September last year with 19 members, the youngest 18, the oldest 26. We have fulfilled the monthly target every month since then. Last February, we broke our mine's tunnelling record. We have to conquer all sorts of difficulties in our work, such as deep underground water, dripping from the roof and hard rocks. After a short period of time, we are now able to do work formerly done by skilled miners. We also have made many technical innovations to raise efficiency. He added: "Whenever I go to accept our assignments on behalf of my comrades, they always ask me to tell the Party committee that our determination to do the work well is harder than the rocks!"

Working Wholeheartedly

While working selflessly to increase production, the workers see to it that their work is of high quality and at low cost. They say: The Party calls on us to run enterprises thriftily. Funds for socialist construction should be accumulated by everybody saving on materials. Big enterprises should be thrifty too. Though they work with coal all around them, the workers still are economical in using it. Workers making timber props designed and made a kind of heating stove using sawdust instead of coal for fuel. With its popularization in Kailan, 3,600 tons of coal were saved in two winters. Coal left over in the pits after cutting was shovelled up. Workers in the mine cars sweep the bottom after it is unloaded. Laundry workers collect the coal dust

left over from washing miners' clothing. Once when several veterans discovered a great deal of coal dust in a ditch near the coal washing plant, they built a pool with discarded bricks and stones to recover the coal dust. Over 2,000 tons of coal dust has been recovered annually.

There is a group of retired miners in the Linhsi Mine who went through untold sufferings in the old society. Unwilling to remain idle, they got together and built a makeshift workshop and manufactured small machines for some repair jobs by using waste materials. When the mine was short of nails, these oldsters built a nail-making machine able to turn out 11 types of nails to meet the mine's needs. Veteran warehouse-keeper Liu Ho goes round the mine with a bag on his back, picking up nails, pieces of iron, screws, or anything that might be of use in the mine.

Old worker Chen Yu-yu is called "a mason with a name on the workers' list, but a miner without his name on the miners' list." Besides doing masoning on work-days, he volunteers to work in the pits on holidays. There are many such workers like him in Kailan doing extra work without asking for any reward.

Workers co-operate and help each other even though they are in different shifts, mining districts or mines. In March 1972, underground water seeped in at a rate of over 20 tons per minute in the Chaokochuang Mine and the situation was extremely serious. Manpower, water-pumps and other equipment were immediately rushed there from other mines. Workers at other mines spoke to their mates in Chaokochuang on the phone: "Now you are in difficulty and production will be affected. But we will increase production to make up for what you've lost!" Concerted efforts quickly drained off the underground water and Chaokochuang's production soon caught up.

Wherever we went in Kailan, we found that the workers have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. Contrary to what the capitalists and revisionists believe, this enthusiasm does not come from enforcing rigid and unsuitable regulations or from material incentives, but from people's love for the socialist motherland and their determination to struggle for the early realization of the magnificent goal of communism.

A mine overflowing with revolutionary spirit and where production develops by leaps and bounds, Kailan has written a chapter in praise of the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In talking with us, the miners often quoted this saying of Chairman Mao: "The current Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."



Tunnelling.

Sketches by Li Mu

ROUND THE WORLD

KOREA

Three Tasks for National Reunification

The Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung made an important speech on September 24 while receiving groups of Korean residents in Japan visiting their homeland.

President Kim Il Sung said: "The most important target of struggle put forth by our Party today is to realize the country's reunification, the greatest desire and cherished aspiration of our nation.

"Our Party has advanced three tasks to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

"The first task is to powerfully push ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

"The second task is to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea by actively supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people.

"The third task is to strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces."

On the question of the third task, he said: "Our Party takes it as the immovable principle of its external activities to unite with the people of the socialist countries, unite with the people of the Third World countries and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world. We are exerting positive efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the Third World countries in particular.

"Most of the Third World countries became newly independent after the Second World War. They had been subjected to oppression and exploitation alike by the imperialists in the past. Today the Third World countries are waging a gallant struggle

against imperialism and colonialism and playing an important role in the international arena. The Third World is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present time. Therefore, it is very important today to strengthen unity with the Third World countries."

AZANIA

Rising Tide of Workers' Struggle

Some 5.6 millions of African workers are groaning under the reactionary rule of South African authorities. They are victims of oppression and exploitation by racism and colonialism. The discriminatory wage system enforced by the authorities is aimed at dividing the ranks of the working class. The average wage of African workers is one-tenth that of white workers, and worse still in the mining industry where the figure is one-nineteenth. They toil under abominable working conditions and live without security. Inflation and soaring prices over the years have left them in abject poverty. In this unbearable situation, the workers have waged large-scale and sustained strikes since the beginning of last year. This year has witnessed a new upsurge in the workers' struggle.

In January this year, 10,000 textile workers in Durban downed tools to protest against the discriminatory wage system. Armed police were called in to suppress the strike action, but this only resulted in mightier waves of protest. The strike, which persisted for two weeks, paralysed the production of 11 textile plants. Twenty thousand African workers at a gold mine southwest of Johannesburg walked out on June 9, demanding a wage increase. Despite brutal suppression by the South African authorities,

the workers stood their ground. On July 9, 400 African and other coloured workers at a pharmaceutical factory near Durban went on strike. The action spread to Johannesburg, East London and other cities, rapidly bringing the number of the striking African workers to 10,000.

Panic-stricken, the reactionary South African authorities, while stepping up arms expansion and suppression, indicated their willingness to meet the workers' wage increase demands. But their brutal suppression and political deception have served only to make the Azanian people see more clearly their hypocrisy and become more determined to continue the struggle. Encouraged and spurred on by the excellent revolutionary situation in Africa, the Azanian people are pressing on with their struggle against racial discrimination, ruthless exploitation and plunder by monopoly capital and for national liberation. They are sure to win final victory.

ZIMBABWE

People's Armed Struggle Develops

The first shots heralding the Zimbabwe people's armed struggle for national independence were fired by Zimbabwe patriots in the town of Sinoia on April 28, 1966. In their prolonged and tortuous struggle, the Zimbabwe people were convinced that armed struggle is the only way to achieve national independence.

There had been setbacks as the Ian Smith white racist regime clamped down on the people with severe repressive measures. Experience was summed up and with political and military preparations made over the years, the Zimbabwe patriots rekindled the flames of armed struggle at the end of 1972.

In the past year and more, using the jungles in the northeast as their bases, the guerrillas mounted repeated attacks on the enemy. They fought 55 battles in 1973, killing 500 enemy troops, bringing down 7 planes,

demolishing 8 barracks and disrupting important communication lines in many places.

The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (armed forces of the Zimbabwe African National Union) has not only set up bases in the northeast, but is carrying on guerilla activities in the west and central parts of the country.

The army killed 109 soldiers of the Rhodesian and South African fascist forces in 37 successful operations in Mount Darwin, Bindura, Centenary and other districts between May 17 and August 23.

During this period the army also destroyed 5 enemy camps and 17 trucks, and shot down or damaged 8 aircraft. The Zimbabwe people's struggle is growing steadily.

EGYPT

Contract for Soviet Passenger Planes Cancelled

The Egyptian Aviation Organization has decided to cancel a contract concluded last year for eight Soviet Tu-154 passenger planes, and to ask the Soviet side to return the first payment installment and compensate for Egyptian losses caused by the grounding of the planes in view of their numerous defects, the Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el Yom* reported on September 28.

A Tu-154 Egyptian airliner crashed in the desert near Cairo Airport on July 10 immediately after takeoff, killing two Egyptian pilots and four Soviet instructors on board. A technical committee was appointed by the Egyptian Government to investigate the incident, and Egyptian experts discovered 15 defects in the plane. Other planes of the same type have been grounded since July 11.

Major General Gamal Erfan, Chairman of the Egyptian Aviation Organization, recently pointed out that the plane has defects in its fuel circuit, electrical circuit and fire extinguishing systems, which endan-

ger passenger safety. In addition, 12 other minor defects make for huge maintenance expenses.

An Egyptian Civil Aviation Technical Committee report said that this type of plane needs several landings on flight, once every 15 to 20 minutes, which is not feasible.

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Worsening Economic Situation

Various capitalist countries since the beginning of the year have been faced with a wild inflation, falling production, increasing unemployment and an intensifying social crisis. And the future is gloomy.

United States. Gross national product has declined without a break this year as a result of a continuous drop in industrial production and a gloomy farming future.

Figures published by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board show that the August industrial production index dropped 0.5 per cent as compared with that of July. An AP report said that the "decline in industrial output signalled further stagnation in the American economy."

The U.S. Government recently announced that wholesale prices in August shot up 3.9 per cent, one of the biggest monthly increases in 28 years. The unemployment rate rose from 5.3 per cent in July to 5.4 per cent in August. Jobless workers numbered more than 5 million.

Deficits showed up in U.S. foreign trade; prices on the Wall Street stock exchange have dropped steadily in the last two months.

Speaking at the White House economic conference called at the beginning of September to deal with the serious economic problems facing the United States, U.S. President Gerald Ford said that "inflation is our domestic enemy No. 1" and that "the problems are obvious, painful and perplexing." Predictions by economists at the conference about the U.S. economy were mostly "dark" and "gloomy."

Britain. The British economy is deteriorating and political unrest is being keenly felt. The annual inflation rate has reached 20 per cent, and the industrial production index had gone down 2 per cent in the first half of the year as compared with the same period of last year. Production and investment in the steel, auto, building and other heavy industries are shrinking. Many small and medium-sized enterprises have closed. The number of unemployed surpassed 690,000 in August. The January-July balance of payments deficits were 2,400 million pounds, nearly doubling last year's total. The purchasing power of the labouring people is dwindling. Plummeting prices on the London stock exchange are a reflection of the deteriorating economy.

France. Price rises continue and the number of unemployed and the trade deficit increase.

The French Ministry of Economy and Finance announced on August 29 that retail prices were up 1.3 per cent in July compared with the previous month. Prices in the first seven months of 1974 rose 9.7 per cent. The number of people registered for jobs reached 453,900 in early August. The January-July trade deficits totalled 11,700 million francs, or approximately 2,340 million U.S. dollars.

Italy. Italy has been plagued this year by an increasing balance of payments deficit and a growing trade imbalance, soaring prices and runaway inflation. On top of all this, it has been threatened with shrinking output and growing unemployment in the last three months.

The trade balance in the first half of 1974 showed a 3,940,700 million lira deficit, while the balance of payments deficit reached 2,800,000 million liras, according to official figures. This year's inflation rate was estimated to be 21-22 per cent. Italian Minister of Labour Luigi Bertoldi predicted that the number of jobless would rise to one million by the end of the year if no emergency measures were taken.

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