

# PEKING REVIEW

12

March 21, 1975

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報

**Prime Minister Burnham Visits  
China**

**Chen Mu-hua's Speech at UNIDO  
General Conference**

***Granting Special Amnesty to and Releasing  
All War Criminals in Custody***

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北京周报

Vol. 18, No. 12      March 21, 1975

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## Prime Minister Burnham Visits China

**P**RIME Minister Linden Forbes S. Burnham of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Mrs. Burnham paid an official visit to China from March 12 to 17.

of the National People's Congress, as well as a throng of several thousand.

Red flags and coloured bunting fluttered over the main streets of Peking and tall buildings were dec-



Premier Chou En-lai meets Prime Minister Burnham.

Welcoming the distinguished Guyanese guests at the airport upon their arrival in the Chinese capital were Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Chen Yung-kuei, Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-lin of the Standing Committee

orated with welcome slogans: "Firm support for the Guyanese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!" "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Guyana!"



Prime Minister Burnham receives a warm welcome at Peking Airport.

"Long live the great unity of the third world people!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

There was a grand welcoming ceremony at the airport.

On the afternoon of March 12, Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital Prime Minister Burnham and members of his party H.O. Jack, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, and S.S. Naraine, Minister of Works and Housing.

Vice-Premier Teng hosted a welcoming banquet in the evening at the Great Hall of the People in the name of Premier Chou. Both the Chinese Vice-Premier and the Guyanese Prime Minister spoke on the occasion (for excerpts of their speeches, see pp. 7-9).

Talks were held between Vice-Premier Teng and Prime Minister Burnham. (See Press Communique on p. 10.)

## Grasp Theoretical Study, Promote Industrial Production

*Renmin Ribao* on March 11 carried an editorial entitled "Grasp Theoretical Study, Promote Industrial Production." Excerpts read as follows:

"Guided by Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and inspired by the fighting tasks set forth by the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Tenth Central Committee and the Fourth National People's Congress, the cadres and masses on our industrial, communications and capital construction fronts are conscientiously studying the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and grasping revolution and promoting production with ever greater enthusiasm. An excellent situation prevails on the entire industrial front.

"Chairman Mao has said: 'Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the

bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.' We should be deeply aware of the tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance of Chairman Mao's bringing up this question, and leading cadres should take the lead and study well. We should spend some time seriously studying Chairman Mao's relevant instructions and the expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat selected and compiled by *Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi* (see *Peking Review*, No. 9, 1975), and strive to understand them and grasp them well. Only by thoroughly understanding the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we consciously adhere to the Party's basic line and policies, ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled right down to the grass-roots level, and promote the development of industrial production at a faster rate.

"In our study, we should pay attention to investigating the present state of affairs in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and do research on the manifestations of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique's capitalist restoration in the economic field. We should closely link up the current study with the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius, criticize the revisionist line, criticize tendencies towards capitalism, combat bourgeois corrosion and see to it that our enterprises stick to the socialist orientation.

"Inspired by the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should broaden and deepen the mass movement **In industry, learn from Taching.** The Taching Oilfield is an advanced unit commended by Chairman Mao and provides a typical example of taking our own road of industrial development by adhering to **'The Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.'** The gist of Taching's experience is to take the Party's basic line as the key link,

firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, put proletarian politics in command of the economy, display the revolutionary spirit of **building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift,** and promote the rapid development of the productive forces. Especially valuable is the good experience provided by Taching in gradually narrowing the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual and mental labour by keeping to the May 7th road and integrating industry with agriculture and town with country. We should view Taching's experience from the high plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Like Taching, we should adhere to the Party's mass line, launch vigorous mass movements and go all out to build socialism. We should build a contingent of workers armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and a politically conscious and professionally competent contingent of technicians who integrate themselves closely with the workers and closely link their work with practice. We should build the leading bodies at all levels into united and militant headquarters capable of standing the tests of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We should give full play to the revolutionary drive, wisdom and creativeness of the masses of workers and staff, carry out technical innovation and technical transformation on a mass scale and fully tap the potential of existing enterprises.

"It is necessary to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership. Leading cadres at all levels should further improve their style of work, maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour, go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and effectively grasp typical cases and those depart-

ments and units which have a bearing on the situation as a whole.

"Our great socialist motherland is vigorously thriving while the capitalist world is bogged down in a deep economic crisis. Let us rally closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, **'maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end,'** and advance courageously to build China into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of the century and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!"

### 50th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death Commemorated

Five hundred people from various circles in Peking gathered at a ceremony in Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Chungshan Park on March 12 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death.

Attending the ceremony were Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-chen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen and Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Wang Chen, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Shen Yen-ping, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; and leading members of departments concerned Chi Peng-fei, Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Ching-chang, Ting Kuo-yu, Chin Tsu-min, Hsieh Ching-yi, Yang Po-lan, Tsai Hsiao, Liu Yu-fa, Li Chin-teh, Tung Hsiao-peng and Chia Ting.

A portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen hung in the memorial hall, with green

cypress trees and fresh flowers under it.

Vice-Chairman Hsu Teh-heng announced the start of the memorial ceremony. Everyone stood in silence in front of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's portrait. Baskets of flowers were placed in front of it by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying on behalf of the C.P.C. Central Committee, by Vice-Chairman Wu Teh on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, by Vice-Premier Wang Chen on behalf of the State Council and by Vice-Chairman Shen Yen-ping on behalf of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. Baskets of flowers were also presented by Comrade Liao Cheng-chih; and by Liu Yu-fa on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, by Chu Yunshan on behalf of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and by Ting Kuo-yu on behalf of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Also attending the ceremony were N.P.C. Standing Committee Members, Deputies to the N.P.C., Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and personages from other circles.

Similar ceremonies were held the same day in Shanghai, Nanking, Wangchow and Wuhan.

### **Zambian Foreign Minister In Peking**

Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon J. Mwaanga paid a friendly visit to China from March 8 to 11. During his stay in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai met him in a hospital. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with him.

Both the host and the guest spoke at the banquet welcoming the Zambian Foreign Minister.

Speaking about the excellent situation on the continent of Africa today,



**Premier Chou En-lai meets Foreign Minister Mwaanga.**

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said: The many African countries are advancing steadily along the road of consolidating national independence and developing their national economy and culture. The struggle for national liberation waged by the people in non-independent territories and southern Africa in particular, is mounting irresistibly. Through protracted armed struggles, the people in Portuguese colonies have at last won the right to national independence. However, historical experience tells us that imperialism and colonialism of all descriptions will not be reconciled to defeat or step down easily from the stage of history, but will inevitably attempt to fight back. The white racists in southern Africa are changing their tactics in a vain attempt to avert their doom. The superpowers, in particular, are covetously seeking the chance to worm their way in. It is still a long, arduous and complicated struggle for the African people to win liberation for the whole African continent.

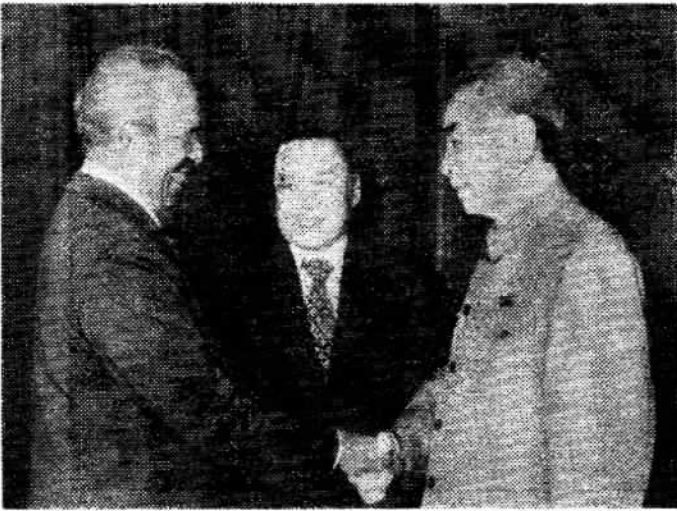
Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua expressed confidence that the ever more awakening and united great African people will frustrate the enemy's vicious schemes and advance from victory to victory with the support of all revolutionary peoples so long as they heighten their vigilance, fight resolutely and are good at using revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the enemy.

In his speech, Zambian Foreign Minister Mwaanga castigated the repugnant policy of apartheid practised in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania. He stated: Zambia's freedom itself is in jeopardy while colonialism, imperialism and racism remain dominant on our borders. We want Namibia to be independent on the basis of majority rule. We completely reject any and all plans aimed at dividing Namibia into Bantustans or so-called population groups.

The Zambian Foreign Minister explained his government's position on the question of Zimbabwe as follows: "First, we are determined to achieve independence for Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule. Second, we prefer to achieve this objective round the conference table. Third, if the opponents of independence reject the conference table or come to the conference table only to sabotage the achievement of independence on the basis of majority rule, then Africa will have no other alternative but to intensify the armed struggle."

### **Premier Chou Meets Singapore Foreign Minister**

Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital on March 16 with S. Rajaratnam, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Singapore, and Lee Khon



Premier Chou En-lai meets Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam.

Choy, Senior Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Singapore Government Friendship Delegation led by Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam arrived in China on March 13.

At the welcoming banquet in honour of the Singapore Foreign Minister and his party, the Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said: The Republic of Singapore is a developing country in Southeast Asia. The industrious and valiant multi-racial people of Singapore have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. They have opened up Singapore with their own hands and developed her economy. In international affairs, Singapore is actively strengthening its co-operation with other third world countries and is opposed to hegemonism and power politics. We sincerely wish the people of Singapore greater achievements on their road of advance.

Foreign Minister Chiao stated: At present, the international situation is undergoing profound changes. The strength of the third world is constantly growing. In Southeast Asia, there is a growing tendency to clear out superpower interference and contention. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the people of the Southeast Asian countries in their struggle to safeguard their independence and

sovereignty and oppose great-power hegemonism.

He added: There is a profound traditional friendship and time-honoured economic and cultural ties between the peoples of China and Singapore. In recent years the friendship between our two peoples has made new progress. This development is in accord with the common desires and interests of our two peoples. The present visit of Minister Rajaratnam will certainly serve to increase the mutual understanding between China and Singapore and promote the development of their relations.

Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam said: This visit to China is an important step forward in the development of friendly relations between our two countries. We can get a measure of one another by direct, free and frank discussions and exchange views with you in an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill.

Referring to the contacts in historic times between China and Singapore, he said that the historical heritage which the Chinese brought with them has been nurtured and transformed and will serve as a bridge in understanding and co-operation between both countries.

Foreign Minister Rajaratnam said: Our visit to your country comes at a time of troubles and anxieties

throughout the world. He expressed the conviction that mankind as a whole will surmount each crisis and as a result move to new heights. Non-alignment in the face of the struggle for hegemony between the major powers remains a fundamental of Singapore's foreign policy, he added.

### Chinese Military Delegation Visits D.R.V.N.

The Chinese Military Delegation led by Yang Yung, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Commander of the Sinkiang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and with Tsao Li-huai, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Commander of the Air Force of the P.L.A. as its deputy leader, recently paid a two-week friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Premier Pham Van Dong and leading comrades of the National Defence Ministry met and had cordial and friendly talks on separate occasions with the Chinese comrades during their stay in Viet Nam. A grand meeting was held by the Ministry to welcome the delegation. At the meeting which was filled with revolutionary sentiments, hosts and guests praised the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of China and Viet Nam.

### Vientiane-Kwangchow Air Service Inaugurated

Regular air service between Vientiane and Kwangchow was formally inaugurated on February 28 in accordance with an agreement signed between the Chinese and Lao Governments last August.

To celebrate the occasion, a Lao civil aviation delegation visited Kwangchow and Peking. A Chinese friendship delegation also visited Vientiane and Luang Prabang. Both countries warmly marked the event which is a new development of the friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples.

## Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are very glad that the Honourable Prime Minister Burnham of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Mrs. Burnham have come to China across vast oceans on an official visit at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai, bringing to the Chinese people the sentiments of friendship of the people of Guyana. I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai with the duty of hosting this evening's banquet. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to the Honourable Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham and all the other distinguished guests from Guyana and to extend, through you, to the Guyanese people our cordial greetings and high respects.

Guyana is a country full of vigour and vitality. The heroic people of Guyana had waged a long and unyielding struggle to shake off the yoke of colonialism and finally attained independence in 1966. Since independence, the Guyanese Government and people, under the leadership of Prime Minister Burnham, have made sustained and unrelaxed efforts and achieved gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy. The Honourable Prime Minister has stressed unity of all nationalities in the country, attached importance to the development of agriculture, and advocated self-sufficiency in food, clothing and housing for the nation. He has led the Guyanese people in withstanding foreign pressure and gradually nationalizing enterprises owned by foreign capital. All this is of great importance for developing an independent national economy in Guyana. In international affairs, the Government of Guyana has pursued a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment, firmly supported the national-liberation movements in Viet Nam, Cambodia, the Middle East, Africa and other regions and persistently fought against superpower control, interference and exploitation, thus making a valuable contribution to the cause of anti-hegemonic unity of the Caribbean region and the entire third world. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice at the successes of the fraternal Guyanese people and wish them many more successes on their road of advance.

The vigorous growth of the strength of the third world is an outstanding feature of the excellent situation prevailing in the world today. A large number of small and poor countries that suffered a great deal from enslavement, plunder, control and exploitation have stood up and waged a joint massive struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in the political and economic fields, scoring brilliant victories and remarkable achievements.

Attacked by the people of the world, the two superpowers find the going tougher and tougher. In an

attempt to extricate themselves from their predicament at home and abroad, they are intensifying their contention for spheres of influence and world hegemony on a global scale, while hawking "disarmament" every day and talking about "detente" everywhere. This precisely shows that there is neither detente nor security, let alone a so-called "lasting peace" in this world. The fierce contention between them is bound to lead to world war some day. The people of all countries must get prepared. However, whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the whole world will ultimately belong to the people.

At present, there prevails in Latin America an inspiring new situation. Flames of struggle are raging in this area long subjected to colonialist and imperialist rule. The Latin American peoples are a dynamic fighting force in the united anti-hegemonic ranks of the third world. They have played a vanguard role in the struggle against superpower maritime hegemony. Together with other countries of the third world, they have formed various organizations of raw material producers, and using raw materials as a weapon, they are fighting against imperialism and winning one victory after another. What is particularly gladdening is that the new emergent small countries and island countries in the Caribbean area have appeared in a new stance and become active in the international arena, playing a positive role in the third world's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people admire the Latin American and Caribbean countries and people for their spirit of defying duress and daring to fight and to win, and firmly support them in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and independence and defend their national economic rights and interests. Today, with unabated ambition, the superpower that long played the tyrant in Latin America is continuing to make trouble; but it is especially the other superpower, which flaunts the banner of "socialism," that is stepping up its infiltration and expansion in Latin America under the guise of "support" and "aid." The Latin American people are still faced with very arduous fighting tasks. However, the contention in this region between the two superpowers will only produce the reaction of accelerating the awakening of the Latin American people. We are convinced that the Latin American countries and people will win still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle.

Both China and Guyana are developing countries belonging to the third world. In the past, both our countries were victims of colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression, and this common experience

long ago linked our two peoples, who have always sympathized with and supported each other in struggle. Guyana is the first Commonwealth country in the Caribbean area to establish diplomatic relations with China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Guyana, the contacts between our two countries and the mutual understanding between our two peoples have steadily increased, and the friendly rela-

tions and co-operation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. We are convinced that the visit of the Honourable Prime Minister Burnham to China will carry the friendly relations between China and Guyana to a new stage and make a useful contribution to the cause of anti-imperialist unity of the third world countries and peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere.

## Prime Minister Burnham's Speech

(Excerpts)

It is clearly my first duty to express on behalf of myself, my wife and my colleagues our deep appreciation of the warmth of the reception we have received here in your great republic. As we are the representatives of a small state located more than half-way around the world we see in our reception another expression of your concern for the welfare and security of other states, however small, of the third world.

If that is my first duty, my second is to bring you greetings from my Party, the People's National Congress, and the Government and people of Guyana. Although beset by many problems, my people, whose ancestors came from Africa, and Asia, including China, Europe and America are pursuing with high confidence the rapid social and economic transformation and development of our country.

It has long been my wish to visit with you and to study at first hand those strategies of development based on self-reliance, which, since the revolution, have so significantly transformed the lives of your people. It is that same goal of national self-reliance which also inspires my own Party, the People's National Congress.

The People's National Congress is a socialist party committed to the task of bringing to an end hunger, poverty, ignorance, unemployment and exploitation and of building in Guyana a society in which there is equality of opportunity for all based on ability, aptitude and the society's needs and priorities. Hitherto, Guyana as a colonial outpost of imperialism has been in the grasp of the capitalist system with its emphasis on privilege and wealth. The People's National Congress, as the paramount agency in Guyana, is now embarked in mobilizing the nation in every sphere in support of the programmes through which the foundations for socialism are being laid.

Towards the fulfilment of this objective we have set in train a process of revolutionary change at all levels of the educational system, a process aimed at eradicating the old colonial and capitalistic values and in introducing new and relevant ones.

In this programme of socialist reconstruction now rapidly gaining momentum the People's National Congress has identified the co-operative as the chief instrument through which the people will take decisive con-

trol of the economy. This is why Guyana has been designated a co-operative republic.

In the struggle between capitalism and socialism Guyana, under the leadership of the People's National Congress, stands squarely on the side of socialism.

In keeping with the strategy of self-reliance, we also took urgent steps at the same time that we established our co-operative republic, to mobilize and control our financial resources and to ensure that these were utilized for the development of Guyana.

Central to our construction of a socialist society is the policy of ownership, control and development of the resources of Guyana, by the people of Guyana.

Utilizing these techniques of self-reliance and dedicated to restructuring our economy, transforming what has been a colonial economy fashioned by imperialism for the benefit of the imperialist power into an economy geared to laying the foundations for the building of socialism in our country, we have set as our first priorities the feeding, clothing and housing of our people through our own efforts by 1976 and are actively pursuing the realization of these goals.

Our Chinese brothers who have come to Guyana under your programme of assistance are playing a crucial role in assisting us to reach these objectives.

Guyana is a member of the non-aligned movement, a movement whose membership includes nearly all developing states of Asia and Africa, and increasingly those of Latin America and the Caribbean. As a member of the Steering Committee or Bureau of the Movement Guyana has been able to play, I would venture to think with utmost immodesty, a significant part in shaping the role of this movement which now has a membership of upwards of 70 developing states.

It was the solidarity of the non-aligned nations and our insistence on maintaining our hard-won independence which put a brake even temporarily in the earlier period on superpower attempts to divide the world into blocs over which they exercised hegemony. It should be our resolve to maintain a joint united front and to co-operate at all levels which will ensure the defeat of the new efforts to destroy by pressure or subversion and even the use of arms.



Indeed it is only our continuing solidarity which can ensure that such attempts to frustrate the processes of independence, to foreclose the options open to small states, to monopolize decision-making in the international system and to bypass the United Nations do not succeed.

We in the third world, have won many victories, in Indochina, in southern Africa and Latin America, but the forces of reaction are re-grouping and the battle is still joined. Our resolute brothers in the Portuguese territories of Guinea-Bissau and Angola and Mozambique have wrested their freedom in armed struggle. I am convinced that the minority racist regimes will only yield to force. Yet it may be clearly legitimate and desirable to negotiate when the victories won in the armed struggle provide such opportunities and the proper atmosphere.

The revolutionary struggle is posed starkly and obviously in southern Africa, but the struggle is no less real within the framework of the prevailing international economic and monetary systems. States which have embarked on the repossession of their resources and structural reforms aimed at ensuring that the wealth of the people is retained by the people, have become the particular target for subversion.

About a year ago the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a blueprint for a new international economic order. But it is our firm conviction in Guyana that the new order will not come into being as a result of pleas and shopping lists directed to the developed world, but only through the effective mobilization of the power of the third world through programmes of co-operation and collective self-reliance.

It has already been demonstrated that the producers' association is a more effective instrument for securing just and equitable returns for our products than all the prolonged negotiations at the several UNCTAD sessions.

We in Guyana has played a small part in the formation of one of the newest of such associations — the International Bauxite Association. Such associations have already attracted the sustained hostility of the industrialized developed world. It is now urgently necessary for us to take action as third world nations to ensure that producers' associations for those commodities, which unlike petroleum do not have basic strategic importance for industrial economies, are supported by joint action by other producers' associations.

Of equally great long-range significance has been the Georgetown Action Programme for Economic Co-operation Among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries. The action programme projects the strategy of self-reliance from a national level to an international level. Even now some two decades or more since our sisters in Asia and Africa first wrested their political independence from their former imperialist masters, the patterns of trade, of transport and communications links, of transfer of technology and of monetary arrangements remain enmeshed in the imperialist web.

It is our conviction that the development of trade and other exchanges, and links, as envisaged in the action programme, among the peoples of the third world remain the only sure way of freeing the peoples of the third world from external economic exploitation and domination.

The action programme was conceived and elaborated by third world economic experts in the capital city of Guyana and was shortly thereafter adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries which met in Georgetown in August 1972. The movement has entrusted the Government of Guyana with the responsibility of implementing the programme in those aspects dealing with co-operation among developing countries in the areas of trade, industry and transport, and the headquarters of this project will be sited in Georgetown.

This is a time for vigilance and for increased solidarity, for the threats to our autonomy are now posed in subtle and more complex forms. And at this time of difficulty, we are aware of what a major role your great republic, the People's Republic of China, has played in making the world a safer place, or a less unsafe place, for the small and weak.

In our efforts to develop our own country, and to devise new structures for economic development and co-operation with other developing countries we are confident that we can look to the continued support of your country under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China.

We are convinced that the experiences of the heroic people of China under the leadership of the Communist Party led by Chairman Mao hold valuable lessons not only for Guyana but for all the peoples of the developing world struggling to reconstruct their economies and societies after decades of imperialist and neo-colonialist oppression, and who seek in their various ways to tread the path towards socialism.

The victories of the Chinese people are not to be considered merely victories of China alone, but are also victories of all mankind struggling for a better world, particularly those who live in the developing countries who see the relevance of the Chinese experience to their own conditions.

The invaluable support of the Chinese people in establishing a new world order free from superpowers and spheres of influence, a world in which the progressive forces of mankind can shape a future worthy of man is understood and appreciated by increasing numbers of people, not only in Guyana, but also throughout the third world.

The manner in which assistance is given by the People's Republic of China consistent with the Five Principles is a lesson for others to follow.

The People's National Congress as well as the people of Guyana, for their part, will do everything to ensure that the bonds of friendship and of trade between our countries are not merely maintained but strengthened considerably.

# Press Communique

PRIME Minister Linden Forbes S. Burnham of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Mrs. Burnham paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from March 12 to 17, 1975 at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Accompanying the Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham on the visit were Mr. H.O. Jack, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources; Mr. S.S. Naraine, Minister of Works and Housing; Ambassador Winston King, Economic Adviser to the Government of Guyana; Mr. Oscar Henry, Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister; Mr. Rudy Collins, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other high-ranking officials.

During their stay in China, Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham and their party visited factories, people's communes, other institutions, scenic spots and historical monuments in Peking, Tachai, Shanghai and Canton and were warmly welcomed and cordially received by the Chinese Government and people.

Premier Chou En-lai met Prime Minister Burnham and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Burnham held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries as well as on international issues of common interest. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks.

Both sides maintain that the current international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The third world is increasingly awakening and growing in strength, and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history.

Both sides stress that political independence is incomplete without economic independence. In order to secure economic emancipation, it is imperative to combat imperialist and particularly superpower economic plunder and exploitation, build a new, equitable international economic order and develop an independent national economy.

Both sides are of the view that all countries must be treated as equals. Big nations should not threaten small ones, strong nations should not oppress weak ones, and rich nations should not plunder poor ones. The affairs of each country should be managed by the people of that country. The affairs in the world should

be settled by all countries through consultations on the basis of equality. Both sides resolutely condemn any foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion.

Both sides hold that Latin America and the Caribbean region, an important force in the third world, are playing an active role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Both sides pledge their firm support for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean region in their just struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

The Chinese side heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by the Guyanese Government and people under the leadership of Prime Minister Burnham in the struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and develop their national economy, and express appreciation of and support for the pursuing of the policy of independence and non-alignment by the Guyanese Government in international affairs and its efforts to promote the cause of solidarity and progress of the Caribbean region and the rest of the third world.

The Guyanese side express their deep appreciation of the role of the Chinese people under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao in establishing a new world order based on the equality of all states. The experiences of the heroic people of China hold valuable lessons for the developing countries struggling to build a new society after prolonged colonialist and imperialist oppression.

Both sides hold that the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Guyana not only accord with the desires and interests of the two peoples but are in the interest of the cause of anti-imperialist unity of the third world countries. In this spirit, the two sides held friendly discussions and reached agreement on such matters as further developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries and signed the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

Both sides point out with satisfaction that the visit of Prime Minister and Mrs. Burnham to the People's Republic of China is a complete success and has made a positive contribution to strengthening still further the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Guyana and the friendship between the two peoples.

March 17, 1975

Peking Review, No. 12

# Granting Special Amnesty to and Releasing All War Criminals in Custody

THE Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress decided at its Second Session to grant a special amnesty to and release all the war criminals in custody.

The session was held in Peking's Great Hall of the People on the afternoons of March 17 and 18. Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the session. Present at the session were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Soong Ching Ling, Wu Teh, Saifudin, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Teh-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Li Su-wen and Yao Lien-wei.

Acting on instructions from Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai submitted to the N.P.C. Standing Committee a proposal for granting a special amnesty to and releasing all the war criminals in custody.

Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Public Security, gave explanations on this question at the session.

Vice-Premier Hua Kuo-feng said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently gave instructions on granting a special amnesty to and releasing all war criminals in custody. We consider it perfectly correct to grant a special amnesty to and release all the war criminals in custody when an excellent situation prevails in China, which is marked by the tremendous achievements in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and by the successful convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress. This fully embodies Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and demonstrates that our socialist motherland is enjoying greater stability and unity and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever before. It is of great significance for developing the revolutionary united front, turning negative factors into positive ones, uniting with everyone that can be united with, pushing forward socialist revolution and socialist construction and promoting the patriotic struggle of the people in Taiwan against the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

"Over the years, we have reformed a large number of war criminals by following Chairman Mao's policy of **combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education**. Of the war criminals already released by special amnesty or upon the expiration of their sentences, the majority have behaved well or fairly well. Some have made useful contributions to socialist construction. The war criminals now in custody have to varying degrees proved themselves as having changed from evil to good after a long period of education and reform, particularly through education in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They are grateful to our Party and government for the efforts made to save them. This is a victory for Chairman Mao's policy of reforming war criminals.

"A total of 293 war criminals are to be released by special amnesty this time. Among them are 219 officers of the armed forces, 21 Kuomintang party and government officials and 50 secret agents of the Chiang Kai-shek clique; two war criminals of the puppet "Manchukuo" and one war criminal of the puppet "inner-Mongolian autonomous government." With this we will have disposed of matters concerning all the war criminals in custody.

"In accordance with the spirit of Chairman Mao's instructions, all the war criminals in custody to be set free by special amnesty this time will be given the rights of citizens; those who have the ability to work will be given suitable jobs; those who are ill will get treatment just like our cadres and enjoy free medical care; those who have lost their ability to work will be provided with a proper livelihood; those who wish to return to Taiwan may do so, and they will be given adequate money for the travel and provided with conveniences, and we will welcome whoever wishes to come back after going there. Each one will be given new clothes and 100 yuan as pocket money at the time of release. They will be assembled in Peking to attend a send-off meeting and to be received by Party and state leaders and entertained to a banquet. Then they will be organized for visits and study."

Addressing the session, N.P.C. Standing Committee Members Chin Tsu-min, Yang Po-lan, Liu Fei, Hsieh Ching-yi, Wang Tso-shan and Tung Chi-wu expressed unanimous support for the instructions of Chairman Mao

## Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Granting Special Amnesty to and Releasing All War Criminals in Custody

(Adopted on March 17, 1975)

Having deliberated over the proposal, which was submitted by the State Council on the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, for granting a special amnesty to and releasing all the war criminals in custody, the Second Session of the

Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress hereby decides that all the war criminals in custody be granted a special amnesty and released and be given the rights of citizens.

This decision shall be executed by the Supreme People's Court.

and the Party Central Committee on granting a special amnesty to and releasing all the war criminals in custody.

Chin Tsu-min said: The release of all the war criminals in custody by special amnesty represents a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. It shows that the people of all nationalities in our country are more united and our dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The masses of workers throughout the country must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and further heighten their consciousness in carrying out the Party's basic line.

Yang Po-lan said: The release of all the war criminals in custody by special amnesty demonstrates the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. We are determined to unswervingly carry out the Party's principles and policies, and we women will contribute all our efforts to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Liu Fei said: I was greatly moved when I learnt of the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on setting free all the war criminals in custody. Those Kuomintang military and administrative personnel who fled from the mainland to Taiwan with Chiang Kai-shek should repent as soon as possible and atone for their crimes by performing meritorious services contributing to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland. This is their only correct way out. Innumerable facts have proved that the Chinese Communist Party means what it says and honours its policy statements. Any doubts or misgivings are unnecessary.

Hsieh Ching-yi said: It is only in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the Communist Party of China that the reform of persons of the reactionary classes can be successfully carried out. The release of all the war criminals in custody by special amnesty fully demonstrates the tremendous revolu-

tionary mettle of the Party of the proletariat. We should guide the masses of youths to make more conscientious efforts to study and grasp the Marxist theory and policies concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Wang Tso-shan said: The release of all the war criminals in custody by special amnesty is of great significance for isolating the handful of class enemies to the maximum and dealing blows at them and for enhancing the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Tung Chi-wu said: Granting a special amnesty to and releasing all the war criminals in custody and giving them the rights of citizens and making appropriate arrangements for them — this is possible only under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the great Communist Party of China. It is an embodiment of Chairman Mao's great policy of uniting with everyone that can be united with. Tung Chi-wu expressed the hope that those to be released by special amnesty will make a resolve to step up their ideological remoulding, perform meritorious services to atone for their crimes and strive to turn over a new leaf.

After discussion, the session unanimously approved the proposal submitted by Premier Chou En-lai on granting a special amnesty to and releasing all the war criminals in custody and the explanations made by Vice-Premier Hua Kuo-feng. It adopted the "Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Granting Special Amnesty to and Releasing All War Criminals in Custody."

The session also heard explanations given by Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li on the national economic plan for 1975 and a briefing by Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Li Su-wen on the precautionary measures taken against earthquake and the relief work in the Haicheng-Yingkou area of Liaoning Province.

The session appointed Lo Ching-chang, Wu Hsin-yu, Li Chin-teh and Sha Chien-li Deputy Secretaries-General of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National People's Congress. It also appointed a number of ambassadors and relieved some ambassadors of their posts.

# The Proletariat Must Exercise Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie

by Liang Hsiao

ARTICLE ONE of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." Article 12 stipulates: "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." Conscientiously studying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat to make clear why the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is a major issue for the whole Party and the people of the whole country. This is a fundamental question concerning the historical destiny of our Party, state and people.

Our great leader Chairman Mao recently instructed us: **Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? It is essential to get this question clear. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation.** Only through a clear understanding of this question is it possible for us to better grasp and implement the Party's basic line, further broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, combat and prevent revisionism in a more effective way, strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in the country and persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Basic Principle of Marxism

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. In his *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, Marx summed up his entire doctrine in the famous thesis: **"Between capitalist and communist society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat."**

Lenin defended and developed the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. He pointed out in *The State and Revolution*: **"The culmination" of the revolutionary role of the proletariat in history "is the proletarian dictatorship."** He also stressed: **"Only he**

**is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat."** In waging the struggle against the revisionism of the Second International and based on his revolutionary practice in leading the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin foresaw the danger of capitalist restoration and the protractedness of class struggle. He clearly pointed out: **"The essence of Marx's teaching on the state has been mastered only by those who understand" that the dictatorship of the proletariat "is necessary . . . not only for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but also for the entire historical period which separates capitalism from 'classless society,' from Communism."**

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao has advanced the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated a basic line for our Party for the entire historical period of socialism. This basic line tells us that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. It points out that we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle and distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle both correctly.

The Ninth and the Tenth National Congresses of the Communist Party of China held in 1969 and 1973 respectively affirmed in explicit terms this basic line as the lifeline of our Party and state, the beacon illuminating our victorious advance in different fields of work, as well as the reliable guarantee for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration.

Under the guidance of the Party's basic line, we destroyed the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and of Lin Biao, repudiated their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and smashed their plots to restore capitalism during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, thus

further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoting socialist construction. But we must bear in mind that class struggle and two-line struggle will continue for a long period of time. Unwilling to take their defeat lying down, the overthrown exploiting classes still dream of seizing back their lost paradise. Since classes and class struggle continue to exist, as do bourgeois right and bourgeois influence and erosion, new bourgeois elements may emerge from among a section of the Party members, workers, personnel in state and other organs and intellectuals, apart from capitalism and bourgeoisie engendered from among the small producers and a number of peasants who retain the habits of small producers. Both in the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state and other organs there are people who take to the bourgeois style of life. Class struggle in the ideological field is all the more protracted and complicated. If we do not persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in continuing the revolution under this dictatorship, a capitalist restoration may still occur at any time. That the Soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped the leadership of the Party and state and restored capitalism in the homeland of Leninism offers a profound lesson and ought to alert us. In China, the fact that the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique pushed a revisionist line in their vain attempt to change the Party's basic line and policies and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism also confirms this.

### **Smashing Restoration Scheme of Exploiting Classes**

Lenin pointed out: Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, **"just because they [the landlord and capitalist classes] have been defeated, their energy of resistance has increased a hundred- and thousand-fold."** (*Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.*) The stronger the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the more insidious and cunning the means employed by the class enemies to carry out disruptive activities and make trouble. To overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, they always look for agents in the Party and the state organs. The class enemies always try to win over the new emerging bourgeois elements, degenerates, grafters and embezzlers and collaborate with them to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system. Take the state economy as an example. In some units, socialist ownership exists in form only while actual leadership is not in the hands of the Marxists and the broad masses of the workers. Class struggle in society invariably finds expression in the Party, and there will inevitably be persons in the Party who practise revisionism and become capitalist-roaders in authority. Lenin pointed out that the bourgeoisie had to make use of opportunism as a stepping-stone in order to restore capitalism.

By pushing a revisionist line the Soviet revisionist renegade clique had turned the dictatorship of the pro-

letariat into the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class and the first socialist state in the world has degenerated into a social-imperialist state. Representing the interests of the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and venomously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in his vain attempt to restore capitalism. This, however, will in no way diminish the brilliance of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but proves by negative example that the dictatorship of the proletariat, **"like food and clothing, . . . is something a victorious people cannot do without even for a moment,"** and is **"a protective talisman, an heirloom."** (Mao Tsetung: *Why It Is Necessary to Discuss the White Paper.*)

### **Persist in Criticizing Capitalist Tendencies**

Lenin pointed out that **small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale.** (*"Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder.*) In China, with the socialist revolution in the ownership of the means of production completed in the main, agriculture has embarked on the road of socialism as regards the system of ownership and the individual peasants have become socialist collective peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants are the reliable allies of the proletariat in the countryside. But it must be recognized that the peasants inevitably retain certain characteristics inherent in their former position as small producers until socialist collective ownership is advanced to ownership by the whole people and the vestiges of private economy are eliminated. A number of well-to-do peasants are bound to have a spontaneous capitalist tendency. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"There is a serious tendency towards capitalism among the well-to-do peasants. This tendency will become rampant if we in the slightest way neglect political work among the peasants during the co-operative movement and for a very long period after."** This spontaneous capitalist tendency will of course seriously affect the socialist orientation of the collective economy and is bound to be in contradiction with the proletariat and the socialist road. Failure to combat the spontaneous capitalist forces may lead to a change in the nature of the collective economy and to a restoration of capitalism in the rural areas. Socialism can firmly occupy the positions in the rural areas and a capitalist restoration can be prevented in the countryside only through patient, meticulous and convincing ideological and political work among the peasants, constantly instilling socialist ideology into their minds, criticizing capitalist tendencies, isolating and attacking the handful of class enemies to the maximum, and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### **Restricting Bourgeois Right**

Socialist society is a society that has just emerged from the womb of capitalism, therefore it **"cannot as yet be . . . entirely free from traditions or traces of capitalism."** (Lenin: *The State and Revolution.*) These traces

have to be gradually eliminated in the long course of socialist revolution and construction. Bourgeois right inevitably continues to exist in our society. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed."**

In elucidating this question, Lenin stated: **"'Bourgeois right' recognizes them [the means of production] as the private property of individuals. Socialism converts them into common property. To that extent — and to that extent alone — 'bourgeois right' disappears."** But **"'bourgeois right' . . . continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the amount of labour performed.'"** (*The State and Revolution.*)

How should we deal with that part of the bourgeois right still existing? Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"They have to be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."** The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "The state applies the socialist principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" The principle of "to each according to his work" still plays a role in the historical period of socialism and we will continue to implement it. But we should recognize that this principle, after all, is not a communist principle, and will be abolished in the future. The ultimate aim of the proletariat is to establish a communist society where the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is applied. Before this aim is realized, bourgeois right inevitably remains in distribution and in exchange through money, and there are still differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual and mental labour. So long as these factors exist, they provide breeding grounds for capitalism and revisionism. So if people like Lin Piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system.

With a view to **"creating conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise,"** as Lenin pointed out, it is imperative not only to suppress the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes and guard against subversion and aggression by external enemies and struggle against newly engendered bourgeois elements, bourgeois forces and tendencies and the bourgeois style of life, but also to restrict under the dictatorship of the proletariat that part of the bourgeois right still existing.

Whether gradually to restrict bourgeois right and break with the concept of bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat or to continue to extend such right — this is an important aspect of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the Marxist line and the revisionist line. Our Party has taken a series of revolutionary measures and firmly

supported socialist new things, such as reducing wage differences, cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, students and commercial workers resolutely taking the May 7th road, cadres taking part in collective productive labour, educated youths going to settle in the countryside, and workers, peasants and soldiers joining Marxist theoretical contingents. All these are of tremendous and far-reaching significance for gradually eliminating the three major differences, restricting bourgeois right, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao and company did their utmost to spread the concept of bourgeois right, saying that "selfishness and pleasure-seeking are the rule," and viciously attacked the revolutionary measures and spirit aimed at restricting bourgeois right as "completely wrong." Their criminal aim was to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The emergence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, like the appearance of all revisionists in the history of the communist movement, was by no means a fortuitous phenomenon of individuals. Representing the declining and reactionary exploiting classes, this clique came into being in a certain climate and soil. A clear understanding of the class roots and social basis of revisionism will enable us to carry on the struggle more forcefully to combat and prevent revisionism.

### **All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie In the Superstructure**

The realm of ideology has always been an important position from which the bourgeoisie opposes the proletariat. Once a certain ideology is formed, it will be relatively independent and will not change immediately following the change in the economic base. After the bourgeoisie is overthrown economically and politically, it will continue to make use of the ideological position it still occupies to carry on frantic struggles to restore its political and economic status.

When China had completed the socialist transformation of the system of ownership in the main, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out the protracted and arduous nature of the struggle in the ideological sphere between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao said: **"It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Later, he pointed out: **"The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture."** This is a great development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius are political and ideological struggles in the superstructure in which Marxism defeats revisionism and the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie. These struggles are a

great practice in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines advocating restoration, retrogression and national betrayal. The chieftains of opportunist lines in the Party, from Chen Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, all sought ideological weapons from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to oppose proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The fundamental aim of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius is to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This criticism must be carried out under the guidance of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a good grasp of this theory will surely push ahead the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a more effective way.

Socialist society is a society in the period of transition from capitalism to communism. To reach the final goal of communism, the proletariat must make "the most radical rupture with traditional property relations" and "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." (Marx and Engels: *Manifesto of the Communist Party*.) To achieve these two "radical ruptures," it is extremely necessary to restrict bourgeois right and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideology of

all exploiting classes. This is a long-range fighting task throughout the historical period of socialism. Only an all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, will provide a reliable guarantee for the fulfilment of this important fighting task.

Revolutionary struggles over the last 20 years and more, especially the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, have brought about the daily disintegration of the decadent superstructure, including decadent ideologies. However, it will take time to thoroughly sweep away this garbage and the struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the political, ideological and economic spheres will still be very acute. We must never slacken our efforts in the least. We should continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, attack the bourgeoisie and all decadent and reactionary forces and their ideology without let-up, occupy the entire realm of the superstructure with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

(A translation of an article in "Renmin Ribao," February 10. Subheads are ours.)

## Head of Chinese Delegation Chen Mu-hua's Speech At UNIDO Second General Conference

The Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) opened on March 12 in Lima, attended by more than 630 representatives from 104 countries and observers from over 30 international organizations. Chen Mu-hua, Head of the Chinese Delegation and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, spoke at the general debate on the afternoon of March 14. The full text of her speech follows. — Ed.

Mr. President,

Under the active sponsorship and promotion of the numerous third world countries, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is now successfully convened. Please allow me, in the name of the Chinese Delegation, to express heartfelt thanks to our host, the Peruvian Government, for its contribution to the preparation of this conference; I also wish to convey our friendly greetings to the Peruvian people and to extend our warm congratulations to Your Excellency, Rear-Admiral Alberto Jimenez de Lucio, Head of the Peruvian Delegation and Minister of Industry and Tourism of Peru, on being elected President of this conference.

The present conference is being held in an excellent international situation. The struggle of the world people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is forging ahead vigorously. The struggles of the third world countries to attain and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, protect their resources and develop their national economy are surging forward with tremendous momentum. The two superpowers are beset with troubles at home and abroad. To find a way out of their predicament, they are stepping up their contention everywhere, intensifying their exploitation and plunder of the third world, and bullying those second world countries that are not their match in strength. All this has met with strong resistance from the people of the world. At present, the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. Whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the international situation will develop in the direction favourable to the people, and the future of the world is bright.

The Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly held last year is an indication that the united struggle of the world people against hegemonism has



extended into the economic field. Since that session, more and more developing countries have taken further steps to regulate and control the trans-national corporations operating in their countries, safeguard their sovereignty over natural resources and exercise greater control over their own economic lifelines. New organizations of raw material-producing countries have mushroomed, which have countered and scored one victory after another over the imperialist and hegemonist attempt to control the export prices of the raw materials of the developing countries. The recent conferences of developing countries held in Dakar and Algiers again demonstrated the firm determination of the third world countries and people to unite as one in a common endeavour to break the old world economic order and establish new international economic relationships.

Mr. President,

To develop a national economy and realize industrialization is the common and pressing wish of the third world countries and their people. This is because we know that without industry there can be no strong national defence, no well-being for the people and no prosperity or strength for the nation. We are pleased to note the achievements of many developing countries in defending their sovereignty, developing their national economies and building up their national industries. By relying on the hard work of their people and strengthening co-operation with other developing countries, they have started from scratch and built up a number of industrial enterprises, gradually lifting themselves from poverty and backwardness. However, it should be pointed out that while prospects are bright for the third world countries to develop their own industries, the path will not be smooth. Their industrial progress is still slow, their technical equipment rather backward. While the developing countries constitute over 70 per cent of the world population, they produce less than 7 per cent of the world's manufactured goods. This is a most illogical phenomenon.

People cannot help asking: What is the root cause of the industrial backwardness of the third world countries? What are the obstacles to their industrial progress? The facts are clear: it is mainly the age-long aggression, exploitation and plunder carried out by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism that has kept the third world countries backward industrially and prevented them from developing their own industries and achieving industrialization.

For centuries in the past, colonialism and imperialism had dominated vast Asian, African and Latin American regions under different forms, controlled their economic lifelines, plundered their resources and exploited their people. They pushed a policy of "industrial Europe and North America, and agricultural and mineral-producing Asia, Africa and Latin America." They grabbed low-priced farm and mineral products from these regions and imposed lop-sided single-product economies on them. As a result, local industries

could not develop, and agriculture was also undermined, to the extent that local people were not self-sufficient in food.

Since World War II, many developing countries have won political independence through valiant struggles. But the old international economic order based on foreign control, plunder and exploitation has remained basically unchanged. The two superpowers in particular are pushing a policy of hegemonism and power politics. Backed by their military, political and economic strength, they interfere in other nations' internal affairs, violate their sovereignty and plunder their resources, acting in the way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak, and the rich oppressing the poor. They use "aid" as a means of plunder. They also dump their "surplus" commodities, monopolize the markets, manipulate the prices, carry on an exchange of unequal values and strangle other nations' own industries. In the transfer of technology to the developing countries, they put up innumerable obstacles and demand extortionate prices, in hopes of for ever maintaining their monopoly over technology. In short, under the old international economic order, the sovereignty of the developing countries is violated, their raw materials are plundered, funds extracted from them, their markets invaded and technology monopolized. Such are the ways colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers throttle the growth of national industries in the third world.

Mr. President,

The third world countries realize from their own experience in struggle that to develop their national industry, they must struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, they must maintain independence, keep the initiative in their own hands and rely on themselves.

The developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have vast territories, rich natural resources, large populations and industrious people. They have inexhaustible potentials. These provide a solid foundation for developing national economies and achieving industrialization. More and more facts have shown that the developing countries must work for economic independence after winning political independence. Without economic independence, a country's independence is incomplete and insecure. Many developing countries have succeeded in freeing themselves from external control and interference in various forms. They rely mainly on their own strength, take the economic lifelines in their own hands, make use of their own resources, formulate and implement their own policies and develop their national industry. They take active steps to bring up their own managerial personnel and to train and expand their own technical force so that their enterprises can truly be run by their own nationals. The industries they set up are based on domestic conditions and are geared primarily to domestic needs, serving to promote their own economic growth, their

national defence construction and the steady improvement of the people's living.

Of course, the practice of the policy of independence and self-reliance should not be divorced from the actual conditions in each country and does not mean that all the countries should do things in the same way. Nor does it mean "self-seclusion" and the rejection of foreign aid. It means that each country should work out its own way of development according to its own specific conditions. We have always considered it beneficial and necessary, in the development of national economies, that countries promote economic co-operation and trade under the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods to make up for each other's deficiencies. In this connection, it should be pointed out that economic co-operation among the developing countries is of particular importance. Regional economic and technical co-operation among many developing countries has contributed effectively to the development of national economies and a greater material strength for combating colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Yet it should be noted that while the developing countries are forging ahead along the road of independence and self-reliance, the superpowers are trying to lead them astray. At a meeting of the preparatory committee for this conference, a representative of a superpower brazenly declared that "the easing of international tension creates conditions for the industrialization of developing countries," and that unless "disarmament" is realized, "neither the increase of aid to developing countries nor the realization of their peace programme of industrialization can be expected." According to this logic, the developing countries need not persist in struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, nor keep to the policy of independence and self-reliance, as a prerequisite for industrialization; all they should do is to wait for "detente" and "disarmament," and beg for "aid" and favours; and the developing countries will have no hope of industrial development until the superpowers, in a fit of compassion, cut down their armament to aid them. This is a fallacy specially designed to mislead. The two superpowers, daggers drawn and sabres rattling, are contending everywhere — from the Middle East to the Mediterranean, from Europe to the Indian Ocean. There is not a shadow of detente. Their daily loud chant of detente is only a smoke-screen covering up their contention! And the claim to use "the resources released from the progress of disarmament for development" of the developing countries has proved to be no more than a historic laughing stock. Every year the superpowers talk about disarmament but every year they carry out arms expansion. Trying hard to catch up with and surpass each other, they are engaged in the fiercest arms race in human history, their arms expenditures mounting without stop. Even the greatly minimized figures published by that superpower itself shows that its armament expenditures have been increasing by wide margins in the ten years and more since it officially submitted its "disarmament"

resolution in the United Nations. It would have been closer to the truth to change the phrase from using "the resources released from the progress of disarmament for development" of the developing countries, as advertised by that superpower, to using "the resources exploited and plundered from the developing countries for arms expansion and war preparations."

It must be pointed out in particular that this superpower is accustomed to cheating others under the sign-board of "selfless aid" and frenziedly exploiting and plundering others through the so-called "international division of labour." All its activities in the developing countries are carried out in its own interests. Some of the "aid" enterprises it built on the territory of developing countries are actually run as a part of this superpower's state plan. Some or most of the products are controlled by and turned over to this superpower to be resold at huge profits. These enterprises are actually processing shops for this superpower. This is not helping the developing countries to industrialize but out-and-out economic colonization.

Mr. President,

In developing national industries through independence and self-reliance, China has had some first-hand experience. Like other third world countries, China had long suffered from colonialist and imperialist aggression, exploitation and plunder and her economy was one of the poorest in the world. Imperialist powers had waged many aggressive wars against China, divided her up into different spheres of influence, controlled her maritime customs, dominated her financial and monetary affairs, monopolized her mining industry, frantically plundered her resources and mercilessly exploited her people. China's rural areas went bankrupt and her industry was extremely backward. She had to import many items of daily necessities, use "foreign kerosene" to light the lamps and "foreign cloth" for clothing. Even matches had to be imported and were called "foreign fire." She had practically no heavy industry of her own. In 1949, China, with a population of 500 million, produced only 160,000 tons of steel. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people overthrew the rule of imperialists and their lackeys and won political independence, thus creating the prerequisites to socialist construction and the development of national industries. The imperialists asserted that the Chinese Communist Party would be unable to solve China's economic problems. They imposed blockades on China, hoping to force her to become a colony and semi-colony again. Later the social-imperialists tried to put a stranglehold on China and make her follow their baton. However the Chinese people have a will of their own. We were not going to depend on heaven or earth, but determined to rely on ourselves. In the light of the actual conditions in China, Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: "Rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently." Putting this correct line into prac-

tice and bringing into full play the wisdom and strength of the broad masses of the people, we have overcome the imperialist blockade, withstood the terrific pressure from social-imperialism and, in the struggles of socialist revolution and socialist construction, built up our industries from scratch. After two decades and more of hard work, China is producing one hundred and several dozen times as much steel as in the early years after liberation and the days when we relied on "foreign kerosene" to light our lamps are gone for ever. We have learnt from our experience that in order to develop industry faster, we must correctly handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. China practises a general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing her national economy. Her national economic plan is made according to this order of priorities: agriculture, light industry, heavy industry. Only by developing agriculture will the people be provided with food, cotton and other necessities of life, and at the same time agriculture will supply raw materials, create markets and raise funds for industrial expansion. Light industry supplies the people with consumer goods and, because it requires less investment and yields quicker results, raises more funds more quickly for developing heavy industry. The growth of agriculture and light industry will provide a vast market and adequate funds for heavy industry which will be able to grow faster and will, in turn, provide more technical equipment for agriculture and light industry. Industry will thus play a more effective role as the leading factor in the national economy.

China's industry and her entire national economy, developed through independence and self-reliance according to her actual conditions, have a solid foundation. Her socialist economic construction has moved ahead steadily and vigorously, free from the effects of the economic crises in the capitalist world. As a socialist developing country, China's present level of industrial growth is still relatively low and her technology has yet to catch up with the world's advanced level. We will learn from the good experience of other countries, accelerate the building of socialism and complete the establishment of an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system before 1980. We will work to achieve the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology within this century, placing China's economy in the front ranks of the world. The Chinese people have every confidence to attain that magnificent goal and will strive to reach it ahead of time.

Mr. President,

It is the important task of this conference to study the implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly in order to contribute to the establishing of a new international economic order in the field of industrial development. This conference will adopt the Declaration on International Industrial Development and Co-operation and

Plan of Action. We commend the joint efforts of the developing countries in drafting these documents. As they are most qualified to speak on the issue of industrialization of the developing countries, the draft they submitted should be taken as the basis of the declaration and Plan of Action of the conference.

We hold that the developing countries have the complete right to freely and fully exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. No country should hinder them from exercising these inalienable rights with any form of political, economic or other pressures. The developing countries have the right to bring all foreign capital, and particularly trans-national corporations, under their control and management, even nationalize them according to the law of the country concerned.

We hold that economic aid to the developing countries should strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and should not be accompanied by any conditions or demand any special privileges and should not be used to obtain excessive profits. Loans to the developing countries should be interest-free or of low-interest and should allow for delayed repayment of capital and interest, or even reduction and cancellation of debts in case of necessity.

We hold that international trade should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods. We support the reasonable demands of the developing countries to improve trade terms, to abolish tariff and non-tariff barriers and to establish equitable price relations. We support the developing countries in establishing various organizations of raw material-exporting countries for a united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

We hold that technology transferred to the developing countries should be practical, efficient, economical and convenient for use, so that they can obtain various kinds of technology required for the development of their national industries.

We hold that UNIDO should, in accordance with the resolutions of the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, implement the principle that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and reform its work. We support the reasonable demand of the developing countries to expand the Industrial Development Board so as to increase the number of their seats in the board and their officers serving in UNIDO.

Mr. President,

This conference is a place where we discuss the major issues concerning the industrialization of the developing countries and the major problems of UNIDO. It is also a forum for the different countries to learn from each other and exchange their experiences. The Chinese Delegation is ready to work together with the delegations of all countries that uphold justice to achieve positive results at this conference.

Thank you, Mr. President.

# Results of Earthquake Prediction And Forecasting

A STRONG earthquake of 7.3 magnitude occurred in the Yingkou-Haicheng area in southern Liaoning Province, northeast China, at 19:36 hours on February 4, 1975. (See *Peking Review*, No. 7, 1975.) Thanks to good early prediction and forecasting work casualties and damage caused by the earthquake in this densely-populated area were greatly reduced. Inspired by the kind solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the people in the earthquake-stricken area are making determined and energetic efforts to expand production and rebuild their homes.

## Prediction and Forecast

Chinese seismological workers had forecast this strong quake, and under the unified leadership of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Party and government organizations, army units and people in the affected area adopted effective precautionary measures in good time which greatly minimized the damage. This is a vivid manifestation of the superiority of China's socialist system and a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

The State Seismological Bureau had convened two meetings, in June 1974 and January 1975, to discuss

the possibilities of an earthquake in the area. On both occasions a fairly big earthquake was forecast to strike the southern part of Liaoning Province, and Party committees at various levels in the province strengthened their guidance of precautionary work. The network of professional seismological stations and observatories and amateur earthquake prediction and forecasting organizations were expanded and bolstered. The people were widely instructed about earthquakes and mobilized to make observations and take precautionary measures. Early this year when the seismological department issued the warning that a fairly big earthquake would probably occur in the immediate future, Party committees at all levels in the area promptly roused the masses to get ready for the shocks. Some seismic observatories and stations as well as amateur earthquake prediction and forecasting groups in the province observed many abnormal phenomena before the principal shock took place on February 4.

On the prediction that an earthquake was imminent, the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and relevant city and county authorities instantly took emergency measures. People's communes and production brigades and teams in Yingkou and Haicheng Counties also got ready to meet the quake. Because of timely precautionary measures by Party organizations at all levels and professional and amateur seismological workers, losses and casualties in this fairly densely-populated area were greatly lessened. This is eloquent proof that in socialist New China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and by relying on the masses and professional seismological workers armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and persevering in practice and summing up experience conscientiously, not only can signs indicating an earthquake be observed but predictions and forecasts can be made and damage can be greatly minimized by doing a good job of precautionary work.

On March 12, the State Council issued a circular com-



People in the disaster area together with P.L.A. fighters recite poems, demonstrating their determination to overcome the effects of the earthquake.



The Party Central Committee's message of sympathy and solicitude is a tremendous encouragement to the people in the stricken area.

mending units which had distinguished themselves in predicting and forecasting the earthquake. They included the Shihpengyu seismological station of Yingkou city, the Chihnsien County observation post under the Luta city seismological station, the Panchin area seismological station, the Haicheng County earthquake observation post, the amateur earthquake prediction and forecasting group of the branch post office of the Huchuang Commune in Yingkou County and the amateur earthquake prediction and forecasting group of the No. 102 team of the Liaoning Metallurgical Geological Prospecting Company. The circular said that these units, which had the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, had actively spread the knowledge of earthquake among the masses and extensively encouraged the masses to make observations and take precautionary measures, and before the strong quake they had assiduously noted and collected premonitory indications of the earthquake and made their preliminary forecasts available in good time. As a result, the Shenyang seismological group was given important data to issue the warning that a violent earthquake was imminent.

The circular called on all personnel on the seismological front in the country to adhere to the Party's

basic line, conscientiously implement the policy guiding China's seismological work, continuously raise the level of earthquake prediction and forecasting so as to contribute more to defending our socialist revolution and construction and protecting the people's lives and property.

### Solicitude and Support

The great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee showed great concern for the people in the quake-stricken area. Immediately after the strong earthquake in the evening of February 4, the Party Central Committee sent a message of sympathy to the people there. A delegation from the central authorities was also sent to the Yingkou-Haicheng area to extend sympathy and solicitude. Large quantities of flour and pork were rushed to the scene so that the local people could enjoy a happy Spring Festival. Many people in the stricken area were moved to tears when they received the message or when members of the delegation arrived to spend the Spring Festival (February 11-13) with them. They shouted: "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" Old poor peasants who had lived in the heartless old society shuddered to think of the terrible toll of lives had this disaster taken place in preliberation days. A veteran poor peasant of Kuantun Commune in Yingkou County expressed his feelings in a poem: "The heart of Chairman Mao beats in unison with ours. He has deep concern and profound feelings for us. Clothing and food are sent here from afar and people in every household are warmed to their hearts. Our boundless love for Chairman Mao glows ardently in our struggle to overcome the effects of the disaster. Our reply to Chairman Mao's concern for us is, fight for a big harvest!"



Members of a Yingkou city seismological station and P.L.A. soldiers sent to help remain at posts round the clock.

People in the stricken area have received unre-served support from other parts of the country and the People's Liberation Army. Immediately after the quake, commanders and fighters of the local P.L.A. units hurried to the communes and brigades assigned to them where they worked through the night rescuing people and saving property. They went to the most dangerous places and took on the most difficult work. Day and night, they helped the peasants in the stricken area build simple homes that have heated brick-beds.

Peking, Kirin and Hopei sent medical teams the night of the quake. Huge quantities of tents, building materials, winter clothing and quilts, cotton-padded hats and shoes, medicines and medical equipment, cakes and cooked food arrived from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Tientsin, Heilungkiang and Kwangsi. Leading cadres of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and the Shenyang, Penki, Liaoyang, and Fuhsin Party Committees led groups to the affected area to extend sympathy and solicitude and bring relief supplies to the local people. Many factories sent personnel to the hardest hit communes to join local poor and lower-middle peasants in counteracting the effects of the earthquake. All this vividly shows the profound class camaraderie so characteristic of socialist China where anybody in difficulty can count on help from all around.

#### Rehabilitation

Led by the Party organizations at various levels, the people in the stricken area have exerted themselves to build new socialist villages in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. Cadres and the masses

there have voiced their confidence in such slogans as "Even a Mount Tai on top of us can't make us bend! Disasters worse than this cannot make us bow our heads!" and "Calamities cannot weaken our will, fight determinately for higher output!" Although the ground is still covered by snow and ice, active preparations are already underway for spring ploughing and sowing. Every day more than a hundred thousand people and nearly ten thousand carts are out working in the communes hit by the quake. People are enthusiastically carting manure to the fields, repairing terraced fields, clearing ditches, levelling fields and improving the soil. They get up early and work late.

People in Yingkou County, itself an advanced unit on the Tachai (the national pace-setter in agriculture) model in the province which reached the six ton per-hectare grain yield last year, are determined to combat the disaster and top their original 1975 plan for increasing grain production in the spirit of Tachai. The cadres and the masses of the county's Shuiyuan People's Commune have pledged to overcome the difficulties brought on by the disaster by relying on their collective strength and through self-reliance. They not only declined relief materials offered by the county government and let the most seriously hit places have them, but they also contributed more than 1,000 tons of rice straw to those places.

Under the leadership of the general Party branch the Fanchia Production Brigade in Kanwang Commune has worked out a plan for building a new socialist village and its members are enthusiastically doing spring farming and erecting new houses.

### Medicine and Health (IV)

## Integrating Health Work With Mass Movements

by Dr. Wu Chieh-ping

*This is the last in a series of four articles on China's medicine and health. The first three — "For Workers, Peasants and Soldiers," "Put Prevention First" and "Uniting Doctors of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine" — appeared in issues No. 8, 9 and 10.—Ed.*

**T**HE mass line "from the masses, to the masses" is the fundamental line guiding all the work of our Party. So it is with health work.

Preventing and fighting diseases is a major issue concerning the whole people and the entire nation. It cannot be done well unless we mobilize the masses, rely on their strength and wisdom and have their active participation. Preventive work involves such important aspects as improving environmental sanitation and per-

sonal hygiene and doing away with the old habits of life incompatible with hygienic principles, which can be brought about only on the basis of the masses' conscious actions. The principle of "putting prevention first," therefore, can be put into practice only by launching mass movements to give scope to the masses' enthusiasm politically and ideologically, constantly increase their knowledge concerning science and hygiene and carry out regular mass activities in health work.

#### Patriotic Health Movement

Mass health movements take place regularly in China's urban and rural areas. Centring on the elimination of pests and diseases, these movements include indoor and outdoor sanitation, prevention and treatment

of seasonal common diseases, improvement of working conditions, popularization of knowledge about hygiene and physical check-ups. Known as "patriotic health movements," they are launched several times each year — just before New Year's Day, National Day and other festivals — as a major means of preventing and wiping out diseases and improving the people's health.

In 1952 when the U.S. imperialists invaded Korea and the Chinese people rose in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and protecting their homes and defending their country, the first nationwide patriotic health movement got under way with everyone in factories, government offices, schools, army units and the vast countryside going into action. In a matter of several months they cleared away a huge amount of garbage and litter, cleaned up, repaired or built sewers, improved water sources, properly disposed of human waste, filled in dirty pools and dredged ditches. In addition, big efforts were made to exterminate rats, flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs and other carriers of infectious disease.

During the movement, over a quarter of the nation's total population received inoculations and vaccinations. Mountains of garbage in Peking left over from pre-liberation days were removed, sewers were repaired or built and reeking ditches, marshes and burying grounds turned into parks. The people of Nanking dredged the 15-kilometre-long Chinhuai River flowing through the city. Under the Kuomintang reactionaries' rule, restaurants, opium dens and ball rooms were congregated on one side of the river, while the other side had slums where mounds of garbage bred flies and mosquitoes. The patriotic health movement thoroughly changed the environment there. Similar instances were found in other parts of the country.

It was in this movement that the experience of "integrating health work with mass movements" was evolved, which was made a fundamental principle for health work.

Regular patriotic health movements have set the masses in motion to change the appearance of city and countryside and improve the people's health. In addition to keeping their own homes spick and span, the people — men and women, young and old — turn out en masse to give the streets, lanes and public places a general clean-up. Efforts are concentrated to get rid of the breeding grounds of mosquitoes and flies. In big cities like Shanghai and Tientsin, each such move-



Taiyang Village, a model in public health work, in Chishan County of Shansi Province.

ment lasting about a week usually involves several million people.

### Prevent and Cure Parasitic and Endemic Diseases

No less significant is the power of mass movements in preventing and curing parasitic and endemic diseases.

A case in point is schistosomiasis (snail fever) which was once prevalent in many areas in south China and left several million victims. Special institutions have been set up by central and local authorities since liberation to organize mass efforts to prevent and cure this disease according to the principle of putting prevention first and combining prevention with treatment. While strenuous efforts have been made to treat the patients, the accent is on preventive work including wiping out the snail hosts, proper disposal of human waste and treatment of drinking water. Statistics from 11 provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region show that the area where snails have been buried over the years totals more than 6,000 million square metres. In some lake-side places, adults and teenagers, living in an area within a radius of some 100 kilometres, often went into action simultaneously to eliminate snails.

In 1958, Yuchiang County in Kiangsi Province was the first to wipe out snail fever. For this Chairman Mao wrote a famous two-stanza poem *Farewell to the God of Plague*. Since then, no new snail breeding grounds have been found and nobody has contracted the disease, as revealed by an annual general survey, thanks to the local people's perseverance in taking various preventive measures. Each production team of the rural people's communes in this county has its own part-time personnel in charge of health work, handling human waste and locating snails. While making it a rule to carry out a general check-up among the local people

once a year and an investigation of snails twice yearly, they are also charged with the task of handling drinking water and human waste in their respective areas. The conscious action of the masses has become such an inexhaustible source of strength for preventing snail fever that the snail hosts of schistosomes (blood flukes), tiny as a grain of rice but with a high fertility rate, cannot do any more harm.

Malaria is another most serious disease endangering the health of the working people. The annual incidence used to be high. The worst-hit region was subtropical Yunnan Province in southwest China, which was notorious for malaria in the old days. When the disease was rampant, it was not uncommon to find inhabitants living in many villages or in many streets of cities and towns all down with malaria. Plagued by malaria since 1919, the town of Ssumao, a trade centre with a population of 40,000, was on the brink of becoming a no-man's land in 1949 when it was liberated with only 1,902 survivors.

Under the leadership of the Party and the People's Government, extensive work has been done throughout the province since liberation to cure the patients and take all-round preventive measures simultaneously. With pesticides sprayed in houses and stables periodically and mosquito breeding grounds wiped out, the main carriers of malaria have been basically eliminated in many areas. Besides, the local inhabitants are given preventive medicine orally. All medicine for preventing and treating malaria is provided by the state free of charge.

Several years of work have greatly lowered the incidence of malaria in the province. Before liberation, 90 per cent of the inhabitants in what is now the multinational Menghai Commune on the southwest frontier suffered from malaria. From 1962 on, however, the incidence dropped to less than three per 10,000 people. And it has been kept at this level over the past decade and more.

### Co-operative Medical Service

Medical and health work in the vast countryside has made great headway since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began. Implementing Chairman Mao's directive "**In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas,**" the central authorities and local governments at all levels have taken vigorous steps to provide the rural areas with medical personnel, funds, medicine and medical apparatuses; this has greatly promoted medical and health work in the countryside.

A co-operative medical service is now being popularized in the rural people's communes. Introduced at the proposal of the peasants during the Cultural Revolution, it is based on the people's communes' collective economic resources and mutual assistance and co-operation among commune members. The service is financed by the people's communes which allocate a

sum of money every year from their public welfare funds, plus payments by commune members who join (such payments vary from place to place but generally range from 0.5 to one yuan per capita per annum). Commune members receiving medical treatment have all the expenses covered by the co-operative medical service fund.

State assistance and support from the cities, coupled with the co-operative medical service undertaken by the commune members through reliance on the collective strength, have in a short period of time conspicuously changed the situation of shortage of medical personnel and medicine in the countryside where four-fifths of the nation's population live.

Along with the introduction of the co-operative medical service, several hundred thousand clinics at the production brigade level have been established. By relying on the strength of the masses, they have developed and are playing an increasingly important role. Members of each brigade recommend those whom they trust (mostly young people with a certain level of education) to get medical training and then work as barefoot doctors who do medical work while taking part in farm production. Totalling more than a million in the whole country, such doctors are able to treat common diseases and handle simple operations. In addition, they are in charge of work on disease prevention and family planning.

To consolidate the co-operative medical service, many people's communes have launched mass movements among the commune members to pick and plant medicinal herbs and have them prepared, and to use traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture for treatment. As a result, a large amount of expenditures on medical and health work has been saved to buy more medicine and medical apparatuses.

Mass activities in preventing and treating diseases have also progressed in the cities. "Red medical workers" similar to the rural barefoot doctors have been trained among the workers in many factories and mines where they engage both in industrial production and medical work. "Centres of mass prevention and treatment of diseases" have been set up by neighbourhood committees which are organizations of the urban residents. After being trained in short-term courses, housewives can handle common ailments and give first-aids, inoculations and vaccinations. They also help organize and give guidance to family planning work, the patriotic health movement and other medical and health work.

Mass participation in medical and health work has proved that this work cannot possibly be done well without extensively mobilizing the masses and earnestly pooling their wisdom and drawing on their experience. If knowledge concerning hygiene is not popularized among the masses through mass movements, the science of hygiene cannot be upgraded on the basis of popularization.



# Phnom Penh Besieged

**P**LUNGED into a vast sea of encirclement by the Cambodian people's armed forces, Phnom Penh under the Lon Nol clique's control has become an isolated island. Land and water communications lines have been cut. Daily rocket and artillery attacks on Pochentong Airport have jeopardized the U.S. "emergency airlift" of grain and ammunition to the city.

According to an AP dispatch from Phnom Penh on March 13, the airport was hit by furious gunfire from the people's armed forces and the ammunition depot there was blasted and ablaze.

With the people's armed forces closing in on the city, grain and ammunition in Phnom Penh were running out while the U.S. airlift was in danger of being discontinued. Prices were soaring and discontent was widespread. Scared out of its wits, the Lon Nol clique was in desperate straits. Commenting on the situation in Cambodia, the March 10 issue of the U.S. *Newsweek* said that the Cambodian people's armed forces had "tightened their noose around the capital of Phnom Penh."

A powerful offensive against the surrounding areas of Phnom Penh started on the dawn of New Year's Day after all highways reaching the Lon Nol lair had been cut at the end of 1974. Splendid victories have been won in the last two months and more during this offensive against the Lon Nol puppet troops along the lower reaches of the Mekong near Phnom Penh and along Highway 1 from the city to Neak Luong on the west bank of the river.

AKI reported that by the end of February over 39,900 Lonolite troops had been wiped out.

Particularly worth noting is that whole companies, whole battalions and now even whole brigades of Lonolite troops have been wiped out by the people's armed forces. After putting out of action dozens of enemy battalions in January, the people's armed forces again in February wiped out nearly 100 enemy battalions and completely or largely destroyed six brigades of the puppet army. The second and third puppet divisions were almost completely annihilated.

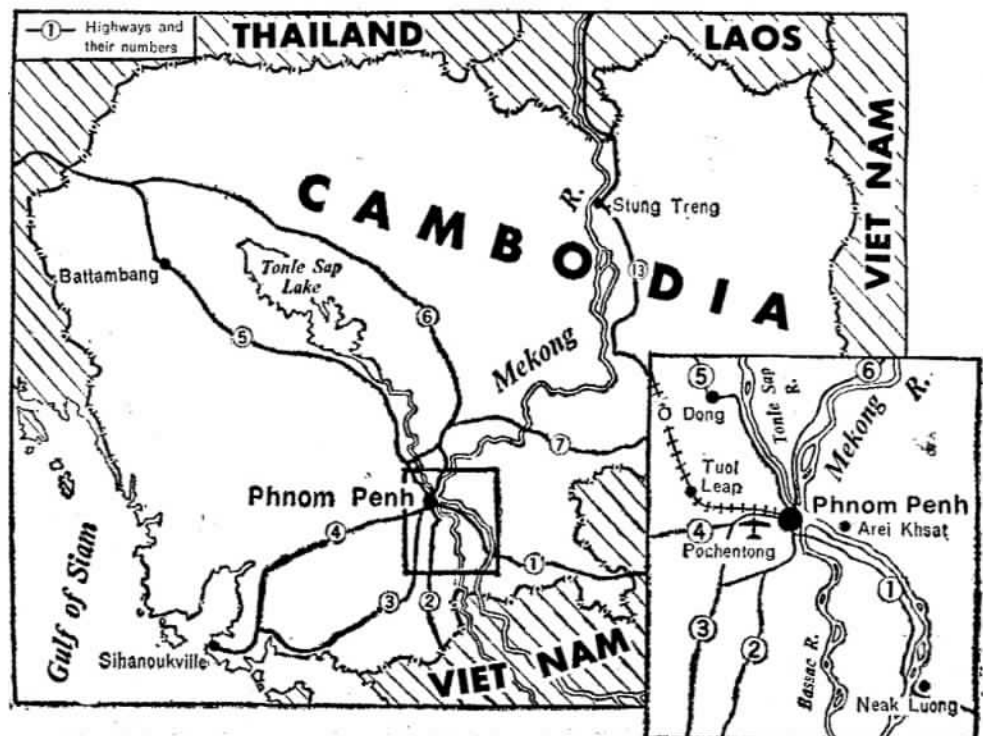
The people's armed forces have not only taken many im-

portant enemy strongholds, but they have tightly blocked the navigation route on the Mekong, thus cutting the Lon Nol clique's important strategic waterway for shipping U.S. grain, fuel and ammunition from Saigon to Phnom Penh.

Seeing the clique's grave predicament, the U.S. Government decided to take some emergency measures to prolong the feeble existence of the Phnom Penh traitors. In a letter on February 25 to Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Albert, President Ford asked the Congress to act "very soon to provide supplemental military and economic assistance" to the clique. On that same day, the Cambodian people's armed forces liberated O Dong City, an important town northwest of Phnom Penh, and killed the puppet governor of O Dong Province. In the battle to liberate this ancient city 30 kilometres from Phnom Penh, the people's armed forces wiped out five enemy battalions and seized large quantities of arms, ammunition and other war material.

While launching powerful offensives in the vicinity of Phnom Penh and on the Mekong River front, the people's armed forces mounted fierce attacks on provincial capitals and a number of towns temporarily under the control of the clique.

In Battambang Province in the northwest, the people's armed forces liberated Mong Town in Mong District



and Koas Krala Town in Koas Krala District as well as all other places in the two districts and most of Thmar Puok District, and cut highway and railway lines leading to Battambang City.

In the southwest, they wiped out over 5,100 Lonolite troops, removed 105 strongholds and destroyed four planes in the surrounding areas of the four provincial capitals of Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu and Takeo. In addition, they liberated Kompong Boeng, district town of Kompong Leng, near Kompong Chhnang City and Chrey Bak Town, district town of Rolea Paier District. A depot in Sihanoukville with over 2 million litres of gasoline was set on fire.

In the east, the people's armed forces annihilated over 2,380 enemy troops in the cities of Prey Veng and Prey Rieng and in Tonle Bet and demolished 120 enemy strongholds.

In the north, they put out of action over 2,500 enemy troops in the three provincial capitals of Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom and Siemreap and in Oddor Meanchey City, demolished 96 enemy strongholds, destroyed three planes and captured large quantities of weapons and munitions.

Under the fierce attacks of the people's armed forces, the Lonolite troops suffered one defeat after another on the battlefield. Besides those killed, captured or deserted, numerous officers and men surrendered together with their arms. Badly routed, the puppet troops were thrown into confusion. The March 10

issue of the U.S. weekly *Time* said: "Some battalions were wiped out completely. Others returned with as few as a dozen men in good condition; the rest had been killed, wounded or captured." *Newsweek* said in its March 10 issue that "government (Lonolite) troops were retreating in ragged disarray throughout the countryside — their ammunition spent, their food gone, their confidence shattered." In its same issue *Time* lamented: "There is no question that the situation is more desperate than ever before."

The valiant fighting by the Cambodian people's armed forces since the beginning of the year has brought about a situation which is developing in an encouraging direction. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia announced in a press communique issued on March 12 that up to date the area of the Liberated Zone of Cambodia takes in 97 per cent of the country's territory and the number of people liberated is 6 million. Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issued a statement on March 13, urging those countries which have embassies in Phnom Penh promptly to close them and evacuate all their diplomats and nationals.

According to press reports, diplomats and nationals of many countries in Phnom Penh have evacuated the city. Over 300 diplomats and nationals got out of Phnom Penh in the first three days of March alone. Up to this writing, there were more than 400 French evacuees.

Defeat and a shameful end await the traitorous Lon Nol clique entrenched in Phnom Penh.

## Security Council Adopts Resolution On Cyprus Question

A RESOLUTION on the Cyprus question urging new efforts to assist the resumption of negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities was adopted at the U.N. Security Council on March 12.

The resolution once more called on all states to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and urgently requested them, as well as the parties concerned, to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment and from any attempt at partition of the island or its unification with any other country.

It called on all parties concerned to refrain from any action which might jeopardize the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities and to take steps to facilitate creation of the climate necessary for the success of those negotiations.

The Security Council has met many times recently to discuss the situation in Cyprus and held repeated informal consultations. On these occasions, the Soviet Representative Yakov Malik again and again peddled a proposal for the convocation of an "international conference" and the dispatch of a Security Council mission to Cyprus, in an attempt to create conditions for direct

Soviet intervention in the Cyprus question. Rebuffed by many countries, the Soviet scheme, however, failed.

During the discussion on the specific clauses and terms of the draft resolution, Malik crudely exerted pressure on representatives of a number of non-aligned nations, trying to insert into the draft some of the goods hawked by the Soviet Union. Failing in this, he flew into a rage and heaped abuse on representatives of some non-aligned nations at a consultative meeting for "capitulation to NATO." This preposterous accusation was sternly refuted at the meeting by representatives of non-aligned countries.

At the March 12 Security Council Meeting, Malik, dissatisfied with the meeting's resolution, made further attacks on the non-aligned countries, saying that the draft resolution submitted by them was "weak."

This unreasonable accusation too was rebuked by the representatives of the non-aligned countries.

### Chinese Representative's Speech

Chinese Representative Huang Hua spoke at a Security Council meeting on February 27 to further expound the Chinese stand on the question of Cyprus.

Huang Hua said: "Fundamentally speaking, the Cyprus question is a legacy of imperialist colonial rule and the result of the imperialist policy of exploiting contradictions and playing off one party against the other. The internal cause of the renewed eruption in Cyprus since last year is the lack of a satisfactory solution to the question between the two communities on the island and its external cause is the attempt by each of the two superpowers to put this island of great strategic importance under its own influence and control in contention for hegemony in the Eastern Mediterranean. They bear the unshirkable responsibility for the development of the Cyprus question to the present stage and for the sufferings now being experienced by the two Cypriot communities. Where there is contention between the two superpowers, there are untold sufferings for the countries and people in the region."

He pointed out: "One superpower has stirred up trouble by pulling the wires behind the scenes. The other superpower has long harboured covetous designs upon Cyprus. Its ugly and most revealing performance on the Cyprus question since last July has long been seen through by the people gradually. But it has not given up its designs. After the adoption of the General Assembly resolution on the question of Cyprus last year, it again tried hard to meddle from behind the scenes and sabotage the intercommunal talks in an attempt to create contradictions and exacerbate the situation so as to gain profit therefrom. Recently, taking advantage of

the difficulties in the intercommunal talks and the new development, it once again hastily issued statements, actively working in various places to peddle its worn-out proposal for convening an 'international conference' in an attempt to internationalize the question of Cyprus. Obviously, its advertized plan of internationalization is designed in effect to give the green light to its interference. The various proposals put forward by the superpowers are not to serve the interests of the Cypriot people but entirely the needs of their expansion in the Mediterranean. There must be sufficient vigilance against it."

Huang Hua stressed: "The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be respected. We are not willing to see the further complication and exacerbation of the situation, which would provide opportunities to be exploited by the superpowers, particularly that superpower which styles itself the 'friend' of the Cypriot people. In the final analysis, the settlement of the Cyprus question depends only on the Cypriot people themselves."

Huang Hua noted: In order to settle the Cyprus question, it is essential, first of all, to resolutely do away with the meddling and intervention by the superpowers. "So long as the two Cypriot communities and the parties concerned do away with superpower interference, take the overall interests to heart, conduct peaceful and patient negotiations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and adopt a positive approach to eliminate, and not widen, their differences, it will finally be possible to achieve a reasonable settlement of the Cyprus question."

At the March 12 meeting, Huang Hua pointed out: In view of the fact that the draft resolution is basically in accord with the resolution on this question adopted at the 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly and with the consistent stand of the Chinese Delegation, we have given our support to it. He noted that in order to achieve its expansionist aim one superpower did not hesitate to exert gross pressure on many third world states in an attempt to obstruct the resumption of the talks between the two communities of Cyprus and to further meddle and intervene in Cyprus, but this scheme has failed as it has been seen through by the great majority of member states more and more clearly.

Huang Hua added: It is our sincere hope that the parties concerned, firmly doing away with superpower meddling and intervention, will resume negotiations speedily and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the Cyprus question through consultations on an equal footing and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

## New Delhi's Sophistry

ONCE again violating the U.N. resolutions and international agreements it had accepted and its own promises, the Indian Government recently took new expansionist steps on the question of the accession of Kashmir to further deprive the Kashmir people of their right to self-determination and gobble up the Kashmir region. This has naturally aroused strong indignation and opposition from the Kashmir people and has been sternly condemned by the Pakistan Government.

To deceive the people, some Indian government leaders brazenly described the expansionist act as an "entirely (India's) domestic matter." They tried in vain to evade by sophistry condemnation by the world people and just public opinion, turning an international dispute into a question of an "internal affair" and attempted to shield themselves from the Pakistan Government's stern protest through so-called "opposition to interference in India's internal affairs."

### Intolerable Distortion of Historical Facts

As is known to all, the accession of the Kashmir region has long been a major outstanding international dispute between India and Pakistan. After the independence of the two countries, armed clashes took place over the accession of the region. Moreover, India submitted this question to the United Nations and accepted U.N. resolutions including the provisions that "the future status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people," and "the question of the accession of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to India and Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite." In a communique in 1953, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan said that the desire of the Kashmir people should be respected and the accession of Kashmir be decided through a plebiscite. Going back on its own words, however, the Indian Government arbitrarily defined Kashmir as one of its states in its constitution. Now, it again has described the accession of Kashmir as an "internal affair" which could be decided unilaterally by New Delhi. If it is an "internal affair" of India, why has New Delhi repeatedly indicated its readiness to respect the will of the local people and agreed to hold a plebiscite to solve the question of the accession of Kashmir?

Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto put it well when he said that according to the U.N. resolutions accepted by India and Pakistan, the Indian Government cannot change the status of the dispute on the Kashmir issue.

People long ago experienced the Indian expansionists' clumsy tactics. It is already crystal clear as to

what is a question of international affairs and what is a question of internal affairs. But, to serve its expansionist needs, New Delhi has confused and reversed the two concepts at will. An example at hand is that when annexing Sikkim last year, New Delhi distorted history by saying that "Sikkim has not been an independent country and it has always been a part of India." In the mouths of the Indian expansionists, an obviously outrageous act of annexing a neighbouring country was turned into an "internal affair." The robber has the cheek to say that the spoils belong to him. This is pure gangster's logic.

Ironically, New Delhi, which today cries out against "interference in India's internal affairs," has in recent years intervened time and again in the domestic affairs of other countries. Backed by Soviet social-imperialism, it flagrantly sent its armed forces in 1971 to dismember Pakistan under the pretext that Pakistan's internal contradictions "threatened" the "security" of India. With hatred for the Nepalese Government's policy of adhering to neutrality and non-alignment and resolutely safeguarding independence and sovereignty, it has all along allowed Nepalese anti-national elements to use India as their base to carry out harassment, sabotage and subversion against Nepal. It has to this day given shelter to the Chinese Tibetan rebel bandits on Indian soil and connived with them in carrying out traitorous activities there. All this is clear evidence of New Delhi's gross violation of the norm of international relations on non-intervention in other countries' internal affairs.

### Going Against the Tide

In short, the Indian expansionists will take by force any place they can, whether it is the Kashmir region whose accession is internationally recognized as unsolved, or their neighbouring country Sikkim. They term such action an "internal affair" in which no outsiders can interfere. At the same time, if any neighbouring country refuses to subject its domestic affairs to India's expansionist policy, New Delhi will resort to intervention by various means, or even by armed force on the excuse of India being "threatened." This is the substance of what the Indian expansionists call "internal affairs."

New Delhi's trick of turning an international dispute into an "internal affair" can deceive nobody. The Kashmir people's right to self-determination cannot be deprived. All expansionist acts going against the tide of history are doomed to fail.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

# ROUND THE WORLD

ALBANIA

## Study of Marxism-Leninism Emphasized

Zeri i Popullit recently emphasized the importance of studying Marxist-Leninist theory in an article written by Ramiz Alia, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

The article said: As Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches, not only a few theoreticians and "specialists" in the Party, but all cadres, communists and the entire working people need Marxism-Leninism just as they need weapons. It is by no means a mere ornament. It is an irreplaceable weapon for making revolution and the guiding principles for building socialism, safeguarding the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensuring success in class struggle. Therefore, the study of Marxism-Leninism must be closely linked with life, revolutionary practice and the problems facing the Party and the state.

The article said: The Party has done much work on propagating Marxism-Leninism and is continuing to do so in order that Party members and the masses can study Marxism-Leninism in an organized way. Classic Marxist-Leninist works and works by Comrade Mao Tsetung, documents and history of the Albanian Party of Labour and works by Comrade Enver Hoxha have been published in great numbers and distributed among Party members and working people.

It said: Revolution develops as class struggle deepens. This makes it more urgent to better understand the Party's ideas. The imperialist bourgeoisie, the Soviet social-imperialists and enemies at home are attempting to check our advance and bring about degeneration of the socialist system in Albania and restore capitalism in the country. Therefore, the task of prime importance before us is to strengthen the Party's work of educating the people in Marxism-Leninism.

A good grasp of Marxism-Leninism, said the article, requires earnest and direct study of the principal works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, which contain the scientific theory on communism, its universally applicable laws and basic principles.

On the struggle against the erroneous tendencies as regards Marxist-Leninist theory, it said: some who "teach" Marxism-Leninism take it as a collection of abstract terms, formulas and conclusions divorced from everyday life, struggle and reality. They never try to link the ideas and teachings of the classic writers with Albania's revolutionary practice and historical experience. They describe theory as something mysterious and unintelligible to ordinary Party members and working masses. This is harmful to the Party's work. Meanwhile, some other people attempt to find ready prescriptions for and solutions to their questions from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. This is impossible.

The article said since its founding, the Albanian Party of Labour has always taken Marxism-Leninism as a guide to its action. It pointed out that in their study of Marxism-Leninism, Party members and other people should pay special attention to the study and understanding of the documents and history of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha's works.

IRAN AND IRAQ

## Joint Communiqué

Shahanshah of Iran Pahlavi and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Hussein, at the initiative of President Boumediene, held talks in Algiers on relations between the two countries and signed a joint communiqué during the first summit conference of the OPEC member states.

The communiqué said the talks "demonstrated sincere aspirations for a definitive and durable solution of all outstanding problems between them."

It said the two parties, in accordance with the principles of territorial integrity, inviolability of boundaries and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, have decided on "final delimitation of the land boundaries between the two countries" and "delimitation of their river boundaries according to the central lines."

The communiqué said "the two sides will re-establish mutual security and confidence along all their common borders. Both sides will undertake to exercise strict and effective control of the borders with a view to ending definitively all subversive infiltrations into each other." "The two parties unanimously consider that the above-mentioned measures are indivisible elements in an overall settlement."

The communiqué said: "The two sides have decided to restore their traditional links of good-neighbourliness and amity by liquidating all the passive elements in the relations between the two countries and constantly exchanging views of common concern and promoting mutual co-operation."

Continuing, it said the two sides solemnly declared: "The region must be made immune from any foreign interference."

SIKKIM

## Annexation by India Protested

"We want to achieve the separate identity India has always assured us of and our international status and treaty grant us. To get our separate identity and preserve our international status, we will leave no stone unturned," the Chogyal of Sikkim Namgyal told a press conference he held in Kathmandu after attending the coronation ceremony of the King of Nepal.

He said: "The present Sikkimese Government is not a fully responsible democratic one, because everything is decided by the chief executive who is an Indian and has direct links with New Delhi."

He pointed out: "Separate identity of Sikkim was stipulated in the 1950 treaty. But it has been now

(Continued on p. 31.)

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Rich Harvests of Industrial Crops**

CHINA'S rich harvests in 1974 include such industrial crops as cotton, oil-bearing, sugar-bearing and bast fibre crops, silkworm cocoons, tea and tobacco.

The rich cotton harvest of 1974 was achieved after overcoming various natural calamities by bringing into full play the superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes, and was the result of the commune members' hard work. Areas mainly engaged in growing cotton throughout China have increased compared to 1973, and a number of counties, prefectures, provinces and municipalities reported high yields. In central China's Hupeh Province the average output of ginned cotton from 600,000 hectares of cotton fields reached 0.75 tons per hectare.

In 1974 sugar-bearing crops showed a 30 per cent increase over 1971. South China's Kwangtung Province, one of the country's major sugar-cane-growing areas, has 12 large sugar refineries and a number of medium and small-sized ones. Sugar output in 1974 amounted to 12 times that of 1949. The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in the southwest is being made a new base in our country for the cultivation of sugar-bearing crops. The total acreage planted to sugar-cane in this region has expanded from 57,000 hectares in 1965 (the year before the Great Cultural Revolution) to over 106,000 hectares, while a number of new sugar refineries have gone up.

Tea and silkworm cocoons, China's traditional industrial crops, yielded rich harvests in 1974 for the 13th year in succession. Tea

production hit its highest level since liberation, while the output of silkworm cocoons reached 2.3 times the 1965 figure.

Rubber gathered in 1974 in Kwangtung Province, China's major rubber-producing area, was more than double that of 1965. There were also good harvests of industrial crops such as oil palm, coffee and coconut—tropical and subtropical crops developed after liberation.

Agriculture has been promoted in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development"; thus, while expanding grain production, due attention has been paid to growing various industrial crops.

All-round rich harvests of industrial crops provide more raw materials for continued expansion of light industry and contribute to the further improvement of the people's livelihood.

## **Experimental Device for Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion**

THE Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently built and put into operation a small experimental device (tokamak)

to achieve toroidal (ring-shaped) discharge in a high quasi-steady magnetic field for controlled thermonuclear fusion research. More than 800 discharges have already been made with the device. This success provides China with new experience for developing science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Controlled thermonuclear fusion is currently a much explored field which promises a possible new energy source for mankind. The device for toroidal discharge in a high magnetic field is one of the ways to achieve controlled thermonuclear fusion. Its complicated design, construction and high precision require many new technologies and highly-skilled techniques. Under the Party's leadership, young Chinese scientists firmly took the road of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts** indicated by Chairman Mao. Working hard and learning through participation, they successfully designed and built the device with a relatively small investment in less than two years.

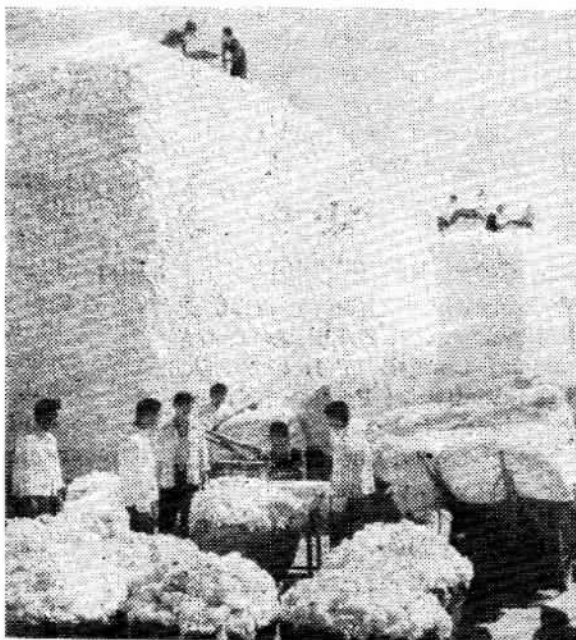
To design and build it, the scientific workers set up a simple laboratory by their own efforts in a warehouse and its basement. They moved several hundred sets of large condensers into the warehouse, laid down big iron gates for the floor and converted an unused iron shelf into a workbench.

In such a laboratory, they criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which advocated restoration and retrogression. This fired them with greater revolutionary zeal and drive to catch up with and overtake advanced world levels.

Many factories, scientific research institutes and colleges helped in designing and building the device.

## **Story of a Carrying-Pole**

SPANNING a deep chasm in the mountains of Honan Province, the Yang Lien-ti Bridge forms a landmark on the railway line from Lienyunkang, an east China city on



Bumper cotton harvest in Hsinyeh County, Honan Province.

the Yellow Sea, to Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. It memorializes an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China.

During the latter period of the War of Liberation, Yang Lien-ti was a soldier in a P.L.A. railway corps. In hot pursuit of a remnant enemy force during a battle in August 1949, he was the first to mount the abutment of a bridge damaged by the reactionary Kuomintang troops. Through the efforts of Yang and his comrades-in-arms, the bridge was restored to normal traffic ahead of schedule. Later, in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, he died a martyr's death. The Ministry of Railways named the bridge after him to commemorate his heroic deeds.

For more than the last 20 years, a story of the carrying-pole was often told by local people and army-men stationed in the locality of the bridge.

In the spring of 1951 the bridge was garrisoned by the Fourth Company of a P.L.A. unit. Following the example set by the martyr, the commanders and fighters carried forward the army's fine tradition of serving the people and forged close ties with the masses. Once during a visit to a hillside homestead, they found out that old railway maintenance worker Ma Liang-yu and his wife had difficulty in fetching water from the foot of the hill. They decided to carry water for them with a carrying-pole. Later, when Old Ma retired on a comfortable pension, the fighters carried out this routine task even more enthusiastically, keeping up the supply of water winter and summer.

In the past 23 years, replacements for guarding the bridge have come and gone. The carrying-pole has never been failed to be handed down from one company to the next.

In February last year, squad leader Lo Yu-cheng—the 30th to use the pole—was about to be transferred.

On leaving, he called the soldiers together to study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on army-building and to recall the fine tradition of the people's army of cherishing the people. "This carrying-pole is a small thing," he said earnestly, "but it means a lot. No matter how busy, we should never forget to fetch water for Old Ma." It was after he had made his last trip down the hill with the carrying-pole for water to fill the vat that he bid farewell to the Ma family and to his comrades-in-arms.

As the years go by, the soldiers have taken more meticulous care of the old couple, both well over 70 years old. Fetching water goes without saying, they also have taken on shopping for their food and daily necessities. The soldiers often read newspapers for the old couple. Whenever a projection team comes, they carry the elderly Ma and his wife on their backs down the hill to see the film.

(Continued from p. 29.)

cancelled. I have mentioned it to Mrs. Gandhi many times both orally and in written form, but without effect."

Earlier, Sikkimese students had started a signature campaign against India's annexation of their country. Over 10,000 people out of a population of 200,000 have signed their names. UPI quoted Sikkimese officials as saying that India had increased its army strength in Sikkim in the last few months from two divisions totalling about 26,000 men to four divisions numbering more than 50,000 troops. Following student demonstrations against annexation, the number of Indian Central Reserve Police in Sikkim jumped from 500 to 1,500 men.

E.E.C.

### Summit Meeting

Agreement was reached on Britain's "renegotiation" of its term of entry into the European Economic Community at the meeting of the heads of state or government of the nine E.E.C. countries held in Dublin on March 10 and 11.

To strengthen political co-operation among its members, the E.E.C. holds three summit meetings a year and this was the first such meeting in 1975.

The meeting mainly discussed the "renegotiation" of Britain's entry terms which was raised by the British Labour government after taking office last year. The worsening economic situation in West European countries and Britain's demand for "renegotiation" affected the progress of the E.E.C. in the past year. After 11 months of negotiations, the nine countries reached agreement before the summit meeting on most issues Britain wanted to "renegotiate." Two questions were left for the summit meeting to tackle — Britain's demand for a reduction of its share in the E.E.C. budget and access of New Zealand's dairy products to the Common Market after 1977.

A compromise was reached after intensive discussion of the two questions, particularly the budget question, by the nine countries. Irish Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave told the press after the meeting the nine

nations agreed that Britain and other E.E.C. member countries confronted by economic difficulties could reduce part of their contributions to the E.E.C. budget on agreed criteria.

The meeting also discussed the energy problem, the conference on security and co-operation in Europe and economic questions. A statement on energy released after the meeting said the community should make intensive preparations for the international energy conference between the oil-producing and consuming countries. Preparatory work to be started by the nine, it said, should include "listing the various problems, concerning both matters relating to energy and directly connected questions concerning economics, finance and the developing countries, to be dealt with at the conference and the preparatory meeting for it."

A statement on the European security conference pointed out that the heads of state or government of the nine noted that some important points remained to be settled at the conference.

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